

## CENTRAL GAUTENG LIONS

### PLAYING CONDITIONS: 2023/2024

#### 10 OVER COMPETITIONS

Subject to the provisions of these conditions, the Laws of Cricket Code 2017 Code 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition - 2022 and the By-laws and General Regulations of the Board shall apply.

#### 1. PLAYERS

- 1.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players in writing prior to the toss taking place to either of the two appointed umpires. No player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.
- 1.2 The captains must notify the umpires and the opposing captain of the age group of all players participating in an adult match who are in the under 19 age group or younger, even if the player is not a fast bowler. This requirement also covers any young player taking the field as a substitute fielder. The captains must also make sure that they are aware of all the restrictions and safety measures relating to these junior players as reflected in the By-Laws and General Regulations. Refer to Annexure B for Bowling Directives pertaining to underage players.
- 1.3 Every batter (regardless of age, skill or ability) WILL wear a helmet when facing a fast bowler. A helmet may be dispensed with, for players 19 years and older, when a spin bowler is operating.  
For all players under the age of 19 years, a helmet will be worn at all times by the batters.
- 1.4 All wicketkeepers (regardless of age, skill or ability) WILL wear a helmet when standing up to the wickets.
- 1.5 Any player coming onto the field of play as a substitute or bringing drinks and equipment, will be dressed in appropriate attire. This shall include long white pants, white closed shoes and white shirt with a bib. If a bib is not available, the player will wear a different coloured top (this includes when such a player is off the field and near the boundary)
- 1.6 Replacement players will inherit any sanctions or dismissals from the player they replaced.
- 1.7 **Captain**
  - 1.7.1 If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy shall act for him.
  - 1.7.2 If a captain is not available to nominate the players, then any person associated with that team may act as his deputy to do so. A Coach and/or Manager, as well as a member of the Club's Executive Committee, shall constitute as being associated with that team.
  - 1.7.3 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.

#### 2. UMPIRES

##### 2.1 Appointments vested in CGLCUA

The appointment of official umpires to fixtures in the CGL competitions is delegated to the CGLCUA.

Where two umpires cannot be appointed and only one umpire is present, the appointed umpire shall assume full responsibility – the umpire shall stand at both bowler’s ends with a member of the batting team taking up the duties as the square leg umpire.

## **2.2 Captains to appoint unofficial umpires**

In the absence of official umpire(s) the captains shall appoint the umpire(s). If one official umpire is present the second umpire shall only umpire at square leg for the duration of the match. Refer to clause 2.3 referring to the appointment of unofficial umpires.

## **2.3 Unofficial umpires to be team members**

Umpires appointed by the captains in terms of 2.2 must be members of the competing teams or holders of a Level 1 certificate issued by CGLCUA or an equivalent association. The term “team member” shall include the 12th man and team manager. The umpires appointed in terms hereof are under the control of the captains insofar as the changing of umpires during an innings is concerned.

Umpires are expected to maintain the highest level of integrity. The CGLCUA has the power to revoke an umpire’s accreditation should the umpire’s integrity be questioned and proven unworthy.

## **2.4 Fitness of Ground**

2.4.1 The umpires will be the sole judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light conditions for play. In the absence of official umpire(s), the captains, not the umpires appointed by them, shall be the sole judges. In the event of a disagreement between the captains, the status quo shall remain.

2.4.2 Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall be replaced with:

2.4.2.1 If at any time the umpires, together, agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire, so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place, then they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make. Umpires to take existing policies regarding ground weather and light of the CGL and CGLCUA into consideration when making such decisions.

2.4.2.2 Play will also be suspended if one of the officially appointed umpires is of the opinion that play should be suspended due to the conditions of ground weather or light.

2.4.2.3 The fact that the grass and the ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders of the power of free movement, or the batsmen of the ability to play their strokes or to run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.

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

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



- 2.4.3 The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.
- 2.4.4 When there is a suspension of play, it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor the conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate. Immediately the umpires together agree that conditions are suitable for play, they shall call upon the players to resume play.
- 2.4.5 If play is in progress up to the start of an agreed interval, then it will resume after the interval, unless the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light are so bad that there is obvious and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire so that it would be unreasonable or dangerous for play to take place.

### **3. SCORERS**

- 3.1** Two scorers shall be appointed to record all runs scored, all wickets taken and, where appropriate, number of overs bowled.

The appointment of scorers shall be done by the Central Gauteng Lions Cricket Scorers Association. If no scorers are available, the teams participating in the fixture will be responsible for supplying one scorer each.

#### **3.2 Scoreboard**

Every Club Ground is required to have a scoreboard that shall be kept up to date **at least** at the end of each alternate over of an innings.

### **4. TOSS AND PLAYER NOMINATION**

The normal laws of cricket shall apply.

- 4.1** The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and under the supervision of at least one umpire, not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.  
Note, however, the provisions of clause 1.7 (Captains).

- 4.2** Before the toss may occur, at least 9 of the nominated players from each team must be present.

#### **4.3 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 umpires of this decision.

Once notified, the decision cannot be changed.

#### **4.4 Forfeiture of the Toss and Possible Awarding of the Match**

- 4.4.1 The team defaulting in regard to the number of nominated players present, at the latest time for the toss to happen, will forfeit the toss.
- 4.4.2 After the forfeiture of the toss the defaulting team will be allowed a period not exceeding 30 minutes to have the minimum number of players present before play will be allowed to commence.
- 4.4.3 If this requirement is not met the match will be awarded to the non-defaulting team.



**Example:**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>TIME</b>
Scheduled start of match.	10h00	14h00
Latest time the toss is to take place with minimum of nine (9) players present. (Not later than 15 minutes before the scheduled start of play)	09h45	13h45
After forfeiting the toss the defaulting team has a maximum of 30 minutes to have at least 9 players present at the match venue for the match to commence.	10h15	14h15
Reporting of the matter to CGL	10h15	14h15

4.4.4 If both team default in regards with the minimum player requirements, the match will be abandoned, and a full report submitted by the umpires to the chairperson of the Umpires' Association and the captain of both teams shall submit a full report to the CGL League Administrator.

**5. THE BALL**

**5.1** The ball to be used in the various leagues and competitions shall be approved by CGL prior to the Leagues starting. They shall conform to Addendum - Ball hereto.

Any variation from the prescribed ball will not stop the match from taking place. The umpires will record the ball used on the result card and the office will take appropriate action at a later time.

**5.2 Spare Balls**

Each team will supply six (6) used balls that shall be regarded as the spare match balls. They shall be the required brand, weight and either two (2) or four (4) piece for the relevant league match being played.

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

**5.4** 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.

**6. INNINGS**

Law 13 shall apply, subject to the following:

**6.1 Number of Innings**

6.1.1 Law 13.1 shall be replaced by the following:

All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 10 overs to be completed in 45 minutes.

**6.1.2 Declaration and forfeiture:**

A captain may **not** declare his team's batting innings closed at any stage, nor may he forfeit the batting innings.



## 6.2 Length of Innings

### 6.2.1 Uninterrupted matches

Each team shall bat for 10 overs unless all out earlier.

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 interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the original time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 10 minutes.

The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 10 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings. If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 10 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 10 overs.

If the team fielding second fails to bowl 10 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. Penalties shall apply for slow over rates.

### 6.2.2 Delayed or interrupted matches

A minimum of **3 overs per side** is required for a result to be achieved, unless an innings is completed earlier.

#### 6.2.2.1 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 3 overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing.

This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method.

The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. (Refer Duckworth/Lewis/Stern Regulations).

#### 6.2.2.2 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 Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method (refer Duckworth/Lewis/Stern 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.

This shall apply to all matches played in the Premier Leagues.



For all other leagues the winning target score shall be determined as follows:

**Interruption during innings of team batting first:**

If the interruption occurred during the innings of the team batting first the total amount of time available for the match must be revised in such a way that both teams receive the same number of overs.

The total number of runs achieved by the team batting first, plus one run, will be the target score for the team batting second. The Run Rate Required will then be calculated.

**Interruption during innings of team batting second:**

At the completion of the innings of the team batting first the umpires (captains of the two teams in the absence of official umpires) shall calculate the run rate per over achieved by the team batting first.

If there is an interruption in the innings of the team batting second the winning target score will be determined by multiplying the run rate achieved by the team batting first by the total number of overs available to the team batting second, plus adding one run.

**Example:**

Team batting first scored 100 runs in 10 overs: Run rate achieved is 10 runs per over. Match reduced to 6 overs during the second innings.

10 runs per over x 6 overs = 60 runs (par score)

60 runs + 1 run = 61 runs (target score)

**6.2.3 Delay or interruption to the innings of the team batting first**

When playing time has been lost, the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of **13.33 overs per hour**, in the total remaining time available for play.

The revision of the number of overs should ensure, where 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 3 overs has to be allocated to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by team 1 multiplied by **4.50**, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of 6.2.4 below take effect.

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 **13.33 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 intervals, including those for drinks, will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play.



Penalties for slow over rates shall apply.

#### 6.2.4 **Delay or interruption to the innings of the team batting second**

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 **13.33 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.

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. To constitute a match, a minimum of 3 overs has to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

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.

A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of **13.33** overs per hour. With the inclusion of drinks intervals, 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.

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.

Penalties shall apply for slow over rates.

### 6.3 **Length of Innings – Rescheduled Interval**

If the first innings runs into the scheduled Interval, the Interval shall be shortened to allow the second innings to commence as scheduled, provided that the Interval is **not less than 10 minutes**.

If the umpires are of the opinion that either team has wasted time, they will, in addition to Law 41.9 and 41.10, report the incident to the chairperson of the Umpires' Association who will then take the necessary action.

### 6.4 **Extra Time**

Extra time is permitted where the start of play is delayed, or play is suspended as per the table below:

<b>NUMBER OF MATCHES ALLOCATED TO A SPECIFIC VENUE ON A DAY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF MINUTES EXTRA TIME AVAILABLE</b>
ONE (1) MATCH	60 MINUTES
TWO (2) MATCHES	30 MINUTES per match
THREE (3) MATCHES	15 MINUTES per match
FOUR (4) MATCHES	NO EXTRA TIME



### Example

1. Match is due to start at 09h30. There is only one match scheduled at the venue. No overs will be lost for the interruption up to 60 minutes. Only after 60 minutes will the reduction on overs be made.
2. Where two (2) matches have been allocated to a venue, 30 minutes extra time will apply, whereby only after 30 minutes of playing time has been lost will a reduction in the number of overs for the match be reduced.

### **6.5 Number of Overs per Bowler**

No bowler shall bowl more than 2 overs in an innings.

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

Where the total overs are not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance. In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be allowed by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only insofar as each bowler's limit is concerned.

### **6.6 Minimum Number of Overs Required to be Bowled**

- 6.6.1 The minimum of overs to be bowled for the required over rate to be achieved by the fielding team shall be **13.33 overs per hour**. In calculating the minimum number of overs required to be bowled, the following time allowances shall be made:
  - 6.6.1.1 The actual time taken where treatment is given by authorised medical personnel to a player on the field of play;
  - 6.6.1.2 The actual time taken for a player to leave the field of play in the event of a serious injury;
  - 6.6.1.3 The time lost as a result of time wasting by the batting side; and
  - 6.6.1.4 The actual time lost due to any other circumstances beyond the control of the player.
- 6.6.2 The minimum number of overs required to be bowled will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires. If the overs are calculated as being under the minimum number of overs required to be bowled the hour, the following shall apply:
  - 6.6.2.1 As soon as reasonably practicable, the umpires shall inform the team captain and/or team manager of the relevant fielding team that the regulations have been breached and that the prescribed sanction in accordance with clause 6.6.3 shall be applied.
  - 6.6.2.2 If the umpires are of the opinion that the minimum number of overs required was not achieved by the fielding team by reason of events beyond its control including (but not limited to) time wasting by the batting team, the umpires shall be entitled to amend the over rate calculation as they deem appropriate.
  - 6.6.2.3 In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under 15.2 (Time Wasting by Batsmen), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.
  - 6.6.2.4 The Club Administrator shall then apply the necessary penalties in this regard as stated





in the CGL Playing Conditions (as below):

The following penalties will be deducted from the fielding side for failing to maintain an average over rate of **13.33 overs per hour** during an innings:

Overs per Hour	Time Taken	Deduction
12.24 to 13.04	46 min – 49 min	1 point
11.54 to 12.00	50 min – 52 min	2 points
Less than 11.32	Longer than 52 min	3 points

In addition to the above the captain and/or deputy of the team involved will be charged under the disciplinary code.

## 6.7 Hours of Play and Intervals

The match duration will be 2 Innings of forty-five minutes (45 minutes) each separated by a 10 minute interval between innings.

There will be no intervals for drinks during these matches.

Example 1			Example 2		
Play	10h00	10h45	Play	14h00	14h45
Interval	10h45	10h55	Interval	14h45	14h55
Play	10h55	11h40	Play	14h55	15h40
Close	11h40		Close	15h40	

## 7. CAUGHT

Note Law 18.11

In the event of a caught dismissal, the new batter will be on strike even if the dismissed batter is not at the striker's end after completing a run or runs, unless it is the end of an over.

## 8. DEAD BALL

Note Law 20.4.2.12

If either team has suffered disadvantages from a person or animal or object entering the field, it will be called a dead ball by the umpire.

## 9. NO BALL

In addition to Law 21 please note the following: Free hit after a No Ball **ONLY** applies where official CGL umpires are present.

- 9.1 The delivery following a no ball (all modes of no ball) shall be a free hit for whichever batters 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 batters is facing it.
- 9.2 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.
- 9.3 Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provision of clause 15 shall apply). If the No Ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, the field may then be changed but only to the extent of correcting the breach.
- 9.4 The umpires will signal a free hit by (after the normal no ball signal) extending one arm straight



upwards and describing a circle with the forearm.

## **10. WIDE DELIVERIES**

**10.1** A line shall be drawn, 17 ins/43.18cms, in from the return crease and shall extend from the popping crease to the bowling crease. This line must be used to adjudge off-side wides only.

**10.2** Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in this regard in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket. Any delivery which passes to the leg side of the batters's legs while in his normal stance shall be called a wide.

**10.3** Together with points 10.1 and 10.2 the revised interpretation of judging a wide according to law should also be considered. Law 22.1.1 now reads:

If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing or has stood at any point after the bowler started his runup and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal batting position.

**10.4** A penalty of one run for a wide shall be scored. The penalty shall stand in addition to any other runs which are scored or awarded. All runs which are run or result from a wide ball which is not a no ball shall be scored as wide balls.

**10.5** A fast short pitched delivery which passes above the head of the striker standing in an upright position at the popping crease shall be called wide. However, the procedure as set out in clause 16.2 (Short pitched deliveries) shall apply, i.e. warning related to short pitched deliveries.

## **11. FIELDERS ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES**

**11.1** Law 24.1 shall be amended as follows –

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

**11.2** Law 24.2.2 shall be replaced by the following:

If a fielder fails to take the field with his team at the start of the match or at any later time or leaves the field during a session of play for a period of longer than 8 minutes, the umpire shall be informed for the reason of his absence, and he shall not thereafter come to the field during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. The umpire shall give such consent as soon as is practicable.

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

The penalty time for such a player returning to the field of play shall not exceed **20** minutes.

### **11.3 Penalty Time Carried Forward into Batting Innings**

The player shall not be permitted to bat unless or until, in the aggregate, he has returned to the field and/or his side's innings has been in progress for at least that length of playing time for which he has been absent (the penalty time for such a player returning to the field of play shall not exceed **20** minutes) or, if earlier, when his side has lost five wickets.



## **11.4 Penalty Time Not Incurred**

- 11.4.1 The restriction in clauses 11.2 and 11.3 shall not apply if the player has suffered an external blow (as opposed to an internal injury such as a pulled muscle) whilst participating earlier in the match and consequently been forced to leave the field. Nor shall it apply if the player has been absent for a very exceptional and wholly acceptable reason.
- 11.4.2 In the event of the fieldsman already being off the field at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, he shall be allowed to count any such stoppage time as playing time, provided he personally informs the umpires when he is fit enough to take the field had play been in progress.
- 11.4.3 In the absence of official umpire(s) the captains, not the umpires appointed by them, should be personally informed.
- 11.4.4 Similarly, if at the commencement of an interruption in play through ground, weather or light conditions or for other exceptional circumstances, a player is on the field but still has some unexpired penalty time remaining from a previous absence, he shall automatically be allowed to account any such stopping time as playing time.

## **12. BATTERS' INNINGS; RUNNERS**

Law 25.5 will be replaced by the following:

No runners will be allowed.

## **13. PRACTICE ON THE FIELD OF PLAY**

Refer to the Laws of Cricket Code 2017 3<sup>rd</sup> edition - 2022.

### **13.1 Practice on the Square**

- 13.1.1 There shall not be any practice on the pitch at any time on any day of the match.
- 13.1.2 There shall not be any practice on the rest of the square at any time on any day of the match, except with the approval of the umpires.

### **13.2 Practice on the Outfield**

- 13.2.1 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:
  - 13.2.1.1 only the fielders on the field of play participate in such practice.
  - 13.2.1.2 no ball other than the match ball is used for this practice.
  - 13.2.1.3 no bowling practice takes place in the area between the square and the boundary in a direction parallel to the match pitch.
  - 13.2.1.4 the umpires are satisfied that it will not contravene either of Laws 41.3 (The match ball changing its condition) or 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side).
- 13.2.2 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 Laws 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) or 41.12 (Fielder damaging the pitch).

Punitive measures will be in the form of penalty runs. Refer to the Laws of Cricket for this.



## 14. THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 27.4.1 shall be replaced by the following:

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

- movement of a few paces forward for a slower delivery, unless in doing so it brings him within reach of the wicket.
- lateral movement in response to the direction in which the ball has been delivered.
- movement in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play, however the provisions of Law 27.3 (Position of the wicket keeper) and 27.4 (Position of the wicket-keeper) shall apply.

In the event of unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

## 15. THE FIELDER

In addition to Law 28 please note the following:

### 15.1 Restriction on Placement of Fielders

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

15.1.2 In addition to the restriction contained in clause 15.1.1 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 below:

### 15.2 Boundary Measurements

The aim shall be to maximize the size of the playing area at each venue. With respect to the size of the boundaries, the following measurements should be used measured from the centre of the pitch.

- Men's Cricket:** No boundary shall be longer than 90 yards (82.29 meters) or shorter than 65 yards (59.43 meters)
- Ladies Cricket:** No boundary shall be longer than 65 yards (59.44 meters) or shorter than 55 yards (50.29 meters)

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 as follows:

- Men's Cricket:** 30 yards (27.43 metres)
- Ladies Cricket:** 25.15 yards (23 metres)

The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field.

The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or dots at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each dot to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.



### 15.3 Fielding restrictions at the instant of delivery in a 20-Over match:

POWERPLAY NUMBER	OVERS NUMBERS INVOLVED	FIELDING RESTRICTIONS
1	1 to 3	Maximum 2 fielders allowed outside 27,43m / 23.00m circle
2	4 to 10	Maximum 5 fielders allowed outside 27,43m / 23.00m circle

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

Length of Innings (Overs)	Power play Restriction
3 - 4 Overs	1 Overs
5 – 8 Overs	2 Overs
9 - 10 Overs	3 Overs

If play is interrupted during an innings and the table in 15.4 applies, the Power play take immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.

### 15.5 Movement by Fielders

15.5.1 Law 28.6.1 till 28.6.4 - Movement by fielders and significant movement shall be replaced by the following:

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:

- minor adjustments to stance or position in relation to the striker's wicket.
- movement by any fielder in the outfield towards the striker or the striker's wicket that does not significantly alter the fielder's position.
- movement by any fielder in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play.

15.5.2 Notwithstanding the above, in all circumstances Law 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) shall apply.

15.5.3 In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible and award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

#### Note also the provisions of:

Law 27.4 (Movement by the wicket-keeper) and  
Law 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract the striker)

## 16. LAW 41: UNFAIR PLAY

### 16.1 Changing Condition of the Match Ball

16.1.1 Law 41.3 shall apply subject to the following:

No person may apply **ANY** substance, including bodily fluids, with the exception of sweat, to any match ball at any stage while the match is in progress. This starts from when the umpires take possession of any match balls, including spare balls, until the



conclusion of the match.

For the avoidance of any doubt:

- Saliva cannot be used for any purpose on the ball.
- Using saliva will be treated the same way as any other unfair method of changing the condition of the ball.

If the umpires together agree that the deterioration in the condition of the ball is greater than is consistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this law. They shall then together decide if they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct, irrespective of the player or players concerned.

The opposing side will be asked if they want the match ball replaced. If so requested the umpires will select the replacement ball.

#### 16.1.2 Furthermore, If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

Additionally the bowlers end umpire shall:

- Award five (5) penalty runs to the batting side
- Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for the action taken
- Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred
- Together with the other umpire report the incident to the CGL who shall take the necessary action against the player(s) responsible.

#### 16.1.3 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible:

- The Bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning
- Advise the captain that should there be any further incident by his team during the remainder of the match where the player(s) responsible cannot be identified, the captain will be deemed to be the player responsible and the steps as per 16.1.2 will be followed.

### 16.2 Short Pitched Deliveries

Law 41.6 shall be replaced by the following:

16.2.1 A Bowler shall be limited to **one** fast short pitched deliveries per over.

16.2.2 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, whether or not having struck the batters or it having been struck by the batters's bat.

16.2.3 The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batters on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.

16.2.4 In the event of a bowler bowling more than **one** fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal no ball on each occasion.

16.2.4.1 After the first such call of no ball and when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler. This caution shall apply throughout the innings. In addition, after each such no ball, the umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.



16.2.4.2 If there is a second instance of the same bowler being no balled in the innings, the umpire shall, when the ball is dead, warn the bowler and indicate that this is his final warning for the innings. This warning shall apply throughout the innings.

16.2.4.3 Should there be a third instance by the same bowler being no balled in that innings, the umpire shall, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.

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

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

The umpires will then report the matter to the CGL who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the bowler concerned.

16.2.5 In addition, subject to clause 10, a ball that passes above head height of the batters that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide unless the delivery is a no ball as defined above.

16.2.6 Different signals shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal wide and then tap his head or call and signal no ball and tap his head with the other hand.

16.2.7 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 shortpitched deliveries in that over.

16.2.8 Although the above replaces law 41.6, if the bowler's end umpire considers that any short pitched deliveries are dangerous or unfair, as defined in law, law 41.6 can be applied at any time.

### **16.3 Bowling of High Full Pitched Deliveries**

Law 41.7 shall be replaced by the following:

16.3.1 Any delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.

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

16.3.2.1 If, in the opinion of the umpire, such a delivery is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batters, the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning.

The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.



16.3.2.2 Should there be any further instance where a high full pitched ball is bowled and is considered likely to inflict physical injury on the batters by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall in addition to calling and signalling no ball, when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith.

If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.

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

The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batters at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side and the governing authority, i.e. CGL.

**Note:** The above is not a substitute for Dangerous and Unfair Bowling, which umpires are able to apply at any time.

**Note also the provisions of:**

Law 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract the striker),

Law 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of a batters) and

Law 41.8 (Bowling of deliberate front foot no ball).

## 17. TIME WASTING

### 17.1 Time Wasting by the Fielding Side

17.1.1 Law 41.9 shall apply:

In the first instance of any waste of time in that innings by any member of the field side, the umpire shall, call and signal dead ball if necessary, issue a first and final warning to the fielding side.

17.1.2 If there is a further incident of time wasting by the fielding side in that innings the umpire shall:

- Call and signal dead ball if necessary; and either,
- if the waste of time is not during an over, award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side and inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action or,
- if the waste of time is during the course of an over, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling.

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

Inform the other umpire, the batsmen at the wicket and, as soon as possible, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred;

Report the occurrence to the Umpires and Clubs Administrator.





## 17.2 Time Wasting by the Batsmen

17.2.1 Law 41.10 shall apply, subject to the following (Umpires to apply strict interpretation in this regard)

If the incoming batters is not in a position to receive the ball or his partner is not ready to receive the next ball within **1.5 minutes** of the fall of the previous wicket, and if there is no appeal for 'batsman timed out', then the action shall be regarded by the umpires as time wasting and the provisions of Law 41.10 shall apply.

In addition, the umpires will report the incident to the CGL.

### 17.2.2 Batters Timed Out

An incoming batters shall, on appeal, be timed out if he takes **more than 1.5 minutes** to come in, timed from the moment a wicket falls until he arrives at the wicket and is ready to receive the ball, or if not the striker, the striker is ready to receive the next ball.

## 18. OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

18.1 Refer to Law 37

18.2 In addition, and for the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batters, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to effect a run out, the batters 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 batters crossing the pitch, law 41.14 shall also apply.

## 19. STRIKER IN PROTECTED AREA

Law 41.15 refers

The striker shall not adopt a stance in the protected area or so close to it that frequent encroachment is inevitable. The striker may mark a guard on the pitch provided that no mark is unreasonably close to the protected area.

If either umpire considers that the striker is in breach of any of the conditions in Law 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 batters.
- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If there is any further breach of any of the conditions in Law 41.15.1 by any batters 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 batters to his 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 Law 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 as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

## **20. NON-STRIKER LEAVING HIS/HER GROUND EARLY**

Note Law 38.3.

Law 41.16 has been moved from Law 41 (Unfair Play) to Law 38 (Run Out), but the wording remains the same.

**20.1** 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.

**20.2** 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.

## **21. LAW 42: PLAYERS CONDUCT**

Law 42 to be amended as follows:

The disciplinary committee of the CGL will determine the different levels of misconduct and all disciplinary processes.

CGL has implemented the green, yellow and red card system to deal with disciplinary and player's conduct on field, as per Laws of Cricket 42 of 2017 and subsequent revisions.

This system is implemented in the Premier League **ONLY**.

In all other leagues the normal disciplinary procedure is to be followed.

## **22. PENALTY POINTS**

### **22.1 Late Start**

For a late start, the offending team(s) will be penalised 1 point. Repeated offences may incur an additional penalty which shall be applied at the discretion of the Board.



## **22.2 Incompletely Filled-in Result Cards**

For an incompletely filled in result card, both teams will be penalised 1 point.

## **22.3 Defaulting from a Fixture**

For defaulting from a fixture, the offending team will be penalised 4 points and will be considered to have played the match. A team defaulting 3 times in a season will be expelled from the league and its matches expunged from the league records.

## **22.4 Incompletely Filled-in Umpires' Evaluation**

Where official umpires are present, for an umpires' evaluation report not being completed the offending team will be penalised 2 points.

## **23. RESULT CARDS**

### **23.1 Responsibility of the Scorers**

Scorers shall complete the result card and ensure that all the required information is filled in.

### **23.2 Duty of the Captains**

It is the duty of the captains to ensure that the information on both the result cards is correct.

### **23.3 Duty of the Umpires**

It is the duty of both umpires to ensure that the result cards are correctly completed. Result cards are to be signed by both umpires. Failure to sign the result card may result in the umpire forfeiting his match fee.

### **23.4 Result Cards to be Completed**

Scorers, umpires and captains are to ensure that result cards are filled out and signed, even if no play was possible. The card must be submitted to the CGL offices within 7 days of the match. Failure to do so will result in a fine of R100 as well as a deduction of 2 match points.

## **24. UMPIRES EVALUATION REPORT CARDS**

It will be the responsibility of each club to complete an official Umpires' Evaluation Form as prescribed. The form must be submitted to the CGLCUA Umpires Administrators office within 3 days of the match. Failure to do so will result in a deduction of 2 match points.

Accepted manner of submission will be electronically or manually.

