**L&DCC Discipline Regulations and Guidelines 2019**

(Note: These Regulations generally follow the ECB Discipline Regulations and Guidelines. Any departures or additions are indicated in italics with a *2019 superscript*)

1. **ECB Code of Conduct and Spirit of Cricket**
	1. **Code of Conduct**

1.1.1 The Leagues are committed to maintaining the highest standards of behaviour and conduct at cricket matches both on and off the field. All clubs and players, by virtue of their registration with their respective League, explicitly agree to abide by this Code of Conduct, which incorporates the Spirit of Cricket, and are bound by the provisions in these Regulations.

1.1.2. The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, umpires and coaches.

1.1.3. Players and club officials must at all times accept the umpire’s decision. Players and club officials must show self-discipline, even when things go against them.

This means not showing dissent at the umpire’s decision or reacting in a provocative or disapproving manner towards another player or a spectator.

1.1.4. Players and club officials shall not intimidate assault or attempt to intimidate or assault an umpire, another player, a club official or a spectator. ECB Participation Team – March 2018

1.5. Players and club officials shall not use crude and/or abusive language (known as “sledging”), nor make offensive gestures or hand signals, nor deliberately distract an opponent.

1.1.6. Players and club officials shall not use language or gestures that offend, insult, humiliate, intimidate, threaten, disparage or vilify another person on the basis of that person’s race, religion, sexual orientation, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

1.1.7. Players and club officials shall not use or in any way be concerned in the use or distribution of illegal drugs.

1.1.8. Players and club officials shall not make any public or media comment which is detrimental to the League, clubs, umpires or the game in general. In this instance, media shall include press, radio, television, external websites, club websites, social networking sites and club match programmes.

1.1.9. Players and club officials shall not disclose or comment upon any alleged breach of this Code.

1.1.10. Clubs must take adequate steps to ensure the good behaviour of their players, officials, members and supporters.

**1.2 Spirit of Cricket**

 Cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within its Laws, but also within the Spirit of the Game. Any action which is seen to abuse this spirit causes injury to the game itself. The major responsibility for ensuring the spirit of fair play rests with the captains.

1.2.1 There are two Laws which place the responsibility for the team’s conduct firmly on the captain.

Responsibility of Captains

 The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws.

Player’s Conduct

 In the event of any player failing to comply with the instructions of an umpire, criticising his decision by word or action, showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall in the first place report the matter to the other umpire and to the player’s captain, requesting the latter to take action.

1.2.2 Fair and Unfair Play

 According to the Laws the umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play. The umpires may intervene at any time, and it is the responsibility of the captain to take action where required.

1.2.3 The umpires are authorised to intervene in cases of:

 • Time wasting

• Damaging the pitch

• Dangerous or unfair bowling

• Tampering with the ball

• Any other action that they consider to be unfair.

1.2.4 The Spirit of the Game involves RESPECT for:

 • Your opponents

• Your own captain and team

• The role of the umpires

• The game’s traditional values

1.2.5 It is against the Spirit of the Game:

• To dispute an umpire’s decision by word, action or gesture

• To direct abusive language towards an opponent or umpire

• To indulge in cheating or any sharp practice, for instance

1. appeal knowing the batsman is not out
2. advance towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing
3. seek to distract an opponent either verbally or by harassment with persistent clapping or unnecessary noise under the guise of enthusiasm and motivation of one’s own side.

1.2.6 Violence

 There is no place for any act of violence on the field of play.

1.2.7 Players

 Captains and umpires together set the tone for the conduct of a cricket match. Every player is expected to make an important contribution to this.

1.3 Failure to comply with the provisions of Paragraph 1 may lead to disciplinary action, irrespective of an alleged breach being related to a match not under the jurisdiction of the League.

**Regulations for Cricket Leagues**

**2 Aims and Jurisdiction**

2.1 These regulations shall apply to any player who plays for any club at any level under the auspices of the ECB and are intended to provide assistance and uniformity to all Clubs and Leagues in dealing with any alleged breach of the ECB Code of Conduct and Spirit of Cricket (Paragraph 1).

2.2 It is intended that any breach of Paragraph 1 should in the first instance be dealt with by the player’s club who shall notify the L&DCC Disciplinary Secretary of the result of any action taken against its player. 2019*All contact shall be with the player’s club Secretary who is then responsible for advising the player of all future actions.*

**3 Procedure**

*3.1* Any alleged breach of Paragraph 1 above shall be notified in writing (to be known as ‘a Complaint’) to the Secretary of the League Disciplinary Committee 2019 *by telephone and email within 24 hours of the offence. The Disciplinary Secretary shall forward the complaint (e.g. umpires’ report) to the player’s club as soon as practicable.*

*3.1.1* In the case of a registered player being the subject of a Complaint *the 2019L&DCC Secretary and/or Chairman* shall advise the ECB’s Head of Non-First-Class Cricket 2019 *and the County Club* by telephone or email *within 48 hours of the offence.*

*3.1.2 2019Umpires reporting a player’s breach of discipline are required to advise the team’s captain and another club official of the offence to be reported before leaving the clubhouse after the match. The player’s club shall consider any sanctions to be imposed on its player (see 2.2 above) as appropriate for the offence and advise the L&DCC Disciplinary Secretary.*

3.2 Upon receipt of a Complaint, and as soon as reasonably practicable, the 2019 *L&DCC Disciplinary Committee* shall consider the complaint and resolve either:

3.2.1 to take no action except to record the complaint and notify the club; or

3.2.2 to endorse the disciplinary action taken by the club; or

3.2.3 to refer the matter for a Disciplinary Hearing which shall be convened by the Chairman of the League or of the League Disciplinary Committee as soon as practicable.

**4 Disciplinary Hearing**

4.1 In any case which is referred for a Disciplinary Hearing, at least seven days’ notice in writing of the hearing and of the offence(s) alleged shall be given to 2019 *the club*’s Secretary.

4.2 The *Secretary* of the League Disciplinary Committee shall convene a 2019 *Panel to conduct the* hearing as soon as is practicable and in any event within 21 days of the decision to refer. Any adjournments may be granted at the discretion of the Chairman of the Disciplinary Hearing. 2019*The Panel shall consist of not less than three persons, none of whom shall be connected with the player, the club or their opponents at the time of the alleged breach.*

4.3 The player and club shall be entitled to attend the hearing, state their case (in the case of a club by its Secretary or other official), to be supported by a colleague and to call witnesses.

4.4 The Hearing shall be conducted by a Disciplinary 2019 *Panel* of the League.

**5 Penalties**

5.1 If at the hearing the Disciplinary Committee finds the alleged offence proved it shall have the power to impose one or more of the following penalties, together with such order as to costs as it deems appropriate:

5.2 In the case of a player:

5.2.1 To require the player to submit appropriate letter(s) of apology within a specified time.

5.2.2 To record a reprimand and to give a warning as to future conduct.

5.2.3 To impose a fine (Not to exceed £500).

5.2.4 To suspend the player for one or more specified matches or for a stated period of time, unless in the case of a registered player. In cases where a registered player is to be penalised the committee should carefully consider whether a time or match ban is most appropriate and, in any case, no more than five specified days or matches can be levied.

5.2.5 To deduct League points from the player’s team.

5.2.6 To expel the player from the League.

5.3 In the case of a club:

5.3.1 To require the club to submit appropriate letter(s) of apology within a specified time.

5.3.2 To record a reprimand and to give a warning as to future conduct.

5.3.3 To impose a fine.

5.3.4 To deduct League points from the club’s team(s)

5.3.5 To relegate to any lower division of the League.

5.3.6 To expel the club from any competition of the League.

5.3.7 To expel the club from the League.

5.4 The Disciplinary Committee shall have the power to suspend the operation of any part, or all, of the penalty it imposes for such period and subject to such terms and conditions it deems appropriate. *2019Such suspensions will not exceed 50% of the penalty in any circumstances.*

5.5 Decisions of the Disciplinary Committee (a finding that a complaint is proved or not proved or a decision on penalty) shall be by majority vote; where necessary the Panel Chairman shall have a casting vote.

 In the case of a registered player the result of the hearing should be communicated within 24 hours in writing, preferably by email, to the Head of non-first-class cricket, the PCA and County Cricket Club.

**6** **Appeals Procedure**

6.1 A player or club shall have the right of appeal to the Appeals Committee. Notice of Appeal setting out the grounds must be given in writing to the Secretary of the League within seven days of the decision of the Disciplinary Committee, together with a deposit of £ (to be set by the League).

6.2 If Notice of Appeal is given the penalty shall not take effect pending the hearing of the Appeal, which shall take place as soon as is practicable.

6.3 The Appeal shall be by way of re-hearing before a different Committee. The composition of the Committee shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the League or of the League Disciplinary Committee and shall consist of not less than three persons, none of whom shall be connected with the player, the Club or their opponents at the time of the alleged breach. The player or club shall have the same rights of attendance and representation, and to call witnesses as they had before the Disciplinary Committee.

6.4 The Appeals Committee may confirm, vary or reverse the decision of the Disciplinary Committee and it shall have the power to increase the penalty and award costs of the Appeal hearing. Decisions of the Appeal Panel shall be by majority vote; where necessary, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

6.5 The decision of the Appeals Committee or, if no appeal, of the Disciplinary Committee, shall be final and binding unless in the case of a registered player, where the player may appeal to the Chairman of the Cricket Discipline Commission who will consider the case under the Rules and Regulations of the ECB.

**Regulations for Clubs**

**7 Internal Club Enquiry**

7.1 The club of its own volition and without any need for the receipt of a written complaint or other prompting shall, where any alleged case of conduct which is not fair and proper occurs as stated in Paragraph 1 above, or otherwise as the club may think fit, forthwith convene an Internal Club Enquiry.

7.2 The purpose of the Internal Club Enquiry shall be to establish the facts and, where appropriate, to take the necessary disciplinary action so as to ensure that the club does not fail properly to control or discipline its player or players and to ensure that the club acts in a manner designed to protect the good name of the club and of cricket generally.

7.3 Any player requested to attend such an Internal Club Enquiry, or any Appeal therefrom, shall be entitled to be accompanied at the Enquiry by a friend or other representative.

**8 Penalties**

8.1 If the Internal Club Enquiry finds the misconduct proved, the club shall have the following powers:

8.1.1 To require the player to write letter(s) of apology within a specified time

8.1.2 To record a reprimand and to give a warning as to future conduct.

8.1.3 To impose a fine.

8.1.4 To suspend the player’s right to be considered for selection by the club to play in one or more matches.

8.1.5 To suspend the player’s membership of the club for a period.

8.1.6 If the conduct constitutes gross misconduct the club shall have the power to terminate the player’s membership forthwith.

8.2 The club for the same offence may, if it is thought fit, impose more than one of the above penalties.

9 Appeals Procedure

9.1 The player shall have the right to appeal to the President of the club or to the President’s nominee for a review of the findings of the Internal Club Enquiry and of the penalty or penalties imposed.

9.2 The decision of the President or his nominee in all cases shall be final and binding.

**Guidelines on the Conduct of Hearings and Appeals**

These Guidelines do not replace or form part of the Model Discipline Regulations which should be read carefully by all those falling under their jurisdiction.

**Natural Justice**

The rules of natural justice are the minimum standards of fair decision-making imposed on persons or bodies acting in a judicial capacity. The standard of proof shall be on the balance of probabilities rather than the criminal standard of beyond reasonable doubt. The rules of natural justice consist of the following elements:

(i) The right to a fair hearing

(ii) The rule against bias.

**1. The right to a fair hearing**

 The right to a fair hearing requires that an individual shall not be penalised by a decision affecting his rights or legitimate expectations unless he has been given prior notice of the case against him and a fair opportunity to answer the case against him and to produce his own case.

(a) Prior notice of the hearing

 The accused person should be given adequate notice of the allegations against him and of the procedure to be followed so that he may be in a position to make representations on his own behalf, to appear at the hearing, to prepare his own case and to answer the case against him. The time and location of the hearing must also be properly notified to the reported person.

(b) Opportunity to be heard

 The reported person has a right to attend the hearing and be allowed to present his case. If the Disciplinary Panel is satisfied that the reported person has been given adequate notice of the alleged breach and of the time and location of the hearing, they may allow the hearing to proceed if the reported person fails to attend. However, it may not be justifiable to proceed if the time or location fixed for the hearing is such that the person cannot reasonably be expected to attend. Within the Model Discipline Regulations, it states that “at least seven days’ notice in writing of the hearing and of the offence(s) alleged shall be given to the player, or in the case of a club, its Secretary”.

**2. The rule against bias**

 A person adjudicating on a dispute must have no pecuniary or proprietary interest in the outcome of the proceedings and must not reasonably be suspected, or show a real likelihood, of bias.

 The rule against bias also provides that a party should not normally be judged by his accuser.

**Conduct of Hearing**

*Within these Guidelines words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, and those importing the male shall include the female, and vice versa.*

1. A complaint is received by either the Chairman of the League or the Secretary of the League Disciplinary Committee who decides to refer the matter to a Disciplinary Hearing.

2. The Hearing is conducted by a minimum of three and a maximum of five persons (the Panel) appointed by either the Chairman of the League or the Chairman of the League Disciplinary Committee. No-one connected with the individual or the club, or their opponents, or a club which might directly benefit from any disciplinary action (e.g. by the deduction of points), should be a member of the Panel.

3. The accused person/club should be notified of the offence(s) alleged against him/them and the time and location of the hearing. The notification should be in writing, include all relevant documentation and give at least seven days’ notice.

4. The accused person is entitled to be supported by a colleague. There is no right to legal representation, but the Panel would normally permit the accused person to be legally represented. However, the attendance or otherwise of the legal representative should not be used as a ‘delaying tactic’. In the case of a minor it is recommended that he should be supported by the County Board/League Child Welfare Officer or other appropriate adult.

5. If the complaint has been made by the umpires, they should be available to give evidence at the hearing.

6. Witnesses should not be present in the room at the outset but should be called in individually to give their evidence at the appropriate time. (Ideally, a separate waiting area should be provided for each party). It is recommended that in the case of a minor attending to give evidence on behalf of either party he should be supported by an appropriate adult.

7. The Chairman should open the hearing and introduce all the parties. He should then briefly outline the procedure to be followed, specifying the standard of proof to be adopted.

8. The charges against the accused person/club should be specified.

9. Witnesses should be called individually and asked to give their evidence. The Panel may question the witnesses. The accused person (or representative)/club may question the witnesses.

10. The accused person/club should be asked to give his/their account and may call witnesses. The Panel may question the witnesses. Once the witnesses have given their evidence and answered any questions, they should either leave the room or, with the permission of the Chairman, they may remain but should take no further part in the hearing.

11. The Panel may question the accused person/club.

12. The Panel should deliberate in private. The Panel’s decision should be by majority vote; where necessary the Panel Chairman shall have a casting vote.

13. The accused person/club should be called back in and the Panel should give their decision as to whether the case is proved or not proved. If proved, the accused person/club should be asked to give any mitigation which might affect the Panel’s decision as to sentence, if they have any discretion in this area.

14. The Panel should consider the sentence in private.

15. The accused person/club should be called back in and the Panel Chairman should announce the sentence. The accused person/club should be made aware of the Appeals Process, particularly the time within which an appeal should be lodged.

16. The decision of the Disciplinary Panel and if appropriate the penalty should be communicated to the accused person/club in writing within 21 days.

**Appeals Process**

1. Notice of appeal against the decision of the Disciplinary Panel, whether as to verdict or sentence, to be given in writing to the Secretary of the League within 7 days of the decision of the Panel together with a deposit of £100. The notice of appeal should record the decision or part of the decision against which the appeal is made and the grounds and basis of the appeal.

2. Any penalty imposed by the Disciplinary Panel should not take effect until the appeal has been heard.

3. The appeal must be heard by a different Panel from those who sat on the original Disciplinary Panel. The Appeal Panel must consist of not less than three people, none of whom should be connected with the individual or the club or their opponents, or a club which might directly benefit from any disciplinary action (e.g. by the deduction of points).

4. An appeal against the verdict should take the form of a complete re-hearing. The accused person or club shall have the same rights of attendance and representation and the ability to call witnesses as they did at the first hearing.

5. At an appeal against the sentence, the accused person or club shall have the same rights of attendance and representation as they did at the first hearing.

6. Decisions of the Appeal Panel shall be by majority vote with the Chairman having a casting vote where necessary. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final and binding.

7. The Appeal Panel can confirm the Disciplinary Panel’s decision, vary it or reverse it. It has the power to increase the penalty and award costs.

8. The decision of the Appeal Panel and if appropriate the penalty should be communicated to the accused person/club in writing within 21 days.

**Sentencing Guidelines – Recreational Game**

*2019 Appendix 1* gives guidelines to sentencing policy which may be used by clubs and Disciplinary Panels in determining the appropriate sentence in any individual case. The guidelines provide a method of considering individual cases but are not a tariff and should not be considered as such. Only a Disciplinary Panel can decide on the penalty appropriate to any individual case.

**Players’ Behaviour**

In the event of any player failing to comply with the instructions of an umpire, criticising his decision by word or action, showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall in the first place report the matter to the other umpire and to the player’s captain, requesting the latter to take action.

Breaches of paragraph 1.2.5 of the Spirit of the Game should automatically be reported as soon as reasonably practicable by the umpires to the executive of the club concerned and to any Governing Body responsible for the match. Such breaches will be treated seriously and are likely to result in suspension.

**Accumulated Bad Behaviour**

Repeated infringements by an individual of the Spirit of the Game (where it is decided that each infringement in itself does not merit any immediate disciplinary action), should always result in a Disciplinary Hearing. Taking into account captains’ responsibilities as set out in paragraph 1.1.2 of the Model Discipline Regulations, repeated infringements by a team are likely to result in the captain being held responsible for the conduct of his team (whether or not individual players are also identified for disciplinary action) and being called before a Disciplinary Hearing. The penalties available include suspension.

*2019 L&DCC requirements are for umpires to report such incidents on the match report card.*  The Disciplinary Committee will recommend to the Management Committee if penalties are deemed appropriate and whether a Disciplinary Panel is necessary.

When issuing the penalty, the Disciplinary Panel may take account of instances of poor team discipline in previous years, particularly where the on-the-field captain is the same. Leagues shall ensure that captains understand their responsibility for the “on the field” behaviour of themselves and their team members.

If suspension is the penalty, this will normally take effect immediately.

**Violence**

There is no place for any act of violence on the field of play. Proven cases of violent conduct against an official will inevitably result in a lengthy term of suspension.

Violence against a spectator or another player will also normally result in suspension, the length depending upon the circumstances.

If suspension is the penalty, this should take effect immediately.

**Racial Abuse**

Players and team officials must not make racially abusive comments nor indulge in racially abusive actions against fellow players, officials, members and supporters. Racially abusive comments or actions will normally result in suspension, the length depending upon the circumstances.

**Drugs**

It is ECB’s policy that there should be no distinction drawn between ‘performance enhancing’ and ‘recreational’ drugs. Use or distribution of illegal drugs by players or team officials is a breach of the ECB Code of Conduct.

**Appropriateness of Penalties**

In all cases and for all offences, an admission of guilt will almost certainly result in a lesser sentence being imposed than if the matter is contested – credit being given for the admission. Plainly, the extent of the credit to be given will depend upon all the circumstances of the case, including how early the admission of guilt is made, but, save possibly in the most trivial of cases, it will not normally be such as to change the nature of the penalty or to bring about total suspension of the penalty.

Whatever penalties are applied should be applied with consistency. Fines are normally more appropriate for individual breaches of regulations or the Code of Conduct. Points penalties are normally more appropriate in the case of a Club or where a significant number of the team have contributed to the breach.

It is likely that cases of accumulated bad behaviour and cases of violent conduct will result in a suspension of at least four weeks. Suspensions of four weeks’ duration should be reported by the League to their nominated County Board for national circulation. Players should understand that suspensions of this length will normally apply to all cricket played under the auspices of ECB.

Leagues should notify their nominated County Board of a four-week suspension or above upon expiry of the seven-day period within which notification of intent to appeal should be made or, in the case of an appeal, immediately upon conclusion of the appeal hearing. Leagues should notify Head of Operations – Non-First-Class Cricket within seven days of any disciplinary action taken against a registered player.

**The Laws of Cricket**

Law 42 gives four Levels of Disciplinary Offences and lists the offences for each level. As well as each offence requiring the umpires to submit a report to the L&DCC Disciplinary Committee the Law also gives on-field sanctions to be applied. Appendix 2 gives the basic details, but the Laws should be consulted for a full explanation.

**APPENDIX 1: L&DCC DISCIPLINARY TARIFF**

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| Disciplinary Offences | Suggested Ban |
| Abuse of cricket equipment, clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittingsThe knocking of stumps, or the throwing or kicking of a bat, ball, helmet, boundary flag, rope or any equipment on the field of play or within the curtilage of the club premises or ground. | 2 WEEKsminimum |
| Abusive behaviourUsing language and/or gesture of an obscene or a serious insulting nature to another player, umpire, team official or spectator. | 2 WEEKS minimum to 6 WEEKS |
| Aggressive behaviour3.1 Repeated charging or advancing towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing. The Captain may also be disciplined. | 3 WEEKS minimum to 8 WEEKS |
| 3.2 Throwing the ball at or near a player, umpire or official in an inappropriate and dangerous manner. |
| 3.3 The bowling of fast short pitched balls that result in the bowler being disallowed from bowling further in that innings. |
| 3.4 Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between players during play. |
| 4. Captain failing to control his players following a request This is a major transgression against the Spirit of Cricket | 3 WEEKS minimum to 8 WEEKS |
| 5. Abuse of an umpire (including intimidation by word or action)5.1 Dissent by action OR verbally,5.2 Dissent by action AND verbally, | 2 WEEKS minimum to 6 WEEKS |
| Verbal OR written abuse (including language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture. | 3 WEEKSMinimum  |
| 6. Intimidating and threatening behaviour6.1 Intimidating an umpire  | 5 WEEKS minimum to 10 WEEKS  |
| Threatening to assault another player, team official or spectator |
| 6.3 Racial / Homophobic/Sexual Abuse of any personUsing language or gesture that offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person’s race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin. |
| 6.4 the deliberate bowling of any high full-pitched ball (Law 42.8) |
| Threatening and violent behaviour7.1 Threatening an umpire | 10 WEEKSMinimum  |
| 7.2 Physical assault on another player, umpire, official or spectator |
| 7.3 Any act of violence on the field of play |
| 7.4 Racial / Homophobic/Sexual Abuse of any personUsing language or gesture that seriously offends, insults, humiliates, intimidates, threatens, disparages or vilifies another person on the basis of that person’s race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin. |

APPENDIX 2: LAWS OF CRICKET - LAW 42 – PLAYERS CONDUCT

The umpires shall act upon any unacceptable conduct. Four Levels of offence are identified as Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and Level 4 offences.

Level 1

- wilfully mistreating any part of the cricket ground, equipment or implements used in the match

- showing dissent at an umpire’s decision by word or action

- using language that, in the circumstances, is obscene, offensive or insulting

- making - obscene gesture

- appealing excessively

- advancing towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing

- any other misconduct, the nature of which is, in the opinion of the umpires, equivalent to a Level 1 offence.

On-field sanctions

First offence – issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the duration of the match.

If this offence follows any other committed by the team the umpires shall award five penalty runs to the opposition.

Level 2

- showing serious dissent at an umpire’s decision by word or action

- making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with another player

- throwing the ball at a player, umpire or another person in an inappropriate and dangerous manner

- using language or gesture to another player, umpire, team official or spectator that, in the circumstances, is obscene or of a seriously insulting nature

- any other misconduct, the nature of which is, in the opinion of the umpires, equivalent to a Level 1 offence.

On-field sanctions

The umpires shall award five penalty runs to the opposition. They shall also warn the team’s captain that any further offence will result in five penalty runs being awarded to the opposition.

Level 3

* intimidating an umpire by language or gesture
* threatening to assault a player or any other person except an umpire

On-field sanctions

The umpires shall direct the captain of the offending player’s team to remove the player for a specific period as follows:

where innings are not limited to a fixed number of overs – a period of 10 overs;

where limited overs apply – a period of one fifth of the number of overs allocated to the innings at its commencement -

See Law 42.4.2.3 for further details regarding the offending players role, i.e. fielder, bowler or batter.

The umpires shall award five penalty runs to the opposition.

Level 4

- threatening to assault an umpire

- making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with an umpire

- physically assaulting a player or any other person

- committing any other act of violence.

On-field sanctions

The umpires shall direct the captain of the offending player’s team to remove the player immediately from the field of play for the remainder of the match. See Law 42.5.2.3 for further details regarding the offending players role, i.e. fielder, bowler or batter.

The umpires shall award five penalty runs to the opposition.