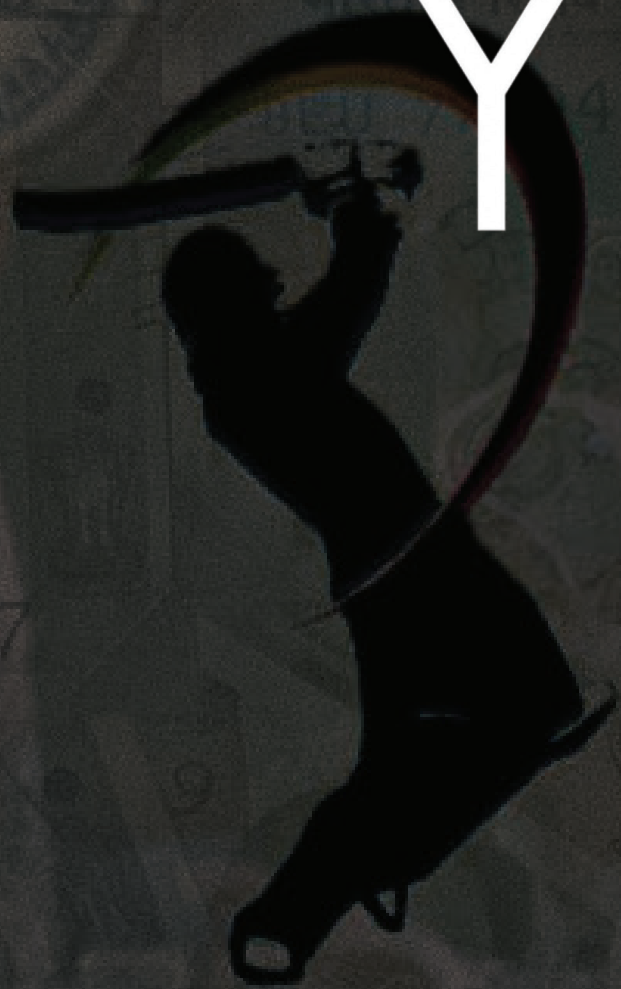


YE3C

Background
Guide



IPL

AUCTION

Introduction to the Committee

The session commences by extending a warm welcome to all participants and providing an introductory glimpse into the IPL auction process. Emphasising the significance of the Indian Premier League (IPL) as a premier cricket tournament on the global stage, renowned for its dynamic player auctions. It underscores the auction's pivotal role as IPL franchises engage in competitive bidding to assemble their teams for the forthcoming season, setting the stage for intense sporting rivalries and showcasing cricketer excellence. Following the introduction, the structure of the IPL auction is explained in detail. The importance of player acquisitions in shaping the composition of IPL teams is emphasised, illustrating how each bid can influence the competitive landscape of the tournament. Key roles and responsibilities within the auction are introduced, including the auctioneer, franchise owners, bidding teams, and optionally, audience members. The auctioneer is tasked with orchestrating the auction, maintaining order, and facilitating bidding. Franchise owners represent specific IPL teams and engage in player acquisitions, while bidding teams assist them in strategic decision-making. Audience members, if present, observe the proceedings and may participate in discussions or pose questions. Essential rules and procedures governing the auction are outlined to ensure a fair and orderly process. Each franchise owner is allocated a predetermined amount of virtual currency to use in bidding. Bidding increments are established to regulate the bidding process, while guidelines for player acquisition and conduct are set to maintain integrity throughout the auction.

Historical Background

The Indian Premier League (IPL), founded by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in 2008, has transformed cricket with its innovative franchise-based model and a dynamic auction process. The league started with eight franchises and has seen expansions and contractions, with notable additions like Pune Warriors India and Kochi Tuskers Kerala in 2011 and the inclusion of Gujarat Titans and Lucknow SuperGiants in 2022. The auction process, where players register and set a base price, has evolved significantly, introducing retention policies in 2011, the Right to Match (RTM) card in 2014, and mega-auctions like in 2018, allowing teams to overhaul their rosters. These changes have heightened the competitiveness and financial stakes of the league. The IPL auction has not only increased player salaries, attracting global talent, but also facilitated the development of young players, particularly from India. The league's success has influenced the establishment of other T20 leagues worldwide and boosted the sports industry by creating employment, enhancing brand value, and generating significant revenue through sponsorships, broadcasting rights, and tourism. Additionally, it has spurred infrastructure development, modernizing cricket stadiums and improving sports facilities across India. The IPL stands as a major sporting event with profound impacts on cricket and the broader economy.

Committee Agenda & Goals

The committee organising the conference aims to foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and innovation within the industry by promoting knowledge exchange among experts, encouraging partnerships, driving industry standards, inspiring actionable strategies, and highlighting emerging trends. Key issues and topics to be addressed include technological innovations such as AI and IoT, sustainability practices, regulatory changes, market dynamics, workforce development, risk management, and innovation in customer experience. The conference is expected to yield comprehensive proceedings, actionable insights, new professional networks, policy recommendations, strategic roadmaps, innovation awards, and detailed post-conference reports. These outcomes will ensure the conference's lasting impact, driving industry progress and fostering a community of informed and engaged professionals.

Structure & Format of the Auction

The IPL auction is a highly anticipated event that sets the stage for an exhilarating display of strategic bidding. The auctioneer introduces the first player, igniting excitement among franchise owners who quickly show their interest, initiating a flurry of bids. The auction proceeds with each bid meticulously executed, following predetermined increments to maintain fairness and order. Franchise owners engage in a calculated dance of rising bid amounts, aiming to outmanoeuvre their competitors and secure their desired players within this organised atmosphere. Bidding teams play a crucial role, providing strategic counsel to their franchise owners and contributing valuable insights throughout the process.

Auction Conduct:

The conduct of the auction follows a set of rules designed to ensure fairness, transparency, and efficiency:

- **Chairing:** The Auction committee is responsible for maintaining order and facilitating the smooth conduct of proceedings. This task is overseen by the acting Board members, who ensure that all rules and regulations are adhered to. In the event of any issues or disputes, the Chairperson, acting as the Auctioneer, has the authority to intervene and make rulings to resolve the matter swiftly and fairly, ensuring the integrity and efficiency of the auction process.
- **Team Composition:** Each IPL team must adhere to strict squad composition rules, ensuring a balanced and competitive lineup. With a squad limit of 16 players, teams are required to have a maximum of 7 overseas players and a minimum of 4 overseas players. Furthermore, during a match, each team must field a playing XI comprising 4 overseas players and 7 Indian players, whether capped or uncapped. Additionally, teams are mandated to include at least one legendary player in their squad, with the option to have a maximum of two legendary players. While one legendary player must be included in the playing XI, the other may or may not feature in the lineup. Failure to comply with these criteria may result in negative marking. Moreover, players retained by franchises are also subject to auction, and if a team successfully bids for a retained player, they receive a bonus of 10 points in addition to the points accorded to the player. These regulations aim to maintain fairness, diversity, and excitement throughout the IPL auction process, ensuring teams are equipped with the necessary talent and star power to compete at the highest level.
- **Salary Cap:** Each team participating in the IPL auction will be subject to a salary cap of Rs. 90 crores. It is imperative for participants to strictly adhere to this financial limit to avoid any negative repercussions. The salary cap serves as a crucial mechanism for maintaining financial balance and competitiveness within the league, ensuring that teams

operate within sustainable financial boundaries. Failure to comply with the salary cap may result in penalties or other adverse consequences, highlighting the importance of careful budgeting and strategic planning for franchise owners and management. By enforcing this rule, the IPL aims to foster a level playing field and promote responsible financial management among its participating teams.

- **Bidding Structure:** During the IPL auction, bidding commences from the base price set for each player, serving as the starting point for the intense negotiations. Only two teams can participate in the bidding process at any given time, fostering a focused and competitive environment. The bid increments follow a structured order based on the current price range: below 1 crore, the increase is 10 lakh; between 1 crore and 5 crore, it rises by 20 lakh. This systematic approach ensures a fair and transparent bidding process while accommodating the varying valuations of players based on their skill, experience, and market demand.

- **Sold Status:** Once the gavel falls, signalling the end of the bidding process, the player in question is considered sold to the highest bidder. This marks the culmination of the intense bidding war that transpired during the auction. However, this transaction is contingent upon the absence of any discrepancies or irregularities. Should any discrepancies arise following the conclusion of the auction, further investigation and resolution procedures may be initiated to ensure fairness and transparency in the bidding process. This provision serves to uphold the integrity of the auction and safeguard the interests of all involved parties, maintaining the credibility and reputation of the IPL auction system.

- **Set Composition:** During the IPL auction, players will be grouped into sets, each comprising 10 individuals with similar roles, such as batsmen or bowlers. This structured approach ensures that teams have opportunities to acquire players with specific skill sets and bolster their squads strategically. Additionally, a select number of marquee players, recognized for their exceptional talent and star power, will not be included in any set. Instead, they will be introduced into the auction at random intervals by the Auctioneer, adding an element of surprise and excitement to the proceedings. This format allows for a balanced mix of established players and emerging talent, enhancing the competitiveness and unpredictability of the auction process.

- **Accelerated Process:** During the IPL auction, teams have the opportunity to request the reintroduction of unsold players into the auction during the final session, provided there is sufficient time. Each team is required to specify a certain number of players they wish to bring back into contention. This rule allows teams to reconsider their strategies and potentially acquire players they may have missed out on earlier in the auction. However, the feasibility of this process depends on the available time and must be managed carefully to ensure the smooth progression of the auction proceedings.

- **Submission of Team:** At the conclusion of the auction, every franchise is required to submit a comprehensive team lineup, consisting of their playing XI, substitutes, and optionally, reasoning and explanations for player selections. The Playing XI should include

designations for captain, vice-captain, and wicketkeeper, adhering strictly to the composition criteria outlined in Rule 2. Alongside the primary team, substitutes are designated to provide backup and strategic flexibility. Franchises may also choose to provide reasoning and explanations for their selections, offering insights into the strategic considerations and player roles within their team. This press release serves as a crucial document for stakeholders and fans, offering transparency and insight into each franchise's approach to team composition and strategy for the upcoming season.

The Team Structure

- Each Team needs to buy a minimum of 14 players
- The team's needs to have a minimum of 5 Bowlers; 5 Batsmen; 2 Wicket-Keepers & 2 All Rounders
- The Playing XI + impact player needs to have a minimum of 3 Bowlers; 3 Batsmen; 1 Wicket-Keepers & 3 All Rounders.
- The remaining 2 slots can be filled with any of the players
- Maximum Overseas; 4 (Playing XI + Impact Player)
- Minimum Uncapped; 1 (Playing XI + Impact Player)
- The Team can only have 2 Legends

Points Structure

- Each Player has been accorded with a certain amount of points
- The team with the maximum number of points will win the auction
- Teams have to make a playing XI;
 - Captain; 2x Points
 - Vice Captain; 1.5x Points
 - Impact Player; 1.25x Points
- In case of a tie, the team with the higher remaining budget will win the auction
- Players will only be judged on their "Previous Years" IPL/Performance
- At this economic conference on the IPL auction, we will be using a simulator combined with a robust economic formula to ensure stability and efficiency of the outcome. This innovative approach is designed to optimise team selections, budget allocations, and overall auction dynamics. By leveraging advanced algorithms and economic principles, our simulator provides a balanced and fair auction environment, minimising risks and maximising value for all stakeholders involved in the IPL auction process.
- In an exciting development for cricket enthusiasts, the upcoming IPL auction will be a fresh auction. This means that all teams will have the opportunity to build their squads from scratch, creating a completely new and dynamic lineup of players. Fans can look forward to an exhilarating event as franchises strategize to secure the best talents and form formidable teams for the upcoming season.

Key Concepts & Terminologies

Auction-Related Terms:

- 1. Auction:** A public sale in which goods or services are sold to the highest bidder. In the context of the IPL, players are auctioned to different franchise teams.
- 2. Base Price:** The minimum amount for which a player is willing to be sold at the auction. Players set their base prices before the auction begins.
- 3. Bidding:** The process by which franchise teams offer monetary amounts for players during the auction. Bids increase incrementally until the highest bid is reached and accepted.
- 4. Hammer Price:** The final price at which an item is sold at an auction, announced by the auctioneer by banging a hammer.
- 5. Reserve Price:** Another term for the base price. It is the minimum amount a player can be sold for at the auction.
- 6. Bid Increment:** The minimum amount by which the bid must be increased during an auction. This ensures that the bidding process moves forward.
- 7. Lot:** A single item or a group of items auctioned together as one unit. In the IPL auction, each player is considered a separate lot

IPL-Specific Terms:

- 1. Salary Cap:** The maximum amount of money that a franchise can spend on player salaries for a season. This cap ensures a level playing field among teams.
- 2. Franchise:** A team that participates in the IPL. Each franchise is owned by different entities or individuals and operates as a separate business entity.
- 4. Right to Match (RTM):** A mechanism that allows a franchise to retain a player by matching the highest bid made for that player during the auction. Each team has a limited number of RTMs.
- 5. Unsold Player:** A player who does not receive any bids during the auction. Unsold players may still be picked up by teams later if needed.
- 6. Cap Hit:** The portion of the salary cap that is used up by a player's salary. It represents the financial impact of a player on the team's salary cap.
- 7. Squad Size:** The total number of players a franchise is allowed to have in their roster for a season. There are usually limits on both the total number of players and the number of overseas players.
- 8. Overseas Player:** A player who is not a citizen of India. Each IPL team is allowed to have a maximum number of overseas players in their squad and playing XI.
- 9. Icon Player:** A marquee player who is the face of the franchise. Icon players are often paid higher salaries compared to other players.
- 10. Mini-Auction:** A smaller scale auction held to allow teams to fill gaps in their squads, usually occurring between major IPL auctions.

Economic Concepts:

1. Market Value:

- Definition: The price at which a player or asset would trade in a competitive auction market. It is determined by the demand and supply dynamics.
- Relevance to IPL: The market value of an IPL player is influenced by their performance, popularity, and the current needs of the franchises. High-performing players or those with star appeal often have higher market values.

2. Demand and Supply:

- Definition: Demand refers to the quantity of a good or service that buyers are willing and able to purchase at various prices. Supply refers to the quantity that sellers are willing and able to sell at various prices.
- Relevance to IPL: The demand for players is determined by the franchises' needs, while the supply is represented by the pool of available players. High demand and limited supply for top players can drive up prices in the auction.

3. Price Elasticity:

- Definition: A measure of how much the quantity demanded of a good responds to a change in the price of that good.
- Relevance to IPL: If a player's price increases, the demand for that player might decrease if teams find it too expensive, indicating elastic demand. Conversely, for highly sought-after players, demand may remain high even at increased prices, indicating inelastic demand.

Strategic Concepts:

1. Investment Strategy:

- Definition: A plan or method for allocating resources, particularly money, to achieve specific financial or strategic goals.
- Relevance to IPL: Teams must strategically invest their budget to build a balanced and competitive squad. This includes deciding how much to spend on star players versus supporting players and managing the salary cap effectively.

2. Opportunity Cost:

- Definition: The cost of forgoing the next best alternative when making a decision.
- Relevance to IPL: If a franchise spends a large portion of its budget on one star

player, the opportunity cost is the potential talent and depth they could have acquired with that money. Teams must weigh these trade-offs carefully.

3. Game Theory:

- Definition: The study of strategic interactions where the outcomes depend on the actions of all participants.
- Relevance to IPL: During the auction, teams engage in strategic bidding, considering not only their valuations of players but also predicting competitors' moves. This involves bluffing, bidding wars, and other tactics to secure desired players at optimal prices.

4. Risk Management:

- Definition: The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling threats to an organisation's capital and earnings.
- Relevance to IPL: Franchises need to manage risks associated with player performance, injuries, and form. Diversifying investments across multiple players rather than focusing on a few can mitigate these risks.

5. Portfolio Diversification:

- Definition: The practice of spreading investments across various assets to reduce risk.
- Relevance to IPL: Teams diversify their investments by acquiring a mix of experienced players, young talent, and overseas stars. This strategy helps balance the squad and reduces dependency on any single player.

6. Budget Constraints:

- Definition: The limitations on spending based on available resources.
- Relevance to IPL: The salary cap imposes a budget constraint on teams, requiring them to allocate their spending wisely. Teams must prioritise their needs and make strategic decisions within these financial limits.

Economic & Strategic Considerations

During an IPL auction, team decisions are influenced by several key factors. Budget constraints require teams to manage funds wisely, balancing high-profile acquisitions with budget-friendly options to ensure value for money. Teams aim for balanced composition, including a mix of batsmen, bowlers, all-rounders, and wicket-keepers, while adhering to limits on international players. Long-term planning involves building a core group of players for sustained performance and retaining key contributors. Player availability due to international commitments or injuries, current form, and fitness are critical considerations. Leadership and experience are valued for on-field strategy and mentoring younger players. Strategic fit, aligning with the team's playing style and culture, is crucial, as is the marketability of players to boost the team's brand and attract sponsorships. The unpredictable dynamics of the auction itself, with potential bidding wars, require teams to adapt their strategies in real-time to build a competitive squad.

Successfully bidding and building a team in an IPL auction requires meticulous pre-auction preparation, dynamic bidding strategies, careful team composition, and long-term planning. Pre-auction franchises should conduct thorough research on player performance, injury history, form, and role-specific skills while planning their budget with a priority list and contingency funds. On auction day, it's crucial to secure key players early, engage selectively in bidding wars, and be patient for undervalued picks. Teams should balance experience with youth, prioritise versatile and specialist players, and ensure a mix of international and domestic talents. Post-auction, building team cohesion through pre-season camps, defining clear roles, and providing strong leadership are essential. Continuous performance monitoring, health and fitness management, and adaptability to match conditions are critical during the season. Long-term strategies include developing a youth academy, establishing a robust scouting network, and retaining or releasing players based on performance and future potential. These integrated strategies enhance the chances of constructing a successful and competitive IPL team.

Case Study & Examples

Successful Auction Strategy

1. Chennai Super Kings (CSK) - 2018 Auction;

- **Focus on Experience:** CSK targeted experienced and reliable players like MS Dhoni, Shane Watson, Dwayne Bravo, and Ambati Rayudu.
- **Retaining Core Players:** Retained key players from their previous squads who had a strong connection with the team and fanbase.
- **Role Clarity:** Acquired players with clear roles to ensure they fit seamlessly into the team dynamics.
- **Title Win:** CSK won the IPL 2018 title, showcasing the importance of experience and team cohesion.
- **Consistent Performance:** The strategy of combining experience with a clear game plan led to consistent performances throughout the season.
- **Value of Experience:** Prioritising experienced players can create a stable and cohesive team environment.
- **Core Retention:** Retaining a core group of players can maintain continuity and boost team morale.

Unsuccessful Auction Strategy

1. Royal Challengers Bangalore (RCB) - 2017 Auction

- **Top-Heavy Batting Lineup:** RCB focused on acquiring big-hitting batsmen like Chris Gayle, AB de Villiers, and Virat Kohli but neglected their bowling department.
- **Lack of Depth:** The team lacked depth, especially in the lower order and the bowling unit.
- **Poor Performance:** RCB finished at the bottom of the points table in 2017.
- **Inconsistent Results:** The over-reliance on a few star players led to inconsistent performances.
- **Balanced Team:** Over-focusing on one aspect (like batting) while neglecting others (like bowling) can lead to an imbalanced team that struggles to perform consistently.
- **Squad Depth:** Ensuring depth in both batting and bowling is crucial to handle injuries, form slumps, and tactical requirements.

Lessons for the Committee

- 1. Balanced Team Composition:** Focus on building a well-rounded team with strengths in both batting and bowling to ensure versatility and resilience.
- 2. Value of Experience:** Integrate experienced players who can provide stability and mentorship to younger talents.
- 3. Core Retention:** Retain key players who form the backbone of the team to maintain continuity and team spirit.
- 4. Strategic Budget Allocation:** Avoid overspending on single players and ensure funds are allocated wisely to cover all roles effectively.
- 5. Role Clarity and Cohesion:** Clearly define player roles and strive for a cohesive unit that works well together, both on and off the field.
- 6. Performance Monitoring:** Continuously monitor and assess player performances to make informed decisions on retention and release ahead of future auctions.

Reference & Resources

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the IPL auction process, its history, and its impact, you can refer to the following sources:

Official IPL Website:

- The official website of the Indian Premier League provides detailed information about the auction process, player lists, and historical data.
- IPL Official Site](<https://www.iplt20.com>)

Economic and Market Analysis Reports:

- Reports by consultancy firms like Deloitte and PwC often analyze the financial impact of the IPL, including auction dynamics.
- Interviews and Insights:
 - Interviews with key stakeholders, such as franchise owners, auctioneers, and players, provide firsthand insights into the auction process.
 - YouTube channels and sports networks often feature these interviews during and after auction events.

Teams & Players

IPL Auction Team List

Team Name	Budget (Crores)	Last IPL Played	Last IPL Position
Kolkata Knight Riders	90	2024	1
Sunrisers Hyderabad	90	2024	2
Rajasthan Royals	90	2024	3
Royal Challengers Bangalore	90	2024	4
Chennai Super Kings	90	2024	5
Delhi Capital	90	2024	6
Lucknow Super Giants	90	2024	7
Gujrat Titans	90	2024	8
Punjab Kings	90	2024	9
Mumbai Indians	90	2024	10

Player List

LEGENDS			
Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	ROLE
1	Sachin Tendulkar	India	-
2	Matthew Hayden	Australia	-
3	Brendon McCullum	New Zealand	-
4	Michael Hussey	Australia	-
5	Virender Sehwag	India	-
6	Kevin Pietersen	England	-
7	Ricky Ponting	Australia	-
8	Rahul Dravid	India	-
9	Mahela Jaywardane	Sri Lanka	-
10	Sourav Ganguly	India	-
11	Gautam Gambhir	India	-
12	Adam Gilchrist	Australia	-
13	Kumar Sangakara	Sri Lanka	-
14	Muttiah Muralitharan	Sri Lanka	-
15	Zaheer Khan	India	-
16	Brett Lee	Australia	-
17	Daniel Vettori	New Zealand	-
18	Yuvraj Singh	India	-
19	Anil Kumble	India	-
20	Morne Morkel	South Africa	-
21	Jacques Kallis	South Africa	-
22	Ashish Nehra	India	-
23	Albie Morkle	South Africa	-
24	Andrew Flintoff	England	-
25	Andrew Symonds	Australia	-
26	Mitchell Johnson	Australia	-
27	Shane Watson	Australia	-
28	Suresh Raina	India	-
29	Harbhajan Singh	India	-
30	Irfan Pathan	India	-
31	Yusuf Pathan	India	-
32	Dwayne Bravo	West Indies	-
33	Kieron Pollard	West Indies	-
34	AB De Villiers	South Africa	-
35	Ambati Rayadu	India	-

INDIA			
Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Virat Kohli	RCB	BATSMAN
2	Rohit Sharma	MI	BATSMAN
3	Shubman Gill	GT	BATSMAN
4	Shreyas Iyer	KKR	BATSMAN
5	Ruturaj Gayakwad	CSK	BATSMAN
6	Suryakumar Yadav	MI	BATSMAN
7	Shikhar Dhawan	PBKS	BATSMAN
8	Yashashvi Jaiswal	RR	BATSMAN
9	Ajinkya Rahane	CSK	BATSMAN
10	Rajat Patidar	RCB	BATSMAN
11	Rahul Tripathi	SRH	BATSMAN
12	Nitish Rana	KKR	BATSMAN
13	Devdutt Padikal	RR	BATSMAN
14	Prithvi Shaw	DC	BATSMAN
16	Rinku Singh	KKR	BATSMAN
17	Mayank Agarwal	PBKS	BATSMAN
18	Shahrukh Khan	PBKS	BATSMAN
19	Tilak Verma	MI	BATSMAN
20	B Sai Sudarshan	GT	BATSMAN
21	Nehal Wadhwa	MI	BATSMAN
22	Sameer Rizvi	CSK	BATSMAN
23	Gupreet Singh Mann	-	BATSMAN
24	Manish Pandey	DC	BATSMAN
26	Rahul Tripathi	SRH	BATSMAN
27	Jasprit Bumrah	MI	BOWLER
28	Mohammed Shami	GT	BOWLER
29	Bhuvneshwar Kumar	SRH	BOWLER
30	Yuzvendra Chahal	RR	BOWLER
31	Kuldeep Yadav	DC	BOWLER
32	Arshdeep Singh	PBKS	BOWLER
33	Harshal Patel	RCB	BOWLER
34	Avesh Khan	LSG	BOWLER
35	Deepak Chahar	CSK	BOWLER
36	Ravichandran Ashwin	RR	BOWLER
37	Mohammed Siraj	RCB	BOWLER
38	Umesh Yadav	GT	BOWLER
39	Jaydev Unadkat	SRH	BOWLER
40	Yash Dayal	RCB	BOWLER
41	Shardul Thakur	CSK	BOWLER

42	Tushar Deshpande	CSK	BOWLER
43	Suyash Sharma	KKR	BOWLER
44	Sandeep Sharma	RR	BOWLER
45	Kartik Tyagi	RR	BOWLER
46	Ishant Sharma	DC	BOWLER
47	Mukesh Kumar	DC	BOWLER
48	Krunal Pandya	LSG	ALL ROUNDER
49	Venkatesh Iyer	KKR	ALL ROUNDER
50	Hardik Pandya	GT	ALL ROUNDER
51	Ravindra Jadeja	CSK	ALL ROUNDER
52	Rahul Chahar	PBKS	ALL ROUNDER
53	Shivam Dube	CSK	ALL ROUNDER
54	Washinton Sundar	SRH	ALL ROUNDER
55	Deepak Hodda	LSG	ALL ROUNDER
56	Rahul Tewatia	GT	ALL ROUNDER
57	Ayush Badoni	LSG	ALL ROUNDER
58	Abhishek Sharma	SRH	ALL ROUNDER
59	Mahipal Lomror	RCB	ALL ROUNDER
60	Jagadeesha Suchith	KKR	ALL ROUNDER
61	Sai Kishore	GT	ALL ROUNDER
62	MS Dhoni	CSK	WK
63	KL Rahul	LSG	WK
64	Dinesh Kartik	RCB	WK
65	Rishabh Pant	DC	WK
66	Wriddhiman Saha	GT	WK
67	Sanju Samson	RR	WK
68	Ishan Kishan	MI	WK
69	Prabhsimran Singh	PBKS	WK
70	Jitesh Sharma	PBKS	WK
71	KS Bharat	KKR	WK

NEW ZEALAND			
Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Kane Williamson	GT	BATSMAN
2	Devon Conway	CSK	BATSMAN
3	Trent Boult	RR	BOWLER
4	Lockie Ferguson	RCB	BOWLER
5	Tim Southee	KKR	BOWLER
6	Adam Milne	-	BOWLER
7	Rachin Ravindra	CSK	ALL ROUNDER
8	Daryll Mitchell	CSK	ALL ROUNDER
9	Mitchell Santner	CSK	ALL ROUNDER
10	Glenn Phillips	SRH	WK
AUSTRALIA			
Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	David Warner	DC	BATSMAN
2	Aaron Finch	-	BATSMAN
3	Steve Smith	DC	BATSMAN
4	Travis Head	SRH	BATSMAN
5	Tim David	MI	BATSMAN
6	Mitchell Starc	KKR	BOWLER
7	Pat Cummins	SRH	BOWLER
8	Josh Hazlewood	RCB	BOWLER
9	Adam Zampa	RR	BOWLER
10	Sean Abbott	-	BOWLER
11	Scott Bolland	-	BOWLER
12	Jason Behendorff	-	BOWLER
13	Riley Meridith	-	BOWLER
14	Mitchell Marsh	DC	ALL ROUNDER
15	Cameron Green	RCB	ALL ROUNDER
16	Marcus Stoinis	LSG	ALL ROUNDER
17	Glenn Maxwell	RCB	ALL ROUNDER
18	Daniel Sams	-	ALL ROUNDER
19	Alex Carry	-	WK
20	Joshua Phillipe	-	WK
21	Mathew Wade	GT	WK

SOUTH AFRICA

Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Faf Du Plessis	RCB	BATSMAN
2	David Miller	GT	BATSMAN
3	Aiden Markram	SRH	BATSMAN
4	Russie Van der Dussen	-	BATSMAN
5	Dewald Brevis	MI	BATSMAN
6	Kagiso Rabada	DC	BOWLER
7	Anrich Nortje	DC	BOWLER
8	Lungi Ngidi	DC	BOWLER
9	Keshav Mahraj	-	BOWLER
10	Gerald Coetzee	MI	BOWLER
11	Tabraiz Shamsi	-	BOWLER
12	Marco Jansen	SRH	BOWLER
13	Wayne Parnell	-	BOWLER
14	Quinton De Kock	LSG	WK
15	Henrich Klassen	SRH	WK

ENGLAND

Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Jason Roy	-	BATSMAN
2	Dawid Malan	-	BATSMAN
3	Tom Banton	-	BATSMAN
4	Harry Brook	SRH	BATSMAN
5	Jofra Archer	MI	BOWLER
6	Mark Wood	LSG	BOWLER
7	Reece Topley	RCB	BOWLER
8	Chris Jordan	-	BOWLER
9	Sam Curran	PBKS	ALL ROUNDER
10	Moeen Ali	CSK	ALL ROUNDER
11	Liam Livingstone	PBKS	ALL ROUNDER
12	Tom Curran	RCB	ALL ROUNDER
13	Jos Buttler	RR	WK
14	Jonny Bairstow	SRH	WK

SRI-LANKA

Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Kusal Mendis	-	BATSMAN
2	Maheesh Theekshana	CSK	BOWLER
3	Dilshan Madushanka	-	BOWLER
4	Matheesha Pathirana	CSK	BOWLER
5	Dushmanta Chameera	-	BOWLER
6	Wanindu Hasaranga	SRH	ALL ROUNDER
7	Kusal Perrera	-	WK

WEST-INDIES

Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Shemron Hetmyer	RR	BATSMAN
2	Sunil Narayan	KKR	ALL ROUNDER
3	Andre Russel	KKR	ALL ROUNDER
4	Jason Holder	RR	ALL ROUNDER
5	Kyle Mayers	LSG	ALL ROUNDER
6	Sherfane Rutherford	-	ALL ROUNDER
7	Romario Shepherd	-	ALL ROUNDER
8	Nicholas Pooran	LSG	WK

AFGHANISTAN

Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Rashid Khan	GT	BOWLER
2	Naveen Ul Haq	LSG	BOWLER
3	Noor Ahmed	GT	BOWLER
4	Mohammed Nabi	SRH	ALL ROUNDER
5	Rahmanullah Gurbaz	KKR	WK
6	Mujeeb Ur Rahman	-	BOWLER

BANGLADESH

Sr No.	Player Name	Past Team	Role
1	Mustafizur Rahman	-	BOWLER
2	Shakib Al Hasan	KKR	ALL ROUNDER