

## **REFERENCE FOR SCORERS!**

### **LAW 3 THE SCORERS**

#### **3.1 Appointment of scorers**

Two scorers shall be appointed to record all runs scored, all wickets taken and, where appropriate, number of overs bowled.

#### **3.2 Correctness of scores**

The scorers shall frequently check to ensure that their records agree. They shall agree with the umpires, at least at every interval, other than drinks intervals, and at the conclusion of the match, the runs scored, the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled. See Law 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

#### **3.3 Acknowledging signals**

The scorers shall accept all instructions and signals given to them by the umpires and shall immediately acknowledge each separate signal.

#### **11.10 Scorers to be informed**

The umpires shall ensure that the scorers are informed of all agreements about hours of play and intervals and of any changes made thereto as permitted under this Law.

**Laws 2, 16, 17, 18 & 19 to 22 – Have many requirements that scorers need to understand!**

#### **MCC Explanation for Law Below:**

Under the previous Law, any Byes or Leg byes which occurred off No balls, and indeed any Byes which occurred off Wides, were scored wholly as No ball extras or Wides, as appropriate.

However there are several instances of No balls being called for offences that are not the bowler's fault, so it was felt unfair to penalise the bowler in these situations when Byes or Leg byes occur.

A change has therefore been made. **When a No ball has been bowled, one run is recorded for the No ball, as a No ball extra; any other runs are scored either as runs to the striker (when the ball hits the bat) or as Byes or Leg byes, as appropriate.**

This is more logical and is easier for umpires to signal and for the scorers to record. This means that **scorecards will reflect how many No balls a bowler has actually bowled**, rather than the total number of No ball extras conceded by the bowler. Whilst the benefit of recording runs off a No ball in this way is widely appreciated, applying the same principle to a Wide ball was not felt to be appropriate. **If a Wide**

**delivery goes to the boundary, then it is more likely to be the bowler's fault and so it will continue to be recorded as 5 Wides against the bowler.**

#### **21.15 Penalty for a No ball**

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of No ball. Unless the call is revoked, the penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed. It shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

#### **21.16 Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored**

The one run penalty shall be scored as a No ball extra and shall be debited against the bowler. If other Penalty runs have been awarded to either side these shall be scored as stated in Law 41.18 (Penalty runs). Any runs completed by the batsmen or any boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker if the ball has been struck by the bat; otherwise they shall also be scored as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

#### **21.17 No ball not to count**

A No ball shall not count as one of the over. See Law 17.3 (Validity of balls).

#### **21.18 Out from a No ball**

When No ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Laws except 34 (Hit the ball twice), 37 (Obstructing the field) or 38 (Run out).

#### **MCC Explanation for Law Below:**

New signals for Level 3 and Level 4 offences have been created, which are covered in Law 2.13. **The signal for each offence is made to the scorers, not the player, and starts with the umpire putting an arm out to the side of the body and repeatedly raising it and lowering it.**

**For Level 3 offences, this is followed by raising both hands, all fingers spread, to shoulder height, palms facing towards the scorers.**

**For Level 4 offences, the first part is followed by raising an index finger, held at shoulder height, to the side of the body.**

In the, hopefully unlikely, **event that a Captain refuses to comply with the umpires' instructions under Level 3 or 4 then they will consider awarding the match if one captain is involved or abandoning the match if both refuse to comply and it is impossible to resolve matters.** This is covered in Law 42.6.

#### **From Law 2**

The following signals are for Levels 3 and 4 of the player conduct offences. Each signal has two parts, both of which should be acknowledged separately by the scorers.

Level 3 conduct - Part 1 - by putting one arm out to the side of the body and repeatedly raising it and lowering it.

- Part 2 - by raising both hands, all fingers spread, to shoulder height, palms facing towards the scorers.

- Level 4 conduct
- Part 1 - by putting one arm out to the side of the body and repeatedly raising it and lowering it.
  - Part 2 - by raising an index finger, held at shoulder height, to the side of the body.

2.13.1.4 All the signals in 2.13.1.3 are to be made by the bowler's end umpire except that for Short run, which is to be signalled by the umpire at the end where short running occurs. However, the bowler's end umpire shall be responsible both for the final signal of Short run to the scorers and, if more than one run is short, for informing them as to the number of runs to be recorded.

**2.13.2** The umpire shall wait until each signal to the scorers has been separately acknowledged by a scorer before allowing play to proceed.

If several signals are to be used, they should be given in the order that the events occurred.