

2017 MCC LAWS



VCU&SA Umpire Update

LAW 1 – THE PLAYERS

- 1. In 2018, if an umpire sends two or more fielders off the field, how long shall the match continue?**
 - ▶ *Law 1.1 Ans - As long as it is possible under the Laws or ANY LOCAL agreements made before the TOSS.*
- 2. If a manager or known team supporter brings you their TEAM nomination list, should the umpires accept it.**
 - ▶ *Law 1.3 Ans – Yes per 2018 Law*
- 3. If a Captain then arrives after Lists are exchanged & wants to make a change, should you allow it? Explain.**
 - ▶ *Law 1.2 Ans – Once nominated (Nomination means – exchange of team list in writing), no changes may be made without the consent of the opposing Captain. (In the BCMCL, no changes may be made at all after the first ball has been bowled).*

LAW 1 – THE PLAYERS (continued)

- 4. 11 players & 1 – 12th man are on the list. After the list has been handed in, may the captain switch the names of a player & 12th man per the 2018 Laws?**
 - ▶ *Law 1.1 & 1.2 Ans – There is no change in 2018 Laws. By definition the game is between 11 players. The 12th man is not part of the team. The Captain can make the switch, only with consent of other captain & per any local rules.*

- 5. Per MCC 2018 Law, May the team manager, be allowed to participate at the toss?**
 - ▶ *Law 1.3.3 Ans – As in previous law, only a member of the playing 11, may toss for his/her team.*

- 6. Per Law 1, if a fielder, is injured & cannot continue, who gives consent for a replacement?**
 - ▶ *Law 1.2 Ans – The request is for a 'replacement', not a substitute, only the opposing captain may allow this.*

LAW 2 – THE UMPIRES

1. An umpire consults his colleague about the suitability of the light and thinks they should suspend play. The other umpire looks at his light meter and states that it is at the lowest acceptable level. Does play continue?

 - ▶ Law 2.8 Ans – **No!** If one umpire thinks play should be suspended, play is suspended immediately.
2. The bowler's run up at one end looks unacceptable & the umpire does not think play should start. The other umpire suggests that the fielding side could use a spinner till it dries up. Should play start?

 - ▶ Law 2.8 Ans – **No!** Play shall not START until both umpires agree.
3. Play was suspended earlier. Now one umpire feels that ground conditions are ok for a start. The other umpire does not agree. Does play start as both teams have said that they want to start?

 - ▶ Law 2.7 & 2.8 Ans – **No!** - Play is decided SOLELY by the umpires. Play shall not START until **both** umpires agree.

LAW 2 – THE UMPIRES..... (continued)

4. What conditions shall be the guidelines for dangerous & unreasonable playing conditions?

- ▶ Law 2.7.4 Ans – Judgement of either umpire: 1) Ground so wet or slippery that bowler has no reasonable foothold. 2) Fielders cannot move freely. (Do you judge that they will slip/slide or are they slipping or sliding?) 3) Batsmen don't have ability to play strokes, run between wickets & turn without slipping or sliding). (NOTE: TO **STOP PLAY**: IF ONLY ONE UMPIRE FEELS PLAY MUST STOP, IT WILL. TO **START PLAY**: BOTH MUST AGREE TO START.)

5. All determinations made by umpires before the toss are now in all in Law 2. What are they?

- ▶ Law 2.3 ans – 1) Balls 2) Hours of play & agreed intervals – how many & time 3) Clock-watch- & backup 4) Boundary & allowances, obstacles in field & allowances 5) Use of covers. 6) Scorers must be informed

6. In 2018+ All umpires may take what action, not just in response to an Appeal?

- ▶ Law 2.12 Ans – An umpire may alter any decision PROMPTLY & this will be final.

7. Which is the correct order of these multiple signals? No Ball, Boundary 4, Leg Byes.

- ▶ Law 2.13.2 Ans – 1. No ball, 2. Leg Byes, 3. Boundary 4. The order in which the events occurred. (Note: 2018+ If Leg Byes after No Ball, Leg Byes are now signalled).

LAW 3 – THE SCORERS

No change in scorers' appointment, but see Law 2 for new signalling from Umpires Law 2 & Scoring Runs Law 18

LAW 4 – THE BALL

1. **Is it true that umpires must make irregular checks of the ball, even during the middle of an over if needed?**
 - ▶ *Law 4.2 Ans – Yes. (by Implication) Umpires shall have control of the ball used during each inning.*

LAW 5 – THE BAT

- 1. A bat size limits including extra tolerances (Width-11cm- 4.33 “, Depth- 6.8cm- 2.68” , Edge- 4.1cm- 1.61” etc) shall be evaluated by what standard measurement method? (Note Length B & H = 38” , Blade Width = 4.25”- 10.8cm, Depth = 2.64”- 6.7cm, Edge = 1.56”- 4.0cm.**
 - ▶ *Law 5.7.2 Ans – A bat shall be able to pass through a Bat Gauge as described in Appendix B 8.*
- 2. May a bat used in adult club cricket be made of 3 pieces of laminated wood?**
 - ▶ *Law 5 & Appendix B7 Ans - say NO! Lamination of a manufactured blade shall not be allowed! It shall be made solely of wood – ie without any glue etc except for surface damage repair*
- 3. May a bat blade used in adult club cricket be BLUE in colour?**
 - ▶ *Law 5.8 Ans - NO!!*

LAW 5 – THE BAT..... (continued)

4. Type D Bats are used where? They may have what 2 features different from normal Club cricket bats?

► Law 5.8 & App B7 Ans – **Type D Bats are used only by Junior Cricketers.** The blade may be **laminated** with **up to 3 pieces of wood** & **may be coloured** but must not damage ball. (?? Can this cause ball discolouration? – Yes but this should be a bigger problem for the batting side)

5. During a delivery the ball hits a part of the striker's glove a) above the wrist b) when it was removed from the bat handle. Are both a) & b) out?

► Law 5.6 Ans – Only a) is out. The hand or gloved hand must be holding the bat for a possible catch.

LAW 6 – THE PITCH

1. Is the width of a pitch affected by an artificial pitch that is next to it?

- ▶ *Law 6.1 Ans – If the artificial pitch is closer than 5 feet from the centre stump, the edge of the pitch shall be the common edge of the pitch & Artificial surface.*

2. When do the umpires take responsibility for the use & maintenance of the pitch?

- **a) As soon as they arrive at the ground.**
- **b) After the toss.**
- ▶ *Law 6.4 Ans – Umpires shall control use/maintenance of the pitch during the match. The starting point of the match is the TOSS. Defined in Appendix A 1.5 & 1.6.*

LAW 7 – THE CREASES

No changes in the names, location, size, & length of the Creases.

LAW 8 – THE WICKETS (STUMPS)

1. To protect close fielders, in particular the wicket-keeper, MCC will allow the use of what item, which will be used if Local Governing Body & Ground Authorities allow it?
 - ▶ Law 8.3.4 – A tethering device to limit travel of a bail from the top of the stumps may be used.

LAW 9 – PREPARATION & MAINTENANCE OF PLAYING AREA

No change in Rolling, Mowing, repairing of pitch, square & outfield

LAW 10 – COVERING THE PITCH

1. Unless local Governing Body rules state otherwise, what part of the pitch shall be covered each night during a match & during inclement weather? Where possible what else shall be covered?
 - ▶ *Law 10.1 Ans – The whole pitch & 4 feet beyond it shall be covered. Also – where possible the bowler's run-up shall be covered. (Note: Covers will be removed as soon as practical on any day of Play.)*

LAW 11 – INTERVALS

- 1. If 2 teams are expecting a 20 minute Tea interval, but the food has not arrived, can a 2nd innings begin immediately?**
 - ▶ *Law 11.3.2 Ans – No 10 minutes must be allowed between any two innings.*
- 2. If an innings is over, but the normal time for the 'Tea Interval' has not yet arrived, can it take place 45 minutes early?**
 - ▶ *Law 11.4 Ans – Yes if Umpires & Captains agree.*
- 3. In a match where there is a fixed Lunch or Tea Interval, if the 9th wicket of an innings falls within 3 minutes of the interval, can the innings continue & for how long?**
 - ▶ *Law 11.7 Ans – The interval shall be delayed until the end of the over in progress 30 minutes after the original Lunch/Tea time is completed or players leave the field earlier for whatever reason.*
- 4. In local Cricket using limited overs the interval is usually between innings & is usually 20 minutes long. If the first innings is complete but 'catering' has not yet arrived, how should umpires manage the situation?**
 - ▶ *Law 11.4 - 11.9 Ans – If the Captains & the Umpires Agree, the Umpires may allow a 10 min. innings break, play till the food is ready & then take the Tea Interval of max 20 minutes. The 10 minutes of extra play time will be allowed, but umpires should caution both captains that if bad light or weather or any exceptional situation causes the umpires & players to leave the field, Duckworth-Lewis rules or others (per local rules) will be used. Any Local penalties for delay of either innings will also stand. The Captains may also inform the umpires that they have agreed to forgo the interval entirely & have it once the match is completed. Also inform scorers.*



LAW 12 – START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

No changes made

LAW 13 – INNINGS

No changes made

LAW 14 – THE FOLLOW-ON

No changes made

LAW 15 – DECLARATION & FORFEITURE

No changes made

LAW 16 – THE RESULT

1. If a Captain refuses to play after the umpires have explained the conditions why play should continue (Even per Law 42.6 – Removal of a player), what action shall the umpires take on the field?
 - ▶ Law 16.3 Ans – *The umpires will award the match to the other side.*
2. After a Captain takes time to make a decision of whether to Play or not, should the time he took be removed from the 'Playing time'?
 - ▶ Law 16.3 Ans – **No!** The time for the close of play shall be extended by the length of time used, but later conditions of bad light or poor weather must be considered, if & when it happens. (I.E. D-L may be required).

LAW 17 – THE OVER

1. **If a bowler runs out a non-striker after his first delivery stride during delivery #4, is the non-striker's run out recorded in 'Fall of wickets' as delivery 3 or 4?**
 - ▶ *Law 17.3 Ans – Delivery #3 – a batsman may be dismissed as in 41.6 (Non-striker leaving ground early). The delivery has not been completed. The umpire does not Call/Signal Dead Ball unless the attempt fails. The striker has not had the opportunity to play at the ball, so delivery #4 has not been bowled.*

LAW 18 – SCORING RUNS

- 1. What is an umpire required to do on the FIRST occasion a batsman deliberately runs one short after a legal delivery? Describe only the on-field actions.**
 - ▶ *Law 18.5 Ans – When the ball is dead, call & signal Short run, inform the other umpire of what has happened. The bowler's end umpire shall disallow all runs made by batting side for that delivery, if batsmen were not run out, return them to original ends, award 5 penalty runs to the Fielding side, & inform scorers of total runs added. ASAP inform Batting captain of event.*
- 2. When a ball in play can't be recovered, (No more shout of 'Lost Ball') what runs shall score?**
 - ▶ *Law 18.9 Ans – All completed runs, the run in progress if crossed, & any runs for penalties.*
- 3. Assuming an attempt to play ball or avoid injury was made, if a No Ball strikes the person of the striker, what calls & signals shall be made if the ball later rolls across the boundary?**
 - ▶ *Law 18.10 Ans – No ball, leg byes, boundary four.*
- 4. Assuming an attempt to play ball or avoid injury was made, if a No ball strikes the person of the striker and No ball is called followed by a signal of leg byes after 3 runs are completed, where in the scorebook shall the entries be made and how many?**
 - ▶ *Law 18.10.2 Ans – If Byes or Leg byes follow a No Ball, they shall be scored as Byes or Leg Byes & added to the total score. The only entry against the bowler will be 1 no ball. (In above – 3 leg bye extras, 1 No ball extra, & 1 no ball debited against bowler). Prior to 2018 – all No ball extras were debited to the bowler.*

LAW 19 – BOUNDARIES

- 1. A moveable Sightscreen was moved by a grounds-person so that a striker could clearly see a delivery. The boundary rope is also moved. Is this correct under the Laws? Explain.**
 - ▶ Law 19.1. Ans – The boundaries as determined by the umpires cannot be changed after the toss. Any movable sightscreen must have full movement so that no part of it can come into the field of play. The umpires must make sure (before the toss) that the boundary line allows full sightscreen movement.
- 2. A person enters the field of play & picks up a hit ball going toward the boundary. There was no agreement made before the toss about this. What should happen?**
 - ▶ Law 19.2.7 Ans – *A person or animal coming on the field of play & contacting the ball shall not be regarded as a boundary unless the umpires decide so immediately after the contact. The umpires will be required to decide whether a boundary is awarded. The umpires should call 'dead ball' and decide how many runs should score. (If not done, the ball will automatically remain in play & runs completed will count & any run-out made will also count).*
- 3. A fielder jumps up from inside the boundary to secure a catch, however he is only able to deflect the ball up into the air. A nearby second fielder runs outside the boundary & jumps up, catches the ball and completes the catch by landing inside the boundary. At no time was he in contact with the ground outside the boundary & the ball at the same time. Is this now a legal catch? Explain.**
 - ▶ Law 19.5 Ans – *A fielder who has made ANY contact with the ground or anything beyond the boundary cannot INTENTIONALLY complete a catch/field the ball/push back the ball or support another fielder in contact with the ball and prevent a boundary, as he been even partially beyond the boundary. Accidental contact is still allowed.*

LAW 20 – DEAD BALL

1. Is the ball automatically 'dead' if

- a) it is trapped between bat & person of either batsman or in his clothing or equipment (including helmet)?
- b) it is lodged in the clothing or equipment of either umpire.
- c) it is trapped in the helmet worn by any fielder.

➤ Law 20.1.1.4 & 5 Ans – a) Yes

➤ b) Yes

➤ c) No – 2018+ - removed from being automatically dead.

2. An umpire is uncertain whether a player/umpire hit by a ball has a serious injury. What should he do?

➤ Law 20.4.2.2 Ans – Call & Signal Dead Ball. Wording of Law changed to include POSSIBLE serious injury.

3. A fielder cannot find the ball inside the field, what must either umpire do?

➤ Law 20.4.10 Ans – Call & Signal 'Dead Ball' if the ball in play **CANNOT** be recovered. (It is now important that the umpires must inspect the field before the toss and be aware that a ball could be trapped down a hole.) A ball lost in long grass does not get the same call/signal, so runs may continue.

4. What call/signal shall the umpire make if immediately after delivery action has been completed, the ball does not leave the bowler's hand, even though No ball has been just called?

➤ Law 20.4.2.9 Ans – The umpire will have to immediately **REVOKE** No Ball & Call/signal DEAD BALL. (Note this still allows the bowler to attempt a RUN OUT of the Non-striker per Law 41.6).

LAW 21 – NO BALL

- 1. What is the process either umpire should follow if a bowler for the first time, THROWS the ball during delivery?**
 - ▶ Law 21.3.1 Ans - Call & Signal 'No Ball' If not the bowler's end umpire, he shall be informed. The bowler's end umpire shall **warn the bowler** that this is a **First & Final warning** for the whole innings. Inform the Fielding captain with reason for No ball & warning. Inform the batsmen at the wicket.
- 2. What is the process either umpire should follow (if without prior agreement), a bowler bowls a first 'UNDERARM' delivery?**
 - ▶ Law 21.3.1 Ans - Call & Signal 'No Ball' If not the bowler's end umpire, he shall be informed. The bowler's end umpire shall **warn the bowler** that this is a **First & Final warning** for the whole innings. Inform the Fielding captain with reason for No ball & warning. Inform the batsmen at the wicket.
- 3. If there is a repeat of THROWING or UNDERARM BOWLING, what is the next process?**
 - ▶ Law 21.3.2 Ans – After a Call & Signal of No Ball from either umpire, the Bowler's end umpire will direct the fielding Captain to suspend the bowler immediately & if during an over, follow protocol for an incomplete over, inform all as above & report matter to Team & Governing body.
- 4. What shall either umpire call/signal if during delivery, a bowler's sunglasses falls off & as a result, a bail drops at the bowler's end?**
 - ▶ Law 21.6 Ans – Either Ump- call and signal NO BALL. – Same for any part of person, clothing or equipment

LAW 21 – NO BALL (continued)

5. How many times must a ball bounce during delivery before it is called and signalled No Ball?

➤ Law 21.7 Ans – **More than ONCE** before touches striker's bat or person **or rolls along the ground** before it reaches the popping crease. (This allows for striker standing in front of crease for a double bounce).

6. If a delivered ball on a TURF pitch pitches on the edge (or further) of a close (less than 5 ft from centre stump) artificial pitch, shall it be called & signalled 'WIDE' or 'NO BALL'?

➤ Law 21.7 Ans – NO BALL.

7. When a delivered ball pitches on the edge or OFF THE PITCH is it a No Ball or Wide?

Or

When an ARTIFICIAL Turf wicket is used, if a delivered ball pitches ON THE EDGE or OFF THE PITCH is it a NO BALL or WIDE?

➤ Law 21.7 Ans – NO BALL. (For both: NATURAL or ARTIFICIAL PITCH – 'wholly or partially off').

8. When a delivered ball stops moving before it reaches the line of the striker's stumps without touching his bat or person what is the call/signal?

➤ Law 21.8 Ans **NO BALL** immediately followed by **DEAD BALL**.

LAW 21 – NO BALL..... (continued)

9. If a delivered ball accidentally strikes a close-in fielder's helmet & then is played by the striker, does the umpire allow play to proceed without any action?
- Law 21.9 Ans – No, the umpire (either?) must Call & Signal **NO BALL** immediately followed by **DEAD BALL**.
10. What is the current Law for delivery of a bouncer that passes over head height of a striker standing upright at the crease? (Note: Repetition of this can be considered unfair or dangerous! See Law 41.6)
- Law 21.10 Ans – The umpire will immediately call & signal 'No Ball'. (Note: ICC allows 2 bouncers over shoulder per over & any overhead ones not playable with a normal stroke as 'Wide'.)
11. What are No Balls for infringement of other Laws?
- Law 21.11 Ans – 27.3 Position of wicket-keeper. 28.4 Limitation of fielders between square leg & keeper. 28.5 Fielder encroachment of Pitch. 41.6 Dangerous & unfair short pitched deliveries. 41.7 Dangerous & Unfair non-pitching deliveries. 41.8 Deliberate front foot No Ball.
12. What is the process to follow if a bowler in the judgement of the bowler's end umpire, delivers a deliberate front foot no ball per Law 41.8?
- Law 22.11 & 41.8 Ans – Call & signal NO BALL. Direct Fielding captain to **SUSPEND bowler immediately**, and if needed have another eligible fielder complete that over per rules. Inform all of action. Report to other captain, club & Governing Body.

LAW 21 – NO BALL..... (continued)

13. If No Ball has been called/signalled and the ball is not contacted by the bat nor does it contact the striker's person, how shall a following boundary be scored?

- ▶ Law 21.16 Ans – If the ball misses the bat & striker, 1 NO BALL & 4 BYES shall be scored. The Umpire will signal No Ball, BYES & Boundary 4. (The striker does not get credit, the bowler will be debited with only 1 no ball. **4 Byes** will score). If the ball contacts the striker's person but not the bat, 1 NO BALL & 4 LEG BYES shall be scored. The umpire will signal No Ball, LEG BYES, & Boundary 4. (The striker does not get credit, the bowler will be debited with only 1 no ball. **4 Leg Byes** will score).

14. Other than RUN OUT, under what other Laws may a batsman be out after a No Ball has been delivered?

- ▶ Law 21.18 Ans – Laws 34 (Hit the ball twice) & 37 (Obstructing the field) Handled Ball Law – removed.

15. If a striker plays at a no-ball delivery, but not close to the location of the ball, which then contacts the pad just outside the leg stump & goes on to strike the wicket-keeper's helmet left on the field of play. The batsmen run a single. What are your calls & signals?

- ▶ Law 23.3 Ans – As soon they complete the 1st run, disallow the run, return the batsmen to their original ends. Signal the no ball.
- ▶ (Inform the batsmen that the 5 run penalty for ball striking the keeper's helmet is not awarded as the striker did not attempt to play at the ball, & was not avoiding injury).

LAW 22 – WIDE BALL

- 1. Even though a wide is called/signalled when the delivered ball passes the stumps, when is the WIDE now defined as happened?**
 - ▶ *Law 22.2 Ans – The Wide is defined to have happened when the bowler enters his delivery stride. (Very important if hit wicket & scores are level).*
- 2. Are ALL runs scored off a WIDE ball debited against the bowler?**
 - ▶ *Law 22.6 Ans – All runs (but not other fielding penalties) after a call/signal of WIDE shall be debited against the bowler. (As it was prior to 2018)*

LAW 23 – BYES & LEG BYES

- ▶ No changes in what shall be a Bye & Leg Bye, but see No Ball Law 21.

LAW 24 – FIELDER'S ABSENCE & SUBSTITUTES

(Note: the BCMCL will probably follow ICC).

1. If a fielder is injured or become ill during play or for some wholly acceptable reason (to the satisfaction of the umpires), has to leave the field, shall the umpires allow a fielding substitute?

➤ *Law 24.1.1 Ans – The umpires will allow a substitute fielder.*

2. A wicket-keeper is hurt during play. A substitute fielder is allowed by the umpires but the fielding Captain wants the substitute to be wicket-keeper. Is this allowed?

➤ *Law 24.1.2 Ans – Yes! Per New Law, the umpires will give their consent to this.*

3. If a wicket-keeper is sent off for a Law 42 Level 3 offence, can a substitute already on the field be allowed to keep wickets?

➤ *Law 24.1.2 & Law 42.7.1 Ans – If any wicket-keeper commits a Level 3 or 4 offence & is sent off the field, only a nominated player is allowed to keep wickets. While the keeper is off, the fielding side will be 1 man short. ANY Substitute will not be allowed to act as keeper for him.*

4. What is the MCC Law regarding a player who while fielding, leaves of his own accord regarding his later bowling or batting?

➤ *Law 24.2.3 Ans – He shall not be permitted to re-enter the field without an umpire's permission, bowl or (later) bat, until he has been on the field for any accumulated time (total) equal to the time spent off the field*

➤ **– TO A MAX OF 90 MINUTES (MCC-PT).**

LAW 24 – FIELDER'S ABSENCE & SUBSTITUTES ..(continued)

5. If a nominated player is late & his side is fielding, if he arrives 60 minutes late, may he be permitted to bowl immediately?

➤ *Law 24.2.2 Ans – He will not be permitted to bowl till he has been on the field of play for 60 minutes.*

6. Per MCC - Can a fielder who has been off the field for only 1 over bowl as soon he is allowed back on?

➤ *Law 24.2.2 Ans – No! He has to wait the time required for 1 more over to be bowled.*

7. If the fielder who was on the field at the start of an UNSCHEDULED break in play, can he bowl immediately when he comes back on, if he had earlier MCC Penalty Time (MCC-PT)?

➤ *Law 24.2.6 Ans – During this break his MCC-PT will reduce. If any is still left, he must serve it.*

8. If a fielder was off the field when an UNSCHEDULED break in play took place, is he allowed to bowl when he returns?

➤ *Law 26.2.6 Ans – During this break, he must notify an umpire personally when he is fit for play. The umpires will then begin to reduce his MCC penalty time. This reduction will be counted only if he comes on with the other fielders when play resumes. (See Law 25.3 for a following batting Innings).*

9. If any MCC penalty time remains at the end of a fielding innings, will he be required to serve out that time before he goes in to bat?

➤ *Law 24.2.7 & Law 25.3 Ans – He must serve any penalty time left before he bats or 5 wickets have fallen.*

LAW 24 – FIELDER'S ABSENCE & SUBSTITUTES ..(continued)

10. If a fielder commits a Law 42 Level 3 offence and is sent off the field but still has some MCC penalty time (MCC-PT) from being off the field earlier, can he count the MCC-PT time he was sent off as part of his L3 Suspension time served?

➤ Law 24.2.8 & Law 42.4 Ans – The time off the field for the Level 3 offence is not added to any earlier MCC PT time off the field, providing he comes onto the field when his Level 3 suspension is over. Confirmed with MCC – The MCC-PT is 'frozen' when he is off the field – it does not add or subtract to Level 3, but he must come back on immediately after the L3.

11. A fielder went off the field saying he had a cramp and was off for 30 minutes. He came back on & served 10 minutes, when he was sent off for a Law 42 level 3 suspension of 9 overs. Does he have to wait 20 minutes of MCC-PT before bowling if he returned immediately after 9 overs had passed?

➤ Law 24.2.8 & Law 42.4 Ans – So long as he returns immediately after his Level 3 Suspension, his 20 minutes of MCC-PT has remained 'frozen' after his 9 over Level 3 suspension, so he is eligible to bowl 20 minutes later. However if he does not return immediately, HIS MCC-PT WILL NOW ADD TO THE 9 OVER SUSPENSION TIME. (If he was off for 38 minutes for the L3, he must wait 20 mins. On field before he is eligible to bowl.

12. If a substitute commits a Law 42 Level 3 offence, will this L3 offence time be added to any time left by the nominated player for whom he substituted?

➤ Law 24.2.9 Ans – No! The substitute's offence does not add to any time of the nominated player. However any earlier (before L3) MCC-PT by that player will remain 'frozen'.

13. May any SCHEDULED intervals Lunch, Tea, Innings break, be used to reduce a fielder's or a batsman's MCC-Penalty Time (MCC-PT)?

➤ Law 24.2.6 Ans – No! Only UNSCHEDULED breaks may be used to reduce MCC-PT, after the umpires are informed by a player 'off' the field, or automatically if on the field at the start & stop of the break.

LAW 24 – FIELDER'S ABSENCE & SUBSTITUTES ..(continued)

14. For what reason other than an External injury, will a player not be assessed penalty time for being off the field?
- ▶ Law 24.3.1 & 2 Ans – During a match, a nominated player will not increase penalty time if he has suffered an external blow or has given the umpires a wholly acceptable reason why he has to leave the field, other than illness or internal injury.

LAW 25 – BATSMAN'S INNINGS; RUNNERS

- 1. A nominated player is hurt while fielding. When he goes to bat per MCC Law, he is allowed a 'runner'. May a fielding substitute be his runner?**
 - ▶ *Law 25.1 Ans – No! Only another nominated player may act as a runner – per MCC Law.*
- 2. A wicket falls just before a 'drinks' break & drinks are taken. The new batsman has crossed the boundary line. When does his innings start?**
 - ▶ *Law 25.2 Ans – His innings begins only when the umpire calls 'Play' again, after the call of 'Time' for drinks.*
- 3. There is a slight drizzle has a new middle order batsman walks in to bat. As he approaches the pitch, there is a loud peal of thunder & the umpires stop play. 30 mins later the clouds pass & play resumes. Another player comes out to bat instead of the player who came in before the stoppage. Is this allowed & why?**
 - ▶ *Law 25.2 Ans – No! The prior batsman's innings had already begun the moment he came onto the field of play across the boundary line.*
- 4. As the opening pair walks in to bat, a shower of rain causes the umpires to stop play for 30 mins. May the Batting Captain change one of the openers who had already walked onto the field? Why?**
 - ▶ *Law 25.2 Ans – Yes! The captain may change his mind as neither of the Openers' innings began until the umpires call 'Play'.*

LAW 25 – BATSMAN'S INNINGS; RUNNERS..... (continued)

5. 5) May a batsman who has unserved PT left, bat or act as a runner? Explain.

➤ *Law 25.3 Ans – No, he cannot until a) his PT has reduced to zero or b) his side has lost 5 wickets.*

6. 6) If a batsman is unable to give a suitable reason for 'retiring' e.g. injured or ill, (he may be retiring to allow a better batsman who has arrived late to bat), is there any way he will be allowed to bat?

➤ *Law 25.4.3 Ans – He will be allowed to bat again, only with the consent of the opposing captain & only at the fall of a wicket.*

LAW 26 – PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

1. **After the fall of a wicket, 2 fielders ask the umpire whether they can bowl on a side of the square but away from it, from wicket to wicket in order to loosen up before the batsman is ready. What should the umpire do?**
 - Law 26.2.2 Ans – The umpire will inform the players that any bowling in the direction of wicket to wicket is not allowed during the match even though
 - a) they are away from the Square
 - b) they are using the match ball and not damaging it
 - c) they are not wasting time.
 - They will be allowed to practice bowl only behind the stumps if a), b) & c) are followed.

2. **What is the penalty protocol for either a fielder or batsmen, contravening any part of Practicing on the field (a, b, c above)?**
 - Law 26.4 26.4.1.1 & others Ans – First & Final warning to player, inform other umpire & asap both captains – if batsman, warn both & all incoming batsmen, that a final warning has been issued. If there is any further contravention by either side after that side was warned, 5 penalty runs will be awarded to the opposing side & asap after the match, a report to the executive of the offending side & the Governing Body shall be made.

3. **Before the start of the match, will practice on the rest of the square be allowed?**
 - Law 26.1 Ans – Yes it will be allowed, only with the approval of the umpires, but the umpires will have to supervise as indicated in MCC explanation.

LAW 27 – THE WICKETKEEPER

1. Is the wicketkeeper allowed to move from his original spot if the following happen? a) The bowler gives him a signal as he runs up. b) Moves from off to leg as the striker makes a change for a switch-hit. c) Move in from 2 yards behind to a stumping location. Which of above is allowed? What should either umpire call?

➤ Law 27.4 Ans – b) is allowed. Either umpire shall call & signal 'DEAD BALL'.

2. Is a wicket-keeper allowed to stand behind the stumps but at the boundary?

➤ Law 27.1 Ans – If by the keeper's actions/positioning when ball comes into play, it is apparent to either umpire that he will not be carrying out his normal duties, the umpires will stop play and have him move to a normal position.

3. Can a team come onto the field with none of their fielders dressed with gloves & and External leg guards?

➤ Law 27.1 Ans – States 'if these are worn', the fielder is restricted to remain where a keeper would stand. So they can have all 11 fielders without Gloves or External Leg Guards. **(Note:** Law 27 does not require a wicket-keeper to wear keeping gloves or external Leg guards or approved helmets.) However Cricket Leagues like ECB & PCA (Pro Cricketers Assoc.) 'strongly recommend that wicket-keepers & close fielders wear approved helmets'. The ECB's current junior player guidance is that all cricketers under the age of 18 **must** wear a head protector whilst batting in matches or practice sessions. The ECB also now strongly recommends that junior players use head protectors which have been tested against the junior sized ball.

LAW 28 – THE FIELDER

1. While fielding a ball, a helmet falls off the fielder's head & hits the ball which was rolling away. Is there a penalty for this action & what is it?

➤ Law 28.2.2 Ans – Any ACCIDENTAL falling of ANY equipment or object off a fielder does not constitute an illegal action, so no penalty is considered. For penalty runs to be awarded, ANY equipment must be WILLFULLY discarded.

2. Can a fielder wear Internal Leg Guards?

➤ Law 28.1 Ans – Fielders (including the Keeper) may wear any INTERNAL protection.

3. Can a fielder move sideways from the striker, if he is moving in response to a movement by the striker to play at the ball?

➤ Law 28.6 Ans – Yes this is allowed.

LAW 29 – THE WICKET IS DOWN

- ▶ No changes have been made to how a wicket is put down, considered down, remade or with dispensing with the bails.

LAW 30 – BATSMAN OUT OF GROUND

1. **While running through from the other wicket, & after gaining his ground with his BAT in hand, his bat falls from his hand with no part of his person behind the batting crease the instant the bails are removed. Is he out?**
 - ▶ *Law 30.1.2 Ans – If after grounding his BAT or PERSON, there is subsequent loss of contact - between the ground & bat OR person, or BAT & PERSON, as long as the batsman is going in one direction, he will be NOT OUT.*
 - ▶ *However a raised bat or foot in a normal stumping is not protected – so OUT.*

LAW 31 – APPEALS

1. If the wicket has been broken at one end where a run out attempt failed, is the ball 'dead' after the umpire called 'Not Out' & the batsmen now go for a second run?

► Law 31.2 Ans – The ball is not 'dead' & should not be called 'dead' until umpires are sure that there is no further action by either team. Only then should the umpire re-set the stumps at his end.

2. In previous Law if a batsman leaving the field, crossed the boundary he could not be recalled even if he was recalled by the umpires or the Fielding Captain withdrew an appeal that was accepted by the umpires.

What is the new time limit for 2018+?

► Law 31.7 & 8 Ans – The new time limit shall be the start of the run up for the next ball or if none, the next delivery action. This allows any discussion to take place between umpires or fielders. If a recall of the batsman takes place, he may be recalled even though he has left the field & the next batsman has walked in.

► If it is the last batting pair, the time limit is when the umpires have left the field of play. This allows increased time for correcting any errors.

LAW 32 – BOWLED

- ▶ No changes were made to this Law.

LAW 33 – CAUGHT

- 1. The law regarding boundary catches has been clarified. If there is a boundary line catch attempted, what is the Law if more than one fielder - if one makes contact with the ball & loses control of the ball, which is then caught by another fielder?**
 - ▶ Law 33 & 19.4 & 5 Ans – Both fielders must make their first contact with the ball from inside the boundary
 - ▶ and
 - ▶ finally the person completing the catch must also make his final contact with the ball which remains in the air & inside the boundary.
 - ▶ ACCIDENTAL contact by the person completing the catch & the first person if he falls outside the boundary is allowed.

- 2. The 2018 Law allows a fielder, including the Wicket-keeper to complete a catch even though it deflects off any external protective equipment such as a Helmet. What is the new Law if it lodges in the Helmet?**
 - ▶ Law 33.2 Ans – This accidental catch – deflecting off any allowed item of a fielder's clothing has also been declared to be FAIR.
 - ▶ Also lodging in a fielder's external protective equipment is now a FAIR catch - Just as accidental lodging in a fielder's clothing was earlier considered fair. See Appendix-A 2.2 & 2.3

LAW 34 – HIT THE BALL TWICE

1. After a second strike of the ball, are runs scored if there is an overthrow? What on field action is followed by the umpires?

- Law 34.4 Ans – No! If the played ball is not already dead, (eg crosses boundary or other reason) the umpire shall call & signal 'Dead ball' as soon as the batsmen complete one run.
- Delay call for a possible catch if needed.
- Disallow all runs attempted via scorer.
- Return 'not out' batsmen to their original ends.
- No balls & other penalties apply, but not for a ball that hits a fielder's helmet left on the field per Law 28.3.3.

2. Is a striker allowed to hit the ball twice if he is willfully attempting to

- a) protect his wicket?**
- b) Avoid injury?**
- c) Preventing a catch?**
- d) Return the ball to a fielder?**

Explain as needed.

- Law 34 Ans –
- a) Yes.
- b) No.
- Per MCC - currently 'No' is correct, but a striker may use a hand not holding the bat to protect himself.
- c) No. He cannot obstruct a catch.
- d) Yes, if consent from fielder is obtained first.

LAW 35 – HIT WICKET

- ▶ No changes were made to this Law.

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

1. What does the Law now state about whether ball hitting 'bat & pad' together is to be considered LBW?

- ▶ Law 36.2.2 Ans – It now states clearly that 'bat & pad' together shall be considered 'Not Out'.
- ▶ So if an umpire without the use of replay, decides that the ball appeared to strike the bat and pad together, the batsman will be not out!

LAW 37 – OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

1. Explain how 'Hitting the ball twice' by 'Handling the ball', can now be 'Obstructing the field'.

- Law 37.1 & 2 Ans – Hitting the Ball twice with the bat is Obstruction if the second stroke prevents a catch, protecting your wicket is allowed, but if you prevent a 'catch' it is not.
- ALSO from 2015 Law 'Using a free hand', to touch the ball during a first or second stroke is unfair,
- a) if it obstructs a catch
- b) if it prevents ball from hitting the stumps
- c) if it prevents a run out /stumping.

2. What form of obstruction is allowed in Law?

- Law 37.2 Ans – If the obstruction or distraction (Not during a stroke) was accidental in view of the umpires.
- Also if the umpires rule that the obstruction was willful but took place to avoid injury.

LAW 38 – RUN OUT

1. In the 2018 Law may a batsman be Run Out, if a ball in play accidentally deflects directly or indirectly off a fielder's helmet and a wicket is put down with the batsman out of his ground?
 - ▶ Law 38 Ans – Even though not specifically stated here, changes to Law 33 – Caught & Appendix 12, a batsman may also be Run Out if running & out of his ground if the ball rebounds directly from a fielder's helmet, to the stumps, even without any further contact with him or others. (Stumped – if directly from the Keeper's helmet). **(MCC Explanations – A batsman can now be run out if the ball rebounds directly off a fielder's helmet onto the stumps). (Also MCC explains that a direct rebound off a Keeper's helmet can be stumped or run out).**
 - ▶ But leaving a ground, is an exception, if avoiding injury per Law 38.2 **(See explanations).**

LAW 39 – STUMPED

- ▶ Following the above changes, if the Wicket-Keeper's helmet alone is the reason for a wicket being put down by a fair ball in play,
- ▶ and the Striker is out of his ground,
- ▶ he will be out 'Stumped',
- ▶ unless he left his ground as he was avoiding injury during a delivery. (Law 39.3)

LAW 40 – TIMED OUT

- ▶ No changes were made to this Law.



LAW 41 – UNFAIR PLAY

LAW 41.3 – CHANGING CONDITION OF MATCH BALL

1. What new section has been added to willful damage of the ball by fielders?

➤ Law 41.3.2.3 Ans – Any cloth used to dry the ball must be inspected and approved by the umpires.

2. If the umpires consider that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by any member or members of either side, (also watch for deliberate treading on ball & rough bat surface) what is the FIRST step of any action to be taken?

➤ Law 41.3.4 Ans – They will ask the Captain of the opposing side he wants the ball to be replaced. (The batsmen at the wicket may deputize for their Captain).

➤ Note: It is the duty of both umpires to conduct spot checks of the match ball, especially if it has gone beyond the boundary. You can then identify any damage caused by the ball striking something hard.

3. What on-field action shall be taken next – whether or not the ball has been replaced?

➤ Law 41.3.4 Ans – 5 penalty runs shall be awarded to the opposing side.

➤ If ball was replaced, inform the batsmen, & fielding captain, & when practicable, the batting side captain.

➤ Report to Governing Body is done asap after the match.

4. If the umpires agree that there is further willful damage to the ball by the same side, after the action in 2) & 3) above is repeated, what shall they do if the fielding side has repeated the unfair play?

➤ Law 41.3.5 Ans – The Bowler's end umpire shall direct the Captain of the Fielding side to IMMEDIATELY suspend the bowler who delivered the previous ball. He will not be allowed to bowl again in the **match**. If it is committed during an over, another eligible bowler – per Law may complete the over.

LAW 41.4 – DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO DISTRACT THE STRIKER

1. If either umpire considers that any deliberate action by a fielder caused distraction of the striker while preparing to receive or receiving a delivery, what shall he do immediately?

▶ Law 41.4 Ans – **NO FIRST & FINAL WARNING.**

▶ He will immediately call & signal dead ball & inform his partner about his reason.

▶ The bowler's end umpire will then award 5 penalty runs to the batting side.

▶ Inform fielding Captain & batsmen & asap – batting side Captain.

▶ Neither batsman will be dismissed from that delivery & a delivered ball will not count as one of the over.

▶ Later a report to the Governing Body will be made.

LAW 41.5 – DELIBERATE DISTRACTION, DECEPTION OR OBSTRUCTION OF BATSMAN

1. A new feature has been added to this Law. What is it? Explain.

- Law 41.5 – Ans The word **DECEPTION** has been added to prevent unfair 'Mock Fielding' – where the fielder without possession of the ball, pretends to field the ball and/or pretends to throw the ball in an attempt to prevent the batsmen from running.

2. After either umpire decides that deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction has happened what is the on-field action by the umpires?

- Law 41.5 Ans – **NO FIRST & FINAL WARNING** – 5 penalty runs is automatic (This was in place before).
- What is now important is that if either umpire considers that any of the 3 D's above was deliberate, then he will immediately call & signal dead ball & inform the other umpire about his reason.
- Neither Batsman shall be dismissed from that delivery.
- The delivered ball will not count as one in over.
- Any runs, penalties & run in progress – even if not crossed will count.
- Batsmen will decide who faces next ball.
- **If OBSTRUCTION involves inappropriate & deliberate physical contact** per Law 42.3 Level 2, suspensions may follow. (See below). 5 penalty runs will be awarded every time with warnings about further obstruction. (Later a report has to be sent to the Governing Body).
- It appears that the MCC has not viewed this type of Obstruction as a Level 3 or 4 Offence with a suspension from the field. **The umpires will have to be very watchful & proactively warn players involved with this obstruction the 5 run penalty has been awarded, but any resulting threat of violence or violence will result in a Level 3 or 4 suspension.**

LAW 41.6 – BOWLING OF DANGEROUS & UNFAIR SHORT-PITCHED DELIVERIES

1. How many warnings are given in any type of Cricket & what action follows, once an umpire considers that short-pitched deliveries that are likely to inflict physical injury on the Striker are unfair or dangerous due to their SPEED, LENGTH, HEIGHT and DIRECTION?

Note: The ICC has a different approach to bouncers. They wish their umpires to show consistency with Elite Players so 2 bouncers per over are allowed!

In the BCMCL – All bouncers are called No Balls due to a historical Legal agreement.

- *Law 41.6.3 Ans – When an umpire considers that due to repetition of bouncers that are either unfair or dangerous & after taking into consideration the skill of the striker, after a call/signal of No Ball & when the ball becomes dead –*
- *Only 1 warning which applies to the whole innings will be given.*
- *If repeated in the innings, that bowler will be immediately suspended.*
- *If a bowler is suspended, a report to Governing body will be made.*
- **Note: For Bouncers aimed at the body or head of the striker.**
- **When the umpire decides that it has become dangerous, he will give the First & Final warning.**
- **Repetition of Over-head height bouncers are No balls & can mean a First & Final warning..**

LAW 41.7 – BOWLING OF DANGEROUS & UNFAIR NON-PITCHING DELIVERIES

- ▶ **There was a change to MCC Law which allowed a slow non-pitching delivery to be a legal delivery up to shoulder height.**
- ▶ Now all over-waist are no balls, slow or fast, direction is considered by ICC, so locally (BCMCL) we follow that rule with a first & final warning. (MCC does not consider direction – even if delivery is to 3rd Slip = first & final warning).
- ▶ Please note that if a bowler is suspended, a report must be sent to Governing Body.
- ▶ Deliberate bowling of above will be followed by immediate suspension from bowling.
- ▶ Note also that warnings from 41.6 & 41.7 are not related.
- ▶ A bowler may be on two Final warnings – but independent of each other.

LAW 41.8 – BOWLING OF DELIBERATE FRONT FOOT NO BALLS

1. What are the details of this New Law? Why was it put into the Laws?

- ▶ Law 41.8 Ans – If the umpire considers that the bowler *DELIBERATELY* bowled a front-foot no ball, he will immediately call/signal No ball.
- ▶ When the ball becomes dead, direct the fielding captain to immediately suspend the bowler from bowling in the innings.
- ▶ Inform the other umpire.
- ▶ Inform batsmen, other captain asap, and report to Governing Body.
- ▶ It was felt that a bowler – *RUNNING PAST* the crease & then delivering the ball deliberately at the striker is very dangerous.

LAW 41.9 – TIME WASTING BY THE FIELDING SIDE

1. **While there is still a first & final warning given to the fielding side for time wasting, how do the ICC & MCC differ when there has been a further waste of time?**
 - ▶ *After a First & final warning, the MCC will award 5 penalty runs to Batting side if the time wasting is not during an over.*
 - ▶ *If during an over, the MCC direct the Captain to suspend the bowler.*
 - ▶ *The ICC award the Batting side with 5 penalty runs whether during & over or not.*
 - ▶ *They also report it to the Governing Body.*
 - ▶ *The BCMCL follows the ICC.*

LAW 41.10 – BATSMAN WASTING TIME

- ▶ No Change by MCC or ICC.
- ▶ Both want striker to be ready when bowler is ready to begin run-up.
- ▶ If not ready – First & Final warning – this applies to incoming batsmen too so they are warned
- ▶ & if repeated, 5 penalty runs awarded to Fielding side & usual protocol.

- ▶ The ICC also wants their umpires to be consistent so they have an additional note that incoming batsmen must be ready to play within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket.
- ▶ If any delay there is the first & final warning.
- ▶ All incoming batsmen receive the warning
- ▶ & if repeated, 5 run penalty awarded to fielding side & usual ICC protocol.
- ▶ (The BCMCL follows the ICC).

LAW 41.11 – THE PROTECTED AREA

- No change.
- The protected area is defined as being from 5 ft in front of the Popping Crease & 1 ft wide on either side of an imaginary line joining the 2 centre stumps till the 5 ft distance at the opposite wicket.

LAW 41.12 – FIELDER DAMAGING THE PITCH

- No change.
- If a fielder causes deliberate or avoidable damage, then First & final warning to team & if repeated, then 5 penalty runs awarded to Batting side & usual protocol.

LAW 41.13 – BOWLER RUNNING ON PROTECTED AREA

- No change.
- Two warnings followed by SUSPENSION of bowler & usual protocol.

LAW 41.14 – BATSMAN DAMAGING THE PITCH

- No change.
- If either batsman causes deliberate or avoidable damage, then First & final warning to team,
- inform each incoming batsman
- and if repeated, then 5 penalty runs awarded to fielding side & usual protocol.

LAW 41.15 – STRIKER IN PROTECTED AREA – New Law

1. What is the new law about the Striker being in the protected area & discuss consequences?

- ▶ *The Striker shall not take a stance or mark a guard location in the protected area or close to the protected area which causes inevitable movement into it while playing a stroke.*
- ▶ *If either umpire sees a contravention, the bowler's end umpire will give him a first & final warning.*
- ▶ *It applies to the team so incoming batsmen shall be warned.*
- ▶ *If repeated by any striker, a 5 run penalty will be awarded to the Fielding side*
- ▶ *disallow any runs made, send any not out batsmen back if needed*
- ▶ *actions are followed by usual protocol.*

LAW 41.16 – NON-STRIKER LEAVING HIS GROUND EARLY

1. **This MCC Law has been changed to reduce the time a non-striker can leave his ground during a delivery. Explain how?**
 - ▶ *If the non-striker leaves his ground before the bowler normally releases the ball, the bowler is permitted to run him out.*
 - ▶ *If he fails, the umpire shall call & signal dead ball asap.*
 - ▶ *If he succeeds or fails the ball shall not count as one in the over.*
 - ▶ *In 2018+ the BCMCL should follow the MCC & ICC.*

LAW 41.17 – BATSMEN STEALING A RUN

- No change.
- If the batsmen attempt to steal a run during the bowler's run-up, the bowler may attempt to run out either batsman.
- If the ball is thrown to the striker's end, it will be called 'No Ball', but the striker may be run out.
- If either run out is not attempted, the umpire shall call & signal 'Dead Ball' as soon as the batsmen cross.
- Inform the other umpire.
- Return the batsmen to their original ends
- Award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side
- Follow usual protocol.

LAW 41.18 – PENALTY RUNS

- No change.
- All normal protocols have not changed.
- Note that Penalty runs are awarded even if a Result has already been achieved. (See Law 16.6).
- Penalty runs are scored as Penalty extras and are additional to other penalties & runs scored.

LAW 41.19 – UNFAIR ACTIONS

- No change.
- This Law says that if the umpires consider that some action by a player is unfair, but is not covered in the Laws, they shall at the first offence, summon that player's captain & issue a first & final warning to the whole team for the rest of the match.
- If repeated, a 5 run penalty will be awarded to the opposing team & all reporting protocol will be followed.



LAW 42- PLAYER'S CONDUCT
NEW LAW

LAW 42 – PLAYER’S CONDUCT

1. **True or False! All first & final warnings given at Law 42 Level 1 must be reported to the Governing Body after the match.**
 - *Law 42.2.2.4 Ans – False - Only a repeat violation which means a 5 run penalty will be reported.*

2. **Does the penalty for a first time Law 42 Level 1 offence by one player apply to a different Level 1 offence by another player from the same team for the rest of the match?**
 - *Law 42.2.2.3 Ans – YES! The first & final warning is issued to **all** members of the offending team for the first time. Any repeat by any other player at any other time of the match will mean an award of 5 penalty runs.*

3. **If any higher Level of infraction is followed by a Law 42 Level 1 infraction, does it follow that 5 penalty runs will be awarded to the opposition?**
 - *Law 42.3.2.4 Ans – YES!*

4. **A fielder is given a first & final warning per Law 42 for giving a batsman ‘the finger’. Later in the match another player from his team, while batting ‘shows dissent’ by not leaving the field immediately after being given out. What should the umpires do on the field?**
 - *Law 42.2.2.1 – 2.6 Ans – The umpire should call time to prevent any further action, collect the ball, together they should inform the Batting Captain that this is the 2nd Level 1 offence by his team & the Bowler’s end umpire will award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side.*
 - *Call Play asap after informing scorer.*

LAW 42 – PLAYER’S CONDUCT(continued)

5. If 2 different Law 42 Level 1 violations by the fielding team follow each-other after one delivery, shall the first be understood as receiving a first & final warning & the second Level 1 offence, mean a 5 run penalty to the batting side as the players should understand that any following violation means a 5 run penalty, even though there was no opportunity to provide a verbal warning?

- ▶ *Law 42.2.2.4 Ans – It would be unfair to hand out more than one penalty for 2 different offences in 1 delivery. (If all 11 fielders were swearing, you do not give 55 penalty runs).*
- ▶ *From MCC - However, if 2 Level 1 violations took place, it could be classified as 'serious dissent' – Level 2, and 5 penalty runs will be awarded to the opposition even if the multiple events happened during the same delivery.*

6. Throwing the ball at another player, umpire or any person where the person could be hurt will be considered at what Law 42 level?

- ▶ *Law 42.3.1 Ans – The umpires will consider this to be a level 2 offence.*

7. At what Law 42 level will a directed obscene comment or serious insult of a player, umpire or spectator be considered?

- ▶ *Law 42.3.1 Ans – The umpires will consider this to be a level 2 offence.*

LAW 42 – PLAYER'S CONDUCT(continued)

8. A Striker hits the ball straight up into the air & while running to the striker's end, the non-striker deliberately knocks the bowler down with his body while the bowler was attempting the catch. The catch is dropped & the bowler is lying on the ground. What should the umpires say & do?

- Law 37.3 & 5 & Law 42.3 Ans – As soon as the catch is dropped – call/signal dead ball.
- The Striker is given out for obstructing the field.
- Since a catch was obstructed any run do not score. The non-striker is sent back to the bowler's end.
- From MCC - Then the 2 umpires should agree about any Law 42 action. The action above does not appear to be just a 'push' to obstruct where only the dismissal may be adequate.
- Here there was inappropriate & deliberate physical contact with another player.
- This is a Level 2 offence & so call 'time' collect the ball, get offending player's captain onto field & inform him that 5 penalty runs are awarded to the fielding team.
- Even though he is not on the field any longer, his team must be penalized & warned about any further violation.

9. In a 50 over match, if after a Law 42 Level 3 suspension of a fielder at 15.1 overs, is a substitute allowed to field for him? At what exact over may he return?

- Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – NO! A substitute is not allowed for any suspended fielder, even if he was the wicket-keeper. (Only a nominated fielder can keep wickets after a Level 3).
- 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs. (15.1 - 15.6 = 16th over).
- Any part over is not counted. Suspension starts from 17th over.
- The suspended fielder may return at **end** of the 26th over.

10. After a Law 42 Level 3 offence in a 50 over match, a bowler is sent off the field at over # 4.3, when may he return to the field? When may he bowl?

- Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs. (4.1 - 4.3 = 5th over).
- This part over is not counted.
- Suspension starts from 6th over.
- The bowler may return at the **end** of the 15th over.
- He may bowl the 16th over.
- As the question is about bowling, Law 24.2.8 notes that any other suspensions don't add to Level 3 ones.

LAW 42 – PLAYER'S CONDUCT(continued)

10. After a Law 42 Level 3 offence in a 50 over match, a bowler is sent off the field at over # 4.3, when may he return to the field? When may he bowl?

- Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs. (4.1 - 4.3 = 5th over).
- This part over is not counted.
- Suspension starts from 6th over.
- The bowler may return at the **end** of the 15th over.
- He may bowl the 16th over.
- As the question is about bowling, Law 24.2.8 notes that any other suspensions don't add to Level 3 ones.

11. In a 50 over match after a Law 42 Level 3 offence a batsman is suspended at over 10.3, when may he return to bat again?

- Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs. (10.3 – 10.6 = 11th over).
- This part over is not counted.
- He may return to bat after the **end** of over 21,
- but only after a wicket falls or a batsman retires.
- He may NOT act as a runner – if runners are allowed.

12. If no further wickets fall after a batsman has served his Law 42 Level 3 suspension & also he was eligible to bat, how is his innings recorded at the end of the innings?

- Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – He is recorded as 'Retired – Not out'.

LAW 42 – PLAYER’S CONDUCT(continued)

13. If all wickets fall after a batsman has had a Law 42 Level 3 suspension & he is not yet eligible to bat, how is his innings recorded at the end of the innings?

➤ *Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – He is recorded as ‘Retired – Not out’.*

14. If a fielder in the first innings of a 50 over per innings match is sent off for a Law 42 Level 3 infraction during over 45, does his suspension carries over to his batting innings?

Not including over 45, there are 5 overs left in their fielding innings, but can he be the opening bat or must he wait till his suspension overs are completed?

How many overs must be completed?

➤ *Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs.*

➤ *Over 45 is not counted – it was a part over.*

➤ *5 suspension overs are left in his fielding innings.*

➤ *He cannot open the batting.*

➤ *He must wait till at least 5 full overs are completed.*

➤ *At the start of the 6th over & afterwards, he may go in at the fall of the next wicket or retirement.*

LAW 42 – PLAYER’S CONDUCT(continued)

15. If a fielder in the first innings of a 50 over per innings match is sent off for a Law 42 Level 3 infraction at 40.1, and then the opposing team is all out at over 42.5. When their batting innings begins, when may he come in to bat?

- Law 42.4.2.3 Ans – 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs.
- Over 41 – (40.1-41) is not a full over, so does not count.
- Over 42 (41.1 – 41.6) is 1 over.
- Over 43 (42.1 - 42.5 above) is not a full over, so does not count.
- Per Law 42.4.2.3.8 he served only 1 full over.
- So at the innings break he has 9 overs to serve.
- He can't come in to bat till a wicket falls or a batsman retires AFTER 9 completed overs of his team's batting Innings.
- A part over remaining if an innings ends earlier, shall not count. At any time only whole overs count in calculations.

16. In a 50 over match after a Law 42 Level 3 offence (for threatening to assault a player after he crossed the boundary), a batsman who was already dismissed is suspended at over 45.3, when may he return to the field again if his team batted for 49.3 overs?

- Law 42.4.2.3.6 Ans – 1/5 of 50 overs is a suspension of 10 overs.
- Over 46 – (45.3-45.6) is not a full over, so does not count.
- Over 50 (49/1 – 49.3) is not a full over, so does not count.
- Overs 47 – 49 = 3 overs. He cannot count these. (MCC- He cannot come out as runner during these overs)
- At the innings break, he still has 10 suspension overs.
- He can't come in to the field until AFTER 10 completed overs of his fielding innings.