

# ***ICC Background Guide***

**Agenda:** *Deliberation on ICC men's cricket code of conduct with special emphasis on the upcoming ODI men's world cup 2027*

## ***Letter from the Executive Board:***

Dear Delegates,

We hope you're reading this at the best of your health. On behalf of the entire executive board we express our sincere belief that you will be embarking on a spontaneous and eventful journey during Rockwell MUN 2024. During the conference, you bear the responsibility of attempting to outsmart real world diplomats as the future leaders of the world. We hope you recognize the importance of discussing these pressing global-issues and approach them with dedication and enthusiasm. We hope this background guide will help enhance your research and help understand the agenda better.

The Background Guide will provide you with the guiding topics for your external research and background research on your country. We urge all members of the committee to take the time to read the background guide and use it as a foundation for their research. Undoubtedly, challenges will arise throughout the conference, but we have faith in your abilities to overcome them with grace and determination.

Your resilience and adaptability will be tested, but we believe that your passion for the cause will guide you through any obstacles you encounter. Surely, with adequate provision, the delegates will be able to bring the committee onto the right path and spark fruitful and diverse debate. We hope to see a wealth of perspectives and the spirit of collaboration. It is vital to remember, this is not solely a competition or something to add to your college applications, Model United Nations are largely based on collaboration and communication. Given the committee is fervent and adhere to the conduct of any MUN, we assure you this will be an extremely memorable and entertaining conference. At any point during your research, do not hesitate to contact the Executive Board Members for clarifications.

Regards,

Rajas Agarwal (Chairperson)

Atharv Gupta (Vice Chairperson)

Vidya Nandavaram (Rapporteur)

## ***Introduction to the Committee:***

Introduction to the International Cricket Council (ICC)

The ICC is the global governing body for the game of cricket and supervises as well as promotes the sport around the globe. It was formed in 1909 as the Imperial Cricket Conference but became the ICC, capturing its global scope. The organization sets the rules, manages major events such as the Cricket World Cup, and enforces cricket's integrity through its anti-corruption and disciplinary codes.

The ICC is comprised of 108 members and is classified into two; full members in countries which play Test cricket, such as India, England, and Australia; while associate members are countries where the game is still developing, such as Nepal and the USA. The governing body is the executive board. There are committees tasked with specific duties, like cricket operations, development, and governance. Similarly, the ICC fosters the growth of the game in developing regions to ensure its gradual expansion throughout the globe.

## ***Introduction to the Agenda:***

### *ICC Men's Code of Conduct: Historical Background*

The ICC Men's Code of Conduct since its inception has been the most central regulating force that has governed the conduct of players, both on and off the field. The code was created at a time when it was seen as the base from which the order, sportsman spirit, and excellence in the game were to be preserved. International followership in growing numbers, coupled with much greater competition, require that the Code of Conduct be updated repeatedly. What was a relatively minor matter of unsportsmanlike conduct when the rules were first promulgated became the grave business of grappling with deep issues of ethics later on. Regarding the recent high-profile breaches such as ball tampering, player confrontations, and dissent towards the umpires, there needs to be an evaluation of the effectiveness of the code in place currently. There are debates within the cricketing world over whether sanctions imposed have been sufficient, along with a need for more defined guidelines which could help cut out gray areas in disciplinary proceedings. Importance of Emphasis on the 2027 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup. The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup is one of the most eagerly anticipated and prized events around the globe and embodies the best cricketing countries. It stands, therefore, as an event in which the game is presented to its ultimate and holds standards that demonstrate sportsmanship and ethics. Hence, the 2027 World Cup which would be a megaevent with participation from new teams and open formats requires an ideal and workable Code of Conduct. The tournament this year will be watched internationally and it would be in the best interest of the ICC to be proactive on all conduct-related matters that may be held against the sport or the integrity of the game. The agenda covers the issues likely to arise during the event of the World Cup, as detailed in crucial

high-pressure games; influence of social media; the behavior of players associated with mental health issues; and cultural differences influencing both host and participating countries.

*Purpose of Discussion:*  
*Refreshing and Reinforcing the Code of Conduct:*

The primary focus will be to have an in-depth review of the current ICC Men's Code of Conduct. The committee will evaluate if such regulations already in place function in fact as deterrents for any form of misconduct and provide transparent, applicable guidelines for players, officials, and support staff. Do the punishments deter breaches? Are the laws strong enough to deal with the loopholes that have developed in the game of cricket, especially at the highest level like it is practiced during the World Cup? The discussion will be on the introduction of new provisions to introduce novel issues, such as verbal abuse, impact of digital media interaction, and cultural sensitivity in an increasingly globalized cricketing environment.

*Creating a Culture of Sportsmanship and Respect*

Apart from deterrent measures, the policy also is directed toward an active role in developing respect, camaraderie, and sportsmanship. This ranges from the educational programs, the myriad of awareness campaigns, and above all, the much-needed team workshops on values the game espouses. The committee shall look into provisions that facilitate involvement of players and teams in discussion on the spirit of cricket to ensure that they realize their part as ambassadors of the game. Even more important, however is its focus on player conduct during the World Cup 2027 through strategies that improve mental and emotional support.

*Draft Strategies for the World Cup 2027:*

This deliberation will look ahead to predict when the Code of Conduct could be challenged with such unprecedented features of the 2027 World Cup, so that strategies for handling controversies that may arise can be developed efficiently and fairly, given the least possible disruption to maintain integrity of the event.

Focus areas are the players' behavior in this scenario of overcrowded stadiums, the pressure of mass media coverage, and the sudden volatile situations that demand prompt action from the ICC. The agenda will discuss all the stakeholders-players, coaches, officials, broadcasters, and spectators who would play a role in building a climate of respect and excitement within a strict adherence to the Code of Conduct.

*Impact of Agenda Outcomes*  
*Impact on Global Cricket Governance*

Decisions made in this process would then become a benchmark of global cricket governance, marking on the graph how conduct-related issues would be dealt with at all levels of cricket from grassroots to international cricket. Good reforms would mean stronger regulations on domestic leagues and would affect all other cricket tournaments played around the world.

This will further influence how the game of cricket is viewed by the masses. A codified and well-implemented Code of Conduct can drive home the message that cricket remains a "gentleman's game" and reassure spectators that the governing bodies are serious about players and their conduct.

### *Consequences for Players, Teams, and National Boards*

Players and teams would need to alter their behavior based on the changes implemented in the Code of Conduct, which will further impact the players not only in the field but even in public. National cricket boards will have to ensure stronger compliant training and resources for the management and education of behavior. The decision will also impact the contract undertaken by the players as national cricket teams and franchises may include new clauses in the conducts considering ICC's upgraded guidelines.

### *Portent for Future ICC Tournaments*

The fruits of this agenda will set a portent for future ICC tournaments in shaping a legacy of well-governed cricket events. More emphasis on ethical behavior and more strict governance could affect the general character the ICC uses when approaching and governing the tournament planning and oversight, especially as cricket becomes better represented and more diverse with its following. Innovations through discussion in this session could be the starting point for later reform. For example, this will be electronic monitoring of player conduct, or new ways of resolving disputes.

## ***Brief on ICC Men's Cricket Code Of Conduct:***

### **ICC Men's Cricket Code of Conduct Summary**

The ICC set up the ICC Men's Cricket Code of Conduct that outlines rules on fair play, order, and a spirit of respect through its proper application to international cricket. It focuses on all players, support personnel, and officials attending any match supervised by the ICC.

#### *1. Purpose and Principles*

The primary goal is the preservation of the sport's integrity and ethos.

It maintains a code of ethics, sportsmanship, and respect for opponents, officials, and the game itself. The code has some degree of regulation to sanction behavior likely to bring the game into disrepute.

## *2. Code Structure*

The Code has different levels of offense, classified according to the severity of the violation:

Level 1: Minor offenses: the display of dissent to an umpire's decision or use of offensive language.

Level 2: Severe offenses: physical contact with a team mate, opposition or any other person in an inappropriate manner, distraction of an opponent in any blatant way.

Level 3: Serious offenses: intimidation of an umpire; direct threat to cause violent harm to another player

Level 4: The most grave and serious offenses: causing assault/attempted assault and any other serious offense committed on the field.

Sanctions and Penalties: The sanctions may range from warning and fines to match suspensions and, in extreme cases, bans from all forms of cricket.

## *3. Key Provisions and Regulations*

On-Field Conduct: Which inter alia covers player conduct on the field such as abusive language, dissent, and ball-tampering.

Off-Field Conduct: Covers all that is done off the field which may damage the reputation of the game including media interactions and use of social media.

Appeal Mechanism: Decisions or sanctions made may be appealed against, and an independent judicial commissioner will review the case.

## *4. Examples of Common Offences*

Verbal Abuse: Using of words that might offend or provoke an opponent.

Time-Wasting: Intentional slowdown of the game to alter the tempo of play.

Dissent: Disagreement with the umpire, no matter how slight the gesture might be.

Unfair Play: This includes handling of the ball in such a manner that it gets damaged and an attempt is made to deceive the umpire.

## *5. Celebrity-Style Offenses and Consequences*

The breaches of the code by celebrity players have had very severe effects. For instance, any breach relating to the tampering with the ball has resulted in uprooting and galactic headlines thus rendering significant importance to the code of cricket by conserving the integrity of the game

## *6. Potentials for Improvements*

The Code of Conduct is always updated to take care of new challenges: new forms of aggression on the field or the role of technology, including social media (or their misuse). Stakeholders and experts continue to look for updates in the code that shape international cricket as it stands today.

The ICC Men's Cricket Code of Conduct is an important document that maintains the core values of cricket and promotes playing the game in the spirit of the game and inculcating respect and professionalism in every player.

### ***Brief on the upcoming ICC Men's World Cup 2027:***

The 2027 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup will be the 14th edition of the tournament, scheduled to take place in October and November 2027. It will be co-hosted by South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Namibia, with Namibia hosting for the first time. The tournament will feature 14 teams and a total of 54 matches across these nations. It is mirroring the format of the ICC ODI World Cup 2023.

The format is as follows:

The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup in 2027 will feature a format with two groups, each consisting of seven teams. After the group stage, the top three teams from each group will progress to the Super Six stage, followed by the semi-finals and the final, drawing inspiration from the 2003 World Cup format. In the initial round of the tournament, two groups of seven teams will compete against each other once. This format guarantees each team a minimum of six matches, adding to the excitement and providing all teams with a fair opportunity to display their skills.

#### **Qualification:**

Cricket competitions will determine the teams participating in the 2027 Cricket World Cup. A total of 32 countries will participate in the qualification process, and 14 teams will secure their spots in the World Cup. This includes the two host nations and the top 8 teams ranked according to the ICC men's ODI team rankings.

The two teams ranked 11th and 12th secure direct qualification for the World Cup Qualifier. Meanwhile, the ICC divides the remaining 20 teams into two leagues: Cricket League 2, which comprises 8 teams, and the Challenge League, which includes 12 teams. Teams' qualification for the World Cup Qualifier, their elimination from World Cup qualification, or their advancement to the World Cup Qualifier Play-off depends on their performance in these leagues, providing them with opportunities to qualify for the World Cup Qualifier.

The Qualifier Play-off also influences promotion and relegation between the two leagues. Teams' placement in these leagues depends on their performance from the previous World Cup Qualification Cycle.

Venues:

The World Cup 2027 will be played at various venues in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Some of the expected venues are listed below:

Newlands Cricket Ground, Cape Town

The Wanderers Stadium, Johannesburg

Mangaung Oval, Bloemfontein

Senwes Park, Potchefstroom

As per the ICC, There will be two groups in the ICC Men's ODI World Cup 2027, and each group will have, but the teams list is yet to be declared.

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE(ROP)**

Rules of Procedure refers to the process and the basic set of rules followed in a MUN committee to ensure structured flow of debate and to maintain order. For purposes of a United Nations committee the "UNA-USA" Rules of Procedure will be followed.

The Executive Board will have to adhere to the Rules of Procedure so that the debate can move in an organised manner, however slight modifications might be made to facilitate better debate.

### **Roll Call**

Each and every committee session commences with the Executive Board taking a roll call. The Roll Call is similar to attendance. When a particular delegate's country is called out they can either respond with "Present" or with "Present and voting". The difference between these two voting stances will be further explained at the end of the ROP.

### **Motions**

Motions are the tool for delegates to change the happenings of the committee and generally require a vote. Motions can be raised to move into different formats of debate. Generally a motion requires more than half majority to pass. Motions have a specific verbatim in which they should be raised, which will be discussed in committee.

## **Types of Debate**

In a MUN there are two classifications of debate: Formal Debate and Informal Debate.

Under Formal Debate comes “GSL” and under Informal debate comes “Moderated Caucus” and “Unmoderated caucus”.

### **Formal Debate**

#### *General Speakers List (GSL)*

Once done with the roll call the committee immediately proceeds to establish the General Speakers List. Once a motion to establish the General Speakers List is passed, the Executive Board will be looking for speakers to deliver speeches in the GSL. All the delegates wishing to speak can then raise their placards and get recognized by the Executive Board. The General Speakers List is inexhaustible and continues to go on throughout the conference.

Speeches delivered as part of the GSL are very generic and basic in nature. They are basically the opening statements of a country on the topic and hence generally provide a small insight as to the thoughts of the said country on the topic.

The GSL speeches are typically 90 seconds long, if a delegate finishes speaking before this time elapses, then they will have to “yield” their time.

#### *Points*

Points are the tools for delegates to ask about any doubts or questions regarding the committee and its proceedings. There are 4 types of points:

1. Point of Personal Privilege: This point can be used when a delegate is experiencing any personal discomfort. If a delegate needs to step out of committee, feels the temperature to be too cold or cannot hear the speaker, then they can raise a point of personal privilege.
2. Point of Order: This point can be used to point out any procedural error the Executive Board may have committed.
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry can be raised by a delegate when they have doubt regarding the proceedings of committee



4. **Point of Information:** Point of Information can be raised by a delegate when they are wishing to question the speaker. Points of Information can only be raised if the EB recognizes and asks for delegates to ask questions.

### *Yields*

When a delegate has extra time left after finishing their GSL speech, they will have to yield their time. There are 4 types of Yields:

1. **Yield to Executive Board :-** The extra time is given to EB (Executive Board) and it is up to the discretion of the EB how it is used.
2. **Yield to Points of Information :-** The extra time is directed to questions. Other delegates can question the speaker about their speech.
3. **Yield to Another Delegate :-** The extra time is yielded to another delegate, who can use the time to speak.
4. **Yield to Comments :-** The extra time is yielded to other delegates so that they can provide comments on the speaker's speech.

## **Informal Debate**

### *Moderated Caucus*

Delegates may raise a motion to temporarily suspend formal debate (move away from the GSL), and enter into a moderated caucus so they can discuss (in the form of speeches) a specific sub-topic under the agenda. A motion to enter a moderated caucus must include a topic, total duration, and individual speaker time. A delegate may not yield their remaining time when in a moderated caucus.

Moderated Caucus speeches are generally very specific as they talk about a subtopic, most of the problem identification and solution discussions comes from the moderated caucus.

### *Unmoderated Caucus*

Delegates may raise a motion to temporarily suspend formal debate (move away from the GSL), and enter into an unmoderated caucus.

In an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates are not moderated by the Executive Board and may move freely around the committee hall to discuss the flow or direction of committee and work together to draft resolutions.

## **Right to Reply**

If a delegate believes that they have been gravely insulted on a personal basis they may raise a right to reply. First a written right to reply must be submitted to the EB mentioning the statement which caused the offense. If the Executive Board will inform the secretariat of the happenings, which will be followed by each delegate being given 60 seconds to explain their argument, and a final vote will be taken to judge the matter.

## **Draft Resolution**

Towards the end of the conference the culmination of debate and deliberation is brought into an official document called the Draft Resolution. As part of the Draft Resolution, delegates identify the problems regarding the particular agenda in the form of “Preambulatory Clauses”. They discuss solutions and steps towards these problems in the form of “Operative clauses”.

After the submission of the Draft to the EB, the EB will then table the Draft to discussion. A thorough discussion and scrutinization of the Draft will take place. Following this the committee will vote on the different drafts submitted by various “blocs”. If the Draft passes the vote then (for the purposes of a MUN), it is said that the Draft Resolution is a legally binding document and the committee is declared to be a successful one.

Remember a Draft only passes if it gets more than half the majority (in most cases), hence it is also very important to lobby support for your resolution (and bloc).

The Draft Resolution is the official document which will sum up the entire efforts of the committee.

## **Blocs**

In general, countries with similar stances and similar ideologies about the particular agenda work together to move the committee in their desired direction. They also end up writing a Draft Resolution together.

## **Role of Voting Stance**

While voting on the final document (Draft Resolution):

- If a delegate gives their voting stance as “Present”, then they have 3 options: Abstain, Yes, No.
- If a delegate gives their voting stance as “Present and Voting” then they have only 2 options: Yes or No.

### *Preambulatory clauses*

Preambulatory clauses can be considered as an introduction to the DR (Draft Resolution) where it recognizes all the problems to the given agenda and also recognizes already existing measures to combat the problem. It basically gives context to set up for the actual solutions

### *Operative Clauses*

Operative Clauses are clauses that call for specific action or propose solutions to the agenda at hand. They are the main substance of a resolution.

### **Sponsors to the Draft Resolution**

Sponsors are the delegates who have contributed to the Draft Resolution significantly. They are the principal authors of the resolution and agree with the whole contents of the Resolution.

### **Signatories to the Draft Resolution**

Signatories are delegates who may or may not agree with the substance present in a document, but still wish to see it debated and discussed in committee.

Further Specifics of making and formatting a Draft Resolution will be discussed in committee.