

1. ICC CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR PLAYERS & TEAM OFFICIALS
(Amended at Executive Board Meeting March 2007 and June 2007)

A. Definitions

In this Code of Conduct the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

- Adjudicator:** Shall mean the person adjudicating during the hearing. Where the Referee has jurisdiction in accordance with clause D9 then the Referee will be the adjudicator. Where under clause D11 the ICC Chief Referee or the relevant Player's or Team Official's Home Board is required to determine an alleged breach of the rules of conduct then the ICC Chief Referee or the person appointed for this purpose by the relevant Home Board, as the case may be, shall be the adjudicator.
- Code of Conduct:** All those provisions comprising this Section, namely "A - Definitions" and the following Sections B - L inclusive and the annexed Guidelines on the Principles of Natural Justice.
- Full Member:** As defined by the ICC Articles of Association, any Member whose Cricket Authority is recognised as a full member of the ICC.
- Home Board:** The body, whether incorporated or not, of a Member charged with responsibility for the administration of cricket within the relevant Member Country and recognised by the ICC as having such authority.
- ICC:** The International Cricket Council, a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital in the Territory of the British Virgin Islands and having its registered number as 9112.
- ICC Chief Executive:** The person from time to time holding office as chief executive of the ICC in accordance with article 3.4 of the ICC's Articles of Association.
- ICC Chief Referee:** A person appointed by the ICC and holding office from time to time as the ICC's chief referee.
- Laws of Cricket:** The Laws of Cricket (2000 Code), or such further revision thereof as may come into force from time to time, as amended from time to time by ICC Regulations.
- Logo Policy:** The ICC Clothing and Equipment Regulations as amended from time to time.
- ODI Match:** A limited over international match classified as a One Day International or a Twenty/20 International in accordance with the ICC's regulations headed "Classification of Official Cricket".
- Member:** Any Member of the ICC as provided for in its Articles of Association.
- Member Country:** Any country (or countries associated for cricket purposes) or geographical area which the Member represents in being a Member of the ICC.
- Player:** Any person selected as a player in any squad to represent a Member Country in a Test Match, an ODI Match, a Tour Match including a President's XI and an U19 match whether that person actually plays cricket in such matches or not.

- Referee:** A person appointed by the ICC and empowered to carry out, inter alia, the functions mentioned in Section D of this Code.
- Rules of Conduct:** The rules contained in the Player's and Team Official's Code forming Sections C and CC of this Code of Conduct.
- Spurious or Frivolous** Where on reasonable grounds, the appeal was made in bad faith or for a purpose other than to obtain access to a proper appeal on the merits or to abuse or frustrate the Rules of Conduct appeal process.
- Team Official:** Any person, not being a player, who is employed by, is an agent of, represents or is affiliated to an international cricket team of a Member Country, including (without limitation) team managers, coaches, doctors, physiotherapists and team selectors.
- Test Match:** Any cricket match classified as a Test match in accordance with the ICC's regulations headed "Classification of Official Cricket".
- Tour:** A series of matches where at least one of the competing teams is an international team representing a Member Country playing in a country other than its own and comprising of at least one Test Match or at least one ODI Match. For the purposes of this Code of Conduct a Tour shall start on (and include) the first day when the touring squad of Players (or the first of the touring squad of Players) arrives in the country of the tour until (and including) the day on which the touring squad of Players (or the last of the touring squad of Players) leave to return to their Member Country.
- Tour Match:** Any match during a Tour, other than a Test Match or ODI Match, in which at least one of the teams comprises Players selected from the squad of Players chosen to represent a Member Country.

B. Persons/Matches Covered

1. This Code of Conduct shall apply to:
 - (a) Players; and
 - (b) Team Officials.
2. Umpires shall be bound by the Code of Conduct for Umpires.
3. Referees shall be bound by Section D of this Code of Conduct.
4. This Code of Conduct shall apply to all Tours and to all Test Matches, ODI Matches and Tour Matches save as otherwise stated herein.

C. Rules of Conduct – Offences and Penalties.

1. Players and/or Team Officials shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the Captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to (Rule CC 5.1 deals with the application of and penalties for breach of this Rule).
2. Players and/or Team Officials shall at no time engage in conduct unbecoming to their status which

could bring them or the game of cricket into disrepute (Rule CC 5.1 deals with the application of and penalties for breach of this Rule).

3. Players and/or Team Officials shall be required to report to their Captain and/or Team Manager or to a senior Board official or to the Anti Corruption and Security Unit any approach made to them by a bookmaker or any other corrupt approach or knowledge of such approach made to any other Player or Team Official.
4. Players and/or Team Officials shall not bet on matches nor otherwise engage in any conduct of the nature described in Appendix A of the Code of Conduct Commission Terms of Reference and in the paragraphs below and, for conduct in breach of this Rule, the penalties to be considered are set out after the description of such conduct in each such paragraph.

i.) Bet on any match, or on any event connected with any match or series of matches (“Event”), in which such Player or Team Official or administrator took part or in which the Member Country of any such individual was represented

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 years and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual. In addition a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances.#

ii.) Induced or encouraged any other person to bet on any match or series of matches or on any Event or to offer the facility for such bets to be placed

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 years and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual if the Member carrying out the investigation or the Official Enquiry constituted by the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (as the case may be) is satisfied that the bet was placed directly or indirectly for the benefit of the individual against whom the charge was found. Otherwise, a ban for a minimum period of 12 months. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances.#

iii.) Gambled or entered into any other form of financial speculation on any match or on any Event

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 years and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances.#

iv.) Induced or encouraged any other person to gamble or enter into any other form of financial speculation on any match or Event

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual if the Member carrying out the investigation or the Official Enquiry constituted by the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (as the case may be) is satisfied that the bet was placed directly or indirectly for the benefit of the individual against whom the charge was found. Otherwise a ban for a minimum period of 12 months. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which

shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances. #

- v.) **Was a party to contriving or attempting to contrive the result of any match or the occurrence of any Event**

Penalty

Ban for life* #

- vi.) **Failed to perform on his merits in any match owing to an arrangement relating to betting on the outcome of any match or on the occurrence of any Event**

Penalty

Ban for life* #

- vii.) **Induced or encouraged any other Player not to perform on his merits in any match owing to any such arrangement**

Penalty

Ban for life* #

- viii.) **Received from another person any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) for the provision of any information concerning the weather, the teams, the state of the ground, the status of, or the outcome of, any match or the occurrence of any Event unless such information has been provided to a newspaper or other form of media in accordance with an obligation entered into in the normal course and disclosed in advance to the Cricket Authority of the relevant Member Country**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 years and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual if the Member carrying out the investigation or the Official Enquiry constituted by the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (as the case may be) is satisfied that the information was given for a bet to be placed directly or indirectly for the benefit of the individual against whom the charge was found. Otherwise, a ban for a minimum period of 12 months. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances.#

- ix.) **Received any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) which could bring him or the game of cricket into disrepute**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 years and a maximum ban for life*.# In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances.

- x.) Provided any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) which could bring the game of cricket into disrepute**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of 2 years and a maximum ban for life* #. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances.

- xi.) Received any approaches from another person to engage in conduct such as that described in any of the above paragraphs (i) to (x) and has failed to disclose the same to his Captain or to his Team Manager, or to a senior Board official or to the Anti Corruption and Security Unit**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of one year and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances #

- xii.) Is aware that any other Player or individual has engaged in conduct, or received approaches, such as described in (i) to (xi) above, and has failed to disclose the same to his Captain or to his Team Manager, or to a senior Board official or to the Anti Corruption and Security Unit**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of one year and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances #

- xiii.) Has received, or is aware that any person has received, threats of any nature which might induce him to engage in conduct, or acquiesce in any proposal made by an approach, such as described in paragraphs (i) to (xii) above, and has failed to disclose the same to his Captain or to his Team Manager, or to a senior Board official or to the Anti Corruption and Security Unit**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of one year and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual. In addition a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances #

- xiv.) Has engaged in any conduct which, in the opinion of the Executive Board, relates directly or indirectly to any of the above paragraphs (i) to (xiii) and is prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket**

Penalty

Ban for a minimum period of one year and a maximum period of 5 years for any such individual. In addition, a fine may be imposed, the amount of which shall be unlimited and left to be assessed in the light of the actual circumstances #

***by decision of the Executive Board made at its meeting on 10th February 2001 and communicated to Members by notice dated 19th February 2001, the penalty of a ban for life shall mean a ban for a minimum period of 20 years and the use of the expression “ban for life” in the regulations on penalties for match fixing, betting, gambling etc. shall be read and construed accordingly.**

#by decision of the Executive Board made at its meeting on 26th June 2002 any Player, Administrator, Team Official, Employee, Umpire or Referee found guilty of offences under the ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials Code Item C4 and banned from International Cricket for any period should also be banned by the relevant Board for that period from all domestic first class and one day cricket.

5. A valid defence may be made to a charge in respect of any prohibited conduct set out in Paragraph C4 (xi) to (xiii) above (as applicable to the person in question) if that person proves that this conduct was the result of an honest and reasonable belief that there was a serious threat to the life or safety of himself or any member of his family.
6. Players and/or Team Officials shall not use or in any way be concerned in the use or distribution of illegal drugs. For the avoidance of doubt illegal drugs shall mean those drugs which are classified as unlawful in the Player's or Team Official's home country or in the country in which he is touring. Any such conduct prohibited by this clause shall constitute behaviour prohibited under Clause C.2 above and shall be dealt with as such. Players and Team Officials shall also be subject to any doping policy which is applied by their Home Board and such policies which are introduced for ICC Events from time to time. Any breach of such doping policy shall be dealt with under the terms of such policy itself and not under this Code.

CC. Rules of Conduct – Offences and Penalties – (supplemental)

Level 1

The Offences set out at 1.1 to 1.7 below are Level 1 Offences. The penalty for a Level 1 Offence shall be an official reprimand and/or a fine of up to the equivalent of 50% of the Player or Official's match fee (as determined in accordance with sections I (3) and I (4).

- 1.1 Breach of the Logo Policy save for breaches relating to a commercial logo or player's bat logo as defined therein
- 1.2 Abuse of cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings
- 1.3 Showing dissent at an umpire's decision.
- 1.4 Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture
- 1.5 Excessive appealing

- 1.6 Pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion in an aggressive manner by a bowler or other member of the fielding side upon the dismissal of a batsman.
- 1.7 Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official.

Level 2

The Offences set out at 2.1 to 2.11 below are Level 2 Offences. The Penalty for a Level 2 Offence shall be a fine of the equivalent of between 50% of the Player or Official's match fee up to their full match fee and/or a 1 Test Match or 2 ODI Match ban

- 2.1 Showing serious dissent at an umpire's decision..
- 2.2 Breach of the Logo Policy relating to a commercial logo or a player's bat logo as defined therein.
- 2.3 Serious public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official.
- 2.4 Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between Players in the course of play.
- 2.5 Charging or advancing towards the umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing.
- 2.6 Deliberate and malicious distraction or obstruction on the field of play (this supplements and does not replace ICC Standard Test Match and ODI Playing Conditions clauses 42.2 and 42.3).
- 2.7 Throwing the ball at or near a Player, umpire or official in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner.
- 2.8 Using language that is obscene, offensive or of a seriously insulting nature to another Player, umpire, Referee, Team Official or spectator. (It is acknowledged that there will be verbal exchanges between Players in the course of play. Rather than seeking to eliminate these exchanges entirely, umpires will look to lay charges when this falls below an acceptable standard. In this instance, language will be interpreted to include gestures).
- 2.9 Changing the condition of the ball in breach of Law 42.3 as read with Standard Test Match and ODI Playing Conditions clause 42.1 (this supplements and does not replace the provisions of the Laws of Cricket and Standard Test Match and ODI Playing Conditions).
- 2.10 Any attempt to manipulate a match in regard to the result, net run rate, bonus points or otherwise. The Captain of any team guilty of such conduct shall be held responsible.
- 2.11 Failure by a Captain to ensure that his team meets the minimum over rate requirements as contained in Section J below to the extent as set out in paragraph 5 (c) iii thereof.

Level 3

The Offences set out at 3.1 to 3.3 below are Level 3 Offences. The penalty for a Level 3 Offence shall be a ban for the Player or Team Official concerned of between 2 and 4 Test Matches or between 4 and 8 ODI Matches

- 3.1 Intimidation of an umpire or Referee whether by language or conduct
- 3.2 Threat of assault on another Player, Team Official or spectator
- 3.3 Using language or gestures that offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person's race, religion, gender, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin

Level 4

The Offences set out at 4.1 to 4.4 below are Level 4 Offences. The Penalty for a Level 4 Offence shall be a ban of between 5 Test Matches or 10 ODI matches up to a life ban for the Player or Official concerned

- 4.1 Threat of assault on an umpire or Referee
- 4.2 Physical assault of another Player, umpire, Referee, Official or spectator
- 4.3 Any act of violence on the field of play
- 4.4 Using language or gestures that seriously offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person's race, religion, gender, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin

Notes

- 5.1 Where the facts of or the gravity or seriousness of the alleged incident are not adequately or clearly covered by any of the above offences, the person laying the charge may allege one of the following offences

(A) breach of Rule C1 - conduct contrary to the spirit of the game; or

(B) breach of Rule C2 - conduct that brings the game into disrepute

The person laying such a charge must specify the level of breach to accompany the charge: for example, "conduct contrary to the spirit of the game – Level 2" or "conduct that brings the game into disrepute – Level 1".

- 5.2 In deciding penalty, the adjudicator is entitled to and should take into account the prior record of the person charged. See also I 2 below.
- 5.3 If damage has been caused to any property, the adjudicator may order compensation to the aggrieved party as part of the penalty.
- 5.4 In respect of penalties, a weighting has been applied so that each Test match is the equivalent of 2 ODI matches. Penalties are to be applied in the form of matches (Test or ODI) in which the Player is likely to play. If the Player usually plays only one or other form of the game, the adjudicator is to apply the ban for the form of the game played by the Player. Furthermore, the adjudicator shall, as far as possible, impose the ban so as to apply to the next match(es) in which the Player is scheduled to play. The adjudicator is to specify the number of Test matches and ODI matches in respect of which the Player is banned. Note: In accordance with the definition of

ODI matches contained in paragraph A above, a Twenty/20 International match shall be dealt with as an ODI match.

- 5.5 Where there are separate incidents in the course of the match, the umpire should lay separate charges. If the adjudicator finds the person charged to be guilty of more than one offence, he should impose separate penalties in respect of each offence. Penalties in such cases are cumulative and not concurrent.
- 5.6 Plea bargaining is not permitted. It is open to the adjudicator to find a Player guilty of an offence in a level lower than that in which he is charged where the constituent elements of the lesser offence are the same. For example, if a Player is charged with serious dissent under clause CC2.1, it is open to the adjudicator to find the Player guilty under clause CC1.3 of dissent rather than serious dissent.
- 5.7 Nothing in this Code of Conduct alters the onus on the Captain to ensure that the Spirit of the Game is adhered to as stated and defined in the preamble to the Laws of Cricket.
- 5.8 The Player or Official reported shall be entitled to appeal against a finding and/or a penalty imposed in respect of Level 2, Level 3 or Level 4 offences as provided in section H11 and H12. Similarly, (save where he has laid the charge) the ICC Chief Executive shall be entitled to appeal against a finding and/or penalty imposed in respect of Level 2, Level 3 or Level 4 offences. In determining the appropriate penalty (if any) on an appeal, it is open to the person hearing the appeal to increase or decrease the penalty. In addition, if in the opinion of the person hearing the appeal, the appeal lodged by the appellant is Spurious or Frivolous, the person hearing the appeal shall be entitled to determine that the costs of the appeal shall be paid by the appellant.

D. ICC Referee

1. An ICC Referee shall:
 - (a) be appointed by the ICC President or the ICC Chief Executive, and
 - (b) shall be independent of any Member or Member Country competing in any Test Match or ODI Match for which he is appointed, and
 - (c) neither team will have a right of objection to a referee's appointment.
2. Each Home Board of a Full Member and the top six Associate Members shall nominate to the ICC Chief Executive, when requested to do so, such persons as they consider appropriate for selection as a Referee.
3. The Referee shall be the independent and authoritative representative of the ICC at all Test Matches and ODI Matches and, in so far as appropriate, for any Tour for which he is appointed, respecting the authority of the host country which is promoting the series of matches or the Ground Authority which is administering a Test match or ODI match or series of matches.
4. The Referee must not make any detrimental written or spoken comment in the media/press about any Tour, Test Match or ODI Match in which he is involved.
5. The Referee shall, at all times, liaise with the umpires on any matter the Referee considers appropriate. Save where specifically provided for in ICC Regulations the Referee shall not interfere with the role of the umpires under the Laws of Cricket.
6. A Referee shall:

- (a) whenever possible, have arrived in the location of the match by 12 noon on the day prior to the scheduled first day;
 - (b) be at the venue no later than 60 minutes prior to the scheduled start of play on any day of the match;
 - (c) remain at the venue for at least one hour after close of play on any day of the match;
7. It shall be the Referee's responsibility to ensure that all persons who are eligible to make a report in accordance with Section E know or are able to readily discern where the Referee shall be during the period of eighteen hours after the close of the day's play.
8. The Referee shall manage and have ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the Test Matches and ODI Matches and, in so far as appropriate, for any Tour for which he is appointed. His duties include, but are not limited to:
- a. ensuring the full implications of Law 42.1 are properly understood and upheld;
 - b. ensuring the Code of Conduct, together with the Rules of Conduct therein, is upheld;
 - c. investigating and adjudicating upon alleged breaches of the Rules of Conduct notified to him (including over rate breaches and breaches of clothing and equipment regulations).;
 - d. ensuring the appropriate sanction is applied to any person found to be in breach of the Rules of Conduct;
 - e. Logging of all umpires' decisions and reporting on umpires;
 - f. Attending pre-match security briefings;
 - g. Meeting and liaising with broadcaster;
 - h. Conducting pre-series meetings with captains, coaches and team managers;
 - i. Completing venue assessment reports- the condition and standard of facilities for players and umpires; the standard of practice facilities and adequacy of sight boards;
 - j. Completing pitch and outfield reports, the pitch and out-field preparations; adequacy of covers and equipment for pitch and out-field preparation;
 - k. Reporting on alleged breaches of safety and security regulations;
 - l. Reporting on alleged breaches of Anti-Racism Code;
 - m. Reporting of bowlers with suspected illegal actions;
 - n. Distributing the captains' reports on umpires;
 - o. Liaising with media;
 - p. Undertaking any other function he may be asked to do by the ICC Chief

Executive or be required to do by any ICC Regulation in force from time to time.

9. In respect of investigating and imposing sanctions for breaches of the Rules of Conduct, the jurisdiction of the Referee is limited to:
 - (a) any alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct (save in respect of Rules C3 and C4) occurring on the field of play during a Test Match or an ODI match;
 - (b) any alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct (save in respect of Rules C3 and C4) occurring off the field of play, within the precincts of the ground, on any day of any Test Match or ODI Match;
 - (c) any alleged breach of Rules CC 1.7 and 2.3 of the Rules of Conduct wheresoever alleged to have been committed provided that the alleged breach occurred during the period between the start of the first scheduled day of the first Test Match or ODI Match of the Tour and the end of the last day of the last Test Match or ODI Match of the Tour;
 - (d) any request by a Home Board or the ICC Chief Referee pursuant to Section D 12, which request the Referee shall accept if reasonably practicable to do so.
10. Alleged breaches of Rules of Conduct C3 and C4 shall be determined by the Code of Conduct Commission in accordance with its Terms of Reference.
11. In the event of the Referee not having jurisdiction over any alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct pursuant to Section D 9, any alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct (save for those relating to Rules of Conduct C3 and C4) shall be investigated and determined by the ICC Chief Referee (save that where the alleged breach relates to an incident not connected to any ODI, Test or Tour Match, the jurisdiction to investigate and determine the alleged breach shall be with the Player's or Team Official's Home Board) who shall do so in accordance with Section G and with reference to the Guidelines on the Principles of Natural Justice which appear as an appendix to this Code of Conduct. In the event of the Player or Team Official reported being from the same country as the ICC Chief Referee, the ICC Legal Counsel shall nominate one of the other members of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Referees to investigate and determine the alleged breach.
12. In the event of a Player or Team Official being alleged to have breached the Rules of Conduct during a Tour in circumstances where, pursuant to Section D 11, the matter falls to be determined by the ICC Chief Referee or the relevant Player or Team Official's Home Board, the ICC Chief Referee or that Home Board, as the case may be, shall be entitled, in their absolute discretion, to request the Referee to determine the matter in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Code of Conduct.
13. It shall be the responsibility of the Referee to ensure that prior to the start of any series of Test Matches and/or ODI Matches (a series for these purposes comprising one or more Test Match and one or more ODI Match) there shall be a pre-series meeting between the Referee, the team Captains, and team managers of the competing teams, the umpires and any other person the Referee shall consider appropriate.
14. All persons attending the pre-series meeting shall be informed by the Referee where and at what time the meeting is to take place provided that, in any event, the meeting shall take place on the day before the first Test Match or ODI Match is scheduled to start.
15. Once the pre-series meeting has taken place there shall be no obligation on the Referee to hold a further meeting during the Tour. However the Referee shall be entitled, in his absolute discretion, to

call such a further meeting if he considers it to be appropriate. Further, if at any stage during a Tour, any umpire who was not present at the pre-series meeting is scheduled to officiate or there is any new Captain, or Team Manager appointed, it shall be the Referee's responsibility to ensure that that person is informed of the details of the matters discussed at the pre-series meeting if no new meeting is held.

16. At the pre-series meeting, the Referee shall:
 - (a) impress upon the Captains their responsibilities under Law 42.1 of the Laws of Cricket;
 - (b) impress upon the Captains, Team Managers and any other persons present that no public criticism of or dissent toward the umpires will be tolerated;
 - (c) impress to all present the importance of the Code of Conduct and the seriousness of a breach of any of the Rules of Conduct contained therein;
 - (d) inform the Captains that in the event of an alleged breach of Rule CC2.9 where it is not possible to identify the Player who is in breach, the Captain may be the person charged and subjected to any sanction which would otherwise have been imposed on the Player responsible, had that Player been identified;
 - (e) ensure that all present are aware of the ICC Standard Playing Conditions for Test Matches and ODI matches;
 - (f) specifically remind the Captains, Team Managers and any other persons present of the Logo Policy and in so doing further remind them that if the Logo Policy is not heeded a fine applicable to a Team Official may result in addition to a fine and/or ban for any Player;
 - (g) urge the umpires to be decisive in upholding the Laws of Cricket whilst respecting the traditional role of the umpires.
17. At the pre-series meeting the Referee may also discuss any other matter he considers appropriate to ensure compliance with any ICC Regulations in force at that time and this Code of Conduct.
18. At the pre-series meeting the Referee shall give those present the opportunity to ask him any questions they might reasonably require to be answered.
19. The Referee, before the start of any Test Match or ODI Match, shall arrange with the scorers to be provided with all the information they require at such time(s) the Referee considers appropriate relating to and enabling them to calculate over rates.
20. The Referee must report to ICC any suspicious or unusual characteristics in the conduct of the game.

E. The Reporting/Notification Procedure

1. General

- 1.1 An alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct can be reported by:
 - (a) the umpires, including the third or any further umpires appointed for a Test Match, ODI Match or a Tour Match;
 - (b) the team manager, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any of his Players participating in a Test Match, ODI Match or a Tour Match;

- (c) the Chief Executive Officer of the Home Board of a Member Country participating in a Test Match, ODI Match or a Tour Match;
 - (d) the ICC Chief Executive.
- 1.2 A report must be made in writing, signed and dated by the person(s) making the report and, if possible, be on such form as may be provided from time to time by the ICC for the making of reports.
2. *Reports relating to alleged breaches of the Rules of Conduct committed on the field of play during a Test Match or an ODI Match:*
- 2.1 If any person eligible to lodge a report decides to lodge a report relating to an alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct committed on the field of play during a Test Match or an ODI Match that person must lodge the report with the Referee within eighteen hours of the close of the day's play or prior to the start of the next day's play, whichever is the sooner, save in the case of the ICC Chief Executive, who must lodge any such report with the Referee within 5 days of the close of the day's play.
- 2.2 A Referee who has received a report lodged under Section E 2.1 shall give notification of his receipt of the report, as soon as reasonably practicable:
- (a) in the event of the person named in the report being a Player to that Player's Captain or Team Manager;
 - (b) in the event of the person named in the report being the Captain to the Vice-Captain or Team Manager;
 - (c) in the event of the person named in the report being the Team Manager to the Captain;
 - (d) in the event of the person named in the report being a Team Official (other than the Team Manager) to the Team Manager;
 - (e) in the event of the persons named in the report being both the Team Manager and the Captain to such person as the Referee shall in his absolute discretion think appropriate.
3. *Reports relating to breaches of the Rules of Conduct committed otherwise than on the field of play but within the precincts of the ground on any day of any Test or ODI Match.*
- 3.1 If any person eligible to lodge a report decides to lodge a report relating to an alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct committed off the field of play but within the precincts of the ground, on any day of any Test Match or ODI Match, that person must give the report to the Referee as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 3.2 A Referee who receives a report under Section E 3.1 shall give notification of his receipt of the report, as soon as reasonably practicable, in the same manner as specified in Section E 2.2.
4. *A Breach of Rules CC 1.7 and 2.3 of the Rules of Conduct.*
- 4.1 If any person eligible to lodge a report decides to lodge a report relating to an alleged breach of Rules CC 1.7 and 2.3 of the Rules of Conduct wheresoever committed but where the alleged breach occurred during the period commencing at the start of the first scheduled day of the first Test Match or ODI Match of the Tour and ending at the end of the last day of the last Test Match or ODI Match

of the Tour, that person must give the report to the Referee as soon as reasonably practicable.

- 4.2 A Referee who receives a report under Section E4.1 shall give notification of his receipt of the report, as soon as reasonably practicable, in the same manner as specified in Section E2.2.
5. *A Breach of the Rules of Conduct where the Referee does not have jurisdiction in accordance with Section D 11*
- 5.1 If any person eligible to lodge a report relating to an alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct in circumstances where the ICC Chief Referee or the Player's or Team Official's Home Board has jurisdiction, that person must give the report to the ICC Legal Counsel as soon as reasonably practicable who shall immediately forward same to the ICC Chief Referee or the Chief Executive Officer of the said Home Board, as the case may be.
- 5.2 The ICC Chief Referee/Home Board which receives a report under Section E 5.1 shall give notification of his/its receipt of the report, as soon as reasonably practicable, in the same manner as specified in Section E 2.2. If the ICC Chief Referee/Home Board decides to refer an alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct to the Referee pursuant to Section D 12 it shall do so as soon as reasonably practicable, but in any event before the last day of the last Test Match or ODI Match of the Tour. In the event of the breach occurring on the last day of the last Test Match or ODI match of that Tour, the referral should be made within 1 hour of the close of play on that day.
- 5.3 A Referee who receives a referral pursuant to Section D 12 shall give notification of receipt of the referral, as soon as reasonably practicable, in the same manner as if he was giving notification having received a report as specified in Section E2.2.
- 6 *A breach of Rules of Conduct for refusal to play.*
- 6.1 *If the Referee has awarded the match in accordance with Law 21 (3), as amended by ICC Playing Conditions, for refusal to play and subsequently laid a charge against the captain of the team responsible under the Code of Conduct alleging a breach of CC C1 or CC C2, the Referee shall have the jurisdiction to determine such charge and all provision of the Code of Conduct shall be read accordingly.*
- 6.2 *In the event that a Referee who has laid a charge under Section E 6.1 finds that he is subject to a conflict of interest and cannot fairly adjudicate on the charge he shall be entitled to refer the charge to the ICC Chief Referee for determination. In such an instance the ICC Chief Referee shall have jurisdiction and the relevant sections of the Code of Conduct shall be read accordingly.*
7. Once the notification procedures set out above have been complied with the Player and/or Team Official in respect of whom notification has been given shall be deemed to have been charged with a breach of the Rules of Conduct.
8. In the event of an alleged breach of Rule CC2.9, where it is not possible to identify the particular Player(s) who has breached the Rules of Conduct the Captain **may** be the person charged and, if appropriate, sanctioned.
9. It shall be the Referee's, the ICC Chief Referee's or the Home Board's responsibility, as the case may be, to keep a written record of all reports lodged, as well as a written record of the action taken by him/them pursuant to receipt of the reports.
10. Copies of the written records kept by the Referee, the ICC Chief Referee or the Home Board, as the case may be, in accordance with Section E 9 shall be forwarded as soon as reasonably practicable to

the ICC Chief Executive.

F. Procedural Allocation

1. Any breach of Rule C3 and/or C4 of the Rules of Conduct shall be referred to the ICC Code of Conduct Commission for investigation and determination.
2. Save in respect of the fines to be imposed for slow over rates in accordance with paragraphs J 5 (c) (i) and (ii) below, which shall be determined in accordance with the procedure set out in Section J below, any report lodged relating to an alleged breach of any of the Rules of Conduct, other than Rules C3 & C4, shall be investigated and determined in accordance with the procedure set out in Section G below.

G. The Disciplinary Procedure

1. As soon as reasonably practicable (and in any event, where the hearing falls under the jurisdiction of the Referee, within 15 hours) after notification under Section E, the adjudicator shall provide written particulars of the Rules of Conduct it is alleged have been breached (based on the particulars notified to him). The particulars, in addition to identifying which of the Rules of Conduct it is alleged have been breached, shall give a brief statement of how it is alleged they have been breached (also based on the particulars notified to him). If more than one breach is alleged, whether of the same or separate Rules of Conduct, each alleged breach must be individually identified.
2. The adjudicator shall hold a hearing as soon as reasonably practicable and where the hearing falls under the jurisdiction of the Referee, unless exceptional circumstances apply, it shall be heard no later than 36 hours after notification under Section E. Details of the time and place of the hearing shall be given no later than at the time when the written particulars referred to in Section G1 are provided by the adjudicator.
3. For the purposes of Sections G1 and G2 the adjudicator must provide the written particulars and details of the time and place of the hearing to both the person charged and the person notified pursuant to Section E.
4. In fixing the time for the hearing the adjudicator shall have regard to the seriousness of the alleged breaches of the Rules of Conduct and the requirement for both himself and the person charged to be able to consider such evidence they may wish to be brought before the hearing and the time it will take to obtain such evidence, whilst taking into consideration the requirement to have a hearing, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, within 36 hours after notification in accordance with Section G 2.
5. Prior to the hearing, the person lodging the report leading to the charge and the person charged shall have provided certain information to each other and the adjudicator, namely:
 - (a) If the person lodging the report or any person charged, wishes to call any witness evidence at the hearing, that person shall let each of the others know the identity of such witnesses. Such witnesses do not include the person charged who shall be at liberty to give evidence in any event, or of whom the adjudicator may ask questions in any event.
 - (b) The person lodging the report and the person charged shall inform each other and the adjudicator if they intend to rely upon or refer to any video evidence during the hearing.
6. If any person charged wishes to have a hearing earlier than would otherwise be permitted, given the

requirements in Sections G1, G2 and G5, he may, at any time, ask the adjudicator to waive the requirements of Sections G1 and/or G2 and/or G5, which application the adjudicator shall determine as a matter of his absolute discretion.

7. The adjudicator shall be entitled, on behalf of the person lodging the report or on behalf of the person charged, to require the attendance at the hearing of any person to whom this Code of Conduct applies, or any umpire, for the purposes of giving evidence. Failure on the part of any Player or Team Official to attend a hearing to give evidence when requested by the adjudicator to do so shall itself be liable, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, to be considered as a breach of Rule C2 of the Rules of Conduct.
8. Subject to any express provision in this Code of Conduct, the conduct of the hearing shall be a matter to be determined by the adjudicator in his absolute discretion, provided that at all times the hearing is conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Guidelines on the Principles of Natural Justice are annexed to this Code of Conduct.
9. In addition to the adjudicator the persons present at the hearing shall be:
 - (a) the person charged;
 - (b) the person who lodged the report with the Referee (in the case of the ICC Chief Executive, either the Chief Executive himself or his nominee);
 - (c) if the person charged is a Player, his Captain and Team Manager (or, if the player charged is the Captain, his Vice-Captain and Team Manager);
 - (d) if the person charged is a Team Official, the relevant Captain and Team Manager (or, if the person charged is the Team Manager, his Captain and one other person nominated by the Team Official's Home Board).
10. None of the persons mentioned in Section G9 shall be denied the right to be at the hearing or make representations to the adjudicator. However, if such a person fails to attend the hearing and the adjudicator has complied with the requirements of Sections G1 to G3 the hearing may, at the adjudicator's absolute discretion, proceed in the absence of any or all such persons.
11. Any other person may be allowed to be present at the hearing if given permission by the adjudicator, such permission to be a matter for the adjudicator's absolute discretion. Any such person may also, at the adjudicator's absolute discretion, be allowed to make representations on behalf of the person charged.
12. If the adjudicator decides to use video evidence to assist him in determining whether the person charged is in breach of the Rules of Conduct (whether at the request of the person lodging the report or the person charged), the adjudicator shall only be entitled to use such evidence in making his decision if he has considered the video evidence in the presence of the person charged, giving the person charged, or any person on his behalf, an opportunity to make such comments, if any, as they wish to make on the video pictures.
13. If the provisions of Section G5 have not been complied with (save where waived in accordance with Section G6) by any person other than the adjudicator, it shall be a matter in the adjudicator's discretion whether or not to allow any further evidence (namely evidence not identified in accordance with Section G5) to be brought before the hearing.
14. The adjudicator shall be entitled to adjourn the hearing if he considers, in his absolute discretion, whether pursuant to an application by or on behalf of the person charged, that further evidence ought

to be obtained, that further time is needed to consider the evidence in advance of the hearing or for any other reason he thinks it appropriate. The person charged and the person lodging the report should be informed of the reason for the adjournment.

- 15 At the hearing of the alleged breach of the Rules of Conduct the person charged and the person lodging the report shall be entitled to cross examine any witnesses called.
16. The adjudicator is entitled, if, in his absolute discretion, it is required, to seek legal advice prior to or during any hearing (for which purpose the adjudicator is entitled to adjourn the hearing) and/or prior to giving his decision.

H. The Adjudicator's Decision

1. At the end of the hearing and prior to the announcement of the adjudicator's decision there shall be an adjournment. The adjournment, during which the adjudicator shall consider his decision, shall be:
 - (a) for a minimum period of 10 minutes; and
 - (b) for a maximum period of 24 hours.
2. Following the adjournment in H1 the hearing shall re-convene and the adjudicator shall announce his decision and the reason(s) for his decision.
3. After the adjudicator has given his decision and the reason(s) for his decision the person charged shall be given the opportunity to make a statement prior to the pronouncement of any sanction/penalty.
4. If the person charged requests an adjournment prior to the pronouncement of any sanction/penalty, for the purposes of preparing such a statement, then an adjournment for a maximum of 30 minutes shall be granted.
5. After listening to the statement (if any) from the person charged the adjudicator shall pronounce any sanction he has imposed as a consequence of his decision.
- 6 The adjudicator is entitled to give his decision and announce the sanction (if any) orally. However in such a case the adjudicator must as soon as reasonably practicable but within 48 hours provide a written statement of his decision and the reason(s) for his decision and sanction (if any).
7. In the event of an adjudicator determining that a Player or Team Official is in breach of the Rules of Conduct the adjudicator shall inform the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant Home Board and the ICC Chief Executive of his finding and the sanction (if any) he has imposed.
8. The Chief Executive Officer of the relevant Home Board, or his nominee, shall advise the media of the decision.
9. The adjudicator shall be entitled to make a statement and/or comment upon his decision within the scope of any limitations set by ICC in this respect from time to time. The adjudicator must not, however, discuss or comment upon his decision beyond what is permitted by such limitations set by ICC.
10. The adjudicator's decision in respect of Level 1 offences is final and binding. Appeals in respect of Level 2, Level 3 and 4 offences are permissible as provided for in sections H11 and H12.

11. For matches other than ICC Cricket World Cup, ICC Champions Trophy and ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup, the following appeals system applies:
- a) A Player or Team Official charged or the ICC Chief Executive shall be permitted to appeal against an adjudicator's finding and/or penalty in respect of a Level 2, Level 3 or Level 4 Offence.
 - b) The relevant Player or Team Official or the ICC Chief Executive seeking to appeal against a decision (the appellant) is to lodge with ICC Legal Counsel written notice of appeal setting out the grounds of the appeal within 24 hours of notification to the Player or Team Official of the adjudicator's decision.
 - c) Within 48 hours of receiving the appellant's notice of appeal, the ICC Legal Counsel shall appoint a member of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission (the Appeals Commissioner) from a country other than those playing in the match in which the incident giving rise to the appeal occurred to hear and determine the appeal.
 - d) The adjudicator shall provide a written statement to the ICC Legal Counsel setting out all relevant circumstances within 48 hours of a notice of appeal being lodged. A copy of this statement shall be forwarded to the appellant within 24 hours of its receipt by ICC Legal Counsel.
 - e) The Appeals Commissioner shall hear and determine the appeal within 7 days of his appointment by the ICC Legal Counsel.
 - f) The process for conducting the hearing shall be left to the discretion of the Appeals Commissioner. Oral representations (either in person or by telephone conference as determined in the discretion of the Appeals Commissioner) should be permitted unless there are good reasons for relying on written submissions only. Where it is available, he shall view video tape of the incident which is the subject matter of the appeal.
 - g) The Appeals Commissioner shall provide a written decision to ICC which shall be forwarded to the appellant, the adjudicator and the ICC Chief Executive.
 - h) The Appeals Commissioner shall have the power to increase, decrease, amend or otherwise substitute his own decision from that of the adjudicator if he thinks appropriate so to do.
 - i) If in the opinion of the Appeals Commissioner, the appeal lodged by the appellant was Spurious or Frivolous, the Appeals Commissioner shall be entitled to determine that the costs of the appeal shall be paid by the appellant.
 - j) Pending resolution of an appeal, a Player shall be permitted to play in a match that is scheduled to commence prior to the announcement of the Appeals Commissioner's decision.
 - k) The decision of the Appeals Commissioner shall be final and binding.
12. For matches that are part of the ICC Cricket World Cup, ICC Champions Trophy and ICC Under 19 Cricket World Cup, the following appeals system applies:
- a) A Player or Team Official charged or the ICC Chief Executive shall be permitted to appeal against an adjudicator's finding and/or penalty in respect of a Level 2, Level 3 or Level 4 Offence.

- b) Prior to the commencement of the ICC Event the ICC Executive Board shall appoint a panel of three persons who are either legally qualified or experienced in dealing with matters of cricket discipline to act as Appeals Commissioners. Each of the Appeals Commissioners shall be a resident of a different country.
- c) The relevant Player, Team Official or the ICC Chief Executive seeking to appeal against a decision (the appellant) is to lodge with ICC Legal Counsel or her nominee written notice of appeal setting out the grounds of the appeal within 3 hours of notification to the Player of the adjudicator's decision.
- d) Within 12 hours of receiving the appellant's notice of appeal, ICC Legal Counsel shall appoint one of the Appeals Commissioners from a country other than those playing in the match in which the incident giving rise to the appeal occurred to hear and determine the appeal.
- e) The adjudicator shall provide a written statement to the Appeals Commissioner setting out all relevant circumstances within 12 hours of a notice of appeal being lodged. A copy of this statement shall be forwarded to the appellant as soon as possible after its receipt by the Appeals Commissioner.
- f) The Appeals Commissioner shall hear and determine the appeal as soon as possible and before the next match in which the Appellant is scheduled to play.
- g) The process for conducting the hearing shall be left to the discretion of the Appeals Commissioner. Oral representations (either in person or by telephone conference as determined in the discretion of the Appeals Commissioner) should be permitted unless there are good reasons for relying on written submissions only. Where it is available, he shall view video tape of the incident which is the subject matter of the appeal.
- h) Provided that notice has been given to the Appellant of the time and place for any hearing, the hearing shall not be delayed or adjourned by reason of the fact that the appellant does not attend.
- i) The Appeals Commissioner shall provide a written decision to ICC which shall be forwarded to the appellant, the Referee and the ICC Chief Executive.
- j) The Appeals Commissioner shall have the power to increase, decrease, amend or otherwise substitute his own decision from that of the adjudicator if he thinks appropriate so to do.
- k) If in the opinion of the Appeals Commissioner, the appeal lodged by the appellant was Spurious or Frivolous, the Appeals Commissioner shall be entitled to determine that the costs of the appeal shall be paid by the appellant.
- l) Pending resolution of an appeal, a Player shall be permitted to play in a match that is scheduled to commence prior to the announcement of the Appeals Commissioner's decision.
- m) The decision of the Appeals Commissioner shall be final and binding.

I. Penalties to be imposed by the Adjudicator

1. Breaches under Rule C3 and C4 of the Rules of Conduct must be referred to the Code of Conduct Commission.

2. For the purposes of determining the penalty to be imposed, the Adjudicator must regard a repeat of any offence within 12 months of such offence as an offence at the next level above that particular offence. For instance, any repeat of a Level 1 offence within 12 months of such offence would be regarded as a Level 2 offence for the purposes of calculating the penalty to be imposed.
3. Fines shall be calculated based on the match fees determined on an annual basis by the ICC in consultation with the relevant Home Boards in accordance with the ICC Regulations which may be in force from time to time.
4. The match fee of the Team Officials shall be considered equivalent to that of the Players as determined in accordance with Clause I 3 above.

Bans

4. The maximum ban that can be imposed on a Player is a life ban, which shall mean a ban for a minimum period of 20 years.
5. If necessary the ban will carry over into the Member Country's next series comprising Test Matches and/or ODI Matches.
6. Save for bans imposed under Rules C3 and C4 bans imposed on a Player pursuant to this Code of Conduct shall not affect the Player's ability to participate in any cricket other than Test Matches and ODI Matches.
7. The maximum ban that can be imposed on a Team Official is a life ban, which shall mean a ban for a minimum period of 20 years.
8. Save for Bans imposed under rules C3 and C4 bans imposed on a Team Official pursuant to this Code of Conduct shall not affect the Team Official's ability to participate in any cricket other than Test Matches and ODI Matches.

J. Minimum Over Rates

1. The minimum over rate to be achieved by the fielding team in Test and ODI (definition includes Twenty/20 International) matches shall be as prescribed in the ICC Regulations in force from time to time.
2. In calculating the minimum over rate for a Test Match, as determined by the ICC Regulations in force from time to time, the following time allowances shall be made:
 - (a) 2 minutes for every wicket taken which results in the subsequent batsman immediately commencing his innings. For the avoidance of doubt no allowance shall be given for the final wicket in an innings or for a wicket that falls prior to any interval.
 - (b) the actual time taken where treatment is given by authorised medical personnel to a Player on the field of play;
 - (c) the actual time taken for a Player to leave the field of play in the event of a serious injury;
 - (d) 4 minutes for one drinks break taken in any session;

- (e) the actual time taken for third umpire referrals;
 - (f) the actual time lost due to any other circumstances beyond the control of the Players.
3. In calculating the minimum over rate for an ODI Match, as determined by the ICC Regulations in force from time to time, the following time allowances shall be made:
- (a) the actual time taken where treatment is given by authorised medical personnel to a Player on the field of play; and
 - (b) the actual time taken for a Player to leave the field of play in the event of a serious injury;
 - (c) the actual time taken for third umpire referrals;
 - (d) the actual time lost due to any other circumstances beyond the control of the Players.
4. The over-rate will be calculated at the end of the match by the umpires. If the over-rate is calculated as being under the minimum over rate required by ICC Regulations the following shall apply:
- (a) as soon as reasonably practicable the umpires shall inform the Referee that the ICC Regulations may have been breached.
 - (b) if, after consultation with the umpires, the Referee is of the opinion that the minimum over rate 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 Referee shall be entitled to amend the over rate calculation as he deems appropriate.
 - (c) the Referee shall as soon as reasonably practicable inform the Captain and/or Team Manager that the ICC Regulations have been breached and that the prescribed sanctions in accordance with section J5 (c) shall be applied.
 - (d) in the event of the Referee being of the opinion that the conduct of the batting team has prevented the fielding team from bowling the minimum over rate, the Referee is entitled to impose a fine on the batting team, the maximum fine that can be imposed being one in accordance with Section J5.
5. *Sanction*
- (a) In Test Matches, for the purpose of calculating the over rate for the match, in the event of the batting team being bowled out in 3½ hours or less in any particular innings, no account shall be taken of the over rate in that innings (the length of the innings is calculated as being actual playing time less any allowances granted under J2).
 - (b) No sanction may be imposed in respect of minimum over rates in an ODI Match in the event of the batting team being bowled out within the time determined for that innings under the Standard ODI Playing Conditions.
 - (c) Having determined, at the end of a Test Match or ODI Match the over rates applicable, in the event of the over rate being below that required by ICC Regulations in force from time to time the Referee shall (subject to Section J4 (b) above) impose the following sanctions at the end of the match:

- (i) for each of the first 5 overs short of the minimum overs required 5% of each Player's match fee in the fielding side, in the case of the Captain the amount shall be 10% of the match fee;
 - (ii) for the sixth and any subsequent over short of the minimum overs required 10% of each Player's match fee in the fielding side, in the case of the Captain the amount shall be 20% of the match fee;
 - (iii) if the over rate is more than 5 overs short of the minimum overs required in a Test Match or more than 2 overs in an ODI Match, the Captain will be charged under Rule of Conduct CC 2.11 above. In the event of the Captain being found guilty of a charge under this Rule, the sanction imposed will take the place of the fine imposed under paragraphs J5 (c) (i) and (ii) above.
- (d) If at the hearing held under paragraph (iii) above, the Referee should find that the over rate calculation for the match should be amended, the fines imposed under paragraphs J5 (i) and (ii) above should be adjusted accordingly.
- (e) Each Player's match fee shall be determined in accordance with Section I.3 and I.4

K Penalties - General

1. Once the adjudicator has informed the person found to be in breach of the Rules of Conduct of the sanction, if any, he is applying, the adjudicator shall inform the ICC Chief Executive, the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant Home Board and (unless the person charged was the team manager) the team manager in writing of the sanction to be imposed. If the person found in breach of the Rules of Conduct was informed of the sanction orally he shall also be provided with confirmation of the sanction in writing.
2. The adjudicator, in providing the written notification, shall -
 - (a) clearly identify when any ban commences;
 - (b) clearly identify any fine ordered to be paid;
 - (c) clearly identify the name of the person to whom the sanction applies or, in the case of a fine being imposed for breach of ICC Regulations applicable to an entire team, the identity of all persons fined or by reference to whom a cumulative fine has been calculated.
3. All fines shall be paid by the person(s) found to be guilty of a breach of the Rules of Conduct within one calendar month of written notification being given in accordance with Section K 1.
4. Any Player or Team Official fined shall make payment within the period prescribed by Section K 3 to the relevant Home Board who shall be responsible for forwarding such fines to the ICC Chief Executive as soon as reasonably practicable but in any event within 31 days of written notification having been given in accordance with Section K 1.
5. If any Player or Team Official fails to pay any fine imposed upon him within the prescribed period that Player's or Team Official's Home Board shall ensure that the relevant Player shall not be selected for any Test Match, ODI Match or Tour Matches until the fine is paid and that any Team Official shall not be entitled to undertake any of their duties in so far as the same relates to any Test Match, ODI Match or Tour Matches.

L Miscellaneous

1. Any section headings in this Code of Conduct are for convenience only and shall not affect the interpretation of the substantive provisions contained within each section.
2. This Code of Conduct shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England and Wales.
3. Every reference in this Code of Conduct in the masculine shall be deemed, for the purposes of interpretation, to include a reference to the feminine gender.
4. Where the context so permits references in the singular shall be deemed to include references in the plural even though not expressly stated.

ICC Code of Conduct for Players and Team Officials

Guidelines for Offences

Preface

The schedule of offences contained in the ICC Code of Conduct has been drafted in clear and plain English. These guidelines are intended as an illustrative guide only and in the case of any doubt as to the interpretation of the Code, the provisions of the Code itself shall take precedence over the provisions of the guidelines.

The guidelines should not be read as an exhaustive list of offences or prohibited conduct.

Level 1		Guidelines
1.1	Breach of Logo Policy save for breaches relating to a commercial logo or player's bat logo	This offence relates to breaches of the regulations regarding national logos i.e. logos of the country or Board and manufacturers' logos. The umpire shall first require the offending person to remove or cover up the illegal logos and if this warning is ignored at any time during that match or any subsequent match in the series the player should be reported.
1.2	Abuse of cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings.	Includes actions outside the course of normal cricket actions such as hitting or kicking the wickets and actions which intentionally or negligently result in damage to the advertising boards, boundary fences, dressing room doors, mirrors, windows and other fixtures and fittings.
1.3	Showing dissent at an umpires decision	Includes excessive, obvious disappointment with an umpire's decision, an obvious delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket, shaking the head, pointing or looking at the inside edge when given out lbw, pointing to the pad or rubbing the shoulder when caught behind, snatching the cap from the umpire, requesting a referral to the TV umpire, a bowler or fielder arguing or entering into a prolonged discussion with the umpire about his decision
1.4	Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture.	This includes swearing and obscene gestures which are not directed at another person such as swearing in frustration at one's own poor play or fortune.

		This offence is not intended to penalise trivial behaviour. The extent to which such behaviour is likely to give offence shall be taken into account when assessing the seriousness of the breach.
1.5	Excessive appealing	Excessive shall mean repeated appealing when the bowler/fielder knows the batsman is not out with the intention of placing the umpire under pressure. It is not intended to prevent loud or enthusiastic appealing. However, the practice of celebrating a dismissal before the decision has been given may also constitute excessive appealing.
1.6	Pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion in an aggressive manner by a bowler or other member of the fielding side upon the dismissal of a batsman.	Self explanatory.
1.7	Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official.	Without limitation, players and team officials will breach this rule if they publicly criticise 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, the context within which the comments have been made and the gravity of the offending comments must be taken into account.
Note		In accordance with I 2 any repeat of the same Level 1 offence within 12 months of such offence will for the purposes of penalty only be regarded as a Level 2 offence
Level 2		
2.1	Showing serious dissent at an umpire's decision .	Dissent, including the examples given in 1.3 above will be classified as serious when the conduct contains an element of anger or abuse which is directed at the umpire or the umpire's decision or where there is excessive delay in resuming play or leaving the wicket.
2.2	Breach of Logo Policy relating to a commercial logo or a player's bat logo.	This offence relates to breaches of the regulations pertaining to commercial logos and player's bat logos.
		In the event of the breach relating only to dimensions/placements of the logo, the umpire shall first require the offending person to remove or cover the illegal logos. Only if the warning is ignored at any time during that match or any subsequent match in

		that series should the player be reported. Deliberate breaches of the regulations with the intention of giving exposure to an unapproved commercial entity shall be reported without warning.
2.3	Serious public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official.	Without limitation, players and team officials will breach this rule if they publicly criticise 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, the context within which the comments have been made and the gravity of the offending comments must be taken into account.
2.4	Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between Players in the course of play.	Without limitation, players will breach this regulation if they deliberately walk or run into or shoulder another player.
2.5	Charging or advancing towards the umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing.	Self explanatory
2.6	Deliberate and malicious distraction or obstruction on the field of play.	Self explanatory
2.7	Throwing the ball at or near a Player, umpire or official in an inappropriate and/or dangerous manner.	This regulation will not prohibit a fielder or bowler from returning the ball to the stumps in the normal fashion.
2.8	Using language that is obscene, offensive or of a generally insulting nature to another Player, umpire, Referee, Team Official or spectator. (It is acknowledged that there will be verbal exchanges between Players in the course of play. Rather than seeking to eliminate these exchanges entirely, umpires may look to lay charges when this falls below an acceptable standard. In this instance,	<p>This is any language or gesture which is directed at another person or persons. In exercising his judgement as to whether the behaviour has fallen below an acceptable standard, the umpire seeking to lay a charge shall be required to take into account the context of the particular situation and whether the words or gesture are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be regarded as obscene; or • give offence; or • insult another person. <p>This offence is not intended to penalise trivial behaviour. The extent to which such behaviour is likely to give offence shall be taken into account when assessing the seriousness of the breach.</p>

	language will be interpreted to include gestures)	
2.9	Changing the condition of the ball in breach of Law 42.3 as read with the Standard Test Match and ODI Playing Conditions clause 42.1 (this supplements and does not replace the provisions of the Laws and Playing Conditions)	<p>Any action(s) likely to alter the condition of the ball which were not specifically permitted under Law 42.3(a) may be regarded as ‘unfair’. The following actions shall not be permitted (This list of actions is not exhaustive but included for illustrative purposes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately throwing the ball into the ground for the purpose of roughening it up; • Applying any artificial substance to the ball; and applying any non-artificial substance for any purpose other than to polish the ball; • Lifting or otherwise interfering with any of the seams of the ball; • Scratching the surface of the ball with finger or thumb nails or any implement. <p>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.</p>
2.10	Any attempt to manipulate a match in regard to the result, net run rate, bonus points or otherwise. The Captain shall be held responsible.	Self explanatory
2.11	Failure by a Captain to ensure that his team meets the minimum over rate requirements as contained in section J to the extent as set out in paragraph 5 (c) (iii) thereof.	Subjective intent on behalf of the Captain to waste time is not required. It is sufficient to establish that the required over rate was not met. To avoid liability under this offence the Captain would need to establish that the shortfall was due to factors beyond his 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.
Note		In accordance with I 2 any repeat of the same Level 2 offence within 12 months of such offence will for the

		purposes of penalty only be regarded as a Level 3 offence
Level 3		
3.1	Intimidation of an umpire or Referee whether by language or conduct.	Includes appealing in an aggressive or threatening manner
3.2	Threat of assault on another Player, Team Official or spectator.	Self Explanatory
3.3	Using any language or gesture that offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person's race, religion, gender, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.	In assessing the seriousness of a breach the degree to which the behaviour was likely to give offence (to the ordinary person) and whether it was directed specifically towards any person or persons shall be taken into account.
Note		In accordance with I 2 any repeat of the same Level 3 offence within 12 months of such offence will for the purposes of penalty only be regarded as a Level 4 offence
Level 4		
4.1	Threat of assault on an umpire or Referee.	
4.2	Physical assault on another Player, umpire, Referee, official or spectator.	
4.3	Any act of violence on the field of play.	
4.4	Using any language or gesture that seriously offends, insults, humiliates, ... another person on the basis of that person's race.....	See comments under 3.4 above in relation to the seriousness of the breach.
Clause C1	Conduct Contrary to the Spirit of the Game	This is meant as a general catch all clause. Conduct which will be prohibited under the clause includes using an illegal bat or illegal wicket keeping gloves, time wasting, cheating during play (includes deliberate attempts to mislead the umpire), failure to comply with the provisions of clause 7.1 of the

		Standard Playing Conditions and any conduct which is considered “unfair play” under Law 42.
Clause C2	Conduct unbecoming their status or which brings the game into disrepute.	This is another catch all clause and is intended to include serious or repeated criminal conduct, public acts of misconduct, unruly public behaviour and inappropriate public comment which falls outside of Clauses CC 1.7 and 2.4 and which is detrimental to the interests of the game. In this respect any comment which denigrates another member country or another player, official, umpire or referee shall be prohibited under this regulation.