

RECREATIONAL CONDUCT REGULATIONS

GUIDANCE NOTES

N.B. Capitalised terms used in this document have the same meaning as is given to them in the Recreational Conduct Regulations (“Regulations”).

1. **Scope and Application**

- 1.1. The Regulations apply to recreational cricket leagues under the ECB’s jurisdiction that have not adopted the General Conduct Regulations. The Regulations do not apply to cricket activities carried out by Professional County Clubs, Hundred Teams or National Counties.
- 1.2. If a Recreational Cricket Board or National County arranges or participates in ad hoc or friendly matches that do not form part of a formal competition structure, these Regulations will apply to those fixtures (rather than the General Conduct Regulations).
- 1.3. The ECB GCR will apply to any competitions organised by the ECB, including the Women’s Tier 3 Competitions.

2. **Responsibility for Disciplinary and Appeal Processes (Regulation 1)**

- 2.1. Relevant Cricket Leagues must appoint an individual or group of individuals who will have responsibility for applying the disciplinary and appeal processes set out in the Regulations. The role of Disciplinary Officer, which is responsible for investigating and issuing charges for breaches of the Regulations, should be carried out by someone who is not involved in deciding whether those charges have been proved (or whether an appeal is successful).
- 2.2. Equally the individual(s) involved in deciding whether the charges have been made out should be different to the decision-maker(s) involved at the appeal stage, to help ensure the independence of the appeal process.

3. **Jurisdiction (Definition of “Participant” and Regulation 1)**

- 3.1. Relevant Cricket Leagues are responsible for implementing the disciplinary processes contained in the Regulations in respect of Participants (individuals and clubs) that are under their jurisdiction.
- 3.2. For someone to be “under the jurisdiction” of another body means that the relationship between that person and other body is such that the body has official power to make decisions or judgments in respect of that person. For example, when a cricketer signs up to join and play for a cricket club, they agree to be bound by the rules and regulations of that cricket club and are therefore officially under that cricket club’s jurisdiction.
- 3.3. In the case of Recreational Cricket Leagues, anyone that participates (whether a club, player, coach, match official etc.) in a League’s competitions is likely to be under the League’s jurisdiction. Recreational Cricket Leagues must therefore apply the Regulations to any Participants that commit On-Field Breaches and Off-Field Breaches in any of their competitions.

4. **Conduct Obligations (Regulations 3-10)**

On-Field and Off-Field Behaviour

- 4.1. The on-field behaviour listed in Regulation 3 mirrors the conduct provisions in the Laws of Cricket. Additional conduct provisions have been included in Regulations 4-9, and off-field offences are in Regulations 8-9.
- 4.2. Where an action (or inaction) is determined to be “prejudicial to the interests of cricket” and therefore a breach of the Regulations, this means it is an act (or omission) not covered by any of the breaches listed specifically in Regulations 3, 4(a)-(b), 5(a)-(d), 5(f), 6-7, 8(a)-(f), 8(h)-(i) or 9, but is an act (or omission) that a reasonable person would consider detrimental to the ethos, reputation and/or environment of the game. Examples of this may include 'running a book' on outcomes or having a sponsor that is banned through other advertising policies.

Anti-Discrimination Regulations

- 4.3. The ECB's Anti-Discrimination Regulations can be found on the following ECB webpage, along with accompanying guidance:
<https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies/regulations/recreational-cricket>.
- 4.4. Although every case should be considered on its facts, the starting position is that all On-Field Offences which involve an alleged breach of the ECB's Anti-Discrimination Regulations should be considered equivalent to a Level 3 breach and charged accordingly. The Disciplinary Officer and/or the decision-maker(s) may consider that an alleged breach of the ECB's Anti-Discrimination Regulations in a particular case is not equivalent to a Level 3 breach, based on the severity of the alleged conduct, and charge and/or sanction on that basis.

Social Media

- 4.5. Posting, repeating, commenting, or supporting posts or comments by others that breach the Regulations may itself constitute a breach of the Regulations. For example, liking or otherwise promoting or supporting a comment that breaches the ECB's Anti-Discrimination Regulations is likely to result in a breach of the Regulations not only for the person who posted the comment in the first place but also for any Participant who supports that post.
- 4.6. If a Participant is alleged to have breached Regulations 8-9 as a result of having liked or supported a discriminatory comment but claims that someone else logged into their social media account to submit that “like” (or other supportive comment/gesture), this will not necessarily prevent regulatory action being taken but should be taken into account by the decision-maker(s).

5. **Reports of Breaches (Regulations 11-13)**

- 5.1. Reports of On-Field or Off-Field Breaches must only be submitted to Relevant Cricket Leagues in good faith, i.e. with honest intentions and containing correct information (to the best of the individual's knowledge). The primary purpose of allowing individuals other than the umpire to report offences is to capture offences that an umpire did not see but

which would constitute an offence if the umpire had seen it, or those which do not occur on or around the field of play.

5.2. Reports should include a description of the alleged breach including:

- a. any relevant background information;
- b. name(s) of any witnesses;
- c. who was involved;
- d. what the Participant(s) is/are alleged to have done;
- e. anything anyone said at the time (including admissions and/or apologies); and
- f. any information regarding any relevant evidence and the context of that evidence (for example, information about a recording of the match, which captured the alleged incident or photographs taken and, if so, whether the parties involved were aware of and consented to this video footage and/or photographs). Please refer to the ECB Live Streaming Guidance, which can be found here:

<https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies/regulations/recreational-cricket>.

5.3. A Relevant Cricket League may become aware of a potential or alleged breach of these Regulations by other means than a report from someone in the game, for example by identifying an inappropriate social media post which has not been independently referred to it. Notwithstanding the fact that the Relevant Cricket League has not received a report about such matter, it may consider this conduct in accordance with the process set out in the Regulations.

6. Responsibilities of a Disciplinary Officer (Regulation 14)

6.1. Following receipt of a report of a potential breach of the Regulations, the Disciplinary Officer may conduct any further investigation they deem necessary to limit the chances of vexatious complaints and ensure there is a full understanding of the circumstances in which the complaint arose.

6.2. Once any additional investigation is carried out, if a Disciplinary Officer decides that there is sufficient information to charge the Participant for an alleged breach of the Regulations, and the Disciplinary Officer determines it is right to do so having considered the information and evidence provided, they may proceed to issue charges against the Participant. Charges can be for a different breach to that detailed in the original report to the Relevant Cricket League.

7. Determining the Charges (Regulation 14)

7.1. The decision-maker(s) appointed by the Disciplinary Officer to consider the charges may decide to decide the case on the basis of written submissions/evidence alone, or at a hearing. It may be appropriate for on-field offences at Level 1 and Level 2, or off-field offences which would constitute a Level 1 or Level 2 offence if they had been carried out on the field (e.g. dissent), to be determined based on written submissions/evidence, rather than at a hearing. However, on-field offences at Level 3 and Level 4 and all other off-field offences should be determined at a hearing. Where the sanction potentially

available is significant, for example a third Level 2 on-field breach within 24 months resulting in a 12-match ban, the case should be determined at a hearing.

- 7.2. Any hearing should be arranged in a timely manner. As the matters brought under the Regulations will likely involve volunteers in most instances, this will likely differ for each matter. However, arranging a hearing in a timely manner means allowing sufficient time for all the parties concerned to prepare adequately, taking account of their availability and other commitments but not scheduling a hearing so far in advance that it causes unreasonable delay.
- 7.3. It may be appropriate for the decision-maker(s) to suspend a Respondent from participating in cricket until the case has concluded where the allegations which have been made are serious, the sanctions imposed (or likely to be imposed) are severe and it would potentially bring the sport into disrepute for the Respondent to participate in cricket whilst the disciplinary process is ongoing.
- 7.4. The decision-maker(s) has the discretion to set a disciplinary timetable as they consider appropriate. They should notify the parties, within a reasonable timescale in advance of the hearing, of their expectations on all parties and provide the parties with the opportunity to:
 - a. share any documentation relevant to the case of either party in the proceedings, such as witness accounts;
 - b. submit any written witness accounts and/or any other evidence that relate to the charge(s) against the Respondent; and/or
 - c. prepare written submissions where the decision-maker(s) considers the proceedings to be sufficiently sensitive or complex to require them.
- 7.5. Although it is a matter for the decision-maker(s) to determine how to run the hearing, it is recommended that hearings should be inquisitorial (taking on a fact-finding approach to get to the bottom of the situation as it is alleged) rather than adversarial and oppositional (which is the approach taken in criminal or civil proceedings). The decision-maker(s) should make clear that the parties will have the opportunity to raise any matters they consider relevant to determining whether the charge(s) can be made out and allow for an appropriate length of hearing to provide sufficient time for this.
- 7.6. All parties should have the opportunity to put forward any observations, question the other party or parties, and/or make any submissions on the matter (including in relation to the other side's evidence).
- 7.7. The decision-maker(s) should:
 - a. seek to ensure that witnesses are not present in the room being used for the hearing until the time that they are required to give their evidence when they should be called into the room on an individual basis; and
 - b. ask each party, as part of their submissions, to outline any factors that the decision-maker(s) should consider in determining an appropriate sanction in the event that the alleged breach is found to be proven, with reference to Appendix 1 of the Regulations.

7.8. Decision-maker(s) should seek to ensure that decisions are produced within 7 days of the hearing.

8. Balance of Probabilities (Regulations 14 and 15)

8.1. Decision-maker(s) will determine matters on the “*balance of probabilities*”. This means that when they are considering whether the alleged breach has been committed or not, they must be satisfied that it is “more likely than not” that the alleged breach took place, taking account of the evidence submitted and heard. Therefore, the decision-maker(s) does not have to be absolutely sure that it took place but satisfied that it is more likely that it did.

9. Sanctions (Regulations 14-15 and Appendix 1)

9.1. It is important for decisions to be clear about the scope of any ban, including when a specific time period starts and ends. In the interests of clarity, it is therefore suggested that the following template wording is adopted by the decision-maker(s), amended as appropriate for the circumstances:

“The [Disciplinary Panel/Appeal Panel] imposes a [X match ban]. This ban will apply to all cricket, be effective immediately and remain on [the Respondent’s] record for 24 calendar months from the date of the breach. The ban will therefore be served in the next [Match/X Matches] [Respondent] is due to participate in, regardless of whether [that Match/those Matches] [is/are] in the [Recreational Cricket League’s] competition.”

OR

“The [Disciplinary Panel/Appeal Panel] imposes a ban of [X days], which will commence on [Y] and end on [Z] (the “**Period**”). This ban will apply to all cricket, be effective immediately and remain on [the Respondent’s] record for 24 calendar months from the date of the breach. The ban will therefore apply to any matches [the Respondent] is due to participate in during the Period, regardless of whether those matches are in the [Recreational Cricket League’s] competition.”

10. Publication of Sanctions (Regulations 14-15 and Appendix 1)

10.1. Relevant Cricket Leagues may wish to publish the outcome of disciplinary cases concluded under the Regulations on their websites. However, before doing so, Relevant Cricket Leagues should consider the data protection implications of publishing information about Respondents on a public forum.

11. Appeals (Regulation 15)

11.1. All procedural rules and principles that apply to hearings at first instance also apply to appeals (see paragraph 7 above).

12. Data Protection

12.1. The UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 are the primary data protection legislation in the United Kingdom. It is a legal requirement for all Relevant Cricket Leagues (including decision-makers) to comply with data protection law when processing personal data. If Relevant Cricket Leagues do not comply with their

obligations under data protection law, the Information Commissioner can impose various sanctions on the Relevant Cricket League including preventing the use of the personal data and/or imposing a significant financial penalty on the Relevant Cricket League. Relevant Cricket Leagues may wish to obtain independent legal advice to ensure they meet their obligations.

12.2. The UK GDPR provides that, where personal data is obtained, the person or organisation receiving the personal data must provide transparency information (usually referred to as a ‘privacy notice’) to each individual whose personal data is received. If the data is not received directly from the individual (as may be the case following receipt of a report of a potential breach of the Regulations), the person or organisation receiving the personal data must provide the privacy notice within a reasonable period following receipt of the data and, in any event, within one month. What amounts to “reasonable” will depend on the circumstances, but as a general principle, the Relevant Cricket League should take all steps to communicate with the data subject (about whom personal data is received in a report) as soon as is reasonably practicable, providing the privacy notice with the communication, to ensure compliance.

12.3. All Relevant Cricket Leagues will need to include appropriate references to the Regulations and its provisions in their respective privacy notices to ensure that they comply with transparency obligations in data protection law when collecting, processing and/or sharing personal data as a result of handling disciplinary matters. The UK GDPR provides a list of what information must be included in a privacy notice, but in the context of the Regulations it will be important to explain the collection, processing, disclosure and use of information relating to the particular individual and their activities. In particular, this should address the conduct of any applicable disciplinary procedures and any associated issuing and recognition of penalties. Independent legal advice should be sought on this point where necessary.

12.4. A template privacy notice, which can be adopted and amended as appropriate for use by Relevant Cricket Leagues, is appended to this document. The privacy notice should be provided to each person whose personal data is obtained, either at the point that their data is obtained or, if the personal data is not obtained directly from the individual, within a reasonable period (e.g. when the relevant Participant is notified of any allegation made against them).

13. Children, Adults at Risk and Reasonable Adjustments

13.1. When handling proceedings involving a child or an adult at risk who is a witness, alleged victim or alleged offender, the processes that are followed must pay due consideration to safeguarding and welfare issues and associated data protection laws. Full guidance from the ECB on disciplinary proceedings that involve under-18s or adults at risk can be found on the ECB’s website:

<https://www.ecb.co.uk/about/policies/safeguarding/kit-bag-resources>.

13.2. Reasonable adjustments should be made for anyone with a disability. Whilst the reasonable adjustments that may be required will differ depending on the nature of the disability, below are some examples of the ways in which a person’s disability may affect the application of the Regulations and practical steps that can be taken to assist when such issues arise:

- a. Officials should be educated on the ways in which a person's disability may affect the application of the Regulations. By way of example, people with certain disabilities may have different coping mechanisms and reactions to certain situations: a player with a learning disability may respond to being called "Out" with profanity which would constitute an offence under the Regulations.
- b. Wherever possible, correspondence and documents should be sent to a person with a disability in a manner which will assist their understanding of the relevant document. This might be in an easy read format, be assisted by sign language or in braille. For example, companies such as Ace Anglia and Language Wire can provide easy read translation services, while companies such as Word360 and Sign Together UK can provide braille and British Sign Language services respectively.
- c. The decision-maker(s) should be educated on the ways in which a person's disability may affect their participation in the disciplinary process and consider:
 - i. Whether to allow a person with learning disabilities more time to respond to any written documents submitted in the proceedings.
 - ii. The use of a sign language interpreter in cases involving people who are deaf or have hearing impairments.
 - iii. The use of appropriate technology in virtual hearings. By way of example, Google Meet is generally considered to be more accessible than Microsoft Teams or Zoom for people with learning disabilities.
 - iv. Whether it is necessary to provide an individual with a learning disability with more detail around the intended process for the hearing at the start of the hearing.
 - v. Whether to involve a coach or a representative of the player's team (with the player's consent) in the disciplinary process for a case involving a person with learning disabilities to provide them with support and assist their understanding of the process.
 - vi. Whether any hearing venue is accessible for a person with a physical disability.
 - vii. Whether to allow a reasonable adjournment of the hearing in respect of a person with a mental disability who claims that they are unable to attend a hearing on health grounds. Consideration should be given to whether requesting medical evidence is necessary/appropriate.
- d. Consideration should be given to whether the decision-maker(s) can be diversified to include individuals with experience of disability and its effects, from a personal or professional perspective.

Template Privacy Notice

Cricket Organisation Privacy Notice Template and Guidance Notes

This Template privacy notice and Guidance Notes provide an outline of the key things your Cricket Organisation will need to set out to satisfy the transparency obligations in data protection law when obtaining personal data.

This is a summary guide to the ECB's suggested approach only. It is provided to you merely to give you an introduction to some of the things your Cricket Organisation should tell individuals when obtaining their personal data.

It does not include a full list of the things you have to do to satisfy the rules and should not be relied on as a substitute for specific legal, financial and/or other advice, which will vary according to your Cricket Organisation's commercial practices and use of personal data.

The ECB is not liable for the actions taken as a result of this Template or Guidance Notes and you should take your own advice before making any decisions or acting on the content.

Privacy Notice | Recreational Cricket

[INSERT NAME OF CRICKET ORGANISATION]

This privacy notice explains how your personal data will be used and protected and your legal rights in respect of it.

[More information about this and details of how to exercise your rights can be found in our privacy policy at [state URL or other place at where this can be obtained]] [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN1]

About us [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN2]

[insert full legal name of cricket organisation] ('us' or 'we' or 'our') is [explain what your organisation does in respect of cricket].

We are the data controller for the purposes of data protection law and can be contacted as follows:

Mail	[insert address]
Email	[insert email address]
Phone	[insert phone number]
Website	[insert URL]

The personal data we process [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN3]

We may process the following categories of personal data:

- [•]
- [•]
- [•]

Where we get your personal data from [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN4]

Automated decisions about you [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN5]

[We do not normally make any solely automated decisions about you]

[We may make the following automated decisions about you:

- [insert details]
- [insert details]]

Our purposes for processing your personal data [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN6] and our legal basis for doing so [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN7]

	Purpose	Legal basis
1	[insert purpose]	[insert legal basis]
2	[insert purpose]	[insert legal basis]
3	[insert purpose]	[insert legal basis]
4	[insert purpose]	[insert legal basis]
5	[insert purpose]	[insert legal basis]

Who we may disclose your personal data to [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN8] and our legal basis for doing so [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN7]

	Who we may disclose to	Legal basis
1	[insert details]	[insert legal basis]
2	[insert details]	[insert legal basis]
3	[insert details]	[insert legal basis]
4	[insert details]	[insert legal basis]
5	[insert details]	[insert legal basis]

Where we will hold your personal data [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN9]

[insert details].

How long we will keep your personal data for [SEE GUIDANCE NOTE GN10]

[insert details].

Your legal rights over your personal data and complaints

Where you have given your consent to any processing of personal data you have the right to withdraw that consent at any time. If you do, it will not affect the lawfulness of any processing for which we had consent prior to your withdrawing it.

You also have the right of access to your personal data and, in some cases, to require us to restrict, erase or rectify it or to object to our processing it, and the right of data portability.

To exercise your rights or if you have any concerns or complaints about how we are handling your personal data please, please contact us at [insert details]. You can also lodge a complaint at the Information Commissioner’s Office (see www.ico.gov.uk) for details.

Guidance Notes

General considerations and the law

The requirement for a privacy notice comes from Articles 13 and 14 of the UK GDPR. These Articles set out very specific information that you have to provide when you obtain personal data about an individual whether from the individual themselves or from somebody else. You also need to consider:

- the Data Protection Act 2018 which sets out variations to the UK GDPR and
- the Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations which deal with things like cookies and getting consent for direct marketing.

GN1 (Introduction)

If you have a privacy policy (for example on your website) that provides more general information that may be relevant, you could include a link to it from the privacy notice. If you do not want to do this, delete the wording in yellow highlighting.

When making your decision on this - it is important you check whether your privacy policy is consistent with the privacy notice you are preparing. If it is not, you will need to either change your privacy policy or do not link to it from the privacy notice.

GN2 (About us)

It is important that you specify the full legal entity name of your organisation. This is used by individuals to check the official Register of Fee Payers maintained by the Information Commissioner.

It is helpful to provide a short description of what your cricket organisation does for example, explaining that yours is a local cricket club based in Cheshire.

GN3 (The personal data we process)

You will need to set out details of the categories of personal data you get about the individual. Examples include:

- Name (and any 'known as' name)
- Contact details (eg address, telephone number(s), email address(es))
- Club, team, Recreational Cricket Board, League or other cricket organisation (*as applicable*)
- Role at club, team, Recreational Cricket Board, League or other cricket organisation (*if applicable*)
- Age or date of birth
- Gender
- Nationality, ethnicity and other equity and inclusion questions (*if applicable*)
- Cricket skills and experience (*if applicable*)
- Fitness and condition (*if applicable*)
- Details of injuries (*if applicable*)
- Eligibility to play or participate and associated eligibility evidence (*as applicable*)
- Social media posts
- Each club / team / competition played for (*if applicable*)

- Match and training dates attended (*if applicable*)
- Details of any consents given or withheld (*if applicable*)
- Actions required / advised to be taken to protect the individual and others including use of protective equipment and whether the requirements /advice has been implemented (*if applicable*)
- Conduct
- Incidents involving the individual
- Grievances / concerns raised
- Evidence of grievances / concerns / incidents (including any video evidence)
- Comments of or statements given or submissions made by the individual
- Criminal offence(s) (*if applicable*)
- Breaches of General Conduct Regulations, Recreational Conduct Regulations and/or ECB Competitions General Conduct Regulations
- Breaches of any other ECB regulations applicable to the individual
- Breaches of ECB Anti-Discrimination Regulations
- Actions and decisions taken
- Information in match officials report(s)
- Sanctions and penalties imposed

There may be others and you will need to give some thought to this to ensure you mention all categories of personal data.

Also remember – if you get personal data about different types of individual (eg players, parents, coaches), you will need to show the differences. One way of doing this is to have a heading for each category of individual and then listing the different categories of data under each heading.

GN4 (Where we get your personal data from)

You will need to set out details of where you get personal data about the individual from. Examples include:

- the individual
- the ECB / Cricket Regulator
- another Club, team, Recreational Cricket Board, League or other cricket organisation (*as applicable*)
- Disciplinary officers / bodies / panels
- Statements/submissions in disciplinary matters
- Disparity Safety Panel
- Appeal bodies / panels
- Other participants, witnesses, spectators, complainants
- Social media
- Family members
- Umpires and other match officials
- Team captain
- Coaches and the management team
- Legal and other professional advisers
- Regulators

- Police / statutory agencies (if applicable)
- National governing bodies of other sports
- UK Anti-Doping / WADA

There may be others and you will need to give some thought to this to ensure you mention all categories of potential sources of the personal data

Also remember – if you get personal data about different types of individual, you will need to show the differences. One way of doing this is to have a heading for each category of individual and then listing the different sources under each heading.

GN5 (Automated decisions about you)

If you make any decisions about individuals that are wholly automated (eg you select players for a match solely using a computer algorithm or artificial intelligence (AI)) you will need to provide meaningful information about the logic involved as well as the envisaged consequences for the individual.

GN6 (Our purposes for processing your personal data)

You will need to set out the purposes for which you process personal data about the individual. Examples include:

- **Compliance.** Ensuring compliance with ECB regulations and policies including General Conduct Regulations, Recreational Conduct Regulations, ECB Competitions General Conduct Regulations, Disparity Regulations, Anti-Discrimination Regulations and, where relevant, Anti-Corruption Code
- **Case handling.** Includes dealing with evidence, referrals and appeals.
- **Participant and spectator welfare.** Dealing with any safety concerns, incidents and complaints
- **Disciplinary purposes.** Administration for disciplinary purposes and regulatory enforcement
- **Safeguarding.**
- **Record keeping.** Includes maintaining ECB records for the ECB's cricket management programmes and maintaining statistics
- **Diversity monitoring (EDI).** Diversity monitoring and compliance (such as in respect of ethnicity, gender, race, age and disability) and providing equal opportunities

You will probably be able to think of many more purposes for which you will process personal data. The important thing is that you have to set out all purposes in the privacy notice.

GN7 (legal basis)

This point is a little more complicated to explain than the others so it is important that you read this Guidance Note very carefully.

The law sets out the potential legal bases for processing personal data. The options differ depending on the nature of the personal data.

Most personal data is 'ordinary' personal data but some categories are designated as 'special category data' or 'sensitive personal data'. Special category data includes things like medical information, race or ethnicity, sexual orientation. You can find a list of special category data in Article 9 of the UK GDPR.

There are many legal bases for processing personal data. Some examples that may be relevant are:

For ordinary personal data

- Consent of the individual
- The processing is necessary for performing a contract to which the individual is subject
- The processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the organisation is subject
- The processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests of the organisation (or someone else) and those interests are not overridden by the rights and freedoms of the individual (note if you rely on this legal basis – you must specify what your legitimate interest is)

For special category data

- Explicit consent of the individual
- The processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the individual
- The processing relates to personal data that are manifestly made public by the individual
- The processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims
- The processing is necessary to comply with the law or is necessary for the purposes of equality of opportunity
- The processing is necessary for the purposes of preventative or occupational medicine or the provision of health care
- The processing is necessary for the purposes of protecting an individual (who is under 18 or is over 18 and at risk) from harm or neglect or protecting the physical, mental or emotional wellbeing of an individual (who is under 18 or is over 18 and at risk)
- The processing is necessary for measures to protect the integrity of sport or a sporting event and must be carried out without consent of the individual

There are many other legal bases and you should consult Articles 6 and 9 of the UK GDPR and Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Data Protection Act 2018 to see which ones apply.

If you process any personal data relating to criminal conviction or offences, you should consult Article 10 of the UK GDPR and Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Data Protection Act 2018 to see which legal bases may apply.

GN8 (Who we may disclose your personal data to)

You will need to specify who you will share personal data with. Where you can provide a name you should do so (for example, you may state that you share particular categories with the ECB / Cricket Regulator) but you could list categories of recipient (for example, with leagues in which the player participates).

GN9 (Where we will hold your personal data)

If the personal data is only processed in the UK you should state this. If the personal data may be processed elsewhere – you should specify where. Transferring data to some countries (especially those outside the European Economic Area or Switzerland) require additional measures to be put in place and you have to specify these in the privacy notice.

GN10 (How long we will keep your personal data for)

There are rules for how long you can keep personal data for (generally – not for longer than necessary

to achieve the purpose for which you received it).

It is a legal requirement for you to specify how long you will keep the personal data for in the privacy notice. If you do not have a specific retention date – you can explain the criteria you will use for disposing of the personal data.