

DECISION REVIEW SYSTEM



**England and Wales Cricket Board, Lord's Cricket Ground
St John's Wood, London, NW8 8QZ
England**

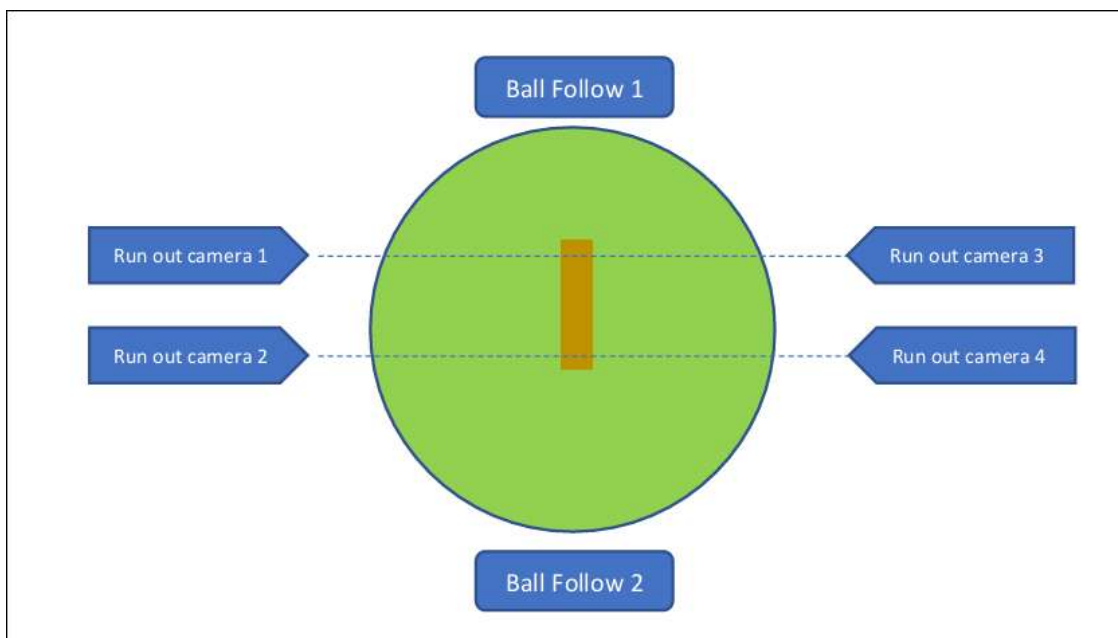
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1 GENERAL

1.1 Minimum requirements for use of DRS and appointment of 3rd umpire

- 1.1.1 Where matches are broadcast, the camera specification set out below is mandatory as a minimum requirement.



- 1.1.2 Where the camera specification set out above is provided, a 3rd umpire will be appointed to the match.
- 1.1.3 The table below summarises the minimum requirements for DRS to be used, and the requirements around the appointment of the 3rd umpire:

	UMPIRE REVIEW	PLAYER REVIEW
Minimum Requirement	Cameras Specification detailed in paragraph 1.1.1.	Cameras <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specification detailed in paragraph 1.1.1.• Technology.• Approved ball-tracking technology.• Approved sound-based edge detection technology.
3 rd Umpire Appointment	Appointed by ECB.	Appointed by ECB
3 rd Umpire Jurisdiction	Umpire Reviews only	Umpire Reviews and Player Reviews
Replays that can be used	The 3 rd umpire will have access to replays of any camera images only. Other technology which may be in use by the broadcaster for	Any available footage, stump microphone audio or technology detailed in paragraph 3.8.1 below.

	UMPIRE REVIEW	PLAYER REVIEW
	broadcast purposes (for example, ball-tracking technology, sound-based edge detection technology, and heat-based edge detection technology) will not be used during Umpire Reviews.	
Support Technicians	Not required.	ECB will appoint independent technology experts (Support Technicians) to be present at every match in which Player Reviews are used to assist the 3 rd umpire and to protect the integrity of the DRS process.

- 1.1.4 The home venue must ensure that provision is made for the parking of the technology vehicle in the secure area and that a separate room is provided for the match referee such that they have access to a television monitor to facilitate viewing of and communication with the 3rd umpire, and that is in the best position to facilitate the referral and/or consultation processes referred to in paragraphs 2 (Umpire Review) and 3 (Player Review) below.

2 UMPIRE REVIEW

In the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 below, the on-field umpire will have the discretion to refer the decision to the 3rd umpire or, in the case of paragraphs 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5, to consult with the 3rd umpire before making the decision.

In line with Law 21.5 the 3rd umpire will already have reviewed television replays of the bowler's feet landing and, where satisfied that not all the requirements have been met, will immediately have advised the bowler's end umpire (who will in turn have immediately called and signalled No ball). Accordingly, paragraphs 2 (*Umpire Review*) and 3 (*Player Review*) will operate on the basis that this element of the referral and/or consultation process has already been undertaken.

Save for requesting the umpire to review their decision under paragraph 3 (*Player Review*) below, players may not appeal to the on-field umpires to use the Umpire Review. Breach of this provision may constitute dissent and the player may be subject to disciplinary action under the Professional Conduct Regulations of the England and Wales Cricket Board.

2.1 Run Out, Stumped, Bowled and Hit Wicket Decisions

- 2.1.1 The relevant on-field umpire is entitled to refer an appeal for run-out, stumped, bowled or hit wicket to the 3rd umpire.

- 2.1.2 An on-field umpire wishing to refer a decision to the 3rd umpire will signal by making the shape of a TV screen with their hands.
- 2.1.3 In the case of a referral of a bowled, hit wicket or stumped decision, the 3rd umpire will first check the fairness of the delivery (all modes of No ball except for (i) in respect of the bowler's feet in matches where Auto No ball is available, which will already have been checked in accordance with Law 21.5 and (ii) the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action). If the delivery was not a fair delivery the 3rd umpire will indicate that the batter is Not out and advise the on-field umpire to signal No ball. See also paragraph 2.6 below.
- 2.1.4 Additionally, if on review of a run out, bowled or hit wicket, the 3rd umpire finds the batter is Out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or Not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), they shall notify the on-field umpire so that the correct decision is made.
- 2.1.5 If the 3rd umpire decides that the batter is Out, a red light will be displayed; if the 3rd umpire decides that the batter is Not out, a green light will be displayed. Should the 3rd umpire be temporarily unable to respond, a white light (where available) will remain illuminated throughout the period of interruption to signify to the on-field umpires that Umpire Reviews are temporarily unavailable, in which case the decision will be taken by the on-field umpire. As an alternative to the red/green light system, the replay screen (where available) may be used for the purpose of conveying the 3rd umpire's decision, in line with the ECB Replay Screen Policy.

2.2 Caught Decisions, Obstructing the Field

- 2.2.1 Where the bowler's end umpire is unable to decide upon a Fair Catch or a Bump Ball, or if, on appeal from the fielding side, the batter obstructed the field, they will first consult with the striker's end umpire. If the information from the striker's end umpire provides them with sufficient information to make their decision it will be made immediately.
- 2.2.2 If the on-field consultation does not enable a decision to be made then a referral to the 3rd umpire must be made by the bowler's end umpire using the box signal, followed by the 'soft signal' of either out or not out expressing the opinion of the on-field umpire. Such consultation will be initiated by the bowler's end umpire to the 3rd umpire by making the shape of a TV screen with their hands, followed by a 'soft signal' of either out or not out made with the hands close to the chest at chest height. If the 3rd umpire advises that the replay evidence is inconclusive, the on-field decision communicated at the start of the consultation process will stand.
- 2.2.3 The 3rd umpire will determine whether the batter has been caught, whether the delivery was a Bump Ball, or if the batter obstructed the field. However, in reviewing the television replay(s), the 3rd umpire will first check the fairness of the delivery for all decisions involving a catch (all modes of No ball except for (i) in respect of the bowler's feet in matches where Auto No ball is available, which will already have been checked in accordance with Law 21.5 and (ii) the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action) and whether the batter has hit the ball. If the delivery was not a fair delivery or if it is clear to the 3rd umpire that the batter did not hit the ball, they will indicate to the bowler's end umpire that the batter is Not out caught, and in the case of an unfair delivery, advise the bowler's end umpire to signal No ball.

See also paragraph 2.6 below. Additionally, if it is clear to the 3rd umpire that the batter is Out by another mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), or Not out by any mode of dismissal (excluding LBW), they will notify the bowler's end umpire so that the correct decision can be made.

2.2.4 The 3rd umpire will communicate their decision as set out in paragraph 2.1.5.

2.3 Boundary Decisions

2.3.1 The bowler's end umpire is entitled to refer to the 3rd umpire for a decision on:

- (a) whether a four or six has been scored;
- (b) whether a fielder had any part of their person in contact with the ball when they touched the boundary;
- (c) whether the fielder had any part of their person in contact with the ball when they had any part of their person grounded beyond the boundary; or
- (d) the number of runs scored when a boundary results from an overthrow or the wilful act of a fielder (see Law 19.8).

2.3.2 A decision will be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter.

2.3.3 If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not a boundary has been scored, the default presumption is in favour of no boundary being awarded.

2.3.4 Where the bowler's end umpire wishes to use the assistance of the 3rd umpire in this circumstance, they will communicate with the 3rd umpire by use of a two-way radio and the 3rd umpire will convey their decision to the bowler's end umpire by the same method.

2.3.5 The 3rd umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows a boundary line infringement or incident that appears not to have been acted upon by the on-field umpires.

2.4 Batters Running to the Same End

2.4.1 Where both batters have run to the same end and the on-field umpires are uncertain over which batter made their ground first, the on-field umpires may consult with the 3rd umpire.

2.4.2 The procedure set out in paragraph 2.3.4 will apply.

2.5 Short run

The 3rd umpire is permitted to review any incident of Short Run (whether Short Run has been called or not) as requested by either on-field umpire under Laws 18.3 and 18.4 communicating with the relevant on-field umpire by two-way radio and conveying their decision by the same method. Note that any call of Short Run by the on-field umpires will be automatically reviewed by the 3rd umpire when Player Review is available.

2.6 No Balls

- 2.6.1 If the bowler's end umpire is uncertain as to the fairness of the delivery following a dismissal (other than in respect of the feet in matches where Auto No ball is available, which will already have been checked by the 3rd umpire), either affecting the validity of the dismissal or which batter is dismissed, they are entitled to request the batter to delay leaving the field and to check the fairness of the delivery with the 3rd umpire. Communication with the 3rd umpire will be by two-way radio.
- 2.6.2 The 3rd umpire will check all modes of No ball (all modes of No ball except for (i) in respect of the bowler's feet in matches where Auto No ball is available, which will have been checked already and (ii) the bowler using an Illegal Bowling Action). The 3rd umpire will apply Law 21.5 when deciding whether a No ball should have been called.
- 2.6.3 If the delivery was not a fair delivery, the bowler's end umpire will indicate that the batter is Not out and signal No ball (except in the case of a dismissal for obstructing the field, which may still be effected despite a No ball being called, in which case the bowler's end umpire will indicate that the relevant batter is Out and additionally call a No ball).
- 2.6.4 If a No ball is called following the check by the 3rd umpire, the batting side will benefit from the reversal of the dismissal and the two runs for the No ball, but will not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued from the delivery had the on-field umpire originally called a No ball. Where the batters crossed while the ball was in the air before being caught, the batters will return to their original ends as if the striker had been dismissed, but no runs will be credited to the striker even if one (or more) runs were completed prior to the catch being taken.

2.7 Cameras On or Over the Field of Play

- 2.7.1 The on-field umpires are entitled to refer to the 3rd umpire for a decision as to whether the ball has at any time during the normal course of play come into contact with any part of the camera, its apparatus or its cables above the playing area, as contemplated in Playing Condition 20.
- 2.7.2 Where an on-field umpire wishes to use the assistance of the 3rd umpire in this circumstance, they will communicate with the 3rd umpire by use of a two-way radio and the 3rd umpire will convey their decision to the bowler's end umpire by the same method.
- 2.7.3 A decision will be made immediately and cannot be changed thereafter. If the television evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not the ball has come into contact with any part of the camera, its apparatus or its cables above the playing area, the default presumption is in favour of no contact having been made.
- 2.7.4 The 3rd umpire may initiate contact with the on-field umpire by two-way radio if TV coverage shows the ball to have been in contact with any part of the camera or its cables above the playing area as envisaged under this paragraph.

3 PLAYER REVIEW

The following paragraphs operate in addition to and in conjunction with paragraph 2 (*Umpire Review*).

3.1 Circumstances in which a Player Review may be requested

- 3.1.1 A player may request a review of any decision taken by the on-field umpires concerning whether or not a batter is dismissed, with the exception of 'Timed Out' (Player Review).
- 3.1.2 No other decisions made by the umpires are eligible for a Player Review.
- 3.1.3 Only the batter involved in a dismissal may request a Player Review of an Out decision and only the captain (or acting captain) of the fielding team may request a Player Review of a Not out decision.
- 3.1.4 A decision concerning whether or not a batter is dismissed that could have been the subject of an Umpire Review under paragraph 2 is eligible for a Player Review as soon as it is clear that the on-field umpire has chosen not to initiate the Umpire Review.

3.2 The manner of requesting the Player Review

- 3.2.1 The request will be made by the player making a 'T' sign with both forearms at head height.
- 3.2.2 The total time elapsed between the ball becoming dead and the review request being made must not be more than 15 seconds. The bowler's end umpire will provide the relevant player with a prompt after 10 seconds if the request has not been made at that time and the player must request the review immediately thereafter. If the on-field umpires believe that a request has not been made within the 15 second time limit, they will decline the request for a Player Review.
- 3.2.3 The captain may consult with the bowler and other fielders, and the two batters may consult with each other prior to deciding whether to request a Player Review. Either the captain or the two batters may, in respect of a decision relating to an appeal for LBW, question the bowler's end umpire as to whether their decision has been made on the basis that the striker made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat. Under no other circumstances is any player permitted to query an umpire about any aspect of a decision before deciding on whether or not to request a Player Review. If the on-field umpires believe that the captain or either batter has received direct or indirect input emanating other than from the players on the field, then they may at their discretion decline the request for a Player Review. In particular, signals from the dressing room must not be given.
- 3.2.4 No replays, either at normal speed or slow motion, will be shown on a big screen to spectators until the 15 second time limit allowed for requesting a Player Review has elapsed.
- 3.2.5 Where either on-field umpire initiates an Umpire Review, this does not preclude a player seeking a Player Review of a separate incident from the same delivery. The request for a Player Review may be made after the Umpire Review, provided the

request is still within the 15 second time limit described in paragraph 3.2.2 above. See paragraphs 3.9.2 and 3.9.3 below for the process for addressing both an Umpire and Player Review.

3.2.6 A request for a Player Review cannot be withdrawn once it has been made.

3.3 The process of consultation

3.3.1 On receipt of an eligible and timely request for a Player Review, the relevant on-field umpire will make the sign of a shape of a TV screen with their hands in the normal way.

3.3.2 The relevant on-field umpire will initiate communication with the 3rd umpire by confirming:

- (a) that a Player Review has been requested,
- (b) the mode of dismissal for which the relevant on-field umpire adjudicated the appeal,
- (c) the decision that has been made (Out or Not out); and
- (d) for LBW appeals, where relevant, if the bowler's end umpire believed that the striker made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat (the default presumption of the 3rd umpire in the absence of any information on this point from the bowler's end umpire is that a genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat was made).

3.3.3 A two-way consultation process will begin to investigate whether there is anything that the 3rd umpire can see or hear which would indicate that the on-field umpire should change their original decision.

3.3.4 The 3rd umpire will not withhold any factual information which may help in the decision-making process. In particular, in reviewing a dismissal, if the 3rd umpire believes that the batter may instead be Out by any other mode of dismissal, they will advise the on-field umpire accordingly. The process of consultation described in this paragraph in respect of such other mode of dismissal shall be conducted using the on-field umpire's decision as the default reference.

3.3.5 The 3rd umpire will initially check all modes of No ball where appropriate advising the on-field umpire accordingly.

3.3.6 If despite the available technology, the 3rd umpire is unable to decide with a high degree of confidence whether the original on-field decision should be changed, then they will report that the replays are 'inconclusive', and that the on-field decision will stand. The 3rd umpire must not give answers conveying likelihoods or probabilities.

3.3.7 In circumstances where the television technology (all or parts thereof) is not available to the 3rd umpire or fails for whatever reason, the 3rd umpire will advise the on-field umpire of this fact but still provide any relevant factual information that may be ascertained from the available television replays and other technology.

- 3.3.8 The on-field umpire will then make their decision based on the information provided by the 3rd umpire, any other factual information offered by the 3rd umpire and their recollection and opinion of the original incident.
- 3.3.9 The on-field umpire will reverse their decision if the nature of the supplementary information received from the 3rd umpire leads them to conclude that their original decision was incorrect.

3.4 Review of LBW Decisions

- 3.4.1 In assessing whether a batter is Out LBW in accordance with Law 36, the 3rd umpire will first judge whether the delivery is fair (as set out in Law 36.1.1), and second, whether or not the ball has touched the bat before being intercepted by any part of the striker's person (as set out in Law 36.1.3).
- 3.4.2 If the batter is still eligible to be Out, the ball-tracking technology will then present three pieces of information to the 3rd umpire relating to the path of the ball:
- (a) the point of pitching (where applicable) (PITCHING);
 - (b) the position of the ball at the point of first interception (IMPACT);
 - (c) whether the ball would have hit the wicket (WICKET).
- 3.4.3 This Decision Review System ("DRS") and 3rd Umpire Protocol includes a category of Umpire's Call, which will be the conclusion reported where the technology indicates a marginal decision in respect of either the point of first interception or whether the ball would have hit the stumps.

3.4.4 PITCHING

- (a) The interpretation of "pitches in line between wicket and wicket" in Law 36.1.2 refers to the position of the centre of the ball at the point of pitching, in relation to the Pitching Zone.
- (b) The Pitching Zone is defined as a two-dimensional area on the pitch between both sets of stumps with its boundaries consisting of the base of both sets of stumps and a line between the outside of the outer stumps at each end.
- (c) Where applicable, the ball-tracking technology will report that the ball pitched in one of the following three areas in relation to the Pitching Zone:

In Line	The centre of the ball was inside the Pitching Zone
Outside Off	The centre of the ball was outside, and to the off side of, the Pitching Zone
Outside Leg	The centre of the ball was outside, and to the leg side of, the Pitching Zone

- (d) Subject to the satisfaction of the other elements of Law 36.1, the batter can be Out if the ball-tracking technology reports that the ball pitched Outside Off or In Line, but the batter is Not out if the ball pitched Outside Leg.

3.4.5 IMPACT

- (a) The interpretation of “the (first) point of impact, even if above the level of the bails, is between wicket and wicket” in Law 36.1.4 refers to the position of the ball at the point of first interception, in relation to the Impact Zone.
- (b) The Impact Zone is defined as a three-dimensional space extending between both wickets to an indefinite height and with its boundaries consisting of a line between the outside of the outer stumps at each end.
- (c) The ball-tracking technology will report that the point of first interception was in one of the following categories in relation to the Impact Zone:

In Line	The centre of the ball was inside the Impact Zone.
Umpire’s Call	Some part of the ball was inside the Impact Zone, but the centre of the ball was outside the Impact Zone, with the further sub-category of ‘Umpire’s Call (off side)’ where the centre of the ball was to the off side of the Impact Zone and the bowler’s end umpire communicates to the 3 rd umpire that no genuine attempt to play the ball was made by the batter
Outside	No part of the ball was inside the Impact Zone, with the further sub-categories of ‘Outside (off)’ and ‘Outside (leg)’ to indicate the location of the point of first interception in relation to the Impact Zone when the bowler’s end umpire communicates to the 3 rd umpire that no genuine attempt to play the ball was made by the batter.

- (d) Where a Not out decision is being reviewed, and it is judged that the batter has made a genuine attempt to play the ball, the ball-tracking technology must report that the point of first interception was In Line for the batter to be eligible to be given Out, otherwise the batter will remain Not out.
- (e) Where a Not out decision is being reviewed, and it is judged that the batter has made no genuine attempt to play the ball, the ball-tracking technology must report that the point of impact was In Line, or Umpire’s Call (off side), or Outside (off) for the batter to be eligible to be given Out, otherwise the batter will remain Not out.
- (f) Where an Out decision is being reviewed, and it is judged that the batter has made a genuine attempt to play the ball, the ball-tracking technology must report that the point of first interception was Outside for the decision to be reversed to Not out, otherwise the batter will remain eligible to be given Out.
- (g) Where an Out decision is being reviewed, and it is judged that the batter has made no genuine attempt to play the ball, the ball-tracking technology must report that the point of first interception was Outside (leg) for the decision to be reversed to Not out, otherwise the batter will remain eligible to be given Out.

3.4.6 WICKET

- (a) The interpretation of whether “the ball would have hit the wicket” in Law 36.1.5 refers to the position of the ball as it either hits or passes the wicket, in relation to the Wicket Zone.
- (b) The Wicket Zone is defined as a two-dimensional area whose boundaries are the actual outline of the whole wicket from the base to the top of the stumps which includes the outline of the bails as they protrude above the top of the stumps.
- (c) The ball-tracking technology will report whether the ball would have hit the wicket with reference to the following three categories:

Hitting	The ball was hitting the wicket, and the centre of the ball was inside the Wicket Zone.
Umpire’s Call	The ball was hitting the wicket, but the centre of the ball was not inside the Wicket Zone.
Missing	The ball was missing the wicket.

- (d) Where a Not out decision is being reviewed, the ball tracking technology must report that the ball was Hitting for the batter to be eligible to be given Out, otherwise the batter will remain Not out. However, where the evidence shows that the ball was Hitting, the point of first interception was In Line, and the ball pitched In Line or Outside Off, but that:
 - (i) the point of first interception was 300cm or more from the stumps; or
 - (ii) the point of first interception was more than 250cm but less than 300cm from the stumps and the distance between the point of pitching and the point of first interception was less than 40cm,the on-field decision will stand (that is, Not out).
- (e) Where an Out decision is being reviewed, the ball-tracking technology must report that the ball was Missing for the on-field decision to be reversed to Not out, otherwise the batter will remain eligible to be given Out.

3.4.7 When the ball strikes the batter on the full, and the evidence provided by the ball-tracking technology indicates that the ball would have pitched before striking or passing the wicket, there will be no information available from that delivery that will allow the ball-tracking technology to accurately predict the height of the ball after pitching.

3.4.8 With regard to determining whether the ball would have hit the wicket under these circumstances, the ball-tracking technology will project the line of the ball in accordance with Law 36.2.3 (it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not), and display the simulated path of the ball from directly above the wicket.

- 3.4.9 The 3rd umpire will advise the bowler's end umpire only on the point of first interception and whether the ball would have hit the stumps (in line with the process set out in paragraph 3.4 above), but must not comment on the predicted height of the ball after pitching, which will remain a judgment of the bowler's end umpire.

3.5 The process for communicating the final decision

- 3.5.1 For Player Reviews concerning potential dismissals, the relevant on-field umpire will indicate Out by raising their finger above their head in a normal yet prominent manner or indicate Not out by the call of 'not out' and by crossing his/her hands in a horizontal position side to side in front and above their waist three times. Where the decision is a reversal of the on-field umpire's previous decision, they will make the 'revoke last signal' indication immediately prior to the above.
- 3.5.2 If the mode of dismissal is not obvious or not the same as that on which the original decision was based, then the umpire will advise the scorers via the 3rd umpire.

3.6 Number of Player Review requests permitted

- 3.6.1 In each innings, to include at the start of all Super Overs or Fives, each team is allowed to make a maximum of one Player Review request that is categorised as 'Unsuccessful' (as set out in paragraph 3.6.3 below). Note that in the One-Day Cup Men's Competition Final the maximum number of unsuccessful reviews is two.
- 3.6.2 Where a request for a Player Review results in the original on-field decision being reversed, then the Player Review shall be categorised as 'Successful' and will not count towards the innings limit.
- 3.6.3 Where a request for a Player Review results in the original on-field decision remaining unchanged (other than in the circumstances set out in paragraphs 3.6.4, 3.6.6 or 3.6.8), the Player Review will be categorised as 'Unsuccessful'.
- 3.6.4 Where a request for a Player Review of an LBW decision results in the on-field decision remaining unchanged solely on the basis of an Umpire's Call, the Player Review will be categorised as 'Unchanged – Umpire's Call'. A Player Review categorised as 'Unchanged – Umpire's Call' will not count towards the innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1.
- 3.6.5 Where, following a request for a Player Review, the original on-field decision of Out is unchanged, but for a different mode of dismissal from the original on-field decision, then the Player Review will still be categorised as 'Unsuccessful'.
- 3.6.6 Where, following a request for a Player Review, the original on-field decision of Not out is unchanged on account of the delivery being a No ball (for any reason), thereby not requiring any further evaluation, the Player Review will not be counted as 'Unsuccessful' and accordingly will not count towards the innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1.
- 3.6.7 Where a Player Review and an Umpire Review are requested from the same delivery and the decision of the 3rd umpire from the Umpire Review renders the Player Review unnecessary (see paragraphs 3.9.2 and 3.9.3), the Player Review

request will be disregarded and accordingly will not count towards the innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1.

- 3.6.8 A Player Review categorised as ‘Unsuccessful’ may be reinstated by the Match Referee at their sole discretion (if appropriate after consultation with the Technical Official if the Player Review could not properly be concluded due to a failure of the technology). Any such decision is final and will be taken as soon as possible, being communicated to both teams once all the relevant facts have been ascertained by the Match Referee. A Player Review categorised as ‘Unsuccessful’ will not be reinstated if, despite any technical failures, the correct decision could still have been made using the other available technology. Similarly, a Player Review categorised as ‘Unsuccessful’ will not be reinstated where the technology worked as intended, but the evidence gleaned from its use was inconclusive.
- 3.6.9 The 3rd umpire is responsible for counting the number of Player Reviews categorised as ‘Unsuccessful’ and will advise the on-field umpires once either team has exhausted their allowance for the innings.
- 3.6.10 The scoreboard will display, for the innings in progress, the number of Player Reviews remaining available to each team.

CATEGORY OF PLAYER REVIEW	OUTCOME OF PLAYER REVIEW	CONSEQUENCE OF PLAYER REVIEW
Successful (paragraph 3.6.2)	On-field decision reversed	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
Unsuccessful (paragraphs 3.6.3 and 3.6.5)	On-field decision unchanged	Counts towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
Unchanged – Umpire’s Call (paragraph 3.6.4)	On-field decision unchanged	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
No ball – no evaluation required (paragraph 3.6.6)	On-field decision unchanged	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1
Failure of technology (paragraph 3.6.8)	On-field decision unchanged	Does not count towards innings limit set out in paragraph 3.6.1

3.7 Dead ball

- 3.7.1 If following a Player Review request, an original decision of Out is changed to Not out, then the ball is still deemed to have become dead when the original decision was made (as per Law 20.1.1.3). The batting side, while benefiting from the reversal of the dismissal, will not benefit from any runs that may subsequently have accrued

from the delivery had the on-field umpire originally made a Not out decision, other than any No ball penalty that could arise under paragraph 3.3.5 above.

- 3.7.2 If an original decision of Not out is changed to Out, the ball will retrospectively be deemed to have become dead from the moment of the dismissal event. All subsequent events, including any runs scored, will be ignored.

3.8 Use of technology

- 3.8.1 The following technology may be used by the 3rd umpire during a Player Review:

- (a) replays, at any speed, from any available broadcast camera;
- (b) sound from the stump microphones with the replays at normal speed and slow motion;
- (c) approved ball-tracking technology:
HawkEye (HawkEye Innovations)
- (d) approved sound-based edge detection technology:
UltraEdge (HawkEye Innovations)
- (e) LED Wickets (using lights to indicate the wicket is broken, as set out in paragraph 4.2):
Zing Bails and Stumps

- 3.8.2 In addition, other forms of technology may be used subject to the ECB being satisfied that the required standards of accuracy and time efficiency can be met.

- 3.8.3 Where practical usage or further testing indicates that any of the above forms of technology cannot reliably provide accurate and timely information, then it may be removed prior to or during a match. The final decision regarding the technology to be used in a given match will be taken by the Match Referee in consultation with the Technical Official and ECB Domestic Cricket Operations.

3.9 Combining Umpire Review with Player Review

- 3.9.1 If an Umpire Review (under paragraph 2) and a request for a Player Review (under paragraph 3) are made following the same delivery but relating to separate modes of dismissal the incidents will be addressed in chronological order. If the conclusion from the first incident is that a batter is dismissed, then the ball would be deemed to have become dead at that point, rendering investigation of the second incident unnecessary.

4 INTERPRETATION OF PLAYING CONDITIONS

- 4.1 When using a replay to determine the moment at which the wicket has been put down (as per Law 29.1), the 3rd umpire will deem this to be the first frame in which one of the bails is shown (or can be deduced) to have lost all contact with the top of the stumps and subsequent frames show the bail permanently removed from the top of the stumps.
- 4.2 Where LED Wickets are used (as provided for in paragraph 3.8.1(e)) the moment at which the wicket has been put down (as per Law 29.1) will be deemed to be the first frame in which the

LED lights are illuminated and subsequent frames show the bail permanently removed from the top of the stumps.