



2024 GENERAL CONDUCT REGULATIONS

Introduction

The purpose of the General Conduct Regulations (the “Regulations”) is to set consistent standards of conduct and behaviour and provide a single set of regulations which can be applied consistently at the top end of recreational cricket. This will ensure that disciplinary matters are dealt with in a fair, efficient, and consistent manner by cricket organisations and provide assistance to cricket organisations when establishing and running their disciplinary processes. The Regulations also contain sanction guidelines, which will ensure there is more consistency across recreational cricket. It is to the benefit of cricket as a whole that broadly the same process and sanctions will apply to

a participant, whether they are based in the North East or the South West. Conducting a fair and transparent disciplinary process will also help to protect cricket organisations from legal or reputational damage.

The Regulations cover both on-field offences and off-field offences (such as inappropriate comments on social media). As cricket organisations will be well aware, there has been (and will no doubt continue to be) an increase in cases involving off-field offences and the Regulations will help cricket organisations to navigate the disciplinary process when such complex issues arise.

The Regulations are accompanied by template documents and guidance, which are designed to assist cricket organisations. They are also intended to be a comprehensive reference guide for cricket organisations when conducting a disciplinary process. However, to assist cricket organisations in applying the Regulations, we have set out below a summary of the key points within the Regulations:

1. For the 2024 season, the Regulations are applicable to County Cricket Boards, National Counties and ECB Premier Leagues and it shall be mandatory for these cricket organisations to adopt the Regulations. Other cricket organisations in recreational cricket are also encouraged to implement the Regulations for the 2024 season, although this is not mandatory.
2. Although certain of the provisions are mandatory in full, cricket organisations can amend and/or supplement certain of the provisions. The provisions which can be amended and/or supplemented have been underlined in the document so that they can be easily identified.
3. Cricketers will be subject to on-field conduct obligations mirroring the Laws of Cricket and other participants present at matches (e.g. coaches, officials and representatives of other cricket organisations acting in an official capacity at the match) will be subject to more limited on-field conduct obligations (as is the case in the professional game).
4. Participants in recreational cricket will be subject to off-field conduct obligations which either relate to their participation in recreational cricket or occur outside their direct participation but are of a sufficiently serious nature to justify disciplinary action being taken in relation to recreational cricket (e.g. discriminatory comments being made on social media). There is reduced scope for bringing disciplinary action against representatives of cricket organisations, as opposed to cricketers, coaches and officials, given the role they play within cricket.
5. Cricket organisations must appoint a disciplinary officer, although this does not have to be the same (i.e. a single) individual for each case. Some cricket organisations may wish to appoint a group of individuals, which may also assist with resourcing issues and conflicts of interest but it must be clear who these individuals are so that any complaints can be directed to them.
6. Cricket organisations can adopt a more streamlined procedure for low-level offences, i.e. on-field offences at Level 1 and Level 2. This will involve a single adjudicator considering whether there has been a breach of the Regulations and, if so, what sanctions should be imposed.

7. Where the offence is more serious, the disciplinary officer will select a disciplinary panel to consider the matter at a hearing.
8. A disciplinary hearing must comply with relevant procedural rules, principles and considerations in order to ensure that there is a fair hearing and consistent administration of justice across the sport.
9. A disciplinary hearing must comply with relevant procedural rules, principles and considerations in order to ensure that there is a fair hearing and consistent administration of justice across the sport.

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

Adjudicator – means an individual (who may be one of a group of individuals) appointed by a Relevant Cricket Organisation to have responsibility for the Summary Procedure.

Appeal Body – means the body appointed by a Relevant Cricket Organisation under Regulation 2(d) who is responsible for dealing with appeals.

Appeal Hearing – means the hearing at which an appeal will be determined.

Appeal Panel – means a panel of 3 people, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, appointed to deal with any appeal against a decision of an Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel in accordance with these Regulations.

Appeal Panel Chair – means the appointed chair of an Appeal Panel.

Appellant – means an individual, Club or League which has issued an appeal to an Appeal Body in respect of a decision by an Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel.

CDC Regulations – means the Cricket Discipline Commission Regulations, as amended and in force from time to time.

Charge Letter – means a letter or email outlining the charge(s) to a Respondent. The Charge Letter shall be in the form which appears at Appendix 2 or contain substantially the same categories of information as a minimum.

Club – means a club which participates in Relevant Recreational Cricket and is affiliated to a County Cricket Board.

Club Official – means any official of a Club, as listed on their website or official Club documentation, acting in an official capacity at a match.

County Cricket Board – means a body designated as a County Cricket Board or County Club by the ECB which is responsible for the organisation of recreational cricketing activity and the development of cricket generally within a county and such other areas (if any) as may be agreed by the ECB.

Disciplinary Officer – means an individual (who may be one of a group of individuals) appointed by a Relevant Cricket Organisation to have responsibility for the disciplinary process under these Regulations when that Relevant Cricket Organisation is acting as the Relevant Disciplinary Body and/or Appeal Body.

Disciplinary Panel – means a panel of 3 people, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, appointed to deal with a disciplinary charge at a Hearing in accordance with these Regulations.

Disciplinary Panel Chair – means the appointed chair of a Disciplinary Panel.

Disciplinary Report – means a report prepared by an umpire (or captain or Club Official, as outlined in Regulation 7) detailing any alleged On-Field Breach. The Disciplinary Report shall be in the form which appears at Appendix 1 or contain substantially the same categories of information.

ECB – means the England and Wales Cricket Board.

ECB GCR – means the General Conduct Regulations which are applicable to ECB Competitions (as defined in the ECB GCR) and in force from time to time.

Effective Date – means 25 March 2024.

First-Class County – means a county the ECB has officially accorded first class status to, being those counties listed as first-class county clubs in the ECB’s Articles of Association from time to time.

Hearing – means a hearing at which any charges against a Participant, Club and/or League are dealt with.

The Hundred – means the ECB’s domestic cricket competition in a “100-ball” format.

Hundred Team – means any of the teams playing in The Hundred from time to time.

League – means an ECB Premier League or each league which operates under a County Cricket Board’s jurisdiction, or which should reasonably have been under its jurisdiction (for example due to that league receiving a benefit from the County Cricket Board).

National County – means any county cricket club which is a member of the National Counties Cricket Association.

Notice of Appeal – means the document submitted to the Disciplinary Officer of the relevant Appeal Body to commence an appeal pursuant to Regulation 36.

Off-Field Breach – means an alleged breach of Regulations 10-13.

Guidance Notes: The on-field behaviour listed in Regulation 4 mirrors the conduct provisions in the Laws of Cricket and additional conduct provisions have been included in Regulations 5-6 and 10-13. Relevant Cricket Organisations can stipulate that additional categories of on-field and/or off-field behaviour will constitute an On-Field Breach or an Off-Field Breach in accordance with the version of these Regulations that they adopt. If so, the Regulations and definition of On-Field Breach and Off-Field Breach should be amended accordingly. For the avoidance of doubt, Relevant Cricket Organisations cannot exclude any of the categories of on-field or off-field behaviour which fall within the definition of On-Field Breach or Off-Field Breach in these Regulations.

On-Field Breach – means an alleged breach of Regulations 4-6.

Guidance Notes: The on-field behaviour listed in Regulation 4 mirrors the conduct provisions in the Laws of Cricket and additional conduct provisions have been included in Regulations 5-6 and 10-13. Relevant Cricket Organisations can stipulate that additional categories of on-field and/or off-field behaviour will constitute an On-Field Breach or an Off-Field Breach in accordance with the version of these Regulations that they adopt. If so, the Regulations and definition of On-Field Breach and Off-Field Breach should be amended accordingly. For the avoidance of doubt, Relevant Cricket Organisations cannot exclude any of the categories of on-field or off-field behaviour which fall within the definition of On-Field Breach or Off-Field Breach in these Regulations.

Participants – means all individuals who are under the jurisdiction of a Relevant Cricket Organisation, including:

- (a) cricketers;
- (b) volunteers, officers, employees, contractors, and members of any Relevant Cricket Organisation;
- (c) match officials; (d) coaches; and
- (e) any other person under the jurisdiction of any Relevant Cricket Organisation.

Guidance Notes:

1.1 When a definition or regulation refers to someone (or something) being “under the jurisdiction” of another body or organisation (for example, the definition of “Participants”), this means that the relationship between that person and other body is such that the body or organisation has official power to make decisions or judgments in respect of that person. For example, when a cricketer signs up to join and play for a cricket club, they agree to be bound by the rules and regulations of that cricket club and are therefore officially under that cricket club’s jurisdiction.

2.1 These Regulations do not apply to competitions organised by First-Class Counties, including any academy fixtures.

2.2 If a County Cricket Board or National County arranges or participates in ad hoc or friendly matches that do not form part of a formal competition structure, these Regulations will not apply to those fixtures and the Recreational Cricket Regulations shall apply instead.

2.3 These Regulations also do not apply to competitions organised by University Centres of Cricketing Excellence or Colleges of Sport unless they have adopted these Regulations.

2.4 The ECB GCR will apply to any competitions organised by the ECB, including County Age Group and Emerging Player Programme fixtures.

Referral – means a Disciplinary Report, Written Complaint or any alleged breach of these Regulations which is brought to the attention of the Relevant Disciplinary Body.

Regional Partner – means an organisation which has entered into an agreement with the ECB to operate as part of the Regional Structure.

Regional Structure – means the structure of Regional Partner teams and academy programmes administered by the Regional Partners to provide players with high quality training environments and new, nationwide ECB competitions, with a view to developing the most talented female cricketers and providing the basis for sustained international success.

Recreational Cricket Regulations – means the ECB’s Recreational Cricket Regulations in force from time to time

Relevant Cricket Organisations – means County Cricket Boards, National Counties and ECB Premier Leagues, who are required to adopt these Regulations, and any other cricket organisation which has voluntarily adopted these Regulations

Relevant Criminal Offence – means any offence against a child, any sexual offence, any violent offence, any drug offence, any public order offence, any offence with an aggravated element, any offence of cruelty against animals and any offence relating to integrity.

Guidance Notes:

14.1 In instances where a participant discloses a Relevant Criminal Offence, in accordance with Regulation 10, the Relevant Cricket Organisation receiving that disclosed information must abide by its duty of confidentiality and all applicable data protection laws.

14.2 Any Relevant Criminal Offence should be disclosed to the Club Safeguarding Officer in the first instance and, if that Club Safeguarding Officer has any concerns in relation to the handling of the matters disclosed, they should escalate it only to the County Safeguarding Officer. Such matters should only be disclosed beyond those two people and discussed at committee level in complex cases and only following discussion and agreement with the County Safeguarding Officer. The ECB’s Safe Hands Training Course provides further information on this.

14.3 Full information about the relevant ECB contacts for referring any safeguarding concerns can be found here: <https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies-and-regulations/safeguarding/share-a-concern>.

Relevant Cricket Organisations can stipulate that players under their jurisdiction are obliged to report additional categories of offence to them. If so, the definition of Relevant Criminal Offence should be amended accordingly.

Relevant Disciplinary Body – means the body appointed by a Relevant Cricket Organisation under Regulation 2(d) who is responsible for conducting disciplinary processes.

Relevant Recreational Cricket – means all cricket competitions formally organised by County Cricket Boards, the National Counties Cricket Association, ECB Premier Leagues or any Relevant Cricket Organisation which has adopted these Regulations.

Respondent – means a Participant, Club or League which is the subject of a disciplinary charge.

Summary Procedure – means the procedure to determine a disciplinary charge where a Hearing is not required, in accordance with Regulations 19-25.

Written Complaint – means a complaint made by any person detailing an alleged breach of these Regulations at any time in writing.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION

2. From the Effective Date:
 - a. all Relevant Cricket Organisations are bound by and must familiarise themselves with the requirements of these Regulations;

- b. all Participants must comply with the disciplinary process set out in these Regulations in respect of any alleged breach of these Regulations by the Participant;
 - c. all Relevant Cricket Organisations must adopt these Regulations and implement the requirements of these Regulations in respect of the disciplinary processes they carry out. All Relevant Cricket Organisations must adopt these Regulations in their entirety, except that where a specific Regulation is underlined a Relevant Cricket Organisation may amend and/or supplement that Regulation, provided that any amendments:
 - i. are not inconsistent with the mandatory provisions or overall purpose of these Regulations;
 - ii. are not inconsistent with the guidance in Appendix 4;
 - iii. are clearly reflected in the version of these Regulations that the Relevant Cricket Organisation adopts; and
 - iv. are clearly communicated to the Participants under their jurisdiction.;
 - d. all Relevant Cricket Organisations must decide who has responsibility for conducting the disciplinary process (and that entity shall be the Relevant Disciplinary Body under these Regulations) and dealing with appeals (and that entity shall be the Appeal Body under these Regulations). A Relevant Cricket Organisation may delegate responsibility to an appropriate Club, League or County Cricket Board in relation to some, or all, categories of cases arising under these Regulations. However, in each case the Relevant Cricket Organisation must ensure that the Relevant Disciplinary Body and the Appeal Body has agreed to accept that responsibility and complies with the requirements in relation to the disciplinary and/or appeals process as set out in these Regulations;
 - e. all Relevant Cricket Organisations must appoint a Disciplinary Officer, and ensure appropriate contact details for the Disciplinary Officer are made available to allow other Disciplinary Officers to contact them; and
 - f. all Relevant Cricket Organisations must provide the ECB with any details requested in relation to any disciplinary matters it has carried out in accordance with these Regulations.
3. Any disciplinary sanctions imposed under these Regulations will be separate to any sanctions imposed under a Participant's employment contract or any action taken in accordance with a Club, League or County Cricket Board's terms of membership.

Guidance Notes:

- These Regulations do not apply to competitions organised by First-Class Counties, including any academy fixtures.
- If a County Cricket Board or National County arranges or participates in ad hoc or friendly matches that do not form part of a formal competition structure, these Regulations will not apply to those fixtures and the Recreational Cricket Regulations shall apply instead.
- These Regulations also do not apply to competitions organised by University Centres of Cricketing Excellence or Colleges of Sport unless they have adopted these Regulations.
- The ECB GCR will apply to any competitions organised by the ECB, including County Age Group and Emerging Player Programme fixtures.

CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

On and around the field of play

4. Any cricketer shall be in breach of these Regulations, at the relevant level of offence detailed below, if they do not conduct themselves fairly and properly on and around the field of play and otherwise in accordance with the Laws of Cricket or the Spirit of Cricket. Such conduct which will result in a breach of these Regulations shall include any misconduct of a cricketer on any match day as specified in Law 42 of the Laws of Cricket, namely:

LEVEL 1

Official Warning – where the league believe that a player has committed an offence that is not worthy of a playing ban but needs to be recorded in the event that the player commits a further offence at any level.

- a. wilfully mistreating any part of the cricket ground or any equipment or implements used in the match;
- b. showing dissent at an umpire's decision by word or action;
- c. using language that, in the circumstances, is obscene, offensive or insulting;
- d. making an obscene gesture;
- e. appealing excessively;
- f. advancing towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing; and/or
- g. any other misconduct, the nature of which is, in the opinion of the umpires, equivalent to a Level 1 offence; or

LEVEL 2

- h. showing serious dissent at an umpire's decision by word or action;
- i. making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with another cricketer;
- j. throwing the ball at a cricketer, umpire or another person in an inappropriate and dangerous manner;
- k. using language or gesture to another cricketer, umpire, team official or spectator that, in the circumstances, is obscene or of a seriously insulting nature; and/or
- l. any other misconduct, the nature of which is, in the opinion of the umpires, equivalent to a Level 2 offence; or

LEVEL 3

- m. intimidating an umpire by language or gesture; and/or
- n. threatening to assault a cricketer or any other person except an umpire; or

LEVEL 4

- o. threatening to assault an umpire;
- p. making inappropriate and deliberate and/or dangerous physical contact with an umpire;
- q. physically assaulting a cricketer or any other person; and/or
- r. committing any other act of violence
- s. abuse of League Officials. This may be via varying methods – directly, social media, comments made to third parties etc. Abusers cannot hide behind the fact that they are not representing the club.
- t. failure to comply with the decision of a Disciplinary Panel.
- u. non-payment of league Fees.

5. A cricketer shall also be in breach of these Regulations on and around the field of play if they:

- a. commit any breach of Law 41; or
- b. act in a manner contrary to the ECB's Anti-Discrimination Code; or
- c. Conduct themselves in a manner or act in a manner which is improper, or which may be prejudicial to the interests of cricket, or which may bring the ECB, the game of cricket or any cricketer or group of cricketers into disrepute.

6. Any coach, match official or Club Official shall be in breach of these Regulations if they fail to conduct themselves fairly and properly on any part of the cricket ground on any match day. Conduct which is not fair and proper and will therefore result in a breach of these Regulations shall include, but not be limited to:
- a. making inappropriate and deliberate and/or dangerous physical contact with, threatening to assault, physically assaulting or committing any act of violence towards any other Participant (including an umpire) or any member of the public;
 - b. showing dissent at an umpire's decision by language or gesture, advancing towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing or intimidating an umpire by language or gesture;
 - c. using language that, in the circumstances, is obscene, offensive, insulting or seriously insulting;
 - d. making an obscene or seriously insulting gesture;
 - e. conducting themselves in a manner or acting in a manner which is improper, or which may be prejudicial to the interests of cricket, or which may bring the ECB, the game of cricket or any cricketer or group of cricketers into disrepute; and/or
 - f. acting in a manner contrary to the ECB's Anti-Discrimination Code.
7. If an umpire considers that there has been an On-Field Breach, they must make reasonable efforts to inform the individual (or their captain or a Club Official) before they leave the ground and make a Disciplinary Report to the Disciplinary Officer of the Relevant Disciplinary Body. This Disciplinary Report shall be made irrespective of any action the umpire may have taken on the field of play. Other individuals can also report On-Field Breaches either to the umpire, in which case the umpire will make a Disciplinary Report, or to the Disciplinary Officer directly by way of Written Complaint (for example, if the On-Field Breach relates to a match official). If there is no umpire appointed to a particular match, individuals can report On-Field Breaches to a captain or Club Official who can then make a Disciplinary Report on their behalf.

Guidance Notes:

- The ECB Anti-Discrimination Code can be found on the following ECB webpage, along with guidance on the ECB Anti-Discrimination Code: <https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies-and-regulations/regulations/non-first-class-county>
- The on-field behaviour listed in Regulation 4 mirrors the conduct provisions in the Laws of Cricket and additional conduct provisions have been included in Regulations 5-6 and 10-13. Relevant Cricket Organisations can stipulate that additional categories of on-field and/or off-field behaviour will constitute an On-Field Breach or an Off-Field Breach in accordance with the version of these Regulations that they adopt. If so, the Regulations and definition of On-Field Breach and Off-Field Breach should be amended accordingly.
- For the avoidance of doubt, Relevant Cricket Organisations cannot exclude any of the categories of on-field or off-field behaviour which fall within the definition of On-Field Breach or Off-Field Breach in these Regulations.
- Disciplinary Reports and Written Complaints must only be submitted in good faith, i.e. with honest intentions and containing correct information (to the best of the individual's knowledge). The primary purpose of allowing Written Complaints to be submitted by individuals other than the umpire is to capture offences that an umpire did not see but which would constitute an offence if the umpire had seen it.
- Disciplinary Reports and Written Complaints should include a description of the alleged breach including:
 - (a) any relevant background information;
 - (b) name(s) of any witnesses;
 - (c) who was involved;
 - (d) what the Participant(s) is/are alleged to have done;
 - (e) anything anyone said at the time (including admissions and/or apologies); and
 - (f) any information regarding any relevant evidence and the context of that evidence (for example, information about a recording of the match, which captured the alleged incident or photographs taken and, if so, whether the parties involved were aware

of and consented to this video footage and/or photographs). We refer to the ECB Live Streaming Guidance, which can be found here: <https://resources.ecb.co.uk/ecb/document/2022/02/14/8f153276-1990-418c-ac19-360b382915e0/ECB-Live-Streaming-Guidance-September-2021-.pdf>.

- A Relevant Disciplinary Body may become aware of a potential or alleged breach of these Regulations by other means than a Disciplinary Report or Written Complaint, for example by identifying an inappropriate social media post which has not been independently referred to it. Notwithstanding the fact that the Relevant Disciplinary Body has not received a Disciplinary Report or Written Complaint, the Relevant Disciplinary Body may consider this conduct in accordance with the process set out in these Regulations.
- Relevant Cricket Organisations may wish to stipulate in the version of these Regulations that they adopt, that there should be a deadline for Disciplinary Reports to be made.
- Where an action (or inaction) is determined to be “prejudicial to the best interests of cricket” and therefore a breach of the Regulations, this means it is an act (or omission) not covered by any of the breaches listed specifically in Regulations 4, 6(a)-(d), 6(f), 10(a)-10(f) or 10(h) but is an act (or omission) that a reasonable person would consider detrimental to the ethos, reputation and/or environment of the game. Examples of this may include ‘running a book’ on outcomes or having a sponsor that is banned through other advertising policies.

CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

Captain/Team responsibility

8. If any cricketer commits two or more breaches of Regulation 4 or 5 (Conduct obligations on and around the field of play), which take place during or immediately before or after a match, when playing for the same Club in a season it shall automatically be a separate offence of failing to ensure that the relevant cricketers have complied with their obligations for each of:
 - (a) Any person who captained the team in each of the relevant match(es); and
 - (b) The Club the cricketer was playing for.
9. Clubs shall also be held responsible for disorderly behaviour at any part of the cricket ground on any match day by their members and spectators, unless they can show that:
 - (a) they took adequate steps to ensure that their members and spectators behaved in an orderly fashion; and/or
 - (b) they did not or could not control entry to that part of the cricket ground by the relevant spectators and it would therefore not be fair for them to be held responsible.

Guidance Notes:

Relevant Cricket Organisations can impose more rigorous conduct obligations for captains or Clubs if they wish. However, they cannot impose less rigorous conduct obligations for captains or Clubs than are set out in these Regulations.

CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

Off-field conduct

10. A Participant shall be in breach of these Regulations if they commit any misconduct as set out below which either relates to their participation in Recreational Cricket and/or is of a sufficiently serious nature to justify disciplinary action being taken in relation to their participation in Recreational Cricket:
 - (a) making an abusive, obscene, offensive, or otherwise insulting comment or gesture (in any form) in relation to any other Participant or any other person;
 - (b) any act of violence towards another person;
 - (c) engaging in behaviour that constitutes any form of abuse or harassment, whether physical, sexual, emotional, neglectful, or bullying in nature;
 - (d) any breach of the ECB Anti-Discrimination Code;
 - (e) making any adverse public statement or comment in any form and by any means about the performance and/or decision(s) of any match official(s);
 - (f) failing to report to their Club, any Relevant Criminal Offence for which they have been subject to investigation and/or charged with;
 - (g) conducting themselves in a manner, or doing or omitting to do anything which is or may be prejudicial to the best interests of cricket, or which may bring or does bring the game of cricket

or the ECB into disrepute; engaging in any corrupt conduct in relation to cricket, in particular:

- (i) fixing the result, progress, conduct or any aspect of a match;
- (ii) ensuring the occurrence of a particular incident in a match;
- (iii) accepting a bribe to conduct the activities described in (a) or (b) above; and/or
- (iv) receiving a custodial sentence for any of the activities described in (a)-(c) above; and/or
- (v) failing to comply with any decisions or sanctions validly imposed on them following due process as prescribed by these Regulations.

11. A Club shall be in breach of these Regulations if, at any time:
 - (a) it fails to take reasonable steps to ensure the good behaviour and conduct of their Participants for any breach of these Regulations;
 - (b) it knowingly permits a cricketer who is suspended as a result of a previous breach of these Regulations to play in any match or competition;
 - (c) any of its Participants commit any serious, collective, or repeated breaches of these Regulations;
 - (d) it commits any breach of its obligations under the ECB Anti-Discrimination Code; and/or
 - (e) it fails to comply with any decision(s) and/or sanction(s) validly imposed on it or on any person within the organisation, which has arisen following due process as prescribed by these Regulations.
12. A League shall be in breach of these Regulations if, at any time, it:
 - (a) commits any breach of its obligations under the ECB Anti-Discrimination Code; or
 - (b) fails to comply with any decision(s) and/or sanction(s) validly imposed on it or on any person within the organisation, which has arisen following due process as prescribed by these Regulations.
13. Participants are considered responsible for any relevant posts on their social media accounts and may be in breach of Regulations 10-12 for posting, repeating, commenting, or supporting posts or comments by others (e.g. 'retweeting' or 'liking') on social media.
14. If an umpire considers that there has been an Off-Field Breach which occurs on or around the field of play at a match, they will make reasonable efforts to inform the individual (or their captain or a Club Official) before they leave the ground and make a Disciplinary Report to the Disciplinary Officer of the Relevant Disciplinary Body. Other individuals can also report an Off-Field Breach which occurs on or around the field of play at a match to the umpire, in which case the umpire will make a Disciplinary Report, or to the Disciplinary Officer directly (wherever the Off-Field Breach may have occurred) by way of a Written Complaint.
15. If the Relevant Disciplinary Body is aware that the Referral relates to a cricketer who is registered with a First-Class County, a Regional Partner or a Hundred Team, the Disciplinary Officer must inform the ECB's Integrity Department by email to integrity@ecb.co.uk that the Referral has been received and provide any further information in respect of the disciplinary process that is requested by the ECB.

Guidance Notes:

- The ECB Anti-Discrimination Code can be found on the following ECB webpage, along with guidance on the ECB Anti-Discrimination Code: <https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies-and-regulations/regulations/non-first-class-county>.
- In instances where a participant discloses a Relevant Criminal Offence, in accordance with Regulation 10, the Relevant Cricket Organisation receiving that disclosed information must abide by its duty of confidentiality and all applicable data protection laws.
- Any Relevant Criminal Offence should be disclosed to the Club Safeguarding Officer in the first instance and, if that Club Safeguarding Officer has any concerns in relation to the handling of the matters disclosed, they should escalate it only to the County Safeguarding Officer. Such matters should only be disclosed beyond those two people and discussed at committee level in complex cases and only following discussion and agreement with the County Safeguarding Officer. The ECB's Safe Hands Training Course provides further information on this.
- Full information about the relevant ECB contacts for referring any safeguarding concerns can be found here: <https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies-and-regulations/safeguarding/share-a-concern>.
- The on-field behaviour listed in Regulation 4 mirrors the conduct provisions in the Laws of Cricket and additional conduct provisions have been included in Regulations 5-6 and 10-13. Relevant Cricket Organisations can stipulate that additional categories of on-field and/or off-field behaviour will constitute an On-Field Breach or an Off-Field Breach in accordance with the version of these Regulations that they adopt. If so, the Regulations and definition of On-Field Breach and Off-Field Breach should be amended accordingly. For the avoidance of doubt, Relevant Cricket Organisations

cannot exclude any of the categories of on-field or off-field behaviour which fall within the definition of On-Field Breach or Off-Field Breach in these Regulations.

DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

- 16** Following receipt of a Referral, a Disciplinary Officer must consider whether there is sufficient information and/or grounds to charge the relevant Participant, Club or League with a breach of these Regulations. If further information is required, the Disciplinary Officer shall conduct any further investigation that is necessary.
- 17.** If there is sufficient information and/or grounds, the Disciplinary Officer will issue a Charge Letter to the Respondent or the Participant's Club to share with the Participant. If there is not, the Disciplinary Officer will inform the individual who submitted the Referral that no further action will be taken.
- 18.** If the Disciplinary Officer decides that the matter does not require a Hearing, the Disciplinary Officer may refer the matter to be considered under the Summary Procedure and the process in Regulations 19-25 shall apply. If the Disciplinary Officer decides that the matter does require a Hearing, the process in Regulations 26-35 shall apply.

Guidance Notes:

- Following receipt of a Referral, the Disciplinary Officer may conduct any further investigation as they deem necessary to limit the chances of vexatious complaints and ensure there is a full understanding of the circumstances in which the complaint arose.
- Once any additional investigation is carried out, if a Disciplinary Officer decides that there is sufficient information to charge the Participant, Club or League for an alleged breach of the Regulations, and the Disciplinary Officer determines it is right to do so having considered the information and evidence provided, the Charge Letter issued may include a charge for a different breach to that detailed in the Referral.
- Relevant Cricket Organisations may decide that it is not necessary for lower-level offences to be determined by a Disciplinary Panel at a Hearing. By way of example, it may be appropriate for on-field offences at Level 1 and Level 2, or off-field offences which would constitute a Level 1 or Level 2 offence if they had been carried out on the field (e.g. dissent), to be determined using the Summary Procedure rather than at a Hearing. However, on-field offences at Level 3 and Level 4 and all other off-field offences should be determined by a Disciplinary Panel.
- If a Relevant Cricket Organisation decides to adopt the Summary Procedure, it should adopt clear internal guidelines on the types of cases that should be determined at a Hearing and the types of cases that should be determined using the Summary Procedure. These guidelines should then be applied consistently to all cases the Relevant Cricket Organisation has to deal with.
- Relevant Cricket Organisations may decide that all cases should be determined at a Hearing and therefore disapply the Summary Procedure at Regulations 19-25. This should be clearly reflected in the version of the Regulations that the Relevant Cricket Organisation adopts.
- Posting, repeating, commenting, or supporting posts or comments by others that breach the Regulations may itself constitute a breach of the Regulations. For example, liking or otherwise promoting or supporting a comment that breaches the ECB's Anti-Discrimination Code is likely to result in a breach of the Regulations not only for the person who posted the comment in the first place but also for any Participant who supports that post.
- If a Participant is alleged to have breached Regulation 13 as a result of having liked or supported a discriminatory comment but claims that someone else logged into their social media account to submit that "like" (or other supportive comment/gesture), this will not necessarily prevent regulatory action being taken but should be taken into account by the Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel.
- The on-field behaviour listed in Regulation 4 mirrors the conduct provisions in the Laws of Cricket and additional conduct provisions have been included in Regulations 5-6 and 10-13. Relevant Cricket Organisations can stipulate that additional categories of on-field and/or off-field behaviour will constitute an On-Field Breach or an Off-Field Breach in accordance with the version of these Regulations that they adopt. If so, the Regulations and definition of On-Field Breach and Off-Field Breach should be amended accordingly. For the avoidance of doubt, Relevant Cricket Organisations cannot exclude any of the categories of on-field or off-field behaviour which fall within the definition of On-Field Breach or Off-Field Breach in these Regulations.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE

19. The Disciplinary Officer must provide the Charge Letter to the Adjudicator. If the Adjudicator considers that the matter is not appropriate for the Summary Procedure, the Adjudicator can refer the matter for a Hearing, in which case the process in Regulations 26-35 shall apply but the Adjudicator will not form part of the Disciplinary Panel.
20. The Disciplinary Officer must then confirm to the Respondent (either in the Charge Letter or separately) the identity of the Adjudicator.
21. If the Respondent objects to the Adjudicator on the basis of a conflict of interest, the Disciplinary Officer must consider whether to appoint an alternative Adjudicator to consider the conflict of interest and/or as the Adjudicator in relation to the case.
22. The Adjudicator will set the Respondent a reasonable timeframe to respond to the Charge Letter in writing, if they wish to, and provide any further information which may be relevant.
23. The Adjudicator will consider the charge and determine whether, on the balance of probabilities, there has been a breach of these Regulations.
24. If the Adjudicator decides that there has been a breach of these Regulations, they will impose a sanction in accordance with the sanction guidelines which appear in section 3.
25. The Adjudicator's decision will be communicated to the Respondent (and, where the Respondent is a Participant, the Participant's Club) in writing.

HEARING

26. The Disciplinary Officer will appoint a Disciplinary Panel Chair and a Disciplinary Panel and arrange a Hearing. The Disciplinary Officer will confirm to the Respondent (either in the Charge Letter or separately) the identity of the Disciplinary Panel members, where and when the Hearing shall take place and, if the Hearing will take place virtually rather than in person, by what means. If the Respondent is unable to attend a Hearing at that date or time, the Disciplinary Officer will attempt to reschedule the Hearing.
27. In appropriate circumstances, including if the Respondent is not contesting the charge or does not wish to attend a Hearing, the Disciplinary Panel Chair may direct that the charge be considered by the Disciplinary Panel by way of written submissions only (i.e. without a Hearing) provided that a Hearing must be arranged if this is requested by the Respondent.
28. If the Respondent objects to any member of the Disciplinary Panel on the basis of a conflict of interest, it will be resolved by the Disciplinary Panel Chair unless the potential conflict has been raised in respect of the Disciplinary Panel Chair in which case the Disciplinary Officer will consider whether to appoint an alternative Disciplinary Panel Chair to consider the conflict of interest and/or be appointed to the Disciplinary Panel.
29. The Disciplinary Panel Chair will set the Respondent a reasonable timeframe to respond to the Charge Letter in writing and set any other directions for the exchange of information and/or evidence (which may include witness statements) that the Disciplinary Panel Chair considers appropriate.
30. In exceptional circumstances, the Disciplinary Panel Chair may suspend a Participant from participating in cricket until the Hearing has concluded. If so, the Disciplinary Panel Chair will give the Participant the opportunity to give written submissions on why it would not be appropriate to suspend the Participant and consider those submissions before making any decision. Any suspension which has been ordered by the Disciplinary Panel Chair (or otherwise issued) will be taken into account by the Disciplinary Panel when considering what sanctions to impose in accordance with Regulation 33.
31. At the outset of any Hearing, the Disciplinary Panel Chair will confirm how the Disciplinary Panel would like the Hearing to proceed, and in particular how the case should be presented (and by whom). The Respondent will be entitled to provide oral submissions at the Hearing if they wish to do so.
32. At the end of any Hearing, the Disciplinary Panel will consider the charge (in private) and determine whether, on the balance of probabilities, there has been a breach of these Regulations. Any decision

of the Disciplinary Panel will be taken by majority vote, with the Disciplinary Panel Chair having a casting vote in the event of a tie.

33. If the Disciplinary Panel decides that there has been a breach of these Regulations, it will impose a sanction in accordance with the sanction guidelines which appear in Appendix 3.
34. Unless the Disciplinary Panel directs otherwise, the parties will bear their own costs of preparing for and attending a Hearing.
35. Wherever possible, the Disciplinary Panel Chair will communicate the decision and any sanction to the parties verbally at the end of the Hearing. The Disciplinary Panel's decision will also be confirmed to the parties (and, where the Respondent is a Participant, the Participant's Club) in writing following the Hearing.

Guidance Notes:

- **Disciplinary Panel Hearing Process**
- Reasonableness will depend on the circumstances of the case but, in most instances, it is reasonable to request a response to a Charge Letter within seven days.
- Any Hearing should be arranged in a timely manner. As the matters brought under the Regulations will likely involve volunteers in most instances, this will likely differ for each matter. However, arranging a Hearing in a timely manner means allowing sufficient time for all the parties concerned to prepare adequately, taking account of their availability and other commitments but not scheduling a Hearing so far in advance that it causes unreasonable delay. There must still be efficient handling of all matters and determination within a timeframe that allows everyone concerned to recall the matter adequately. Although a Hearing may be rescheduled if the Respondent is not able to attend at the original date or time, this is designed to ensure that the Respondent is given an opportunity to attend and shall not be used by the Respondent as a way to unreasonably delay proceedings. If the Disciplinary Officer feels that the Respondent is seeking to unreasonably delay proceedings (for example, if they have requested multiple postponements of the Hearing without very good reason) they shall take this into account when deciding whether to agree to the Respondent's request to reschedule the Hearing.
- It may be appropriate for Relevant Disciplinary Bodies to seek to ensure that they arrange a Hearing within 28 days of the Charge Letter. However, this timeframe may not be appropriate in all cases and a shorter timeframe may be considered more expedient in the interests of the case. A longer timeframe may also be considered in extremely complex cases.
- The Disciplinary Panel Chair has the discretion to set a disciplinary timetable as they consider appropriate. This means they can administer the proceedings according to a timetable they deem fit for the matter at hand (albeit whilst ensuring compliance with the Regulations). The Chair should notify the parties, within a reasonable timescale in advance of the Hearing, of their expectations on all parties and provide the parties with the opportunity to:
 - (a) share any documentation relevant to the case of either party in the proceedings, such as accounts;
 - (b) submit any written witness accounts and/or any other evidence that relate to the charge(s) against the Participant, Club or League; and/or
 - (c) prepare written submissions where the Panel considers the proceedings to be sufficiently sensitive or complex to require them.
- Although it is a matter for the Chair to determine how to run the Hearing, most Hearings relating to a breach of the Regulations should be inquisitorial (taking on a fact-finding approach to get to the bottom of the situation as it is alleged) rather than adversarial and oppositional (which is the approach taken in criminal or civil proceedings). The Chair should make clear that the parties will have the opportunity to raise any matters they consider relevant to determining whether the Charge can be made out and allow for an appropriate length of Hearing to provide sufficient time for this.
- All parties should be given information explaining that they will have the opportunity to put forward any observations, question the other party or parties, and/or make any submissions on the matter (including in relation to the other side's evidence).
- The Chair and Panel should:
 - (a) seek to ensure that witnesses are not present in the room being used for the Hearing until the time that they are required to give their evidence when they should be called into the room on an individual basis; and

- (b) ask each party, as part of their submissions, to outline any factors that the Panel should consider in determining an appropriate sanction in the event that the alleged breach is found to be proven, with reference to the ranges prescribed in Appendix 3 of the Regulations.
- Relevant Disciplinary Bodies should seek to ensure that decisions are produced within 7 days of the respective Hearing.
 - Relevant Cricket Organisations may stipulate a set timeframe for the Respondent to respond to the Charge Letter, provided that the Disciplinary Panel Chair shall have the power to grant the Respondent additional time to respond to the Charge Letter in appropriate circumstances.
 - Relevant Cricket Organisations may stipulate how a Hearing will typically proceed, provided that the Disciplinary Panel Chair shall have the power to alter these directions in appropriate circumstances.
 - It may be appropriate for the Disciplinary Panel Chair to suspend a Participant from participating in cricket until the Hearing has concluded, or the Appeal Panel Chair to impose a sanction imposed by a Disciplinary Panel until an Appeal has concluded, where the allegations which have been made are serious, the sanctions imposed (or likely to be imposed) are severe and it would potentially bring the sport into disrepute for the Participant to participate in cricket whilst the disciplinary process is ongoing.
 - **Balance of Probabilities**
 - Adjudicators, Disciplinary Panels and Appeals Panels will determine matters on the “balance of probabilities”. This means that when the Panel is considering whether the alleged breach has been committed or not, they must be satisfied that it is “more likely than not” that the alleged breach took place, taking account of the evidence submitted and heard. Therefore, the Panel do not have to be absolutely sure that it took place but satisfied that it is more likely that it did.
 - **Costs**
 - For first instance decisions, the Disciplinary Panel may choose to make a costs order against the Relevant Disciplinary Body in instances where the alleged breach is found not to have been committed and/or the allegation is found to have been spurious or vexatious. In such instances, the Participant, Club or League against whom the Referral has been made may be reimbursed for reasonable costs as the Disciplinary Panel deem appropriate.
 - For appeals, the Appeal Panel may also choose to make a costs order in instances where the Appeal is successful or if it feels that one party has acted unreasonably by bringing the Appeal or in any way during the Appeal process.
 - All parties are encouraged to keep costs to a minimum and the Appeal Panel Chair will take any unreasonable incurring of costs by either party into account when determining whether to require one party to pay more of the additional costs.
 - **Publication of Sanctions**
 - Relevant Cricket Organisations may wish to publish the outcome of disciplinary cases concluded under these Regulations on their websites. However, before doing so, Relevant Cricket Organisations should consider the data protection implications of publishing information about Participants on a public forum.
 - **Children & Adults at Risk**
 - When handling proceedings involving an under-18 or an adult at risk who is a witness, alleged victim or alleged offender, the processes that are followed must pay due consideration to safeguarding and welfare issues and associated data protection laws. Full guidance from the ECB on disciplinary proceedings that involve under-18s or adults at risk can be found on the ECB’s website: <https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies-and-regulations/safeguarding/kit-bag-resources/getting-started>.
 - Reasonable adjustments should be made for anyone with a disability.

APPEALS PROCESS

36. Any decision made by an Adjudicator, or a Disciplinary Panel may be appealed by the Respondent. In order to commence an appeal, the Appellant shall submit:
- (a) a Notice of Appeal; and
 - (b) a fee of £250 to cover the standard administrative costs of the Appeal Panel; to the Disciplinary Officer of the Appeal Body within 7 days of receipt of the decision in writing.
37. The Notice of Appeal must contain at least one of the following grounds of appeal:
- (a) the Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel came to a decision to which no reasonable body could have come;

- (b) there was a serious procedural irregularity, which includes the Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel not following the procedure set out in these Regulations, in a way which significantly impacted the rights of the Appellant and caused the decision to be unjust;
- (c) there is fresh evidence (in which case the Notice of Appeal must state why the evidence could not be presented at the original Hearing or before the original decision was made and is, or would have been, material to the decision); and/or
- (d) the sanction imposed was manifestly excessive.

- 38. The Disciplinary Officer of the Appeal Body will determine whether the Notice of Appeal identifies sufficient grounds for an appeal and will notify the parties (and, where the Respondent is a Participant, the Participant's Club) and the Disciplinary Officer of the Relevant Disciplinary Body accordingly in writing. This decision of the Disciplinary Officer of the Appeal Body will be final.
- 39. If there are sufficient grounds for an appeal, the Disciplinary Officer of the Appeal Body will appoint an Appeal Panel Chair and an Appeal Panel and arrange an Appeal Hearing. No individual who was appointed as the Adjudicator or as a member of the original Disciplinary Panel or who has otherwise been involved in the case shall be appointed to the Appeal Panel. The Disciplinary Officer of the Appeal Body will confirm to the Appellant the identity of the Appeal Panel members, where and when the Appeal Hearing shall take place and, if the Appeal Hearing will take place virtually rather than in person, by what means. If the Appellant is unable to attend a Hearing at that date or time, the Disciplinary Officer of the Appeal Body will attempt to reschedule the Hearing.
- 40. Unless otherwise determined by the Appeal Panel Chair, any sanction imposed by an Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel will not come into effect until the Appeal has been determined. If a Participant has been suspended from participating in cricket by an Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel and the Appeal Panel Chair considers that it may be appropriate for this sanction to be imposed before the Appeal has been determined, they will give the Participant the opportunity to give written submissions on why it would not be appropriate to suspend the Participant and consider those submissions before making any decision.
- 41. If the Respondent objects to any member of the Appeal Panel on the basis of a conflict of interest, it will be resolved by the Appeal Panel Chair unless the potential conflict has been raised in respect of the Appeal Panel Chair in which case the Disciplinary Officer will consider whether to appoint an alternative Appeal Panel Chair to consider the conflict of interest and/or be appointed to the Appeal Panel.
- 42. The Appeal Panel Chair will set the Relevant Disciplinary Body a reasonable timeframe in which to respond to the Notice of Appeal in writing, if it so wishes, and set any other directions for the exchange of information and/or evidence that the Appeal Panel Chair considers appropriate.
- 43. Unless the appeal is brought under Regulation 37(c), the Appellant has no right to a complete rehearing of the case and the Appeal Panel will instead consider whether the grounds of appeal have been made out. If an appeal is brought under Regulation 37(c), if the Appeal Panel determines that the fresh evidence is admissible the Appeal Panel shall re-hear the case in full.
- 44. At the outset of the Appeal Hearing, the Appeal Panel Chair will confirm how the Appeal Panel would like the Appeal Hearing to proceed, and in particular how the case should be presented (and by whom). The parties will be entitled to provide oral submissions at the Hearing if they wish to do so.
- 45. At the end of the Appeal Hearing, the Appeal Panel will consider the Appeal (in private) and determine whether, on the balance of probabilities, the Appeal should be allowed (in whole or in part). Any decision of the Appeal Panel will be taken by majority vote, with the Appeal Panel Chair having a casting vote in the event of a tie.
- 46. If the Appeal is allowed (in whole or in part), the Appeal Panel may disapply the sanction imposed by the Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel or issue a new sanction in accordance with the sanction's guidelines in Appendix 3. If the Appeal is dismissed, the sanction imposed by the Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel will remain in place.
- 47. The Appeal Panel Chair will decide whether to make a costs order and whether the appeal fee will be refunded to the Appellant in the event of a successful appeal. Any costs ordered by the Appeal Panel will be limited to £500 (which shall be paid on top of the appeal fee referred to in Regulation 36).

48. Wherever possible, the Appeal Panel Chair will communicate the decision and any sanction to the parties verbally at the end of the Hearing. The Appeal Panel's decision will also be confirmed to the parties (and, where a Participant is a party to the Appeal, the Participant's Club) in writing following the Hearing. Where the Appeals Body is a League, decisions of the Appeal Panel must also be provided to the Disciplinary Officer of the relevant County Cricket Board to which the League is affiliated.
49. Any decision of an Appeal Panel is final and binding and there is no further right of appeal.

Guidance Notes:

➤ **Balance of Probabilities**

- Adjudicators, Disciplinary Panels and Appeals Panels will determine matters on the "balance of probabilities". This means that when the Panel is considering whether the alleged breach has been committed or not, they must be satisfied that it is "more likely than not" that the alleged breach took place, taking account of the evidence submitted and heard. Therefore, the Panel do not have to be absolutely sure that it took place but satisfied that it is more likely that it did.

➤ **Costs**

- For first instance decisions, the Disciplinary Panel may choose to make a costs order against the Relevant Disciplinary Body in instances where the alleged breach is found not to have been committed and/or the allegation is found to have been spurious or vexatious. In such instances, the Participant, Club or League against whom the Referral has been made may be reimbursed for reasonable costs as the Disciplinary Panel deem appropriate.
- For appeals, the Appeal Panel may also choose to make a costs order in instances where the Appeal is successful or if it feels that one party has acted unreasonably by bringing the Appeal or in any way during the Appeal process.
- All parties are encouraged to keep costs to a minimum and the Appeal Panel Chair will take any unreasonable incurring of costs by either party into account when determining whether to require one party to pay more of the additional costs.
- An Appeal Body may stipulate a different limit for any award of costs.
- If the Notice of Appeal or required administrative fee is not submitted within 7 days, the Appeal will not proceed unless there are reasons justifying otherwise, which shall be decided by the Appeal Panel Chair in their sole discretion. The appeal fee is requested to cover the administrative costs associated with holding a hearing and/or otherwise determining the matter. For example, there may be costs associated with the travel of the panel members or hiring a room for the day. If no administrative costs are incurred, the Appeals Body may choose to refund all or part of the fee in accordance with Regulation 47.

All procedural rules and principles that apply to Hearings at first instance also apply to appeals. The process and timing requirements for Disciplinary Panel Hearings (detailed in the Regulations and above at paragraph 9 of this guidance) will also apply to Appeal Panel Hearings.

- An Appeal Body may stipulate an appropriate fee in respect of appeals. The maximum fee that would be considered appropriate is £150, but the Appeal Body may stipulate a lower figure. An Appeal Body may also stipulate a different timeframe for a Notice of Appeal to be filed.
- **Time Frame.**
- An Appeal Body may stipulate a set timeframe for the Relevant Disciplinary Body to respond to the Notice of Appeal, if it chooses to do so, provided that the Appeal Panel Chair shall have the power to grant the Relevant Disciplinary Body additional time to respond to the Notice of Appeal in appropriate circumstances.
- **Immediate Suspension.**
- It may be appropriate for the Disciplinary Panel Chair to suspend a Participant from participating in cricket until the Hearing has concluded, or the Appeal Panel Chair to impose a sanction imposed by a Disciplinary Panel until an Appeal has concluded, where the allegations which have been made are serious, the sanctions imposed (or likely to be imposed) are severe and it would potentially bring the sport into disrepute for the Participant to participate in cricket whilst the disciplinary process is ongoing.
- **Publication of Sanctions**
- Relevant Cricket Organisations may wish to publish the outcome of disciplinary cases concluded under these Regulations on their websites. However, before doing so, Relevant Cricket Organisations should consider the data protection implications of publishing information about Participants on a public forum.

- **Children & Adults at Risk**
- When handling proceedings involving an under-18 or an adult at risk who is a witness, alleged victim or alleged offender, the processes that are followed must pay due consideration to safeguarding and welfare issues and associated data protection laws. Full guidance from the ECB on disciplinary proceedings that involve under-18s or adults at risk can be found on the ECB's website: <https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies-and-regulations/safeguarding/kit-bag-resources/getting-started>.
- Reasonable adjustments should be made for anyone with a disability.
- **Hearing Procedure.**
- An Appeal Body may stipulate how an Appeal Hearing will typically proceed, provided that the Appeal Panel Chair shall have the power to alter these directions in appropriate circumstances.

APPLICABILITY OF PENALTIES

50. Following the Effective Date and being given notice of any penalty imposed under these Regulations, all Participants and cricket organisations (subject to the specific provisions in the CDC Regulations) shall recognise, give effect to and fully enforce any sanction imposed by any Adjudicator or Disciplinary Panel under these Regulations or the Recreational Cricket Regulations.
51. If the Relevant Disciplinary Body is aware that the Respondent participates in multiple leagues and/or competitions, including competitions run by a County Cricket Board and/or the ECB, the Disciplinary Officer of the Relevant Disciplinary Body must communicate any sanction imposed under these Regulations to the Disciplinary Officer of the relevant competition organiser(s).

MISCELLANEOUS

52. Where the incident(s) leading to any charge relating to conduct occurred when any other disciplinary regulations were in force, then:
 - (a) the offences which may be charged and the sanctions that may be applied shall be determined by the regulations that were in force at the time of the offence; and
 - (b) the process to be followed will be determined by the regulations that were in force when the complaint was first brought to the attention of the Relevant Disciplinary Body.