

Canterbury & Western Suburbs Cricket Association

Level 0 Umpires Course Outline

As Per the Laws of Cricket (2000 Code 5th Edition – 2013)

and Canterbury/Wests Junior Mode of Competition

INTRODUCTION

This document provides an outline of the basic Laws of Cricket as they apply in the C&WSCA, together with some important local rules drafted for this competition. The course outline follows the order of Laws in the official MCC Laws of Cricket Booklet. Those Laws that have little or no relevance to the C&WSCA Junior Mode of Competition will consist only of the words "Not Applicable". Team Coaches, Managers and other parents who receive guidance and coaching from a qualified NSW Cricket Umpires & Scorers Association umpire, using this outline, will be considered a qualified Level 0 umpire for the purpose of the C&WSCA Junior Competition, and therefore eligible to officiate in matches in this competition.

THE PREAMBLE – THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

Cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within its Laws but also within the Spirit of the Game. Any action which is seen to abuse this spirit causes injury to the game itself. The major responsibility for ensuring the spirit of fair play rests with the captains.

1. There are two Laws which place the responsibility for the teams conduct firmly on the Coaches & Managers: Responsibility of Coaches and Managers. The Coach and Manager are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws. Players Conduct. In the event of a player failing to comply with instructions of an umpire, or criticising by word or action the decision of an umpire, or showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall in the first place report the matter to the other umpire and to the player's Coach or Manager and instruct the latter to take action.

2. Fair and unfair play: According to the Laws the umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play. The umpires may intervene at any time and it is the responsibility of the Coach or Manager to take action where required.

3. The umpires are authorised to intervene in cases of: * Time wasting * Damaging the pitch * Dangerous or unfair bowling * Tampering with the ball* Any other action that they consider to be unfair.

4. The Spirit of the Game involves RESPECT for: *Your opponents * Your own captain and team * The role of the umpires * The game and its traditional values.

5. It is against the Spirit of the Game: * To dispute an umpire's decision by word, action or gesture * To direct abusive language towards an opponent or an umpire * To indulge in cheating or any sharp practice, for instance: (a) to appeal knowing the batsman is not out (b) To advance towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing (c) to seek to distract an opponent either verbally or by harassment with persistent clapping or unnecessary noise under guise of enthusiasm and motivation of one's own side.

6. Violence: There is no place for any act of violence on the field of play.

7. Players: Coaches, Managers and umpires together set the tone for the conduct of a cricket match. Every player is expected to make an important contribution to this.

LAW 1. THE PLAYERS

1. Number of players. A match is played between two sides, each of eleven players, one of whom shall be the captain. By agreement a match may be played between sides fewer than, or more than, eleven players, but not more than eleven players may field at any time.

2. Nomination of players. Refer to Junior Mode of Competition, **2.3 (a) & (b)** Declared Teams.

3. Captain. If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy shall act for him. **(a)** If a captain is not available during the period in which the toss is to take place, then the deputy must be responsible for the nomination of players, if this has not already been done, and for the toss. **See 2 above Junior Mode of Competition 2.3 (c).** **(b)** At any time after the nomination of the players, only a nominated player can act as deputy in discharging the duties and responsibilities of the captain as stated in these Laws.

4. Responsibility of coaches and managers. (captains) The coaches and managers are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the spirit of the game as well as in the Laws. **See The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket and Law 42.1 (Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains)**

LAW 2. SUBSTITUTES AND RUNNERS; BATSMAN OR FIELDER LEAVING THE FIELD; BATSMAN RETIRING; BATSMAN COMMENCING INNINGS

1. Substitutes and runners. (a) If the umpires are satisfied that a nominated player has been injured or become ill since the nomination of players, they shall allow that player to have: **(i)** a substitute acting for him in the field **(ii)** a runner when batting. Any injury or illness that occurs at any time after the nomination of players until the conclusion of the match shall be allowable, irrespective of whether play is in progress or not.

2. Objection to substitutes. The opposing captain shall have no right of objection to any player acting as a substitute on the field, nor as to where the substitute shall field. However, no substitute shall act as wicket – keeper. **See 3 below.**

3. Restrictions on the role of substitutes. Refer to Junior Mode of Competition **4.4**

4. A player for whom a substitute has acted. A nominated player is allowed to bat, bowl or field even though a substitute has previously acted for him.

5. Fielder absent or leaving the field. If a fielder fails to take the field with his side at the start of a match or at any later time, or leaves the field of play, **(a)** the umpire shall be informed of the reason for his absence. **(b)** he shall not thereafter come on to the field of play during a session of play without the consent of the umpire, **See 6 below.** The umpire will give such consent as soon as is practicable. **(c)** if he is absent for 15 minutes of playing time or longer, he shall not be allowed to bowl thereafter, subject to **(i), (ii) or (iii)** below, until he has been on the field for at least the length of playing time for which he was absent. **(i)** Absence or penalty for time absent shall not be carried over into a new day's play. **(ii)** If, in the case of a follow - on or forfeiture, a side fields for two consecutive innings, this restriction shall, subject to **(i)** above, continue as necessary into the second innings, but shall not otherwise be carried over into a new innings. **(iii)** The time lost for an unscheduled break in play shall be counted as time on the field of play for any fielder who comes on to the field at the resumption of play after the break. **See Law 15.1 An interval)**

6. Player returning without permission. If a player comes onto the field of play in contravention of 5 **(b)** above and comes into contact with the ball while it is in play, **(a)** the ball shall immediately become dead and the umpire shall award 5 penalty runs to the batting side. Additionally, runs completed by the batsmen shall be scored together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the offence. The ball shall not count as one of the over. **(b)** the umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side, the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action. **(c)** the umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the fielding side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the player concerned.

7. Runner. The player acting as a runner for a batsman shall be a member of the batting side and shall, if possible, have already batted in that innings. The runner shall wear external protective equipment equivalent to that worn by the batsman for whom he runs and shall carry a bat.

8. Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner. (a) A batsman's runner is subject to the Laws. He will be regarded as a batsman except where there are special provisions for his role as a runner. **See 7 above and Law 29.2 (Which is batsman's ground).** **(b)** A batsman who has a runner will suffer the penalty for any infringement of the Laws by his runner as if he himself had been responsible for the infringement. In particular he will be out if his runner is out under any of **Laws 37 (Obstructing the field) or 38 (Run out).** **(c)** When a batsman who has a runner is a striker he remains himself subject to the Laws and will be liable to the penalties that any infringement of them demands. In the case of Run out and Stumped, however, special provisions, set out in **(d)** and **(c)** below, apply to him as a striker who has a runner. **(d)** If a striker who has a runner is out of his ground when the wicket at the wicket-keeper's end is fairly put down by the action of a fielder, otherwise than in **(e)** below, then, notwithstanding **(b)** above and irrespective of the position of the non –striker and the runner, he will be out Run out. However, **Laws 38.2(a) and 32.2 (b)(ii) (Batsman not Run out)** shall apply. **(e)** If a striker who has a runner is out of his ground when the wicket at the wicket-keeper's end is fairly put down by the wicket-keeper, without intervention of another fielder, and if both the following conditions are satisfied, his runner is within his ground, he makes no movement towards the bowler's end other than action in receiving and or playing or playing at the ball, he is **(i) Not out if No ball** has been called. **(ii)** Out stumped if the delivery is not a No ball. In this case, however, **Law 39.3(a) (Not out Stumped)** shall apply. If either of the two conditions is not satisfied, then he is Run out. **Law 38.2(a)** will apply. **(f)** If a striker who has a runner is himself dismissed as in either **(d)** or **(e)** above, runs completed by the runner and the other batsman before the wicket is put down shall be disallowed. However, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. **See Law 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties).** The non-striker shall return to his original end. **(g)** When a batsman who has a runner is not the striker **(i)** he remains subject to **Law 37 (Obstructing the field)** but is otherwise out of the game. **(ii)** he shall stand where directed by the striker's end umpire so as not to interfere with play. **(iii)** he will be liable, notwithstanding **(i)** above, to any penalty demanded by the Laws should he commit any act of unfair play.

9. Batsman retiring. A batsman may retire at any time during his innings when the ball is dead. The umpires before allowing play to proceed shall be informed of the reason for a batsman retiring. **(a)** If a batsman retires because of injury or illness or any other unavoidable cause, he is entitled to resume his innings, but it shall be only at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of another batsman. If for any reason he does not do so, his innings is to be recorded as "Retired – not out. **See also Junior Mode of Competition 3.7.**

10. Commencement of a batsman's inning. Except at the start of a side's innings, a batsman shall be considered to have commenced his innings when he first steps onto the field of play, provided Time has not been called. The innings of the opening batsmen, and that of any new batsman on the resumption of play after the call of Time, shall commence at the call of Play.

LAW 3. THE UMPIRES

1. Appointment and attendance. Refer to Junior Mode of Competition. **1.3.**

2. Change of umpire. Not Applicable.

3. Agreement with captains. Not Applicable.

4. To inform the captains and scorers. Not Applicable.

5. The wickets, creases and boundaries. Not Applicable.

6. Conduct of the game, implements and equipment. Not Applicable.

7. Fair and unfair play. The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

8. Fitness for play. (a) It is solely for the umpires together to decide whether either conditions of ground, weather or light or exceptional circumstances mean that it would be dangerous or unreasonable for play to take place. Conditions shall not be regarded as either dangerous or unreasonable merely because they are not ideal. **(b)** Conditions shall be regarded as dangerous if there is actual and foreseeable risk to the safety of the players. **(c)** Conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if, although posing no risk to safety, it would not be sensible for play to proceed.

9. Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions. (a) All references to ground include the pitch. **(b)** If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of the ground, weather or light, or any other circumstances are dangerous or unreasonable, they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to start or recommence. **(c)** When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that the conditions are no longer dangerous or unreasonable they shall call upon the players to resume play. **Also refer to Junior Mode of Competition. 2.2 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f).**

10. Position of umpires. Each umpire shall stand where he can best see any act upon which his decision may be required. Subject to this overriding consideration, the bowler's end umpire shall stand where he does not interfere with either the bowler's run up or the striker's view. The striker's end umpire may elect to stand on the off side instead of the on side of the pitch, provided he informs the captain of the fielding side, the striker and the other umpire of his intention to do so.

11. Umpires changing ends. The umpires shall change ends after each side has had one completed innings. **See Law 12.3 (Completed innings)**

12. Consultation between umpires. All disputes shall be determined by the umpires. The umpires shall consult with each other whenever necessary. **See also Law 27.6 (Consultation by umpires)**

13. Informing the umpires. Throughout the Laws, wherever the umpires are to receive information from captains or other players, it will be sufficient for one umpire to be so informed and for him to inform the other umpire.

14. Signals. (a) The following code of signals shall be used by umpires. **(i)** Signals used while the ball is in play: **Dead ball** – by crossing and re-crossing wrists below the waist. **No ball** – by extending one arm horizontally. **Out** – by raising an index finger above the head. (If not out, the umpire shall call not out.) **Wide** – by extending both arms horizontally. **(ii)** When the ball is dead, the bowler's end umpire shall repeat these signals, with the exception of the signal for Out, to the scorers. **(iii)** The following listed signals shall be made to the scorers only when the ball is dead. **Boundary 4** – by waving an arm from side to side finishing with the arm across the chest. **Boundary 6** – by raising both arms above the head. **Bye** – by raising an open hand above the head. **Five penalty runs awarded to the batting side** – by repeated tapping of one shoulder with the opposite hand. **Five penalty runs awarded to the fielding side** – by placing one hand on the opposite shoulder. **Leg bye** – by touching a raised knee with the hand. **New ball** – by raising the ball above the head. **Revoke last signal** – by touching both shoulders, each with the opposite hand. **Short run** – by bending one arm upwards and touching the nearer shoulder with the tips of the fingers. All these signals 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 to the scorers and informing them as to the number of runs to be recorded.

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

15. Correctness of scores. Consultation between the umpires and scorers on doubtful points is essential. The umpires shall, throughout the match, satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the number of runs scored, the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled. They shall agree these with the scorers at least at every interval, other than a drinks interval, and at the conclusion of the match. **See Laws 4.2 (Correctness of scores), 21.8 (Correctness of result) and 21.10 (Result not to be changed). See also Junior Mode of Competition 2.5**

LAW 4. The Scorers

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

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 3.15 (Correctness of scores)**

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

LAW 5. The Ball

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition **2.6 & 2 GENERAL 2.1**

Law 6. The Bat

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition of rules relating to equipment for each age group.

LAW 7. The Pitch

Not applicable.

LAW 8. The Wickets

1. Width and pitching. The stumps must be straight and evenly spaced so that the bails fit neatly at the top.

2. Size of stumps. Not applicable.

3. The bails. Not applicable.

4. Junior Cricket. Not applicable.

5. Dispensing with bails. The umpires may agree to dispense with the use of bails, if necessary. If they so agree then no bails shall be used at either end. The use of bails shall be resumed as soon as conditions permit. **See Law 28.4 (Dispensing with bails)**

LAW 9. The Bowling, Popping and Return Creases

As marked on pitch.

LAW 10. Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

Not applicable.

LAW 11. Covering the Pitch

Not applicable.

LAW 12. Innings

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition of rules relating to innings for each age group.

LAW 13. The Follow On

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition.

LAW 14. Declaration and Forfeiture

- 1. Time of declaration.** The captain of the side batting may declare an innings closed, when the ball is dead, at any time during the innings.
- 2. Forfeiture of an innings.** A captain may forfeit either of his side's innings at any time before the commencement of that innings. A forfeited innings shall be considered to be a completed innings.
- 3. Notification.** A captain shall notify the opposing captain and the umpires of his decision to declare or to forfeit an innings.

LAW 15. Intervals

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition.

LAW 16. Start and Cessation of Play

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition.

LAW 17. Practice on the Field

Not Applicable.

LAW 18. Scoring Runs

- 1. A run.** The score shall be reckoned by runs. A run is scored **(a)** so often as the batsmen, at any time while the ball is in play, have crossed and made good their ground from end to end.) **(b)** when a boundary is scored. **See Law 19 (Boundaries)** **(c)** when penalty runs are awarded.
- 2. Runs disallowed.** Not applicable.
- 3. Short Runs.** **(a)** A run is short if a batsman fails to make good his ground in turning for a further run. **(b)** Although a short run shortens the succeeding one, the latter if completed shall not be regarded as short. A striker setting off for his first run from in front of his popping crease may do so without penalty.
- 4. Unintentional short runs.** Except in the circumstances of 5 below, **(a)** if either batsman runs a short run, the umpire concerned shall, unless a boundary is scored, call and signal Short run as soon as the ball becomes dead and that run shall not be scored. **(b)** if, after either or both batsmen run short, a boundary is scored, the umpire concerned shall disregard the short running and shall not call or signal Short run. **(c)** if both batsmen run short in one and the same run, this shall be regarded as only one short run. **(d)** if more than one run is short then, subject to **(b)** and **(c)** above, all runs so called shall not be scored. If there has been more than one short run, the umpire shall inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded.
- 5. Deliberate short runs.** Notwithstanding 4 above, if either umpire considers that either or both batsmen deliberately run short at his end, the umpire concerned shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of what has occurred. The bowler's end umpire shall then **(i)** warn both batsmen that the practice is unfair and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batsman. **(ii)** whether a batsman is dismissed or not, disallow all runs to the batting side from that delivery other than any runs awarded for penalties. **(iii)** return the batsmen to their original ends. **(iv)** inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action. **(v)** inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded.
- 6. Runs awarded for penalties.** Runs shall be awarded for penalties under **Laws, 24 (No ball), 25 (Wide ball), 41.2 (Fielding the ball), 41.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side)**
- 7. Runs scored for boundaries.** Runs shall be scored for boundary allowances under **Law 19 (Boundaries)**.

8. Runs scored for Lost ball. Runs shall be scored for when Lost ball is called under **Law 20 (Lost ball)**.

9. Runs scored when a batsman is dismissed. When a batsman is dismissed, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. No other runs shall be credited to the batting side, except as follows. If a batsman is **(a)** dismissed Obstructing the field, the batting side shall also score the runs completed before the offence. If, however, the obstruction prevented a catch from being made, no runs other than penalties shall be scored. **(b)** dismissed Run out, the batting side shall also score the runs completed before the wicket was put down. If, however, a striker who has a runner is himself dismissed Run out under **Law 2.8(d)**, runs completed by the runner and the other batsman shall be disallowed.

10. Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket. When the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the fall of a wicket, or is called dead by an umpire, unless there is specific provision otherwise in the Laws, **(a)** any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall be scored. **Note**, however, the provisions of **Laws 26.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded)** and **41.4 (Penalty runs not to be awarded)**. **(b)** additionally the batting side shall be credited with **(i)** all runs completed by the batsmen before the incident or call and **(ii)** the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the incident or call. **Note** specifically, however, the provisions of **Law 42.5(f)(Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman)**.

11. Batsman returning to original end. **(a)** When a batsman is dismissed, the not out batsman shall return to his original end **(i)** if the striker is himself dismissed in the circumstances of **Law 2.8 (d) (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner)** **(ii)** and, with the three exceptions of Run out other than in **(i)** above, Caught, Obstructing the field, for all other methods of dismissal. **(b)** Other than at the fall of a wicket, the batsmen shall return to their original ends in the cases of, and only in the cases of **(i)** a boundary **(ii)** disallowance of runs for any reason. **(iii)** a decision by the batsman at the wicket to do so, under **Law 42.5 (g) (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of a batsman)**

12. Batsman returning to wicket he has left. **(a)** When a batsman is dismissed Caught, Obstructing the field, Run out other than under **Law 2.8**, the not out batsman shall return to the wicket he has left but only if the batsmen had not already crossed at the instant of the incident causing the dismissal. **(b)** Except in the cases listed in **11 (b)** above, if while the run in progress the ball is called dead by an umpire or becomes dead for any reason except the dismissal of a batsman, the batsmen shall return to the wickets they had left, but only if they had not already crossed in running when the ball became dead.

LAW 19. Boundaries

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition for distance to boundaries for each age group.

1. Defining the boundary – boundary marking. **(a)** The boundary defined by a ring of cones or witch's hats in a **straight line** from **the inside edge** of each cone to **the inside edge** of the next cone. The cones or witch's hats are themselves outside the boundary. **(b)** If the boundary is marked by a fence, the boundary is the base of the fence.

2. Scoring a boundary. **(a)** A boundary shall be scored whenever **(i)** the ball touches the boundary, or is grounded beyond the boundary **(ii)** a fielder, with some part of his person in contact with the ball, touches the boundary or has some part of his person grounded beyond the boundary.

3. Overthrow or wilful act of a fielder. If the boundary results either from an overthrow or from the wilful act of a fielder the runs scored shall be **(i)** any penalty for a No Ball or a Wide, and **(ii)** the allowance for the boundary and **(iii)** the runs completed by the batsmen, together with the run in progress if they had crossed at the instant of the throw or act.

LAW 20. Lost Ball

1. Fielder to call Lost ball. If a ball in play cannot be found or recovered, any **fielder** may call Lost ball. The ball shall then become dead. **See Law 23.1 (Ball is dead)**. Law 18.12 (b) (Batsman returning to wicket he has left) shall apply as from the instant of the call.

2. Ball to be replaced. The umpires shall replace the ball with one which has wear comparable with that which the previous ball had received before it was lost or became irrecoverable. **See Law 5.5 (Ball lost or becoming unfit for play)**.

3. Runs Scored. **(a)** Any run for penalties awarded to either side shall be scored. **(b)** The batting side shall additionally be awarded either **(1)** the runs completed by the batsmen, together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the call, or **(ii)** 6 runs, whichever is the greater. These shall be credited to the striker if the ball has been struck by the bat, but otherwise to the total of Byes, Leg Byes, No Balls or Wides as the case may be.

LAW 21. The Result

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition.

LAW 22. The Over

Refer to Junior Mode of Competition.

1. **Umpire miscounting.** If an umpire miscounts the number of balls, the over as counted by the umpire shall stand.

Law 23. Dead Ball

1. **Ball is Dead.** (a) The ball becomes dead when (a) (i) it is finally settled in the hands of the wicket-keeper or of the bowler. (ii) a boundary is scored. See Law 19.3 (Scoring a boundary). (iii) a batsman is dismissed. The ball will be deemed to be dead from the instant of the incident causing the dismissal. (iv) whether played or not it becomes trapped between the bat and person of a batsman or between items of his clothing or equipment. (v) whether played or not it lodges in the clothing or equipment of a batsman or the clothing of an umpire. (vi) it lodges in a protective helmet worn by a fielder. (vii) there is an award of penalty runs under Law 41.2 (Fielding the ball) The ball shall not count as one of the over. (viii) there is a contravention of Law 41.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) (ix) Lost ball is called. See Law 20 (Lost ball). (x) the match is concluded in any of the ways stated in Law 16.9 (Conclusion of match)

2. **Ball finally settled.** Whether the ball is finally settled or not is a matter for the umpire alone to decide.

3. **Call of Over or Time.** Neither the call of Over (See Law 22.4), nor the call of Time (See Law 16.2) is to be made until the ball is dead, either under 1 above or under 4 below.

4. **Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball.** (a) When the ball has become dead under 1 above, the bowlers end umpire may call and signal Dead ball if it is necessary to inform the players. (b) Either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball when (i) he intervenes in a case of unfair play. (ii) a serious injury to a player or umpire occurs. (iii) he leaves his normal position for consultation. (iv) one or both bails fall from the striker's wicket before the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball. (v) the striker is not ready for the delivery of the ball and, if the ball is delivered, makes no attempt to play it. Provided the umpire is satisfied that the striker had adequate reason for not being ready, the ball shall not count as one of the over. (vi) the striker is distracted by any noise or movement or in any other way while he is preparing to receive, or receiving a delivery.. This shall apply whether the source of the distraction is within the game or outside it. **Note also (vii) below.** The ball shall not count as one of the over. (vii) there is an instance of a deliberate attempt to distract under either Laws 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker) or 42.5 (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman). The ball shall not count as one of the over. (viii) the bowler drops the ball accidentally before delivery. (ix) the ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason other than an attempt to run out the non - striker. See Law 42.15 (Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery). (x) he is required to do so under any of the Laws not include above.

5. **Ball ceases to be dead.** The ball ceases to be dead – that is, it comes into play – when the bowler starts his run up or if he has no run up, his bowling action.

6. **Dead ball; ball counting as one of the over.** (a) When a ball which has been delivered is called dead or it is to be considered dead then, other than as in (b) below, (i) it will not count in the over if the striker has had an opportunity to play it. (ii) it will be a valid ball if the striker has had an opportunity to play it, unless No ball or Wide has been called, except in the circumstances of 4 (b) (vi) above and Laws 2.6 (Fielder returning without permission), 41.2 (Fielding the ball), 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract the striker) and 42.5 (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman).

Law 24. No Ball

1. **Mode of delivery.** (a) The umpire shall ascertain whether the bowler intends to bowl right handed or left handed, over or around the wicket, and shall so inform the striker. It is unfair if the bowler fails to notify the umpire of a change in his mode of delivery. In this case the umpire shall call and signal No ball. (b) Underarm bowling shall not be permitted except by special agreement before the match.

2. **Fair delivery - the arm.** For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be thrown. (See 3 below) Although it is the primary responsibility of the striker's end umpire to assess the fairness of a delivery in this respect, there is nothing in this Law to debar the bowler's end umpire from calling and signalling No ball if he considers that the ball has been thrown. (a) If, in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been thrown, he shall call and signal No ball and, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the reason for the call. The bowler's end umpire shall then caution the bowler. Refer to Junior Mode of Competition, Law 4.1 (d). (Illegal deliveries)

3. **Definition of fair delivery – the arm.** A ball is fairly delivered in respect of the arm if, once the bowler's arm has reached the level of the shoulder in the delivery swing, the elbow joint is not straightened partially or completely from that point until the ball has left the hand. This definition shall not debar a bowler from flexing or rotating the wrist in the delivery swing.

4. **Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery.** If the bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end before entering his delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal No ball. See Law 42.16 (Batsmen stealing a run). However, Junior Mode of Competition, Law 4.1 (d) shall not apply.

5. **Fair delivery – the feet.** For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride (a) the bowler's back foot must land within and not touching the return crease appertaining to his stated mode of delivery. (b) the bowler's front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised (i) on the same side of the imaginary line joining the two middle stumps as the return crease described in (a) above and (ii)

behind the popping crease. If the bowler's end umpire is not satisfied that all three of these conditions have been met, he shall call and signal No ball.

6. Bowler breaking the wicket in delivering the ball. Either umpire shall call and signal No ball if, other than an attempt to run out the non-striker under **Law 42.15**, the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before he completes the stride after the delivery stride. **See Laws, 23.4(b)(viii), 23.4(b) (ix) and 10 below will apply.**

7. Ball bouncing more than twice or rolling along the ground. The umpire shall call and signal No ball if a ball which he considers to have been delivered, without having previously touched bat or person of the striker, either **(i)** bounces more than twice or **(ii)** rolls along the ground before it reaches the popping crease. **This rule does not apply to U/10. Refer to Junior Mode of Competition U/10 Rule(1.4).**

8. Ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket. If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without having previously touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

9. Ball lands off the pitch before reaching the popping crease. The umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal No ball, if a ball delivered by the bowler hits the edge of the pitch or lands off the pitch before reaching the popping crease.

10. Call of No ball for infringements of other Laws. (Law 40.3) Position of wicket-keeper. (Law 41.5) Limitation of on side fielders. (Law 41.6) Fielders not to encroach on pitch. Law 42.6 (Dangerous and unfair bowling. (Law 42.8) Deliberate bowling of high full pitched balls.

11. Revoking a call of No ball. An umpire shall revoke his call of No ball if the ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason.

12. No ball to over-ride Wide. A call of No ball shall over-ride the call of Wide ball at any time. **See Laws 25.1 (Judging a Wide) and 25.3 (Call and signal of Wide ball.**

13. Ball not dead. The ball does not become dead on the call of No ball.

14. 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 the batsman is dismissed.

15. Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored. The one run penalty shall be scored as a No ball extra. If other penalty runs have been awarded to either side these shall be scored as stated in **Law (42.17) 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 No ball extras. Apart from any award of 5 penalty runs, all runs resulting from a No ball, whether as No ball extras or credited to the striker, shall be debited against the bowler.

16. No ball not to count. A No ball shall not count as one of the over. **See (Law 22.3) (Validity of balls)**

17. Out from a No ball. When a No ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the **Laws except 33 (Handled the ball), 34 (Hit the ball twice), 37 (Obstructing the field) or 38 (Run out)**

Law 25. Wide Ball

1. Judging a Wide. (a) If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definition in **(b)** below, in his opinion the ball passes wide of the striker where he is and which also would have passed wide of him standing in a normal guard position. **(b)** The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within his reach for him to be able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke

2. Delivery not a Wide. The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide **(a)** if the striker, by moving, either **(i)** causes the ball to pass wide of him, as defined in **1 (b)** above or **(ii)** brings the ball sufficiently within his reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke. **(b)** if the ball touches the striker's bat or person.

3. Call and signal of a Wide ball. (a) If the umpire adjudges a delivery to be Wide he shall call and signal Wide ball as soon as the ball passes the striker's wicket. It shall, however, be considered to have been a Wide from the instant of delivery, even though it cannot be called Wide until it passes the striker's wicket. **(b)** The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if there is contact between the ball and the striker's bat or person. **(c)** The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if the delivery is called a No ball. **See Law 24.12 (No ball to over-ride Wide).**

4. Ball not dead. The ball does not become dead on the call of Wide ball.

5. Penalty for a Wide. A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. Unless the call is revoked **(see 3 (b) and (c) above)**, this penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed, and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

6. Runs resulting from a Wide – how scored. All runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance, together with the penalty for the Wide, shall be scored as Wide balls. Apart from any award of 5 penalty runs, all runs resulting from a Wide shall be debited against the bowler.

7. Wide not to count. A Wide shall not count as one of the over. **See Law 22.3 (Validity of balls).**

8. Out from a Wide. When Wide ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Laws except **35 (Hit wicket), 37 (Obstructing the field), 38 (Run out) or 39(Stumped).**

Law 26. Bye and Leg Bye

1. Byes. If the ball, delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball or a Wide, passes the striker without touching his bat or person, any runs completed by the batsmen from that delivery, or a boundary allowance, shall be credited as Byes to the batting side.

2. Leg Byes. (a) If a ball delivered by the bowler first strikes the person of the striker, runs shall be scored only if the umpire is satisfied that the striker has either **(i)** attempted to play the ball with his bat or **(ii)** tried to avoid being hit by the ball. **(b)** If the umpire is satisfied that either of these conditions has been met runs shall be scored as follows. **(i)** If there is either no subsequent contact with the striker's bat or person, or only inadvertent contact with the striker's bat or person runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker in the case of subsequent contact with his bat but otherwise to the batting side as in **(c)** below. **(ii)** If the striker wilfully makes a lawful second strike, **Laws 34.3 (ball lawfully struck more than once) and 34.4 (Runs scored from a ball lawfully struck more than once)** shall apply. **(c)** The runs in **(b) (i)** above, unless credited to the striker, shall, **(i)** if the delivery is not a No ball, be scored as Leg byes. **(ii)** if No ball has been called, be scored together with the penalty for the No ball, as No ball extras.

3. Leg byes not to be awarded. If the circumstances of 2 **(a)** above the umpire considers that neither of the conditions **(i)** and **(ii)** therein has been met, then Leg byes shall not be awarded. The batting side shall not be credited with any runs from that delivery apart from the one run penalty for a No ball if applicable. Moreover, no other penalty arising from that delivery shall be awarded to the batting side. The following procedure shall be adopted. **(a)** If no run is attempted but the ball reaches the boundary, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball, and disallow the boundary. **(b)** If runs are attempted and if **(i)** neither batsman is dismissed and the ball does not become dead for any other reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as one run is completed or the ball reaches the boundary. The run or boundary shall be disallowed. The batsmen shall return to their original ends. **(ii)** before one run is completed or the ball reaches the boundary, a batsman is dismissed, or the ball becomes dead for any other reason, all the provisions of the Laws will apply, except that no runs and no penalties shall be credited to the batting side, other than the penalty for a No ball if applicable.

Law 27. Appeals.

1. Umpire not to give batsman out without an appeal. Neither umpire shall give a batsman out, even though they may be out under the Laws, unless appealed by a fielder. This shall not debar a batsman who is out under any of the Laws from leaving his wicket without appeal being made. **Note**, however, the provisions of 7 below.

2. Batsman dismissed. A batsman is dismissed if either **(a)** he is given out by an umpire, on appeal or **(b)** he is out under any of the Laws and leaves his wicket as in 1 above.

3. Timing of appeals. For an appeal to be valid, it must be made before the bowler begins his run up or, if he has no run up, his bowling action to deliver the next ball, and before time has been called. The call of over does not invalidate an appeal made prior to the start of the following over, provided Time has not been called. **See Laws 16.2 (Call of Time) and 22.2 (Start of an over).**

4. Appeal "How's That." An appeal "How's That?" covers all ways of being out.

5. Answering appeals. The strikers end umpire shall answer all appeals arising out of any of **Laws 35 (Hit wicket), 39 (Stumped) or 38 (Run out)** when this occurs at the wicket – keeper's end. The bowler's end umpire shall answer all other appeals. When an appeal is made, each umpire shall answer on any matter that falls within his jurisdiction. When a batsman has been given Not out, either umpire may answer an appeal made in accordance with **3 above**, if it is on a further matter and is within his jurisdiction.

6. Consultation by umpires. Each umpire shall answer appeals on matters within his own jurisdiction. If an umpire is doubtful about any point that the other umpire may have had been in a better position to see, he shall consult the latter on this point of fact and shall give the decision. If, after consultation, there is still doubt remaining, the decision shall be Not out.

7. Batsman leaving his wicket under misapprehension. An umpire shall intervene if satisfied that a batsman, not having been given out, has left his wicket under misapprehension that he is out. The umpire intervening shall call and signal Dead ball to prevent any further action by the fielding side and shall recall the batsman.

8. Withdrawal of an appeal. The captain of the fielding side may withdraw an appeal only if he obtains the consent of the umpire within whose jurisdiction the appeal falls. He must do so before the outgoing batsman has left the field of play. If such consent is given, the umpire concerned shall, if applicable, revoke his decision and recall the batsman.

9. Umpire's decision. An umpire may alter his decision provided that such alteration is made promptly. This apart, an umpire's decision, once made, is final.

Law 28. The Wicket Is Down.

1. Wicket put down. (a) 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, (i) by the ball, or (ii) by the striker's bat if he is holding it by or by any part of his bat that he is holding, or (iii) notwithstanding the provisions of **Law 6.8 (a)** by the striker's bat in falling if he has let go of it, or by any part of his bat becoming detached, or (iv) by the striker's person or any part of his clothing or equipment becoming detached from his person, (v) by a fielder with his 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. The wicket is also put down if a fielder strikes or pulls a stump out of the ground in the same manner. (b) The disturbance of a bail, whether temporary or not, shall not constitute its complete removal from the top of the stumps, but if a bail in falling lodges between two of the stumps this shall be regarded as complete removal.

2. One bail off. If one bail is off, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of putting the wicket down to remove the remaining bail or to strike or pull any of the three stumps out of the ground, in any of the ways stated in (1) above.

3. Remaking the wicket. If a wicket is broken or put down while the ball is in play, it shall not be remade by the umpire until the ball is dead. **See Law 23 (Dead ball).** Any fielder may however, while the ball is in play, (i) replace a bail or bails on top of the stumps. (ii) put back one or more stumps into the ground where the wicket originally stood.

4. Dispensing with the bails. If the umpires have agreed to dispense with the bails in accordance with **Law 8.5 (Dispensing with bails)**, it is for the umpire concerned to decide whether the wicket has been put down. (a) After a decision to play without bails, the wicket has been put down if the umpire concerned is satisfied that the wicket has been struck by the ball, by the striker's bat, persons or items of his clothing or equipment as described in 1 (a) (ii), (iii) or (iv) above, or by a fielder in the manner described in 1 (a) (v) above. (b) If the wicket has already been broken or put down, (a) above shall apply to any stump or stumps still in the ground. Any fielder may replace a stump or stumps, in accordance with 3 above, in order to have an opportunity of putting the wicket down.

Law 29. Batsman Out of his Ground.

1. When out of his ground. (a) A batsman shall be considered to be out of his ground unless his bat or some part of his person is grounded behind the popping crease at that end. (b) Notwithstanding (a) above, if a running batsman, having grounded some part of his foot behind the popping crease, continues running further towards the wicket at that end and beyond, then any subsequent total loss of contact with the ground of both his person and his bat during his continuing forward momentum shall not be interpreted as being out of his ground.

Law 30. Bowled.

1. Out Bowled. (a) The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is put down by a ball delivered by the bowler, and not being a No ball, even if it first touches his bat or person. (b) Notwithstanding (a) above he shall not be out Bowled if before striking the wicket the ball has been in contact with any other player or an umpire. He will, however, be subject to **Laws 33 (Handled the ball)**, **37 (Obstructing the field)**, **38 (Run out)** and **39 (Stumped)**.

2. Bowled to take precedence. The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is put down as in (1) above, even though a decision against him for any other method of dismissal would be justified.

Law 31. Timed Out.

1. Out Timed out. (a) After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batsman, the incoming batsman must, unless Time has been called, be in position to take guard or for his partner to be ready to receive the next ball within 3 minutes of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batsman will on appeal be out, Timed out. **Refer to Junior Mode of Competition Law 4.3 (Batsman & team Timed Out).**

2. Bowler does not get credit. The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Law 32. Caught.

1. Out Caught. The striker is out Caught if a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, touches his bat without having previously been in contact with any fielder, and is subsequently held by a fielder as a fair catch, (as described in 3 below) before it touches the ground.

2. Caught to take precedence. If the criteria of (1) above are met and the striker is not out Bowled, then he is out Caught, even though a decision against either batsman for another method of dismissal would be justified.

3. A fair catch. Providing that in every case neither (i) at any time the ball, nor (ii) throughout the act of making the catch as defined in **Law 19.4**, any fielder in contact with the ball is, as described in **Law 19.3 (b)**, touching the boundary or grounded beyond the boundary, a catch shall be

considered to be fair if **(a)** the ball is hugged to the body of the catcher or accidentally lodges in his clothing or, in case of the wicket-keeper only, in his pads. However it is not a fair catch if the ball lodges in a protective helmet worn by a fielder. **(b)** the ball does not touch the ground even though the hand holding it does so in affecting the catch. **(c)** a fielder catches the ball after it has been lawfully struck more than once by the striker, but only if it has not been grounded since it was first struck. **(d)** a fielder catches the ball after it has touched an umpire, another fielder or the other batsman. However, it is not a fair catch if at any time after having been struck by the bat and before a catch is completed the ball has touched a protective helmet worn by a fielder. **(e)** a fielder catches the ball after it has crossed the boundary in the air, provided that after being struck by the bat, the first contact with the ball by a fielder, not touching or grounded beyond the boundary, who has some part of his person grounded within the boundary or whose final contact with the ground before touching the ball was entirely within the boundary. Any fielder subsequently touching the ball is not subject to this restriction. **See Law 19.4 (Ball beyond the boundary).** **(f)** the ball is caught off an obstruction within the boundary that has not been designated a boundary by the umpires before the toss.

4. Fielder beyond the boundary. A catch shall not be made and a boundary shall be scored if the ball has been struck by the bat a fielder **(i)** has some part of his person touching or grounded beyond the boundary when he catches the ball, or after catching it subsequently touches the boundary or grounds some part of his person beyond the boundary while carrying the ball but before completing the catch as defined in **Law 19.4 (ii)** catches the ball after it has crossed the boundary in the air without the conditions in **3(e)** above being satisfied. **See Laws 19.3 (Scoring a boundary) and 19.5 (Runs allowed for boundaries).**

5. 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 18.12 (Batsman returning to the wicket he has left)** shall apply from the instant of the completion of the catch.

Law 33. Handled the Ball.

1. Out Handled the ball. The striker is out Handled the ball if, except in the circumstances of **(2 below)** in the act of playing a ball delivered by the bowler, he wilfully strikes the ball with a hand not holding the bat. This will apply whether No ball has been called or not and whether it is the first strike or a second subsequent strike. The act of playing the ball shall also encompass both playing at the ball and striking the ball more than once in the defence of his wicket.

2. Not out Handled the ball. Notwithstanding **(1 above)**, **(a)** the striker will not be out Handled the ball if the strike with a hand not holding the bat is in order to avoid injury **(b)** the striker will not be out Handled the ball but will be liable to be out Obstructing the field if he makes a strike with a hand not holding the bat **(i)** unless trying to avoid injury, as a lawful second or subsequent strike which prevents a catch. **See Law 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught).** **(ii)** unless trying to avoid injury, after he has completed the act of playing the ball, as defined in **(1) above.** **(iii)** at any time while the ball is in play, to return the ball to any fielder, without the consent of any fielder. **See Law 37.4 (Returning the ball to a fielder).**

3. Bowler does not get credit. The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Law 34. Hit the Ball Twice.

1. Out Hit the ball twice. **(a)** The striker is out Hit the ball twice if, while the ball is in play, it strikes any part of his person or is struck by his bat and, before the ball has been touched by a fielder, he wilfully strikes it again with his bat or person, other than the hand not holding the bat, except for the sole purpose of guarding his wicket. **See 3 below and Laws 33 (Handled the ball) and 37 (Obstructing the field).** **(b)** For the purpose of this Law 'struck' or 'strike' shall include contact with the person of the striker.

2. Not out Hit the ball twice. Notwithstanding **1(a)** above, the striker will not be out under this Law if **(i)** he strikes the ball a second or subsequent time in order to return the ball to any fielder. **Note**, however, the provisions of **Law 37.4 (Returning the ball to a fielder).** **(ii)** he wilfully strikes the ball after it has touched a fielder. **Note**, however, the provisions of **Law 37.1 (Out Obstructing the field).**

3. Ball lawfully struck more than once. Solely in order to guard his wicket and before the ball has been touched by a fielder, the striker may lawfully strike the ball a second or subsequent time with his bat, or with any part of his person other than a hand not holding the bat. Notwithstanding this provision, he may not prevent the ball from being caught by striking the ball more than once in the defence of his wicket. **See Law 37.3 (Obstructing the ball from being caught).**

4. Runs scored from a ball lawfully struck more than once. When the ball is lawfully struck more than once, as permitted in **(3 above)**, only the first strike is to be considered in determining what runs may be scored. **(a)** If on the first strike the umpire is satisfied that **(i)** the ball first struck the bat or **(ii)** the striker attempted to hit the ball with his bat or **(iii)** the striker attempted to avoid being hit by the ball, the batting side shall not be credited with any runs but any penalties that may be applicable shall stand except that a penalty under **Law 43.1 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side)** is not to be awarded. **(b)** If the umpire considers that on the first strike none of the conditions in **(a)** has been met, then no runs or penalties will be credited to the batting side other than the one run penalty for a No ball if applicable.

5. No runs permitted from a ball lawfully struck more than once – action by umpire. **(a)** If no run is attempted but the ball reaches the boundary the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and disallow the boundary. **(b)** If the batsmen run, and **(i)** neither batsman is dismissed and the ball does not become dead for any other reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as one run is completed or the ball reaches the boundary. The run or boundary shall be disallowed. The batsmen shall be returned to their original ends. **(ii)** a batsman is dismissed or for any other

reason the ball becomes dead before one run is completed or the ball reaches the boundary, all the provisions of the **Laws** will apply except that the batting side shall not be credited with any runs, except the penalties permitted under **4(a) or 4(b)** above as appropriate.

6. Bowler does not get credit. The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Law 35. Hit Wicket.

1. Out Hit Wicket. (a) The striker is out Hit wicket if, after the bowler has entered his delivery stride and while the ball is in play, his wicket is put down either by the striker's bat or by his person as described in **Law 28.1 (a) (ii) and (iii) (Wicket put down)**, either **(i)** in the course of any action taken by him in preparing to receive or in receiving a delivery, or **(ii)** in setting off for his first run immediately after playing at the ball, or **(iii)** if he makes no attempt to play the ball, in setting off for his first run, providing that in the opinion of the umpire this is immediately after he has had the opportunity of playing the ball, or **(iv)** in lawfully making a second or further stroke for the purpose of guarding his wicket within the provision of **Law 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once)**. **(b)** If the striker puts his wicket down in any of the ways described in **Law 28.1 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (Wicket put down)** before the bowler has entered his delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball.

2. Not out Hit wicket. Notwithstanding **1** above, the striker is not out under this Law should his wicket be put down in any of the ways referred to in **1** above if **(a)** it occurs after he has completed any action in receiving the delivery, other than in **1 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv)** above. **(b)** it occurs when he is in the act of running, other than setting off immediately for his first run. **(c)** it occurs when he is trying to avoid being run out or stumped. **(d)** it occurs when he is trying to avoid a throw in at any time. **(e)** the bowler after entering his delivery stride does not deliver the ball. In this case either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead ball. **See Law 23.4 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball) (f)** the delivery is a No ball.

Law 36. Leg Before Wicket.

1. Out LBW. The striker is out LBW in the circumstances set out below. **(a)** The bowler delivers a ball, not being a No ball and **(b)** the ball, if it is not intercepted full pitch, pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side of the striker's wicket and **(c)** the ball not having previously touched his bat, the striker intercepts the ball, either full pitch or after pitching, with any part of his person and **(d)** the point of impact, even if above the level of the bails, either **(i)** is between wicket and wicket or **(ii)** if the striker has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with his bat, is either between wicket and wicket or outside the line of the off stump, and **(e)** but for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket.

2. Interception of the ball. (a) In assessing points **(c), (d) and (e)** in **1** above, only the first interception is to be considered. **(b)** In assessing point **(e)** in **1** above, it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not.

3. Off side of wicket. The off side of the striker's wicket shall be determined by the striker's stance at the moment the ball come into play for that delivery.

Law 37. Obstructing The Field.

1. Out Obstructing the field. Either batsman is out Obstructing the field if he wilfully attempts to obstruct or distract the fielding side by word or action. In particular, but not solely, it shall be regarded as obstruction and either batsman will be out, Obstructing the field if while the ball is in play and after the striker has completed the act of playing the ball, as defined in **Law 33.1**, he wilfully strikes the ball with **(i)** a hand not holding the bat, unless this is in order to avoid injury. **(See also Law 33.2 (Not out Handled the ball)). (ii)** any other part of his person or with his bat. **(See also Law 34 (Hit the ball twice))**

2. Accidental obstruction. It is for either umpire to decide whether any obstruction or distraction is wilful or not. He shall consult the other umpire if he has any doubt.

3. Obstructing the ball from being caught. The striker is out should wilful obstruction or distraction by either batsman prevent a catch being made. This shall apply even though the obstruction is caused by the striker himself in lawfully guarding his wicket under the provisions of **Law 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once)**

4. Returning the ball to a fielder. Either batsman is out Obstructing the field if, at any time while the ball is in play and without the consent of a fielder, he uses his bat or person, including a hand not holding the bat, to return the ball to any fielder.

5. Runs scored. When either batsman is dismissed Obstructing the field, **(a)** unless the obstruction prevents a catch from being made, runs completed by the batsmen before the offence shall be scored, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. **See Laws 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties) and 18.9 (Runs scored when a batsman is dismissed).** **(b)** If, the obstruction prevents a catch from being made, runs completed by the batsmen shall not be scored, but any runs for penalties shall stand.

6. Bowler does not get credit. The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Law 38. Run Out.

1. Out Run out. (a) Either batsman is out Run out, except as in (2) below, if, at any time while the ball is in play, (i) he is out of his ground and (ii) his wicket is fairly put down by the action of a fielder. (b) (a) above shall apply even though No ball has been called except in the circumstances of (2) (b) (ii) below, and whether or not a run is being attempted.

2. Batsman not Run out. Notwithstanding (1) above, (a) a batsman is not out Run out if (i) he has been within his ground and has subsequently left it to avoid injury, when the wicket is put down. **Note** also the provisions of **Law 29.1 (b) (When out of his ground)**. (ii) the ball has not subsequently been touched by a fielder, after the bowler has entered his delivery stride, before the wicket is put down. (iii) the ball, having been played by the striker, or having come off his person, directly strikes a protective helmet worn by a fielder and without any other contact with him or any contact with any other fielder, rebounds directly on to the wicket. However, the ball remains in play and either batsman may be Run out in the circumstances of (1) above if a wicket is subsequently put down. (b) The striker is not out Run out (i) if he is out Stumped. (**See Laws 2.8 (e)(ii) (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner)** and **(39.1) (b) (Out Stumped)**). (ii) either in the circumstances of (**Law 2.8 (e) (i) (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner)**) or otherwise, if No ball has been called and he is out of his ground not attempting a run and the wicket is fairly put down by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder.

3. Which batsman is out. The batsman out in the circumstances of (1) above is the one whose ground is at the end where the wicket is put down. **See Laws 2.8 (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner)** and **29.2 (Which is a batsman's ground)**.

4. Runs scored. If either batsman is dismissed Run out, the run in progress when the wicket is put down shall not be scored, but runs completed by the batsmen shall stand, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. **See Laws 18.6 (Runs awarded for penalties)** and **18.9 (Runs scored when batsman is dismissed)**. If, however, a striker who has a runner is himself dismissed Run out, runs completed by the runner and the other batsman before the wicket is put down shall be disallowed but any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. The non-striker shall return to his original end. **See Law 2.8 (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner)**.

5. Bowler does not get credit. The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Law 39. Stumped.

1. Out Stumped. (a) The striker is out Stumped, except as in 3 below, if (i) a ball which is not a No ball is delivered and (ii) he is out of his ground, other than as in 3 (a) below and (iii) he has not attempted a run when (iv) his wicket is fairly put down by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder. **Note, however Laws 2.8 (c) and (e) (Transgression of the laws by a batsman who has a runner)** and **40.3 (Position of wicket-keeper)**. (b) The striker is out Stumped if all the conditions of (a) above are satisfied, even though a decision of Run out would be justified.

2. Ball rebounding from wicket-keepers person. (a) If the wicket is put down by the ball, it shall be regarded as having been put down by the wicket-keeper if the ball (i) rebounds onto the stumps from any part of the wicket-keeper's person or equipment other than a protective helmet or (ii) has been kicked or thrown on to the stumps by the wicket-keeper. (b) If the ball touches a protective helmet worn by the wicket-keeper, the ball is still in play but the striker shall not be out Stumped. He will, however, be liable to be Run out in these circumstances if there is subsequent contact between the ball and any fielder. **Note however, 3 below.**

3. Not out Stumped. (a) Notwithstanding 1 above, the striker will not be out Stumped if he has left his ground in order to avoid injury (b) If the striker is not out Stumped he may, except in the circumstances of either of the **Laws 2.8 (e) (1) or 38.2 (b) (ii)**, be out Run out if the conditions of **Law 38.1 (Out Run out)** apply.

Law 40. The Wicket-Keeper.

1. Protective equipment. The wicket-keeper is the only fielder permitted to wear gloves and external leg guards.

2. Gloves. Not applicable.

3. Position of wicket-keeper. The wicket-keeper shall remain wholly behind the wicket at the striker's end from the moment the ball comes into play until (a) a ball delivered by the bowler either (i) touches the bat or person of the striker or (ii) passes the wicket at the striker's end or (b) the striker attempts a run. In the event of the wicket-keeper contravening this **Law**, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal **No ball** as soon as applicable after the delivery of the ball.

4. Movement by wicket-keeper. It is unfair if the wicket-keeper standing back makes a significant movement towards the wicket after the ball comes into play and before it reaches the striker. In the event of such unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, either umpire shall call and signal **Dead ball**. It will not be considered a significant movement if the wicket-keeper moves a few paces forward for a slower delivery.

5. Restrictions on actions of wicket-keeper. If, in the opinion of either umpire, the wicket-keeper interferes with the striker's right to play the ball and to guard his wicket, **Law 23.4 (b) (vi) (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball)** shall apply. If, however, either umpire considers that the interference by the wicket-keeper was wilful, then **Law 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker)** shall also apply.

6. Interference with the wicket-keeper by striker. If, in playing the ball or in the legitimate defence of his wicket, the striker interferes with the wicket-keeper, he shall not be out except as provided for in **Law 37.3 (Obstructing a ball from being caught)**.

Law 41. The Fielder.

1. Protective equipment. No fielder other than the wicket-keeper shall be permitted to wear gloves or external leg guards. In addition, protection for the hand or fingers may be worn only with the consent of the umpires.

2. Fielding the ball. A fielder may field the ball with any part of his person, but if, while the ball is in play, he wilfully fields it otherwise, **(a)** the ball shall immediately become dead, and **(b)** the umpire shall **(i)** award 5 penalty runs to the batting side. **(ii)** The penalty for a No ball or Wide shall stand. Additionally, runs completed by the batsmen shall be credited to the batting side together with the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the offence. **(iii)** inform the other umpire and the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action. **(iv)** inform the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred. **(c)** The ball shall not count as one of the over.

3. Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side. Protective helmets, when not in use by the fielders, should, if above the surface, be placed only on the ground behind the wicket-keeper and in line with both sets of stumps. If a protective helmet belonging to the fielding side is on the ground within the field of play, and the ball while in play strikes it, the ball shall become dead and, except in the circumstances of **Law 34 (Hit the ball twice)**, 5 penalty runs shall then be awarded to the batting side, in addition to the penalty for a No ball or a Wide, if applicable. Additionally runs completed by the batsmen before the ball strikes the protective helmet shall be scored, together with the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the ball striking the protective helmet. **See Law 18.10 (Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket)**. If, however, the circumstances of **Law 34** apply, neither the 5 penalty runs nor any runs to the batsmen are to be awarded. **See Law 34.4 (Runs scored from a ball lawfully struck more than once)**.

4. Penalty runs not to be awarded. Notwithstanding **2** and **3** above, if from the delivery by the bowler, the ball first struck the person of the striker and, if in the opinion of the umpire, the striker neither **(i)** attempted to play the ball with his bat nor **(ii)** tried to avoid being hit by the ball, then no award of 5 penalty runs shall be made and no other runs or penalties shall be credited to the batting side except the penalty for a No ball if applicable. If runs are attempted, the umpire should follow the procedure laid down in **Law 26.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded)**.

5. Limitation of on side fielders. At the instant of the bowler's delivery there shall not be more than two fielders, other than the wicket-keeper, behind the popping crease on the on side. A fielder will be considered to be behind the popping crease unless the whole of his person whether grounded or in the air is in front of this line. In the event of infringement of this Law by any fielder, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal No ball.

6. Fielders not to encroach on the pitch. While the ball is in play and until the ball has made contact with the striker's bat or person, or has passed the striker's bat, no fielder, other than the bowler, may have any part of his person grounded or extended over the pitch. In the event of infringement of this Law by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper, the bowler's end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as possible after the delivery of the ball. **Note, however, Law 40.3 (Position of wicket-keeper)**.

7. Movement by fielders. Any significant movement by any fielder after the ball comes into play, and before the ball reaches the striker, is unfair. In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball. **Note also the provisions of Law 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker)**.

8. Definition of significant movement. **(a)** For close fielders anything other than minor adjustments to stance or position in relation to the striker is significant. **(b)** In the outfield, fielders are permitted to move towards the striker or the striker's wicket, provided that **5** above is not contravened. Anything other than slight movement off line or away from the striker is to be considered significant **(c)** For restrictions on movement by the wicket-keeper see **Law 40.4 (Movement by the wicket-keeper)**.

Law 42. Fair and Unfair Play.

1. Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains. The responsibility lies with the captains for ensuring that play is conducted within the spirit and traditions of the game, as described in **The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket, as well as within the Laws**.

2. Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires. The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

3. The match ball- changing its condition. **(a)** Any fielder may **(i)** polish the ball provided that no artificial substance is used and that such polishing wastes no time. **(ii)** remove mud from the ball under the supervision of the umpire. **(iii)** dry a wet ball on a piece of cloth. **(b)** It is unfair for anyone to rub the ball on the ground for any reason, to interfere with any of the seams or the surface of the ball, or to use any implement, or to take any other action whatsoever which is likely to alter the condition of the ball, except as permitted in **(a)** above.

4. Deliberate attempt to distract the striker. It is unfair for any fielder deliberately to attempt to distract the striker while he is preparing to receive or receiving a delivery.

5. Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman. In addition to **4** above, it is unfair for any fielder wilfully to attempt, by word or action, to distract or obstruct either batsman after the striker has received the ball.

6. Dangerous and unfair bowling. (a) Bowling of fast short pitched balls. (i) The bowling of fast short pitched balls is dangerous and unfair if the bowler's end umpire considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker irrespective of the protective equipment he may be wearing. The relative skill of the striker shall be taken into consideration. **(ii)** Any delivery which, after pitching, passes or would have passed over head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, although not threatening physical injury, shall be included with bowling under **(i)** above, both when the umpire is considering whether the bowling of fast short pitched balls has become dangerous and unfair and after he has so decided. The umpire shall call and signal No ball for each such delivery. **Refer also Law 4.1 (b) Junior Mode of Competition. (b) Bowling of high full pitched balls (i)** Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full 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. **(ii)** A slow delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder 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.

(7) Dangerous and unfair bowling – action by the umpire. (a) As soon as the bowler's end umpire decides under **6 (a)** above that the bowling of fast short pitched balls has become dangerous and unfair, or, except as in **(8)** below, there is an instance of dangerous and unfair bowling as defined in **6 (b)** above, he shall call and signal No ball. When the ball is dead, he shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings. **(b)** If there is any further instance of dangerous and unfair bowling by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning. This warning shall also apply throughout the innings. **(c)** Should there be any further repetition by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and **(i)** when the ball is dead direct the captain to suspend the bowler forthwith and inform the other umpire of 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 not have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. Additionally he shall **(ii)** report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side. **(iii)** together with the other umpire report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.

(8) Deliberate bowling of high full pitched balls. If the umpire considers that a bowler deliberately bowled a high full pitched ball, deemed to be dangerous and unfair as defined in **6 (b)** above, then the caution and warning prescribed in **7 above** shall be dispensed with. The umpire shall **(a)** **(i)** call and signal No ball **(ii)** when the ball is dead direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler forthwith. 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. **(iii)** inform the other umpire of the reason for this action. **(b)** report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side. **(c)** together with the other umpire report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.

(9) Time wasting by the fielding side. It is unfair for any fielder to waste time.

(10) Batsman wasting time. It is unfair for a batsman to waste time. In normal circumstances, the striker should always be ready to take strike when the bowler is ready to start his run up.

(11) Damaging the pitch – area to be protected. Not Applicable.

(12) Bowler running on the protected area after delivering the ball. Not Applicable.

(13) Fielder damaging the pitch. Not Applicable.

(14) Batsman damaging the pitch. Not Applicable.

(15) Bowler attempting to run out non striker before delivery. The bowler is permitted, **before entering his delivery stride**, to attempt to run out the non – striker. Whether the attempt is successful or not, the ball shall not count as one of 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.

(16) Batsman stealing a run. It is unfair for the batsmen to attempt to steal a run during the bowler's run up. Unless the bowler attempts to run out either batsman – **See 15 above and Law 24.4 (Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery)** – the umpire shall **(i)** call and signal Dead ball as soon as the batsmen cross in such an attempt. **(ii)** inform the other umpire of the reason for his action. **(iii)** return the batsmen to their original ends.

(17) Penalty Runs. When penalty runs are awarded to the to the batting side under either **Law 41.2 (Fielding the ball)** or **Law 41.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side)** then **(i)** they shall be scored as penalty extras and shall be in addition to any other penalties. **(ii)** they are awarded when the ball is dead and shall not be regarded as runs scored from the immediately preceding delivery and shall be in addition to any runs scored from that delivery. **(iii)** the batsmen will not change ends solely by reason of the **5** penalty runs.

(18) Players' conduct. If there is any breach of the Spirit of the Game either in the case of an unfair action not covered by the Laws, or by a player either failing to comply with the instructions of an umpire or criticising an umpire's decision by word or action or showing dissent or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall immediately report the matter to the other umpire. The umpires together shall **(i)** inform the player's captain of the occurrence, and instruct the latter to take action. **(ii)** warn him of the gravity of the offence, and tell him it will be reported to higher authority. **(iii)** report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the player's team and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and the player or player's and, if appropriate, team concerned.

