



DCB Playing Conditions 2026

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The success of German cricket is particularly dependent on the discipline, team spirit and punctuality of its members. The following Playing Conditions, in particular regulations relating to delays and absence, shall be strictly enforced and the umpires' decisions are final.

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS ONLY A
TRANSLATION OF THE VALID
GERMAN VERSION AND IS PURELY
FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES**

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A. General Terms

1. Scope

- 1) The DCB Statutes, Playing Conditions (Spielordnung, DCB-SPO) and Disciplinary Regulations (Strafordnung, DCB-SO) shall apply to all organised cricket in Germany and therefore to the Deutscher Cricket Bund (DCB), to all regional boards and to all clubs and members of those clubs. They shall apply to all DCB matches in which DCB regional boards, clubs, teams and their players, officials and managers are participating, unless otherwise determined by the implementing regional board where it is permitted to do so. They shall also apply to players, officials and managers who do not belong to a Member Club of the DCB.
 - a) A club as referred to in these Playing Conditions is defined as any DCB Member Club in accordance with Section 4, paragraph 1 of the DCB Statutes with the exception of the State Cricket Boards and natural persons.
 - b) The persons referred to in these Playing Conditions are always female and male. Only the male form is used in this text for the purposes of simplicity. Unless otherwise explicitly mentioned, all conditions apply equally to women and girls, men and boys.
 - c) Officials as referred to in these Playing Conditions are persons appointed by the DCB or the regional boards to supervise and monitor matches, such as the umpires, scorers or tournament directors.
 - d) Managers as referred to in these Playing Conditions are all persons appointed to manage a team, such as coaches, team managers, physiotherapists, doctors or psychologists.
- 2) With the exception of any contrary regulations listed here, the applicable code of the Laws of Cricket as stipulated by the MCC shall apply. All regulations listed in these Playing Conditions are to be applied analogously to the Laws of Cricket and take precedence over all other regulations.
- 3) German cricket terminology from the official German version of the MCC Laws of Cricket shall apply in order to avoid any inconsistencies.

2. DCB Playing Conditions

- 1) The DCB Playing Conditions are divided into several sections and consist of the General Terms, the General Playing Regulations, the Special Playing Regulations for men and women and the DCB Disciplinary Regulations.
- 2) The General Terms may not be invalidated or changed by other provisions contained in these Playing Conditions, they form the framework of the Playing Conditions.
- 3) The Disciplinary Regulations shall apply to all sections.
- 4) The General Playing Regulations contain the rules of play for all championship matches, the Special Playing Regulations are intended to complement and supplement them for each specific championship, if necessary they may also supersede or invalidate them.

3. DCB Matches

- 1) DCB Matches include all championships organised by the Deutscher Cricket Bund e.V. (German Cricket Federation, DCB). The purpose of all championships is to determine a champion and award that team a German title in the sport of cricket. These are the only valid German titles in the sport of cricket and are awarded to the winners of the

highest championship league. Additionally, lower-ranking championships may also be contested within the championship groups and the winners awarded the title of champion.

2) Matches are divided up according to the following responsibilities:

- a) Leagues structured by the DCB (SPO stipulation) (national games):
 - i) Men: 50 Overs Bundesliga, 50 Overs Regionalliga, T20 Bundesliga, T20 Regionalliga.
 - ii) Women: T20 Bundesliga, T20 Regionalliga.
- b) Regionally structured matches:
 - i) All divisions below the Regionalliga (e.g. Verbandsliga, Kreisliga, etc.)

3) Championship Structures

- a) All championships consist of one or more divisions.
- b) The divisions specify the different licensing status of the teams in the clubs or regional boards according to specific licensing criteria. Teams of clubs and regional boards with the same licensing rank are grouped together in one division.
- c) A club can be represented by a maximum of one team in each of the leagues listed above under Section 3, paragraph 2a) (Bundesliga and Regionalliga). The respective State Cricket Board shall decide on exceptions for lower leagues (Section 3, paragraph 2b).
- d) Divisions can be subdivided into preliminary and final rounds. If no such subdivision exists, then the group is contested as a championship round.
- e) Preliminary rounds consist of one or more groups. The distribution of teams to the respective leagues and groups is made annually by the competent league management (according to Section 4) before the start of the season.
- f) Final rounds are contested after the preliminary rounds in order to conclude the division or championship as required.
- g) Groups may be divided into preliminary and group final rounds. If no such subdivision exists, then the group is contested as a group round.
- h) A league can be contested in all rounds described above. The purpose of a league is to determine the ranking of the participating teams. League points are awarded to the teams based on the results of the game. League points accumulated by a team determine their league ranking. The league table shows the ranking according to the number of league points.
- i) In the T20 Bundesliga, the top four teams in the table qualify for a playoff round to determine the league champion (according to Section 43, paragraph 3). In other leagues, the team at the top of the table at the end of the season wins the league, provided no other playoff procedure has been announced by the responsible league management before the start of the season.
- j) All teams play the same number of games in a league, any exceptions are determined by the playing regulations.

4) Championship matches

- a) All matches played in a championship are referred to as championship matches.
- b) National games are final round matches of the highest divisions of the DCMM, the DCMF, and the T20DM.
- c) Knockout games are games to determine a winner between two equally strong opponents where a No Result is not possible.

- d) League games are games played in one league and in which league points are awarded once the game is over, including for a Tie or No Result.

5) Formats in DCB Matches

There are two cricket formats for DCB matches, One-Day cricket and T20 cricket. Championship matches in these formats are concluded on one day, include one inning per team and should be contested over the same number of overs per inning.

Championship matches in the one-day format will be fixed at 40 or 50 overs, whereby the top divisions competing for the DCM must play 50 overs per inning. Championship matches in the T20 format are fixed at 20 overs.

6) Licensing

- a) Two sets of criteria shall determine whether a team is permitted to compete in DCB Matches: administrative and sporting criteria. These criteria must be met by the clubs registering teams within a determining period. The general administrative criteria include being in possession of a valid corporation exemption certificate (*Körperschaftsfreistellungsbescheid*) for the licensing season and correctly filling in and submitting the DCB Members Survey in the determining period.
- b) All other criteria shall be determined and published by the DCB Sportausschuss (DCB Sports Committee).

7) Marketing Rights

The marketing rights of all DCB Matches are owned by the DCB; all clubs and boards must accept this and implement the associated provisions.

4. Responsibilities of Regional Boards, League Hierarchies and Approval Procedure

- 1) The DCB shall manage national games. The responsibility for all other championship matches shall be transferred to the respective competent regional and state boards. The DCB shall provide the binding structural framework here (SPO stipulation). In exceptional circumstances, the DCB reserves the right to take over parts of or the entire management of the League in order to ensure board requirements are adhered to. The jurisdiction of matches is regulated in the DCB Satzung (DCB Statutes).
- 2) Distribution of responsibilities according to structural guidelines:
 - a) DCB:
 - i) Men: 50 Overs Bundesliga, 50 Overs Regionalliga, T20 Bundesliga, T20 Regionalliga
 - ii) Women: T20 Bundesliga, T20 Regionalliga

In these leagues, the DCB shall define the sporting standards, criteria for promotion and relegation, and licensing criteria, and shall ensure that the Playing Conditions (DCB-SPO) are followed uniformly.
 - b) State Cricket Boards:
All other leagues (e.g. Verbandsliga and below) are transferred to the competent State Cricket Boards, provided these meet the minimum structural requirements stipulated by the DCB-SPO.
 - c) The validity of the DCB Disciplinary Regulations shall remain unaffected; they are binding for all matches played in Germany.

- 3) Responsibilities of the State Cricket Boards
 - a) State Cricket Boards organise the matches in the Regionalliga and leagues below this, including:
 - i) Group and match planning
 - ii) Organisation of the games
 - iii) Umpire appointments
 - iv) Ground and pitch standards
 - b) Verbandsliga and all leagues below this are completely the responsibility of the respective boards. The state boards have complete sporting sovereignty here.
 - c) Before they are implemented (by 31 March, at the latest), individual regulations for the Verbandsligen must be submitted to the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA) and approved, and must not come in conflict with the DCB Playing Conditions. DCB regulations shall apply automatically if no approval is in place.

5. General Communication

- 1) The DCB, the State Cricket Boards and the clubs are obligated to inform each other, in good time and in detail, about the circumstances of matches.
- 2) All clubs and boards are obligated to announce the provisional results of matches via the Internet platform CricClubs. Championships that are not maintained by State Cricket Boards on these platforms will not be recognised by the DCB. Clubs and boards must register an account with CricClubs and use it to submit their licensed teams and enter all their registered players. Further information can be found in the General Playing Regulations.
- 3) The final result of a championship must be formally submitted to the DCB and becomes valid once it has been officially announced by the DCB. If this does not occur, these championships will not be recognised by the DCB.

6. Player Availability

- 1) The clubs are obligated to make players available for
 - a) DCB international matches,
 - b) Matches in the DCB Elite League.
- 2) Players who do not appear to the events detailed in Section 6, paragraph 1 despite being nominated by the national trainer or board, or in cases where the player has declared their availability for nomination, are not eligible to play club cricket on the respective dates. If the player in question should play club cricket on these dates in contravention of this clause, then the game in which they played will be classified as a defeat for the club they played for.

B. General Playing Regulations

7. Playing Year, Off-Season and Pitches

- 1) The outdoor cricket season lasts from 1 April to 15 October. In addition, due to special and/or unforeseen Playing Conditions or circumstances, periods may also be set aside exclusively for championship matches to take place. These exceptions may be determined by the DCB Vorstand Sport in the case of national and knockout matches.
- 2) In German cricket, two types of pitches are used during the outdoor season. These are permanent pitches (usually artificial turf) and pitches for temporary use (usually coconut mat on wooden planks). In both cases, the respective pitch must be suitable for safe play. The decision as to whether a pitch is suitable for play is the sole responsibility of the respective umpires according to Law 6 of the MCC Laws of Cricket. For temporary pitches, the respective regional associations may apply specific regulations (in particular, the dimensions and nature of the pitches) according to regional circumstances.

8. Fixtures

- 1) Team registration for DCB Championships
 - a) Clubs must register their teams for all DCB Championships in the cricket season by 31 January of each year. This deadline may be extended to 28 February upon submission of a written application extension with good reason. The extension application must be submitted no later than 31 January.
 - b) Clubs must inform the league management of dates during the season on which its team(s) is/are not able to play by the general registration deadline of 31 January. This regulation can only be invoked for two weekends per season per team. It does not apply to national games. In case of national games, all clubs must be ready to play on all dates specified by the DCB.
- 2) Scheduling of championship matches
 - a) Clubs must be prepared to hold championship matches on all public holidays (except Good Friday), Saturdays and Sundays during the season.
 - b) In addition, it should be possible to hold T20 championship games on a weekday evening. The day(s) of the week on which these games are held must be specified before the start of the season. In doing so, the organising regional boards must announce any application of this provision one month before the team registration deadline for the respective championship. Scheduling championship games during the week must be reasonable for the participating teams (*only short distances, start times not too early or too late, taking into account the height of the sun at the particular time of year, etc.*).
 - c) If several players have a national team or Elite League commitment on the same day as they are due to take part in a league match for their club, the respective League Management (League Manager) may reschedule the match if requested to do so by the affected club. However, there is no entitlement to do so.
 - d) The home team is the team with usage rights of the pitch on that day. Where usage rights are not clear, the League Management (League Manager) shall determine the home team.
- 3) Requests to change fixtures, rescheduling, alternative fixture dates and change of ground
 - a) Once the fixture list has been published, only the League Management may make changes to it. Requests to change fixtures by clubs are not permitted.

- b) Rescheduling games is not permitted.
- c) Alternative fixture dates are therefore not permitted and must not be included in the fixture list.
- d) If the home team's cricket ground is not available in accordance with paragraph 4 below, the game may be played on the same date and at the same time on another cricket ground in accordance with paragraph 5b. Such a change of ground must be arranged independently by the home team and communicated in good time to the opposing team and the League Management.

4) Unavailability of a cricket ground

- a) If a cricket ground is not likely to be available 24 hours prior to the scheduled start of the game, the home team must inform the opposing team, the umpires and the League Management (League Manager) immediately and cancel the game.
- b) A game may not be cancelled due to expected bad weather. The umpires shall make this decision on the day of the game.
- c) A ground may be considered unavailable due to either intentional or unintentional circumstances.
- d) If the circumstances are unintentional (no one's fault), the game is considered a 'No Result'.
- e) Such an unintentional circumstance may be asserted by submitting relevant evidence to the League Management (League Manager) within seven days, otherwise it will be considered a cancellation in accordance with Section 5 of the DCB-SO (Disciplinary Regulations). If a club seeks to deceive or withhold information, they will be subject to penalties in accordance with the DCB-SO.
- f) If the circumstances are intentional, the game shall be considered a 'Defeat' for the home team and it will be subject to penalties in accordance with Section 5 of the DCB-SO (Disciplinary Regulations).

5) Alternative fixture dates

- a) Alternative fixture dates shall be set for any knockout game. If this is not possible due to planning reasons or lack of time, an alternative fixture date cannot be demanded.
- b) Alternative fixture dates should be scheduled on the same cricket ground. If the alternative fixture is to be played on a different cricket ground, this cricket ground must be
 - i) in the same region for championship games at regional level,
 - ii) in Germany for national games.

9. Registration and Eligibility of Players

- 1) Only players that are registered with the DCB and have an official DCB Player Pass may play in championship games. Players must be members of the club that registers them. Proof must be provided on request. Fielding ineligible players will result in their team's automatic defeat due to forfeit and the club shall be subject to further penalties according to the DCB-SO (Disciplinary Regulations).

2) Registering Players and DCB Player Passes

- a) Only players who are registered in the DCB Player Pass system are allowed to participate in league games.
- b) Players can be registered in the system before or during the season. Registration is made by the club and must be approved by the League Manager. Last-minute registration of players in the system (shortly before the start of a game) is not provided for. For this reason, League Managers will only approve registrations during the week that are received by Thursday at 10pm. Registrations received

after this point will not be approved until Sunday at 10pm.

- c) In case of failure of the DCB Player Pass system, an enquiry for player registration must be sent by e-mail to the League Manager of the corresponding state board. Only enquiries made by e-mail shall be accepted. During the season, League Managers will only approve registration enquiries during the week that are received by Thursday at 10pm. Registration enquiries received after this point will not be approved until Sunday at 10pm. After the e-mail enquiry has been processed, the sender may receive confirmation of the registration from the respective League Manager by e-mail.
- d) A Player Pass must be presented to the umpires no later than the coin toss. Otherwise, the player is not entitled to play.

3) Players Changing Clubs

- a) Players who change their club within a region or move to another region may not take part in any official games for 14 days from the date of receipt of the transfer request in the system. A player may only move to another club within the Federal Republic of Germany once during a season. This time is required by the player pass support team to process the transfer (Example: if a transfer request is received on 1st June, the player may not play for the new club until 15th June).
- b) Playing contracts between clubs and players are not recognized by the DCB.
- c) A DCB registered player may no longer change clubs within the Federal Republic of Germany between 30th June and 15th October in a calendar year.
- d) If a club or a division thereof changes its legal form, or the entire division moves to another club, the team may remain in its original league under the following conditions:
 - i. The majority of management personnel remains unchanged
 - ii. 70% of DCB registered players remain unchanged

The old club or the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA) must approve this change of legal form or club.

4) Playing Eligibility within Clubs

- a) Players may not play for two teams of the same club in the same league division in one season, unless they change clubs in accordance with paragraph 4.
- b) A player who has played 50% or more of the scheduled matches for the team in the higher league division during one season may no longer play in a team from the same club in a lower league division of the same championship. Example: A club has two T20 teams, one in the Bundesliga and one in the Regionalliga. The team in the Bundesliga plays 12 games according to the official fixture list. As soon as a player has played 6 games (50% of 12) in the Bundesliga, they can no longer play for the Regionalliga team in the respective season.
- c) Players from teams in a lower league division may play for the team in the higher league division, provided Section 9, paragraph 4b does not apply.
- d) Section 9, paragraph 4b shall not apply to youth players up to and including 19 years of age.

5) Playing at Clubs Outside the Federal Republic of Germany

Players who have played in an official league outside the Federal Republic of Germany during the current outdoor season are not eligible to play in all leagues under the control of the DCB or State Cricket Boards, unless they change clubs as detailed in paragraph 4.

6) Approval for Participation in Competitions Outside Germany (NOC)

- a) Every player registered at the DCB must apply for and receive a No Objection

Certificate (NOC) from the DCB one month before taking part in any official leagues outside the Federal Republic of Germany.

- b) Taking part in official leagues outside the Federal Republic of Germany without a valid No Objection Certificate (NOC) issued by the DCB is in violation of the Playing Conditions and can result in disciplinary action being taken against the player and their home club.
- c) Irrespective of the provision of a NOC, the stipulation according to Section 9, paragraph 5 remains in place: Players who have played in an official league outside Germany during the current outdoor season lose their eligibility to play in all leagues under the control of the DCB or State Cricket Boards in the same calendar year.

7) Payment of Players

Cricket as played under the DCB is an amateur sport. The payment of players is forbidden. If it is proven that a player has received either direct or indirect payment from their club, then the player will be banned for one year and all games in which they played will be classified as defeats.

8) Doubt over a Player's Eligibility

- a) Players are required to carry their player pass as well as an official ID with photograph (identity card, passport, driving licence, etc.) with them at all games.
- b) If the opposing captain has reason to believe a player has not been registered, he or she has the right to ask the umpire to check the identity of the respective player. If the umpires are not able to determine with any certainty whether a player is registered or not, the game shall still be played. The opposition team then has until the following Tuesday at 10pm to raise an objection with the League Management.

9) Missing Player Passes

Players may not play if they cannot produce a DCB Player Pass.

10) Eligibility for national matches (*Bundesspiele*) and regional finals

- a) A player must have played at least two matches or 20% of the total number of scheduled matches (rounded up to the next whole number) in the regional preliminary round. The higher value shall apply here. These matches must be played for the same team in the same competition (e.g. T20DM or 50 Overs DCM). (Example: Scenario A (short season): If six games are scheduled in the preliminary round, then 20% is equivalent to exactly 1.2 games. As the minimum number of 2 games is higher, the player has to have played at least 2 games. Scenario B (long season): If 14 games are scheduled in the preliminary round, then 20% is equivalent to exactly 2.8 games. Rounded up, the player has to have played in at least 3 games in this case in order to be eligible to play in knockout games/finals.)
- b) A player who has changed clubs during the season is only eligible for knockout games on a regional level if the player has played at least 30% of the games of their new team in the respective competition during the current season. Example: A player changes clubs during the season. The team in which they now play has played a total of 10 games in the preliminary round in the current competition and has qualified for the finals. The player must then have played at least 3 games for their new team in order to be eligible to play in the finals.
- c) Games played as substitute (12th man) do not count towards the stipulations in Section 9, paragraph 10 a and b.

11) Youth teams playing in regional leagues

- a) Teams consisting of youth players representing their State Cricket Board can take

part in the lowest level of each DCB league.

- b) These teams cannot be promoted to a higher league, regardless of their final league position.
- c) The state board can decide how exactly these teams are included in the league programme.
- d) In order to increase the number of games contested by youth players, it is recommended that these players can also play for their club teams on days where the youth team is not playing.

10. Players, Substitutes and Runners

- 1) Runners are not permitted.
- 2) Substitutions are only allowed if a player is injured or becomes sick during the game and the umpires believe the replacement is justified. In accordance with the Laws of Cricket, substitute players may not bat or bowl, but can keep wicket with the permission of the umpires.
- 3) Substitutions must be entered on the Match Report Sheet before the start of the game. If a player not entered on the Match Report Sheet acts as a substitute, the team will be deducted one league point.
- 4) Female players are allowed to take part in all DCB competitions (DCMM, DCMF and T20DM). However, only female players are allowed to take part in the DCMF.
- 5) Helmets and neck protection
 - a) Players must wear a helmet in the following circumstances:
 - i) When batters are facing pace bowlers.
 - ii) When wicket keepers are standing up to the stumps.
 - iii) When fielders are fielding close to the batter in front of the wicket.
 - iv) When the ground rules stipulate the wearing of helmets.
 - b) All helmets must be approved cricket helmets.
 - c) At other times, helmets are optional.
 - d) The use of a neck protector when batting is recommended, but optional.

11. Umpires

1) Registering Umpires

Umpires shall be provided by the clubs. They must be registered with the state board by the participating clubs prior to the start of the season. The qualification requirements for umpires as well as the formal registration requirements are determined by each state board in their own regulations. These regulations must be made available to the clubs in their current version no later than ten weeks before the start of the season. In order to officiate in national games, umpires must meet the qualification requirements of the DCB. The DCB shall publish these qualification requirements in their current version as a download on the DCB website.

2) Appointing of Umpires

- a) The umpire co-ordinator of the implementing Regional Board shall select suitable neutral umpires for all games. Clubs may not refuse the appointment of an umpire before or on the day of the game. Each implementing Regional Board may set up its own umpire regulations, as long as they do not contravene the provisions of

these Playing Conditions, they are binding for all clubs participating in the championship.

- b) Umpires on the DCB's Umpires Panel should be given preference for knockout games.

3) Remunerating Umpires

The umpire fee must be paid before the toss of the championship game.

4) Non-attendance and Lateness of Umpires

- a) If only one or no neutral umpires are available or attend a game, it must be played regardless. The respective batting team shall replace the missing umpire or umpires with appropriate players from their team or appropriate managers. If only one umpire is missing then the person put forward by the batting team shall only umpire the game from the position of square leg. If both captains agree then managers may represent an umpire for the entire duration of the game, in the case of youth matches, the managers shall agree on this point.
- b) An umpire is considered to have not attended if he or she misses the first innings of the game. He/She will be punished in accordance with Section 6 of the DCB-SO (Disciplinary Regulations).
- c) If an umpire
 - i) does not attend and is ready for the game 30 minutes before its scheduled start then he or she is considered to be late. A late umpire may be refused remuneration.
 - ii) attends the game after its scheduled start, he or she shall receive no remuneration.

In both cases he or she must umpire the game without remuneration, otherwise he or she shall be punished in accordance with Section 6 of the DCB-SO (Disciplinary Regulations).

5) Duties of the Umpires

Umpires are obligated to implement duties contained in the MCC Laws of Cricket. They are also obligated to enforce the DCB Playing Conditions for championship games and fulfil the duties described therein. Furthermore, they must observe the obligations of the respective umpire regulations. They are also obligated to properly fill in the DCB umpire report sheet in CricClubs no later than 10pm on the Tuesday after the day of the game.

12. Scorers and Scoring

- 1) Both teams are encouraged to appoint a capable scorer for the entire duration of the game, where possible. If a scorer is not appointed by one or both teams or one or both managers are not available for the entire duration of the game then the respective batting team shall replace the missing scorer(s) with suitable players in their team or a manager.
- 2) Scorers are expected to sit together while scoring.
- 3) Both team captains must produce two numbered team lists prior to the game. One shall be given to the umpires and one to the scorers.
- 4) Teams are required to record the score of the game properly and correctly in CricClubs.
- 5) The use of a paper scoresheet during the game is permitted; however, such handwritten scoresheets must be uploaded to CricClubs after the match. If a paper scoresheet is used, the Duckworth-Lewis-Stern (DLS) par score can be calculated using the online DLS Calculator in CricClubs.

- 6) The home team is expected to provide two chairs, a table and, if necessary, a sun/rain cover for the scorers. Each home team must provide a scoreboard for each home game showing at least the score, the number of wickets fallen, the number of overs bowled and the target score.

13. Match Ball

Official DCB match balls will be announced each season. These may differ depending on the respective championship. Only the respective ball is approved for each Championship. Games in which non-approved match balls are used shall be deemed invalid. If a team does not use the official match ball, the team shall lose the game automatically and will be fined €50. If both teams do not use the official match ball, then both teams shall receive no points for this game and both teams will be fined €50.

14. Match Duration

- 1) All games are to consist of one inning per team. Each inning shall consist of a certain number of overs. They must be completed within a certain time limit.
- 2)
 - a) Agreements made before the toss or during the game by the captains to reduce the number of overs to be bowled are prohibited. Only the umpires are allowed to reduce the number of overs to be bowled in case of bad weather and in accordance with Section 17, paragraph 3 and 4 of the DCB-SPO.
 - b) The team batting second may not be given unused overs from the inning of the team batting first.
 - c) Championship games that do not meet these criteria are invalid. Both teams shall receive no points for such games.
- 3) In one-day cricket, the duration of each inning of a championship game shall be as follows:
 - a) for 50-over matches: 3 hours 20 minutes
 - b) for 40-over matches: 2 hours 40 minutes
- 4) In T20 cricket, the duration of each inning of a championship game shall be 1 hour 20 minutes.

15. Toss and Late Attendance

- 1) In accordance with Laws 1.1 and 1.2 of the MCC Laws of Cricket, the captains must nominate their players before the toss. They must enter the players' names (forename and surname) in the DCB Match Report Sheet before the start of the game and hand it to the umpires before the start of the game along with the Player Passes. If one team should not do this, the respective team shall lose the game automatically. If both teams should not do this, then both teams shall receive no points for the game.
- 2) The toss shall take place in accordance with Law 13.4 of the MCC Laws of Cricket.
- 3) The toss and the game may only take place if at least seven players per side are present and ready to play.
- 4) A team that is not in a position to hold the toss 15 minutes before the scheduled start of the championship match, in accordance with paragraph 3, shall automatically forfeit the toss.

5) League Games

- a) If the league game cannot begin at its scheduled start time (see paragraph 3), one league point shall be deducted from the team(s) causing the delay.
- b) If at least nine players per side are not present 30 minutes after scheduled start of the game, then if the team(s) concerned win the game it/they shall only receive half the number of league points normally attributed to a win. In case of a defeat or a draw, the normal number of league points shall be awarded with no deductions.
- c) A league game is only valid if at least nine players per side are present and ready to play no later than one hour after the scheduled start of the match. Otherwise, the umpire shall end the game and the team(s) concerned shall forfeit the league game.

6) Knockout Games

- a) If a knockout game cannot begin at its scheduled start time (see paragraph 15.3), the team(s) at fault shall be punished according to the DCB Disciplinary Regulations.
 - b) If both teams do not each have at least nine players present and ready to play at the scheduled start of the game, if the arrival time of both teams does not differ significantly and the reason for their delayed arrival is the same, then the umpires in agreement with the captains may reduce the number of overs to be played in accordance with Section 17, paragraph 3, so that the game can take place. This provision applies only to knockout games.
 - c) If only one team is present with nine players ready to play 30 minutes after the scheduled start of the game, then the opposing team shall forfeit the game.
- 7) The reasons for a delayed start to a game must be communicated to the League Management by the umpires responsible.
 - 8) If the side batting first does not have a full team and all its present batters are out before the remaining players arrive, the inning shall be deemed complete.

16. Drinks Breaks

- 1) The lunch or tea break is held between innings and lasts
 - a) The lunch or tea break shall be held between the innings and have a duration of 30 minutes in one-day cricket, or
 - b) 15 minutes in T20 cricket.

In exceptional circumstances (e.g. due to bad weather), the umpires may reduce these breaks, but the break must be a minimum of 10 minutes.
- 2) Drinks breaks should last no longer than 5 minutes. They are part of the prescribed match duration. They shall take place on the field of play. The consumption of, in particular, alcoholic drinks, drugs and tobacco products, the use of e-cigarettes and vapes and the use of mobile phones during a drinks break by players is strictly prohibited. Violations of this clause shall be treated as a Level 1 offence.
 - a) Only one drinks break is permitted per inning in one-day cricket. A second drinks break may be permitted at the discretion of the umpire.
 - b) Drinks breaks are normally not permitted in T20 cricket. At the discretion of the umpires, a short drinks break (no longer than 2 minutes) can be taken if the circumstances require it (e.g. weather conditions).

17. Match Start; End of the Match

1) Match Start

The Regular and Scheduled Match Start

- a) is 11am in one-day cricket, unless otherwise agreed by the League Management, or
- b) is determined by the League Management in T20 cricket.

2) Uninterrupted Matches

The umpires shall be the sole judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light during the game, even if both team captains wish to start or continue playing in the prevailing conditions (Laws 2.7 and 2.8, MCC Laws of Cricket).

3) Interrupted first inning; no play possible

- a) If the first inning of the game is interrupted or delayed due to adverse weather conditions, one over shall be deducted from the total number of overs to be played in the game for every four completed minutes of time lost. If this results in an odd number of total overs, the figure is rounded down. (See examples in Appendix 1)
- b) If at the scheduled time of resumption of the interrupted first inning, it is determined that due to the revision of the number of overs the team batting second has fewer overs to play than the team batting first, then the first inning shall be concluded immediately. (See examples in Appendix 1)
- c) The total number of overs in a game that has been reduced due to a delay or interruption may never subsequently be increased.
- d) If no play has taken place three hours (in the case of a one-day game) or 80 minutes (in the case of a T20 game) after the scheduled start of the match, the fixture shall be abandoned (no play possible).

4) Interrupted second inning

- a) The Duckworth-Lewis-Stern method (DLS) must be implemented for matches in all DCB competitions. DLS software will be provided to all umpires and clubs. This can be found online on the CricClubs platform. Only this DLS software is approved for DCB competitions. All clubs and umpires are required to become familiar with this software. The respective team captains are responsible for the correctness of all scores calculated during matches using this software. As soon as the DLS Target Score has been calculated and agreed upon by both teams and the umpires, it can no longer be changed afterward.
- b) If there is any interruption in the second innings due to bad weather, one over shall be deducted from the total number of overs of the team batting second for every four completed minutes of play lost. The target score for the team batting second will be calculated using DLS. This revised target score (DLS Target to win) will always be a whole number. Scoring one run less will result in a tie.
- c) If the innings of the side batting second is suspended and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the DLS "Par Score" determined at the instant of the suspension. If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a tie. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, for the team batting second by the margin of runs by which their score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.
- d) In line with paragraph 4b, the game shall be considered a no-result if the team batting second did not bat
 - i) for at least 20 overs in a one-day game, or
 - ii) for at least 5 overs in T20 cricket.

5) Lost balls

- a) If a ball should be lost, a replacement ball must be used after two minutes of searching. Both teams are required to provide a selection of suitable replacement balls.
 - b) At least five different balls with different levels of wear must be provided by the bowling team.
 - c) If a game cannot be completed due to the lack of sufficient replacement balls, the fielding team will lose the game automatically and will be fined €50.
- 6) Slow over rates
- a) If the team fielding first fails to bowl its allotted overs in the time allowed then play shall continue until the allotted overs have been bowled.
 - b) If the team fielding second fails to bowl its allotted overs in the time allowed, the hours of play shall be extended until the full number of allotted overs has been bowled or a result achieved.
 - c) Where the umpire considers the slow over rate to clearly be the fault of one of the sides, this must be reported to the League Management via the DCB umpire report sheet in CricClubs.
 - i) In league games, the club involved shall be issued a formal warning. If a team is cautioned twice in the same season, it will be deducted one league point from their total league score.
 - ii) In the case of knockout games, the club involved shall be punished in accordance with the DCB Disciplinary Regulations.
 - d) Neither team shall be penalised for time lost due to serious incidents, such as injuries, lost balls or other unforeseen events interrupting play.
 - e) The fielding side shall be in position to bowl the first ball of the final over of the innings by the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings. In delayed or interrupted matches where there has been a reduction of 3 or more overs, the fielding side shall be in position to bowl the first ball of the penultimate over of the innings by the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings. Where this requirement is not met, from the start of the next over after the point in time at which the cessation time is reached (and for the remainder of the innings) one extra fielder must be brought into the fielding restriction area. Section 17, paragraph 6e shall not apply where
 - i) a side's innings is reduced to less than 10 overs (in T20 cricket) or less than 25 overs (in one-day cricket) (unless the over-rate penalty has been applied prior to such reduction), or
 - ii) a side's innings is completed prior to the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings.
 - f) After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, the incoming batter must be ready to receive the ball or for the other batter to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute and 30 seconds of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out, Timed out. The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make his/her way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls. The outgoing and incoming batters must cross on the field.

18. The Wicket is Broken

If the umpires agree not to use bails (in accordance with Law 8.5 of the MCC Laws of Cricket) the umpire concerned shall decide if the wicket has been broken.

- a) After deciding to play without bails, the wicket is considered broken when the umpire concerned is convinced that the wicket was hit by the ball, the bat, the batter's body, a part of his/her clothing or equipment.
- b) If the spring-loaded or standard stumps are already broken or otherwise incomplete, the wicket is considered broken if one of the fielders holds the wicket

in the air, providing he/she keeps the ball in contact with the wicket.

19. Results

- 1) A championship game may have the following results for the participating teams:
 - a) Win or
 - b) Loss or
 - c) Tie or
 - d) No result.
- 2) An outcome in accordance with paragraph 1a is awarded to the team that
 - a) wins according to Law 16 of the MCC Laws of Cricket; if play is interrupted, Section 17, paragraphs 3 and 4 of these DCB Playing Conditions shall also apply, or
 - b) does not lose in accordance with paragraph 3b.
- 3) An outcome in accordance with paragraph 1b is awarded to the team that
 - a) does not win in accordance with paragraph 2 or with paragraph 6, or
 - b) cancels, does not compete in or interrupts a scheduled fixture in accordance with Section 5 of the DCB-SO, or when a scheduled fixture does not take place according to Section 8, paragraph 4e of the DCB-SPO.
- 4) An outcome in accordance with paragraph 1c shall be awarded pursuant to Law 16 of the MCC Laws of Cricket. In addition, Section 17, paragraphs 3 and 4 of these Playing Conditions shall also apply in the case of interrupted games.
- 5) An outcome in accordance with paragraph 1d shall occur
 - a) pursuant to Section 17, paragraph 3d (no play possible) or
 - b) pursuant to Section 17, paragraph 4d (insufficient number of overs played) or
 - c) Section 8, paragraph 4d.
- 6) In the case of knockout games, an outcome in accordance with paragraph 1c is not possible. If, in such a game, the number of runs is equal after the scheduled duration of play, irrespective of the number of wickets that have fallen, the winner shall be determined as follows:
 - a) A Super Over shall be played in accordance with paragraph 7.
 - b) If no winner can be determined from the Super Over, a Bowl Out shall be held in accordance with paragraph 8.
 - c) If paragraphs 6a and b cannot be implemented due to inclement weather or other circumstances, or paragraph 1d occurs, the match shall be replayed on the scheduled alternative date. If there is no such alternative date or if, on the scheduled alternative date, again no result can be achieved, the game will be decided based on the Percentage of Completed Matches (PCT) of all matches in the championship. PCT represents the percentage of points won relative to the total points earned by each team.
- 7) Super Over
 - a) The start of the Super Over shall be determined by the umpires. Under normal circumstances, it should start ten minutes after the end of regular playing time.
 - b) Time not used during the regular playing period should be used for the Super Over.
 - c) The fielding team in both innings of the Super Over will choose which end they

wish to bowl from.

- d) Only nominated players in the main game may participate in the Super Over. The MCC Laws of Cricket regarding substitute players, including those for batters and bowlers, shall apply.
- e) Fielding restrictions enforced outside of Powerplays, where applicable in the particular championship, shall apply in both overs of the Super Over.
- f) The team batting second in the main game shall bat first in the Super Over.
- g) The ball used in the respective innings of the main game is used.
- h) When two batters are out during a Super Over innings, that innings is concluded.
- i) The team with the most runs scored wins the Super Over and is the winner of the knockout game.
- j) If, at the end of the Super Over, both teams have the same number of runs, irrespective of the number of wickets down, it is considered a tie and a Bowl Out then follows.

8) Bowl Out

- a) Five players from each side bowl one ball each from wicket to wicket (in accordance with Laws 7 and 8 of the MCC Laws of Cricket). The distance between the wickets and line markings shall conform to Laws 7 and 8 of the MCC Laws of Cricket.
- b) The teams shall toss a coin to determine which team bowls first, in accordance with Section 15 of the DCB-SPO.
- c) The first bowler of Team A (starting) then bowls a ball, then the first bowler of Team B, then the second bowler of Team A, and so on. The team that puts down the wicket most often after the five attempts wins the Bowl Out and the game.
- d) If both teams put down the wicket the same number of times, the same players bowl again, whereby the sequence of bowlers may differ from the first attempt. The bowlers shall then bowl against each other in pairs. As soon as one of the two competing bowlers puts down the wicket and the opposing bowler does not, the team of the bowler putting down the wicket shall win the match. Should both bowlers fail to put down the wicket, or should both do so, the next pair of bowlers in the series shall bowl until a decision is reached. If there is still no decision after the five pairs of bowlers have bowled, they will try again in the same order. The team that wins the head-to-head comparison wins the Bowl Out and is the winner of the game.

20. League Position

If two or more teams have the same number of league points, their league positions shall be decided in this order:

- a) according to Net Run Rate (to three decimal places)
- b) according to the results of the games between the teams
- c) according to the number of games won by the respective team
- d) If no winner can be determined after this procedure, the competing teams shall draw lots.

21. Player Behaviour

The provisions of Law 42 of the MCC Laws of Cricket and the ideals of the game of cricket shall be strictly applied. Every incident of misconduct (for example, aggressive behaviour towards umpires or opponents, dissenting an umpire's decision by word, deed or gestures, the use of abusive language on and off the playing field) shall be

reported to the League Management by the umpires. The League Management will then apply any measures in accordance with the DCB Disciplinary Regulations, where necessary in cooperation with the DCB Sports Committee (*DCB Sportausschuss*).

22. Playing Wear

- 1) All players of one team must wear coloured sportswear suitable for cricket. White clothing is not permitted. All players must wear the same sportswear. If other playing wear is required or allowed for championships, this shall be further stipulated in the Special Playing Conditions.
- 2) White pads are not permitted.
- 3) Umpires must instruct players to leave the field if they are not dressed according to the stipulations under Section 22, paragraphs 1 and 2.

23. Regulations for Youth Players

In accordance with the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) guidelines for youth cricket, the following guidelines must be adhered to if youth players participate in DCB matches:

- 1) Maximum number of overs in a spell:
 - a) Players below 19 years may only bowl seven (7) overs in a spell.
 - b) Players below 15 years may only bowl six (6) overs in a spell.
 - c) Players below 13 years may only bowl five (5) overs in a spell.
- 2) All players under the age of 19 must wear a protective helmet when batting (if playing with a hard ball) and keeping wicket (when standing up to the wicket).
- 3) No player under the age of 15 may be placed within a radius of 8 yards (7.3 metres) from the batter.
- 4) Further guidelines are regulated by the Special Playing Conditions concerning youth matches.

24. Match Report Sheets

- 1) The umpires are obligated to report all incidents (particularly violations of the Code of Conduct) together to the respective authority (regional board or DCB Disciplinary Committee) via the official DCB umpire report sheet in CricClubs.
- 2) The umpires may be asked thereafter to provide further written statements on the incident to the respective disciplinary board during further proceedings.
- 3) The written statements of the umpires shall be decisive here in any decisions and are of high evidential value. The absence of any video or photographic evidence shall not invalidate the report nor any sanction based on it. The provision of photographic or video evidence is optional and at the discretion of the umpires.
- 4) DCB Match Report Sheet
 - a) Each team shall bring a copy of the DCB Match Report Sheet on match day and fill it in as follows before the toss: in accordance with Section 15, paragraph 1 of the DCB SPO, each team must enter the names and details of everyone involved in the match according to the DCB Match Report Sheet.

- b) Both Match Report Sheets must be completed in full before the start of the game. One of the sheets shall remain with the umpires and the other with the scorers for the duration of the match.
 - c) The winning team must submit the DCB Match Report Sheet by uploading it in CricClubs. In the event of the match ending in a tie or no result, the DCB Match Report Sheet must be submitted by the home team. The Match Report Sheet is only valid if it is completed in full. Before the game begins, all players involved in the game, substitutes and the manager of both teams and the officials must be entered on the sheet legibly and in capital letters. In addition, the game details on the DCB Match Report Sheet and the Match Result, consisting of runs, wickets and completed overs per inning, must also be entered. The document is only valid if it is signed by both captains and the umpires, if present.
- 5) The DCB Umpire Assessment Form must be uploaded in CricClubs by BOTH teams. The Form must be filled in completely and submitted by 10pm on the Tuesday after the game has taken place, otherwise DCB Disciplinary Regulations shall be enforced.
- 6) Both teams must enter the match result on CricClubs. This includes recording the entire scorecard for both innings. This must occur by 10pm on the Tuesday after the game has taken place, otherwise DCB Disciplinary Regulations shall be enforced.

25. Wide Ball

Umpires are instructed to apply a very strict and consistent interpretation of the Laws to prevent bowlers bowling balls that pass a long way from the batter.

- a) The ball will be considered by the umpires as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within their reach for them to be able to hit it with their bat by means of a normal cricket stroke on the off side.
- b) Every ball passing the batter on the leg side and passing leg stump shall be considered a Wide ball.
- c) In addition, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents them from being able to hit it with their bat shall be called a Wide. See also Section 26, paragraph d) below.
- d) A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. This penalty is awarded in addition to any other runs scored. All runs completed by the batter or the Wide ball itself that are not No Balls shall be scored, together with the penalty for the Wide, as Wide balls.
- e) Different provisions shall apply in women's cricket, as stipulated in Section 57.

26. Dangerous Play (Bowling)

A bowler shall be limited to one fast short pitched delivery per over, defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

- a) The umpire at the bowler's end shall warn the bowler when the first fast short pitched delivery has been bowled in an over.
- b) If a second fast short pitched delivery is bowled in the same over, the umpire shall call and signal No ball.
- c) Should there be any further instance in the same over, the umpire shall suspend the bowler immediately from bowling again in that innings. The over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.
- d) In addition, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents them from being able to hit it with their bat shall

be called a Wide. For the avoidance of doubt, any fast short pitched delivery that is called a Wide under this clause shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.

B Appendix 1 - examples relating to Section 17 Examples relating to Section 17, paragraph 3a

- 1) Example: One-day Cricket
 - a) Where 40 minutes of the first innings are lost, 10 overs are deducted from the match total of 100 overs, leaving a revised match total of 90 overs. Each team would therefore have 45 overs each. The team batting second is always entitled to the same revised total number of overs allowed to the team batting first, even if the latter have been bowled out for less.
 - b) Where 30 minutes of the first innings are lost, 7 overs ($7 \times 4 + 2 = 30$) are deducted from the match total of 100 overs leaving a revised match total of 93 overs. Rounding this down, each team would therefore have 46 overs each.

- 2) Example: T20 Cricket
 - a) Where 16 minutes of the first innings are lost, 4 overs are deducted from the match total of 40 overs, leaving a revised match total of 36 overs. Each team would therefore have 18 overs each. The team batting second is always entitled to the revised total number of overs allowed to the team batting first, even if the latter have been bowled out for less.
 - b) Where 20 minutes of the first innings are lost, 5 overs are deducted from the match total of 40 overs leaving a revised match total of 35 overs. Rounding this down, each team would therefore have 17 overs each.

Examples relating to Section 17, paragraph 3b

- 1) Example: One-day Cricket
 - a) The side batting first has played 35 overs when bad weather stops play. When play can be resumed it is found that because of the delay the match total is now only 70 overs, i.e. 35 overs each. In this case, the first innings is closed and the side batting second will only bat for 35 overs.
 - b) The side batting first has played 36 overs when bad weather stops play. When play can be resumed it is found that because of the delay the match total is now only 70 overs, i.e. 35 overs each. In this case the first innings is closed and the side batting second will receive only 34 overs (the target being revised based on DLS Par Score, see Section 17.4).

- 2) Example: T20 Cricket
 - a) The side batting first has played 18 overs when bad weather stops play. When play can be resumed it is found that because of the delay the match total is now only 36 overs, i.e. 18 overs each. In this case, the first innings is closed and the side batting second will only bat for 18 overs.
 - b) The side batting first has played 18 overs when bad weather stops play. When play can be resumed it is found that because of the delay the match total is now only 34 overs, i.e., 17 overs each. In this case the first innings is closed and the side batting second will receive only 16 overs (the target being revised based on DLS Par Score, see Section 17.4).

C. Men's Championships

C.1 German Men's Cricket Championship (50 overs) Additional Playing Regulations

27. Match Ball

Only DCB approved match balls may be used according to Section 13.

28. Number of Overs Per Bowler

No bowler may bowl more than 10 overs in an inning. This shall not change for interrupted or delayed games, however, the number of overs shall be reduced in accordance with the revised number of overs.

(Example: In an interrupted match where the number of overs per inning is revised to 36, one bowler may not bowl more than 8 overs and 4 bowlers may not bowl more than 7 overs (1 x 8 and 4 x 7), or when the revised number of overs is 30, no bowler may bowl more than 6 overs (5 x 6).)

29. No Ball and Free Hit

- 1) A No Ball shall result in a Free Hit for the batter on strike.
- 2) If this ball is also invalid (any kind of wide or no ball), then the subsequent ball is also a Free Hit for the batter on strike.
- 3) In the case of a Free Hit, the batter can only be given out according to the conditions of a no ball, even if the ball is considered wide.
- 4) Changes to fielding positions are not permitted for a Free Hit, except if the batters have changed ends or the no ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may only be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

30. Fielding Restrictions

- 1) There may never be more than five fielders on the leg side at the instant of delivery.
- 2) In addition to fielding restrictions listed in paragraph 1, the following restrictions shall apply to certain periods during the match:
 - a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play to indicate the inner circle or restricted fielding area. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The resulting area should be marked either with solid white lines or "dots" placed at the distance of 5 yards (4.57 meters) apart. Each of these "dots" is to be marked by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.
 - b) During the 1st Powerplay (overs 1-10) only two fielders shall be permitted outside the restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery.
 - c) During the 2nd Powerplay (overs 11-40), no more than four fielders shall be permitted outside the restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery.
 - d) During the 3rd Powerplay (overs 41-50), no more than five fielders shall be permitted outside the restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery.

- 3) In games where the number of overs is reduced in one or both innings, the Powerplay overs shall also be reduced according to the table below.
- 4) The fielding restrictions listed above shall apply regardless of how many fielders are on the field in total.

Duration of innings	Powerplay 1	Powerplay 2	Powerplay 3
20	4	12	4
21	4	13	4
22	5	13	4
23	5	14	4
24	5	14	5
25	5	15	5
26	5	16	5
27	6	16	5
28	6	17	5
29	6	17	6
30	6	18	6
31	6	19	6
32	7	19	6
33	7	20	6
34	7	20	7
35	7	21	7
36	7	22	7
37	8	22	7
38	8	23	7
39	8	23	8
40	8	24	8
41	8	25	8
42	9	25	8
43	9	26	8
44	9	26	9
45	9	27	9
46	9	28	9
47	10	28	9
48	10	29	9
49	10	29	10
50	10	30	10

- 5) If an innings is interrupted during a Powerplay over and the game is resumed with the total number of overs being reduced and the required number of Powerplay overs is complete, the remaining balls in the over are no longer part of the Powerplay.
- 6) If the above fielding restrictions are not adhered to then the square leg umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

31. League Divisions

- 1) The DCMM has three Divisions, they are called the Bundesliga (National Division), the Regionalliga (Regional Division) and the Verbandsliga (Club Division). The Bundesliga (National Division) is the highest Division, the Regionalliga (Regional Division) is the second highest and the Verbandsliga (Club Division) is the third highest.
- 2) There is no obligation to implement a Verbandsliga (Club Division) but Boards may introduce one at their discretion.
- 3) The licensing class for clubs is the same as the division. Clubs are represented in the divisions by their assigned teams.

32. DCB Bundesliga (National Division)

- 1) The DCB Bundesliga (National Division) is the highest division of the DCMM. Where clubs meet licensing criteria and have been issued a license, they may participate with one team in that division.
- 2) The DCB Bundesliga (National Division) is divided into one preliminary and one final round. The preliminary round is divided into groups, the membership of a group is determined by the regional origin of the club or membership of a Regional or State Board.
- 3) The titles of the groups are as follows and include the following federal states:
 - a) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (North): Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Hamburg
 - b) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (North-West): Bremen and Lower Saxony
 - c) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (North-East): Brandenburg, Berlin
 - d) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (East): Saxony, Thuringia and Saxony-Anhalt
 - e) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (South-East): Bavaria
 - f) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (South-West): Baden-Wuerttemberg, part of Rhineland-Palatinate and part of Saarland
 - g) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (Central): Hesse, part of Rhineland-Palatinate
 - h) DCB 50 Overs Bundesliga (West): North Rhine-Westphalia and part of Saarland

Any exceptions must be agreed upon by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA).

- 4) All groups are played as group rounds. This means the matches are played in a league with no knockout games. Only the first half of the season (Hinrunde) is played in this league.

- 5) The team that leads the table after the last round of matches in the respective Bundesliga (National Division) preliminary round qualifies for the DCMM Finals.
- 6) The DCMM Finals consist of knockout games only and are structured as follows:
 - a) The first-placed teams from the eight Bundesligen (National Divisions) qualify for the quarter-final.
 - b) The pairings for all quarter-finals and semi-finals are drawn by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA) before the start of the outdoor season.
- 7) The team that wins the DCMM Final, wins the Deutsche Cricketmeisterschaft der Männer (German Men's Cricket Championship) and the club will be awarded the title of Deutsche Cricketmeister der Männer (German Men's Cricket Champion).

33. Regionalliga (Regional Division)

- 1) The Regionalliga (Regional Division) is one Division below the DCB Bundesliga and one Division above the Verbandsliga. It determines the Regionalmeister (Regional Champion) in various groups and promotion and relegation to the other Divisions.
- 2) The Regionalliga is divided into several leagues. They are played independently of each other and are linked to their region's respective Bundesliga group. The membership of a group is determined by the regional origin of the club or membership of a Regional or State Board.
- 3) The titles of the groups are as follows and include the following federal states:
 - a) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (North): Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg-
 - b) Western Pomerania, Hamburg
 - c) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (North-West): Bremen and Lower Saxony
 - d) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (North-East): Brandenburg and Berlin
 - e) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (East): Saxony, Thuringia and Saxony Anhalt
 - f) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (South-East): Bavaria
 - g) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (South-West): Baden-Württemberg, part of Rhineland-Palatinate and part of Saarland
 - h) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (Central): Hesse and part of Rhineland-Palatinate
 - i) DCB 50 Overs Regionalliga (West): North Rhine-Westphalia and part of Saarland
- 4) The groups can have group preliminary and final rounds, but they should be played as group rounds where possible. Group preliminary and final rounds can be played in subgroups. All groups are to be played in a league format. Knockout matches can be held to determine the league champion.

If the Regionalliga is divided up into different divisions, then only one team per club may play in the upper division.

34. Verbandsliga (Club Division)

- 1) The Verbandsliga (Club Division) is the Division below the Regionalliga, it determines the Verbandsmeister (Club Champion) in various groups and determines promotion to the Regionalliga only.

- 2) The Verbandsliga is divided into several groups. They are played independently of each other and are linked to their region's respective Regionalliga group. The membership of a group is determined by the regional origin of the club or membership of a State Board.
- 3) Verbandsligen (Club Divisions) are only played at State Board level and may only relate to a subregion of the State Board.

35. Number of Teams in the Bundesliga (National Division) and Regionalliga (Regional Division)

- 1) The number of teams in a DCB Bundesliga (National Division) is determined by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA).
- 2) The number of teams in a DCB Regionalliga (Regional Division) or Verbandsliga (Club Division) is determined by the respective State Cricket Board.
- 3) Clubs are not permitted to have more than one team in the DCB Bundesliga (National Division).

36. Promotion and Relegation

- 1) Clubs can be promoted and relegated among the Divisions within the DCMM. Promotion and relegation are linked to the fulfilment of licensing criteria and always applies to the next season. If a club is not licensed for a particular Division, no team from that club may participate in that Division. In order for a club to remain in a particular Division, it must meet all the licensing criteria of that Division.
- 2) Teams can be promoted within a group to a higher Division of the DCMM. Teams can also be relegated within a group to a lower Division.
- 3) If there is no higher or lower Division into which a club can be promoted or relegated, that club remains in the same Division.
- 4) The sporting criterion refers to the placing of a club's team after the final match day of the Division and must therefore be met by the team in a club. It is the task of the club to meet administrative and organisational criteria.
- 5) Promotion and relegation relating to the sporting criterion
 - a) Provided a club meets the criteria required to obtain a license for the Bundesliga or to remain in the Bundesliga, then the sporting licensing criterion determines whether a club may be promoted or relegated.
 - b) If at regional level a Bundesliga has up to six teams, one club or club team is relegated to the Regionalliga when that team finishes in last place after the final match day of the Bundesliga.
 - c) If at regional level a Bundesliga has between seven and ten teams, two clubs or club teams are relegated to the Regionalliga when those teams finish in the last two places after the final match day of the Bundesliga.
 - d) If at regional level a Bundesliga has 11 or 12 teams, three clubs or club teams are relegated to the Regionalliga when those teams finish in the last three places after the final match day of the Bundesliga
 - e) If at regional level a Regionalliga has up to six teams, one club or club team is promoted to the Bundesliga when that team finishes in first place after the final match day of the Regionalliga.
 - f) If at regional level a Regionalliga has between seven and ten teams, two clubs or club teams are promoted to the Bundesliga when those teams finish in the two

highest places after the final match day of the Regionalliga.

- g) If at regional level a Regionalliga has 11 or 12 teams, three clubs or club teams are promoted to the Bundesliga when those teams finish in the three highest places after the final match day of the Regionalliga.
 - h) If a relegated team comes from the same club as a promoted team and the sporting criterion for the club has been met for those Divisions, then the club may continue to play in both Divisions.
 - i) The regulations for promotion and relegation to the Verbandsliga and any leagues below this are the sole responsibility of the respective State Cricket Boards. Taking into account the approval procedure detailed in Section 4, these boards can define their own regulations taking into account regional circumstances (e.g. number of teams and groups).
 - j) The Regional or State Boards shall inform all clubs and the DCB of the mode of promotion and relegation in their regions before the end of March in writing.
- 6) Promotion and relegation relating to the sporting criterion (Regionalliga/Verbandsliga)
- a) The mode of promotion and relegation between the Verbandsliga and Regionalliga shall be regulated individually by each Regional or State Board.
 - b) The Regional or State Boards shall inform all clubs and the DCB of the mode of promotion and relegation in their regions before the end of March in writing.
- 7) Promotion and relegation irrespective of the sporting criterion
- a) If it is not possible for a club and its team to be promoted into the next highest Division, irrespective of the sporting criterion, then the next-placed club and its team is promoted instead, provided the club meets the licensing criteria. If this club does not meet the criteria either, the next-placed club and its team is promoted, provided they meet the criteria, and so on.
 - b) If a club meets the sporting criterion at the end of the league to stay in that Division, but not one or both of the other criteria, then the club is relegated into a lower Division in which it complies with the criteria. If this occurs, this team is relegated instead of the last-placed team, which remains in the Division. If several teams are forcibly relegated, the same number of teams from the lower Division will be promoted.

37. League Points

The following league points are awarded based on the results of matches:

- a) Win - 8 points
- b) Loss - 0 points
- c) Tie - 4 points for both teams. The number of wickets fallen has no influence on the result
- d) No result - 4 points for both teams

38. Championship Seasons

- 1) The DCMM Championship matches are held from 1 April to 15 October.
- 2) DCMM national matches will take place in September. The precise dates will be announced by the DCB.
- 3) All championship games must be held in the scheduled period.

C.2 T20 German Championship Additional Playing Regulations

39. Match Ball

Only DCB approved match balls may be used according to Section 13.

40. Number of Overs Per Bowler

No bowler may bowl more than 4 overs in an innings. This shall not change for interrupted or delayed games, however, the number of overs shall be reduced in accordance with the revised number of overs.

(Example: In an interrupted match where the number of overs per inning is revised to 11, one bowler may not bowl more than 3 overs and 4 bowlers may not bowl more than 2 overs (1 x 3 and 4 x 2), or when the revised number of overs is 10, no bowler may bowl more than 2 overs (5 x 2).)

41. No Ball and Free Hit

- 1) A No Ball shall result in a Free Hit for the batter on strike.
- 2) If this ball is also invalid (any kind of wide or no ball), then the subsequent ball is also a Free Hit for the batter on strike.
- 3) In the case of a Free Hit, the batter can only be given out according to the conditions of a no ball, even if the ball is considered wide.
- 4) Changes to fielding positions are not permitted for a Free Hit, except if the batters have changed ends or the no ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may only be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

42. Fielding Restrictions

- 1) There may never be more than five fielders on the leg side at the instant of delivery.
- 2) In addition to the fielding restrictions listed in paragraph 1, restrictions shall apply to certain periods during the match. During the first six overs of an inning, the following fielding restrictions (Powerplay) shall apply:
 - a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play to indicate the inner circle or restricted fielding area. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The resulting area should be marked either with solid white lines or "dots" placed at the distance of 5 yards (4.57 meters) apart. Each of these "dots" is to be marked by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.
 - b) During the Powerplay only two fielders shall be permitted outside this restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery.
 - c) Once the Powerplay is complete, no more than five fielders shall be permitted

outside the restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery, as described in paragraph 2a.

- d) The fielding restrictions listed above shall apply regardless of how many fielders are on the field in total.
- 3) In games where the number of overs is reduced in one or both innings, the Powerplay overs shall also be reduced according to the table below.

Total overs in inning	Number of overs in which fielding restrictions apply in accordance with paragraph 2b
5-8	2
9-11	3
12-14	4
15-18	5
19-20	6

- 4) If an innings is interrupted during a Powerplay over and the game is resumed with the total number of overs being reduced and the required number of Powerplay overs is complete, the remaining balls in the over are no longer part of the Powerplay.
- 5) If the above fielding restrictions are not adhered to then the square leg umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

Matches

43. DCB T20 Bundesliga (National Division)

- 1) The DCB T20 Bundesliga (National Division) is the highest division of the DCB T20 German Championship (T20DM). Where clubs meet licensing criteria and have been issued a license, they may participate with one team in that division.
- 2) The DCB T20 Bundesliga (National Division) is played in a league format, with each team playing each other only once.
- 3) The top four teams in the table after the group phase qualify for the playoff round. The winner of the playoff round wins the DCB T20 Bundesliga and will be awarded the title of "T20 Deutscher Cricketmeister der Männer" (German Men's T20 Cricket Champion). The exact format of the playoff round will be defined by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA) before the start of the season.
- 4) The schedule will be finalised by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA) before the start of the season.
- 5) In the 2026 season, the DCB T20 Bundesliga (National Division) will be contested by 14 teams. Four teams will be relegated from the T20 Bundesliga to the respective Regionalligen (Regional Divisions) at the end of the 2026 season and will be replaced by four promoted teams from the Regionalliga (Regional Division).

44. T20 Regionalliga (Regional Division)

- 1) The T20 Regionalliga (Regional Division) is one Division below the DCB T20 Bundesliga and one Division above the T20 Verbandsliga. It determines the Regionalmeister (Regional Champion) in various groups and promotion and relegation to the other Divisions.
- 2) The T20 Regionalliga is divided into several leagues. They are played independently of each other and are linked to their region's respective Bundesliga group. The membership of a group is determined by the regional origin of the club or membership of a Regional or State Board.
- 3) The titles of the groups are as follows and include the following federal states:
 - a) DCB T20 Regionalliga (North): Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Hamburg
 - b) DCB T20 Regionalliga (North-West): Bremen and Lower Saxony
 - c) DCB T20 Regionalliga (North-East): Brandenburg and Berlin
 - d) DCB T20 Regionalliga (East): Saxony, Thuringia and Saxony Anhalt
 - e) DCB T20 Regionalliga (South-East): Bavaria
 - f) DCB T20 Regionalliga (South-West): Baden-Württemberg, part of Rhineland-Palatinate and part of Saarland
 - g) DCB T20 Regionalliga (Central): Hesse and part of Rhineland-Palatinate
 - h) DCB T20 Regionalliga (West): North Rhine-Westphalia and part of Saarland
- 4) The Regionalliga is played as a single round league. The respective State Cricket Boards shall decide independently whether:
 - a) the team at the top of the table after the league is completed is declared the regional champion directly, or
 - b) there is a playoff round to determine the champion.
 - c) The chosen regulation and exact format must be officially announced by the State Cricket Board by the end of March at the latest (before the start of the season). If no announcement is made by this time, the team at the top of the table shall be declared the champion.
- 5) If the regional T20 competition is divided into multiple divisions, each club is only allowed to field one team in the highest division.

45. T20 Verbandsliga (Club Division)

- 1) The T20 Verbandsliga (Club Division) is the Division below the T20 Regionalliga, it determines the Verbandsmeister (Club Champion) in various groups and determines promotion to the T20 Regionalliga only.
- 2) The T20 Verbandsliga is divided into several groups. They are played independently of each other and are linked to their region's respective T20 Regionalliga group. The membership of a group is determined by the regional origin of the club or membership of a State Board.
- 3) T20 Verbandsligen (Club Divisions) are only played at State Board level and may only relate to a subregion of the State Board.

46. Number of Teams in the T20 Bundesliga (National Division) and T20 Regionalligen (Regional Divisions)

- 1) The number of teams in the DCB T20 Bundesliga (National Division) and DCB T20 Regionalligen (Regional Divisions) is determined by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA).
- 2) The number of teams in a T20 Verbandsliga (Club Division) is determined by the respective Regional Board.
- 3) Clubs are not permitted to have more than one team in the DCB T20 Bundesliga (National Division).

47. Promotion and Relegation

- 1) Clubs can be promoted and relegated among the Divisions within the T20 German Championship. Promotion and relegation are linked to the fulfilment of licensing criteria and always occur in the next season. If a club is not licensed for a particular Division, no team from that club may participate in that Division. In order for a club to remain in a particular Division, it must meet all the licensing criteria of that Division.
- 2) Teams can be promoted within a group to a higher Division of the T20 German Championship. Teams can also be relegated within a group to a lower Division.
- 3) If there is no higher or lower Division into which a club can be promoted or relegated, that club remains in the same Division.
- 4) The sporting criterion refers to the placing of a club's team after the final match day of the Division and must therefore be met by the team in a club. It is the task of the club to meet the licensing criteria according to Section 3 paragraph 6.
- 5) Promotion and relegation relating to the sporting criterion (T20 Bundesliga)
 - a) Provided a club meets the criteria required to obtain a license for the T20 Bundesliga or to remain in the T20 Bundesliga, then the sporting licensing criterion determines whether a club may be promoted or relegated.
 - b) The four teams in the last four places of the T20 Bundesliga table are relegated to the T20 Regionalliga (Regional Division).
 - c) The eight winners of the eight T20 Regionalligen (Regional Divisions) play a total of four knockout games to determine the four teams who are promoted to the DCB T20 Bundesliga. These knockout games are organised by the DCB League Manager and finalised by the DCB Sports Committee (DCB-SPA), and will be announced before the season.
 - d) The four winners of these knockout games are promoted to the DCB T20 Bundesliga, provided they have met the licensing criteria according to Section 3 paragraph 6. If the winner of one of these knockout games is not allowed to be promoted due to non-fulfilment of a non-sporting criterion, then the loser of the respective knockout game will be promoted instead.
- 6) Promotion and relegation relating to the sporting criterion (T20 Regionalliga/T20 Verbandsliga)
 - a) The mode of promotion and relegation between the Verbandsliga and Regionalliga shall be regulated individually by each Regional or State Board.

- b) The Regional or State Boards shall inform all clubs and the DCB of the mode of promotion and relegation in their regions before the end of March in writing.
- 7) Promotion and relegation irrespective of the sporting criterion
- a) If it is not possible for a club and its team to be promoted into the next highest Division, irrespective of the sporting criterion, then the next-placed club and its team is promoted instead, provided the club meets the licensing criteria. If this club does not meet the criteria either, the next-placed club and its team is promoted, provided they meet the criteria, and so on.
 - b) If a club meets the sporting criterion at the end of the league to stay in that Division, but not one or both of the other criteria, then the club is relegated into a lower Division in which it complies with the criteria. If this occurs, this team is relegated instead of the last-placed team, which remains in the Division. If several teams are forcibly relegated, the same number of teams from the lower Division will be promoted.

48. Qualification for the DCB T20 Bundesliga

- 1) All teams wishing to play in the DCB T20 Bundesliga must meet the following criteria:
 - a) Have use of a permanent pitch to play home matches
 - b) Are able to fund their participation in the Bundesliga
 - c) Have no debts owed to the DCB or any State Board
 - d) Have charity status
 - e) Have submitted data to the DCB for the DCB Members Survey by the end of February
- 2) If a team does not meet these criteria, the next-placed club shall be promoted to the Bundesliga, provided that club meets the above criteria.

49. League Points

In group preliminary rounds played as a league format, the following league points are awarded according to the results of the matches:

- a) Win - 8 points
- b) Loss - 0 points
- c) Tie - 4 points for both teams. The number of wickets fallen has no influence on the result
- d) No result - 4 points for both teams

50. Championship Seasons

- 1) T20 German Championship matches will take place from 1 April to 15 October.
- 2) All championship matches must be held in the scheduled period.

D. Women's Championships

D.1 German Women's Cricket Championship

Additional Playing Regulations

51. Fixtures

Regulations contained in Section 8, paragraph 1b of the DCB SPO are replaced by the following. Participating clubs are permitted to postpone one of their scheduled match days to one of the reserve dates by applying to the League Management by 1 March of each season. The respective opponents may veto the postponement once, whereupon the club applying for the postponement must propose another reserve date. The opponents may not reject the second reserve date.

52. Players

- 1) Only female players may take part in the DCMF, they are referred to as players.
- 2) Ideally games should be played with 11 players in each team. However, games may not be played with less than 7 players per team to achieve an official result. If one team has fewer than 11 players but at least 7 players then substitute players from the opposition team may play for the team with fewer players, to achieve a maximum of 11 players. This only applies if the opposition team has 12 or more players available and agrees for them to act as substitutes.
- 3) If a club registers two teams for the same league and group, it shall name 6 players who may only play for the first team. The named players should be the best players from the previous season. All other players may switch between the two teams.

53. Umpires

In the case of knockout games, no manager from either team may act as an umpire.

54. Match Ball

The match ball used for women's cricket shall be determined by the DCB, it will conform to Law 4.6.1 of the MCC Laws of Cricket.

55. Number of Overs Per Bowler

No bowler may bowl more than 4 overs in an innings. This shall not change for interrupted or delayed games, however, the number of overs shall be reduced in accordance with the revised number of overs.

(Example: In an interrupted match where the number of overs per inning is revised to 11, one bowler may not bowl more than 3 overs and 4 bowlers may not bowl more than 2 overs (1 x 3 and 4 x 2), or when the revised number of overs is 10, no bowler may bowl more than 2 overs (5 x 2).)

56. No Ball and Free Hit

- 1) A No Ball shall result in a Free Hit for the batter on strike.
- 2) If this ball is also invalid (any kind of wide or no ball), then the subsequent ball is also a Free Hit for the batter on strike.
- 3) In the case of a Free Hit, the batter can only be given out according to the conditions of a no ball, even if the ball is considered wide.
- 4) Changes to fielding positions are not permitted for a Free Hit, except if the batters have changed ends or the no ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may only be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

57. Wide Ball

1) T20 Frauen-Bundesliga (Women's National Division):

In the Bundesliga, the standard wide rule applies in accordance with the MCC LOC / DCB Playing Conditions. One extra run is scored for each wide and the ball must be repeated.

2) T20 Frauen-Regionalliga (Women's Regional Division):

- a) In the Regionalliga, a modified wide regulation is in place to aid the flow of the game:
- b) In all Regionalliga matches, in case of a wide ball:
 - i. two runs are scored, and
 - ii. the ball is not repeated.
- c) Paragraph 2b shall not apply to the last over of an inning.
- d) All runs completed by the batter or the Wide Ball itself that are not No Balls shall be scored, together with the penalty for the Wide, as Wide Balls.

58. Fielding Restrictions

- 1) There may never be more than five fielders on the leg side at the instant of delivery.
- 2) In addition to the fielding restrictions listed in paragraph 1, the following restrictions shall apply to certain periods during the match. During the first six overs of an inning, the following fielding restrictions (Powerplay) shall apply:
 - a) Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play to indicate the inner circle or restricted fielding area. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The resulting area should be marked either with solid white lines or "dots" placed at the distance of 5 yards (4.57 meters) apart. Each of these "dots" is to be marked by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.
 - b) During the Powerplay only two fielders shall be permitted outside this restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery.
 - c) Once the Powerplay is complete, no more than four fielders shall be permitted outside the restricted fielding area at the instant of delivery, as described in paragraph 3.
- 3) In games where the number of overs is reduced in one or both innings, the Powerplay

overs shall also be reduced according to the table below.

- 4) The fielding restrictions listed above shall apply regardless of how many fielders are on the field in total.

Total overs in inning	Number of overs in which fielding restrictions apply in accordance with paragraphs 2b
5-8	2
9-11	3
12-14	4
15-18	5
19-20	6

- 5) If an innings is interrupted during a Powerplay over and the game is resumed with the total number of overs being reduced and the required number of Powerplay overs is complete the remaining balls in the over are no longer part of the Powerplay.
- 6) If the above fielding restrictions are not adhered to then the square leg umpire shall call and signal "No Ball".

Matches

59. Structure and Participation in Women's Matches

- 1) Women's matches are divided into two divisions:
 - a) T20 Frauen-Bundesliga (T20 Women's National Division) – highest division
 - b) T20 Frauen-Regionalliga (T20 Women's Regional Division) – division below the Bundesliga
- 2) Due to the low number of participating teams and matches being carried out across State Cricket Boards, the complete sporting and administrative management of both leagues (Bundesliga and Regionalliga) shall remain the direct responsibility of the DCB.
- 3) The T20 Frauen-Bundesliga is held as a single league. The league champion is determined by a playoff round featuring the three teams at the top of the league table. The winner is awarded the title, "T20 Deutscher Cricketmeister (Frauen)" (German Women's T20 Cricket Champions).
- 4) To take part, the teams must register within the deadline at the DCB (Regionalliga). The division of the Regionalliga groups and the respective format is finalised annually by the DCB.

60. T20 Frauen-Bundesliga (T20 Women's National Division)

- 1) The T20 Frauen-Bundesliga consists of six teams who play each other in a single league.
- 2) Format: Each team plays two games against each opponent in the group.
- 3) Playoff round: After the league is completed, the champion is determined as follows:

- a) Qualifier: The second-placed team in the table plays against the third-placed team.
 - b) Final: The winner of the qualifier plays against the first-placed team in the table for the title “T20 Deutscher Cricketmeister (Frauen)” (German Women’s T20 Cricket Champions).
- 4) **Relegation:** The team at the bottom of the table after the league is completed is relegated directly to the T20 Frauen-Regionalliga.
 - 5) The winner of the final is awarded the title “T20 Deutscher Cricketmeister (Frauen)” (German Women’s T20 Cricket Champions).

61. T20 Frauen-Regionalliga (T20 Women’s Regional Division)

- 1) The T20 Frauen-Regionalliga is played in four regional groups: North, East, South and West.
- 2) Format: Within each group, each team plays two games against each opponent in the group.
- 3) Regional championship: The team who finishes at the top of the table in their respective group after the group phase is completed is awarded the title “Meister der Regionalliga [Nord/Ost/Süd/West]” (Regional Champions [North/East/South/West]).
- 4) National finals (knockout): The four regional group winners qualify for the national finals to determine the overall Regionalliga champion.
 - a) The finals will be played in knockout format (semi-finals and final). The pairings are determined or drawn by the DCB.
- 5) **Promotion:** The national champion (winner of the final) of the T20 Frauen-Regionalliga is directly promoted to the T20 Frauen-Bundesliga for the following season.

62. Qualification for the T20 Frauen-Bundesliga

- 1) All teams wishing to play in the T20 Frauen-Bundesliga must meet the following criteria:
 - a) Have use of a permanent pitch to play home matches
 - b) Are able to fund their participation in the Bundesliga
 - c) Have no debts owed to the DCB or any State Board
 - d) Have charity status
 - e) Have submitted data to the DCB for the DCB Members Survey by the end of October
- 2) If a team does not meet these criteria, the next-placed club shall be promoted to the Bundesliga.
- 3) If the next-placed club does not meet these criteria, then the next-placed club after them shall be promoted to the Bundesliga, and so on.
- 4) Only the teams taking part in the national finals as regional group winners are entitled to promotion according to points 2) und 3).

63. League Points

The following league points are awarded based on the results of matches. Match results in different formats are awarded the same number of league points:

- 1) Win - 8 points
- 2) Loss - 0 points
- 3) Tie - 4 points for both teams. The number of wickets fallen has no influence on the result
- 4) No result - 4 points for both teams

64. Championship Season

- 1) The Championship Season for the DCMF is the outdoor season. All championship games must be held in the scheduled period.
- 2) The last date for the preliminary round is determined each year by the League Management.