

# VANCOUVER CRICKET UMPIRES & SCORERS ASSOCIATION

April 14, 2019

*Cricket*



*London, England 1937*



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## THE PREAMBLE – THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

- The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, ~~umpires~~ match officials and, especially in junior cricket, teachers, coaches and parents.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 16 THE RESULT

- **16.3.3** if action as in 16.3.2 takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play,
- - Playing time ~~lost~~ shall be counted as **lost** from the call of Time to the call of Play, excluding intervals (Law 11) and suspensions of play (Law 2.8). start of the action until play recommences, subject to Law 11.4 (Changing agreed times for intervals).
- - the time for close of play on that day shall be extended by this length of time. ~~subject to Law 2.8 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions).~~





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 16 THE RESULT

### • 16.7 Statement of result

- If the side batting last wins the match without losing all its wickets, the result shall be stated as a win by the number of wickets still then to fall.
- If, without having scored a total of runs in excess of the total scored by the opposing side, the innings of the side batting last has been completed ~~lost all its wickets~~, but as the result of an award of 5 Penalty runs its total of runs is then sufficient to win, the result shall be stated as a win to that side by Penalty runs.
- If the side fielding last wins the match, the result shall be stated as a win by runs.
- If the match is decided by one side conceding defeat or refusing to play, the result shall be stated as Match Conceded or Match Awarded, as the case may be.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 18 SCORING RUNS

- **18.6 Runs awarded for penalties**
- Runs shall be awarded for penalties under 18.5, and Laws 21 (No ball), 22 (Wide ball), 24.4 (Player returning without permission), 26.4 (Penalties for contravention), ~~21 (No ball), 22 (Wide ball)~~, 28.2 (Fielding the ball), 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side), 41 (Unfair play) and 42 (Players' conduct).
- Note, however, the restrictions on the award of Penalty runs in Laws 18.5, 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded), 25.6.5 (Dismissal and conduct of a batsman and his/her runner), the restrictions on the award of Penalty runs in Laws 25.7 (Restriction on the striker's runner), 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) 34 (Hit the ball twice), 41.14 (Batsman damaging the pitch) and 41.15 (Striker in protected area).



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 21 NO BALL

- **21.6 Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball**
- ~~Either umpire shall call and signal No ball if, other than in an attempt to run out the non-striker under Law 41.16 (Non-striker leaving his/her ground early),~~ **If the ball is delivered and if the non-striker is not dismissed under Law 41.16 (Non-striker leaving his/her ground early), either umpire shall call and signal No Ball** if the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before completion of the stride after the delivery stride. This shall include any clothing or other object that falls from his/her person and breaks the wicket. See Appendix A.12. Laws 20.4.2.8, 20.4.2.9 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball) and 21.12 will apply.
- **21.12 Revoking a call of No ball**
- An umpire shall revoke the call of No ball if Dead ball is called under any of Laws ~~20.4.2.4 to 20.4.2.9~~ **20.4.2.4, 20.4.2.5, 20.4.2.6, 20.4.2.7, 20.4.2.8, or 20.4.2.9** (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball).





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 29 THE WICKET IS DOWN

- **29.1.1** The wicket is put down if a bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground,
  - 29.1.1.1 by the ball,
  - 29.1.1.2 by the striker's bat if held or by any part of the bat that he/she is holding,
  - 29.1.1.3 for the purpose of this law only, by the striker's bat not in hand, or by any part of the bat which has become detached,
  - 29.1.1.4 by the striker's person or by any part of his/her clothing or equipment becoming detached from his/her person,
  - 29.1.1.5 by a fielder with his/her hand or arm, providing that the ball is held in the hand or hands so used, or in the hand of the arm so used.
  - 29.1.1.6 The wicket is also put down if a fielder strikes or pulls a stump out of the ground ~~in the same manner~~ **as in 29.1.1.5.**



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 30 BATSMAN OUT OF HIS/HER GROUND

- **30.1 When out of his/her ground**
- **30.1.1** A batsman shall be considered to be out of his/her ground unless some part of his/her person or bat is grounded behind the popping crease at that end.
- **30.1.2** However, a batsman shall not be considered to be out of his/her ground if, in running or diving towards his/her ground and beyond, and having grounded some part of his/her person or bat beyond the popping crease, there is subsequent loss of contact between the ground and any part of his/her person or bat, or between the bat and person, ~~provided that the batsman has continued movement in the same direction.~~





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- **LAW 33 CAUGHT**
- **33.4 No runs to be scored**
- If the striker is dismissed Caught, runs from that delivery completed by the batsmen before the completion of the catch shall not be scored but any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. ~~Law 18.11.1~~ **Law 18.12** (Batsman returning to original end) shall apply from the instant of the completion of the catch.



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- **LAW 34 HIT THE BALL TWICE**
- **34.3 Ball lawfully struck more than once**
- The striker may, solely in order to guard his/her wicket and before the ball has been touched by a fielder, lawfully strike the ball a second or subsequent time with the bat, or with any part of his/her person other than a hand not holding the bat. **The striker may guard his/her wicket even if the delivery is a No Ball.**
- However, the striker may not prevent the ball from being caught by striking the ball more than once in defence of his/her wicket. See Law 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## • **LAW 37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD**

### • **37.3 Obstructing a ball from being caught**

- ~~The striker is out Obstructing the field should wilful obstruction or distraction by either batsman prevent a catch being completed. This shall apply even though the obstruction is caused by the striker in lawfully guarding his/her wicket under the provision of Law 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).~~
- 37.3.1 If the delivery is not a No Ball, the striker is out Obstructing the Field if wilful obstruction or distraction by either batsman prevents the striker being out Caught.
- 37.3.2 - 37.3.1 shall apply even if an obstruction is caused by the striker in lawfully guarding his/her wicket under the provision of Law 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once).
- 37.3.3 If an obstruction or distraction takes place from a No Ball, then the batsman who caused the obstruction or distraction will be out Obstructing the Field.
- 37.3.4 – 37.3.3 shall not apply if the striker obstructs while instinctively defending his/her wicket with a lawful second strike.





## 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



- **LAW 39 STUMPED**
- **39.3 Not out Stumped**
- **39.3.1** The striker will not be out Stumped if, after having received the delivery, he/she has left his/her ground in order to avoid injury.
- **39.3.2** If the striker is not out Stumped he/she may, except in the circumstances of either of ~~Laws 25.6.5 (Dismissal and conduct of a batsman and his/her runner)~~ or ~~Law 38.2.2.2 (Batsman not out Run out)~~, be out Run out if the conditions of Law 38.1 (Out Run out) apply.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



- **LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY**

- **41.2 Unfair actions** ~~Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires~~

- ~~The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play. If either umpire considers an action, not covered by the Laws, to be unfair he/she shall intervene without appeal and, if the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball and implement the procedure as set out in 41.19. Otherwise umpires shall not interfere with the progress of play without appeal except as required to do so by the Laws.~~

- **41.2.1 The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play. If an umpire considers that any action by a player, not covered in the Laws, is unfair, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball, if appropriate, as soon as it becomes clear that the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side, and report the matter to the other umpire.**



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.2 Unfair actions (CONTINUED)**
- 41.2.1.1 If this is a first offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then;
  - summon the offending player's captain and issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the remainder of the match.
  - warn the offending player's captain that any further such offence by any member of his/her team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.
- 41.2.1.2 If this is a second or subsequent offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then;
  - summon the offending player's captain and inform him/her that there has been a further such offence.
  - award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.2 Unfair actions (CONTINUED)**
- 41.2.1.3 The umpires together shall report the incident as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries**
- ~~41.7.1 Any delivery, which passes or would have passed, without pitching, above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker. If the bowler bowls such a delivery the umpire shall immediately call and signal No ball. When the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. The umpire shall also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.~~
- **47.7.1 Any delivery, which passes or would have passed, without pitching, above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, is unfair. Whenever such a delivery is bowled, the umpire shall call and signal No ball.**



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries (Continued)**
- ~~41.7.2 Should there be any further such delivery by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall~~
- ~~call and signal No ball~~
- ~~when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling~~
- ~~inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.~~
- ~~The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.~~
- ~~If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.~~
- ~~Additionally the umpire shall~~
- ~~report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.~~
- ~~The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.~~





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries (Continued)**
- **41.7.2 The bowling of a delivery as defined in 41.7.1 is also dangerous if the bowler's end umpire considers that there is a risk of injury to the striker. In making that judgement the umpire shall:**
  - **disregard any protective equipment worn by the striker, be mindful of:**
  - **the speed, height and direction of the delivery**
  - **the skill of the striker**
  - **the repeated nature of such deliveries**



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries (Continued)**
- ~~41.7.3~~ The warning sequence in 41.7.1 and 41.7.2 is independent of the warning and action sequence in 41.6.
- 41.7.3 If the umpire considers a non-pitching delivery, or a series of non-pitching deliveries, to be dangerous under 41.7.2, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall repeat the No ball signal to the scorers and then caution the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. The umpire shall also inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries (Continued)**
  - ~~41.7.4 If the umpire considers that a bowler deliberately bowled a non-pitching delivery, deemed to be dangerous and unfair as defined in 41.7.1, then the caution and warning in 41.7.1 shall be dispensed with. The umpire shall~~
    - ~~immediately call and signal No ball.~~
    - ~~when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling and inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.~~
    - ~~The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.~~
    - ~~If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.~~
    - ~~report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.~~
    - ~~Additionally, the umpire shall~~
      - ~~report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.~~
      - ~~The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.~~
  - **The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.**





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries (Continued)**
- 41.7.4 Should there be any further dangerous such delivery by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall;
- call and signal No ball
- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling
- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.
- The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.
- Additionally, the umpire shall
- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.
- The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

- **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries (Continued)**
- 41.7.5 The warning and action sequences in 41.7.3 and 41.7.4 are independent of those in 41.6.
- 41.7.6 If the umpire considers that a bowler deliberately bowled a non-pitching delivery, deemed to be unfair as defined in 41.7.1, then the caution and warning in 41.7.3 shall be dispensed with. The umpire shall
- immediately call and signal No ball.
- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling and inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.
- The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.
- report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.
- The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY

### • **41.16 Non-striker leaving his/her ground early**

- ~~If the non-striker is out of his/her ground from the moment the ball comes into play to the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the bowler is permitted to attempt to run him/her out. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one in the over.~~
- ~~If the bowler fails in an attempt to run out the non-striker, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.~~
- **41.16.1 If the non-striker is out of his/her ground at any time from the moment the ball comes into play until the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the non-striker is liable to be Run out. In these circumstances, the non-striker will be out Run out if he/she is out of his/her ground when his/her wicket is put down by the bowler throwing the ball at the stumps or by the bowler's hand holding the ball, whether or not the ball is subsequently delivered.**
- **41.16.2 If the ball is not delivered and there is an appeal,**
- the umpire shall make his/her decision on the Run out. If it is not out, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.
- **the ball shall not count as one in the over.**





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 41 UNFAIR PLAY (Moved to 41.2 Unfair actions)

### ~~• 41.19 Unfair actions~~

- ~~• 41.19.1 If an umpire considers that any action by a player, not covered in the Laws, is unfair, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball, if appropriate, as soon as it becomes clear that the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side, and report the matter to the other umpire.~~
- ~~• The bowler's end umpire shall~~
- ~~• 41.19.1.1 If this is a first offence by that side~~
- ~~• - summon the offending player's captain and issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the remainder of the match.~~
- ~~• - warn the offending player's captain that any further such offence by any member of his/her team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.~~
- ~~• 41.19.1.2 If this is a second or subsequent offence by that side~~
- ~~• - award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side~~
- ~~• 41.19.1.3 The umpires together shall report the incident as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.~~



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



- **LAW 42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT**
- **42.1 Unacceptable conduct**
- 42.1.5 For each Level 1 to 4,
  - Playing time shall be counted as lost from the call of Time to the call of Play, excluding intervals (Law 11) and suspensions of play (Law 2.8).
  - the time for close of play on that day shall be extended by this length of time.
  - if applicable, no overs shall be deducted during the last hour of the match solely on account of this time.



# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



## LAW 42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT

- **42.4 Level 3 offences and action by umpires**

- **42.4.2** If such an offence is committed, 42.4.2.1 to 42.4.2.8 shall be implemented.
  - 42.4.2.1 The umpire shall call Time, if necessary.
  - 42.4.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.
  - 42.4.2.3 The umpires shall direct the captain to remove the offending player immediately from the field of play for a period in accordance with the following:
    - 42.4.2.3.1 In a match where the innings are not limited to a number of overs, the player shall be suspended from the field of play for 10 overs. **Any balls remaining in the over in progress at the time of suspension shall not count towards the overs for which the player is suspended.**
    - 42.4.2.3.2 In a match where the innings are limited to a number of overs, the player shall be suspended for one fifth of the number of overs allocated to the current innings at its commencement. If, in calculating the length of the suspension, a part-over results, it shall be considered as a whole over. **Furthermore, Any balls remaining in the over in progress at the time of suspension shall not count towards the overs for which the player is suspended.**





# 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



- **LAW 42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT**

- **42.7 Additional points relating to Level 3 and Level 4 offences**

- **42.7.2** A nominated player who has a substitute or runner will also suffer the penalty for any Level 3 or Level 4 offence committed by that substitute or that runner. ~~However, only the substitute or runner will be reported under Laws 42.4.2.5 or 42.5.2.5.~~
- **42.7.2.1** When the offence is committed by a substitute, the nominated player and substitute will each suffer the penalty defined in 42.4.2.3 or in 42.5.2.3 as appropriate. Only the substitute will be reported as in 42.4.2.5 or 42.5.2.5.
- **42.7.2.2** When the offence is committed by a runner, the batsman who has the runner and the runner will each suffer the penalty defined in 42.4.2.3 or in 42.5.2.3 as appropriate. The penalty for a Level 4 offence (42.5.2.3) will apply to the runner for the remainder of the match, but in only the current innings to the batsman for whom the runner acted.



## 2019 Changes to the Laws of Cricket



- **DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF WORDS OR PHRASES NOT DEFINED IN THE TEXT**
- **A6.7 For the purposes of these Laws, waist height of the batsman is defined as the point at which the top of the batsman's trousers would conventionally be when he/she is standing upright at the popping crease.**



# PRECEDENCE OF METHODS OF DISMISSAL



NO CHANGES BELOW – ONLY EXPLANATION OF PRECEDENCE.

## **32.2 Bowled to take precedence**

- The striker is out Bowled if his/her wicket is put down as in 32.1, even though a decision against him/her for any other method of dismissal would be justified.

## **33.5 Caught to take precedence**

- If the criteria of 33.1 are met and the striker is not out Bowled, then he/she is out Caught, even though a decision against either batsman for another method of dismissal would be justified.

## **Law 20.1.1.3 states:**

- The ball becomes dead when a batsman is dismissed. The ball will be deemed to be dead from the instant of the incident causing the dismissal.

Thus, if two modes of dismissal are possible from the same delivery, unless otherwise specified by the Laws, only the first one can be possible – the other will have happened after the first moment of dismissal, and the ball is therefore dead, so that second method could not actually happen. It is therefore not a decision for either team or the umpires, but merely a question of what happened first.