

## MCC Law Changes 2010—Summary of Changes

### Introduction

This Summary addresses the changes that have been made, effective October 1, 2010, in the new (4<sup>th</sup>) edition of the 2000 Code of the Laws of Cricket. These changes are easily accessed via the MCC website which includes a video illustrating the 8 significant Policy changes and a PDF document highlighting the changes in yellow and blue, with the blue being Policy changes. Many of the changes do not result in any change to the meaning of the Laws—rather they are grammatical, involve re-numbering or re-lettering of sub-sections, changes to cross-references, alterations to expressions used to improve consistency, the tidying up of some drafting and the use of some new defined terms etc—and are not described in this Summary.

Attached to this Summary is a chart that shows all changes and categorises them by the Type of change into: Policy (“P”), Notable (“N”) and Minor (“M”). Certain of the Notable and Minor changes include the letter “U” to indicate that they are of most significance to Umpires and Scorers.

The Table set forth below in Part 1 describes only those changes that we have characterised by Type as Policy (per the MCC), or Notable (excluding those marked “U”). The Table set forth below in Part 2 addresses those Notable and Minor Changes marked “U”.

### Part 1: Policy and Notable Changes relevant to both players and officials

Law No.	Section No.	Type	Change
Pre- Ambl e	# 4	N	The Spirit of Cricket requires RESPECT for, inter alia, the game’s traditional values—as re-worded this is now “the game <b>and its</b> traditional values.
1	1.3 (b)	N	<b>Law 1.3 (Captain).</b> After the nomination of players, only a nominated player can deputise for the Captain— <i>see also changes to Laws 12.4 &amp; 12.5.</i>
2	2.8 (c)	N	<b>Law 2.8 (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner).</b> An injured striker on strike not attempting a run and out of his crease when the wicket is fairly put down at the wicket keeper’s end can—unlike any other batsman—be <b>run out</b> off a <b>no ball</b> by the wicket-keeper acting <b>alone</b> without the prior intervention of another fielder. Law 38.2(e) prevents such a dismissal for other batsmen but does not apply to the injured striker – <i>see also Law 39.1(a)(iv).</i> <i>Note: the cross reference in Law 2.8(c) to Law 39.2(a) should be to Law 39.3(a).</i>
3	3.8 & 3.9	P	<b>Law 3.8 (Fitness for play) and Law 3.9 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions).</b> The umpires together are now the <b>sole</b> judge of whether conditions of ground (including the pitch), weather, or light or exceptional circumstances mean that it would be dangerous or unreasonable for play to occur. <i>Note: Umpires no longer “offer the light” to the batsmen or the “weather” to both captains—rather it is up to the umpires together to decide for themselves whether to continue, commence or suspend play.</i> Conditions are not dangerous merely because they are not ideal but they are dangerous if there is an actual and foreseeable risk to player or umpire safety. Conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if, despite posing no risk to safety, it would not be sensible to play. Where the umpires together agree that such conditions or circumstances are dangerous or unreasonable, they shall immediately suspend play or not allow play to start or resume. Where there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor conditions and make such inspections as appropriate <b>unaccompanied</b> by any players or officials. Once the umpires together agree that conditions are no longer dangerous or unreasonable, they shall call upon the players to resume.
3	3.13	N	<b>Law 3.13 (Informing the umpires).</b> Where the Laws require the captains or other players to provide information to the umpires, it is sufficient for one umpire to be informed and for him to inform his colleague.

7	7.2	N	<b>Law 7.2 (Fitness of pitch for play).</b> Consistent with the changes to Law 3.8, the umpires are now the <b>sole</b> judges of the fitness of the pitch for play.
12	12.1 (b)	N	<b>Law 12.1 (Number of innings).</b> Where a match is played under arrangements where there is an agreement to limit any innings to a number of overs or a period of time, that agreement <b>must</b> also include criteria that deal with any result other than an outright win or umpires awarding a match (Laws 21.1—21.3). <i>See also Laws 21.4 to 21.5. Note: Unless such agreement is part of the Rules of the Competition governing the match, the umpires should enquire about these arrangements prior to the toss.</i>
12	12.4	P	<b>Law 12.4 (The toss).</b> The toss must occur in the presence of one or both umpires and per Law 1.3 be undertaken by the captains or by deputies who are nominated players
12	12.5	P	<b>Law 12.5 (Decision to be notified).</b> As soon as the toss is completed the winning captain must notify the other captain and the umpire(s) of his decision to bat or field.
14	14.1	N	<b>Law 14.1 (Time of declaration).</b> A declaration must take place <b>during an innings.</b>
15	15.10	N	<b>Law 15.10 (Agreement to forgo intervals).</b> When play is in progress, the batsmen may deputise for their captain in agreeing to forgo a drinks interval in that session.
17	All	P	<b>Law 17 (Practice on the Field).</b> <i>Note: There are major changes to Law 17 that may involve significant player confusion until they are understood. A discussion of these changes at or prior to the toss with the captains is suggested.</i>
17	17.1	P	<b>Law 17.1 (Practice on the pitch).</b> This Law, which applies throughout each day of the match, has been broadened to prohibit <b>any</b> practice (not just batting or bowling as previously) on the pitch or on either of two strips parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch on either side of it and of the same dimensions as the pitch. <i>Note: one of those parallel strips could be off the square.</i>
17	17.2	P	<b>Law 17.2 (Practice on the rest of the square).</b> Again this Law has been extended to cover <b>any</b> practice. <i>Note: This is broad enough to cover, for example, catching practice among fielders as they cross the square.</i> The time during which practice is allowed remains as before (after close of play or up to 30 minutes before the scheduled or re-scheduled start of play) but the exception preventing such practice if detrimental to the surface of the square has now become “will significantly impair the surface of the square”.
17	17.3	P	<b>Law 17.3 (Practice on the outfield).</b> There are major new provisions. Previously the only restriction in Law 17 applied where such practice could result in a waste of time ( see Law 42.9). Now there is a much more extensive regime: --Any practice before start of play or after the close of play or during meal intervals or between innings is allowed so long as it stops 5 minutes before play starts or resumes and will not cause significant deterioration to the outfield ( Law 17.3(a)). --Between the call of Play and the call of Time ( Law 17.3(b)): (i) no practice of any kind on the field of play, even from outside the boundary, except by the fielders and the batsmen at the wicket. <i>This is designed to stop fielding practice from the fielding coach, 12<sup>th</sup> man etc.(Law 17.3(b)(i)).</i> (ii) no bowling or batting practice on the outfield. Bowling a ball, using arm action only, to a player in the outfield is not bowling practice but is subject to (b)(iii) and (c) below. But a bowler deliberately bowling a ball <b>into the ground</b> will contravene Law 42.3 (The match ball—changing its condition)(Law 17.3(b)(ii)). The offender will also be subject to the additional penalty set out in Law 17.4 (Penalty for contravention). (iii) other practice is allowed subject to the restrictions in (i) & (ii) above, either at the fall of a wicket or during other gaps in play for legitimate reasons e.g. moving the sight screen ( Law 17.3(b)(iii)). Finally, Law 17.3(c) provides that practice at the fall of a wicket must stop as soon as the incoming batsman steps onto the square and practice during other legitimate gaps in play must not continue beyond the minimum time required for the activity giving rise to the gap. Where these time restrictions are breached,

			Law 42.9(Time wasting by the fielding side) applies.
17	17.4	P	<b>Law 17.4 (Penalty for contravention).</b> This new subsection covers the previous penalties for breaching this Law, i.e. that the offending player cannot bowl until the shorter of 1 hour or 30 minutes of playing time has elapsed since the breach. That penalty applies to breaches of Laws 17.1, 17.2, 17.3(b)(i) or (ii). Where the breach is by the bowler during an over, he shall not complete that over. It shall be completed by another bowler who has not bowled and does not bowl all or part of the prior or subsequent over.
17	17.5	P	<b>Law 17.5 (Trial run up).</b> A bowler is allowed a trial run up subject to the provisions of Laws 17.3 and 17.4.
19	19.4	P	<b>Law 19.4 (Ball beyond the boundary).</b> This new Law applies to the taking of catches and the scoring of boundaries . <i>It is well illustrated in the MCC video. It is designed to draw a new line under athletic fielding. Essentially it deals with the extent to which a fielder can retreat beyond the boundary, jump in the air and while totally airborne punch or parry the ball back into the field of play such that thereafter from within the field of play he or another fielder can catch or field the ball.</i> It draws the line by specifying that a ball maybe caught (subject to the other requirements of Law 32) or fielded <b>after it has crossed the boundary provided:</b> -- <b>first</b> contact with the ball is by a fielder (not necessarily the same fielder who makes contact with the ball while outside the boundary) <b>either</b> with some part of his person grounded within the boundary <b>or</b> whose final contact with the ground before touching the ball was within the boundary; and --neither the ball nor any fielder in contact with the ball, touches or is grounded beyond the boundary “ during the act of making the catch or of fielding the ball” (see definition at the end of Law 19.4).
21	21.4	N	<b>Law 21.4 (Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)).</b> In any match for which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)--an agreement to limit an innings to a number of overs or a period of time—if the result is not an outright win or by virtue of the umpires awarding the match (Laws 21.1-21.3)—that agreement must specify how that result is to be determined. <i>Note 1: Law 21.5 (All other matches – a Tie or Draw) does not apply to matches for which such an agreements is required. Hence, the agreement must specify what constitutes a tie or draw and, if needed, include a tie breaker rule to achieve an outright winner. Absent those arrangements, such matches in those circumstances will have <b>no</b> result. Note 2: this change has been introduced because MCC got many questions as to who had won a limited over game that ended in a Tie in matches whose Rules or other arrangements failed to address this point.</i>
22	22.5 (b)	N	<b>Law 22.5 (Umpire miscounting).</b> A new subsection (b) has been added to the effect that if, having miscounted, the umpire allows an over to continue after 6 valid balls, he may subsequently call Over as the ball becomes dead after any delivery, even if that delivery is not a valid ball. <i>E.g. if Ball 7 is a No ball an extra ball is not allowed</i>
24	24.5 (b)	P	<b>Law 24.5 (Fair Delivery—the feet).</b> There is an additional requirement for the front foot no ball. That foot must land with some part of it, grounded or raised, on the same side of the imaginary line joining the two middle stumps on the side of the wicket from which the bowler has said he would bowl. <i>Note: under the new Law, slow bowlers, for example, who have said they are bowling over the wicket cannot in effect bowl a valid ball round the wicket by landing their front foot all the way across to the leg side as they bowl from over the wicket—now this will be a No ball .</i>
27	27.8	N	<b>Law 27.8 (Withdrawal of an appeal).</b> Previously, the fielding captain could withdraw an appeal “ with the consent of the umpire..” This has been amended so that a withdrawal is only allowed “if he obtains the consent of the umpire”. <i>The onus is on the Captain to obtain consent.</i>
28	28.1 (a)	P	<b>Law 28.1 (Wicket put down).</b> The sub-sections of Law 28.1(a) (previously numbered (i) –(iv)) have been re-arranged and expanded to accommodate one substantive change. As revised, the wicket can be put down by any <b>part</b> of the

			batsman's bat, in hand or not, including a part that has <b>broken off</b> and become <b>detached</b> . <i>See also Law 35.1 (Hit Wicket).</i>
29	29.1	P	<b>Law 29.1 (When out of his ground).</b> The batsman is to be considered in his ground if having grounded some part of his foot behind the popping crease and still continuing forward momentum, he loses contact with the ground. This change is noted in Law 38.2 (Batsman not Run out). <i>Note: the change has not been extended to apply to a batsman who dives into his crease with bat outstretched and grounds only the bat behind the popping crease in circumstances where the bat then bounces in the air as the wicket is broken.</i>
31	31.1 (a)	N	<b>Law 31.1 (Out Timed out).</b> The Timed out Law now expressly applies not only following the fall of a wicket but also following the <b>retirement</b> of a batsman.
32	32.3	N	<b>Law 32.3 (A fair catch).</b> The Law now includes a cross reference to new Law 19.4 (Ball beyond the boundary) and the definition of the act of making a catch is amended to accommodate that new Law. That act now starts when the ball in flight comes into contact with some part of a fielder's person other than a protective helmet, and ends, as previously, when a fielder obtains complete control over the ball and his own movement.
37	37.1	N	<b>Law 37.1 (Out Obstructing the field).</b> As previously, the Law applies if while the ball is in play either batsman wilfully, and without a fielder's consent, strikes the ball with his bat or person, other than a hand not holding the bat, after the ball has been touched by a fielder. A further sentence has been added immediately following this provision to the effect that it applies whether or not there is any disadvantage to the fielding side.
39	39.1 (a)	N	<b>Law 39.1 (Out Stumped).</b> Reference is included to Law 2.8(c) (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner) under which the injured striker is denied the protection of Law 38.2(e) (Batsman not run out). <i>See above re Law 2.8(c).</i>
39	39.3 (a)	N	<b>Law 39.3 (Not out stumped).</b> Law 39.3(a) is new. It provides that the striker will not be out stumped if he has left his ground to avoid injury, when his wicket is put down. This is similar to the Run out provision in Law 38.2(a) (Batsman not Run out).
42	42.3 (a) & (d)	N	<b>Law 42.3 (The match ball—changing its condition).</b> The previous Law ( Law 42.3(a)(iii)) allowed the ball to be dried with a towel—this is now amended to “ a piece of cloth”. The significant change, however, is in Law 42.3(d), which lays down the standard by which ball tampering is now to be measured, and moves to a more objective test. Previously, the trigger point was “ in the event of any fielder changing the condition of the ball”. The amendment reads “ if the umpires together agree that the deterioration in the condition of the ball is greater than is consistent with the use it has received”. The sanctions remain unaltered.
42	42.12 (a)	N	<b>Law 42.12 (Bowler running on protected area after delivering the ball).</b> This Law now applies not only to the bowler running onto a protected area after delivering the ball but also to doing likewise if he fails to release the ball after completing his delivery swing or stride.
42	42.14	P	<b>Law 42.14 (Batsmen damaging the pitch).</b> Previously, the batsmen got two warnings—each with different consequences—before the more severe sanctions that flowed from the third offence. As amended, the second warning is eliminated and the first warning is first and final but carries the same consequences as previously. The sanctions attached to what was the third warning now apply to the second and all subsequent offences. Those sanction are: --disallowance of all runs except No ball/Wide; -- the return of the batsmen to their original ends; -- the award of 5 penalty runs to the fielding side; --Inform and Report.
42	42.18	N	<b>Law 42.18 (Players' conduct).</b> The amendment makes it clear that breaches of the Spirit of Cricket that give rise to action under Law 42.18 are not confined to the four instances set forth in this Law but extend to any unfair action not covered by the Laws as to which the umpires are the sole judges under Law 42.2 (Fair and unfair play—responsibility of umpires).

## **Part 2: MCC Law Changes characterised as Notable or Minor most relevant to Umpires and Scorers**

### Introduction

Part 2 of this Summary is relevant to officials and should be read in conjunction with Part 1 which is designed for players and officials alike. Part 2 only deals with those changes marked on the attached Chart with a “U”. In general, it ignores changes that neither alters the result of the Laws nor what umpires or scorers are required to do and it does not highlight re-numbering or re-lettering of Sections. Some of the changes made appear in numerous parts of the Laws and for ease, these are summarised below before dealing with other changes in tabular form which exclude the changes described in the paragraphs immediately below.

### Reporting

Law 2.6 (Player returning without permission), Law 18.5 (Deliberate short runs), Law 24.2 (Fair delivery—the arm), Law 41.2 (Fielding the ball) and Law 42 (Fair and unfair play), other than sub-sections 1, 2, 6, 11 and 17, require Reporting (and Informing—see below). The Reporting language in each Section is the same save for who is reported and to which Executive Body; these vary, as previously, according to the offence. The Reporting requirements have been slightly modified. In all cases the Report is to be made by both umpires as **soon as possible after the match** to the Executive of the offending side and any Governing Body responsible for the match who, as previously, are to take such action as is considered appropriate. The same change is made to Reporting in Law 42.18 (Players’ conduct) whose Informing requirements, unlike elsewhere in the Laws, remain unchanged and are to be carried out by both umpires.

### Informing

The Laws that require Reporting—see above—also require Informing (including in some cases caution(s) or warning(s)). Except for Law 42.18, the amended Informing procedure has been standardised throughout these Laws and is carried out by the **bowler’s end umpire** even where the initial decision is that of his colleague—see below. Those to be Informed always include: (a) the other umpire; (b) the batsmen, and for batting team offences, the incoming batsmen; (c) the fielding captain; and (d) as soon as practical, the batting side’s captain. The sanctions including cautions or warnings, if any, that are prescribed under these Laws vary and—save for the elimination of the second warning under Law 42.14 (Batsman damaging the pitch)—remain as previously. *Note: umpires will also consider whether these include penalty runs; the removal of the bowler; an extra ball; allowance or disallowance of completed runs and runs in progress (crossed or otherwise) etc.*

### Non-Dismissal decisions by the Striker’s end Umpire and action then required by the bowler’s end umpire

There are a number of existing non dismissal decisions that can be made by **either umpire** including Law 18.5 (Deliberate short runs), Law 24.2 (Fair delivery—the arm), Law 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker), and Law 42.5 (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman). The revised Laws extend this list by adding three more decisions that now fall within the jurisdiction of **either umpire**; those three are Law 42.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side), Law 42.13 (Fielder damaging the pitch) and Law 42.14 (Batsman damaging the Pitch). In every case where the decision is that of **either umpire**, the revised Laws require that once the initial decision has been made and signalled, the umpire so deciding first Informs his colleague. At that point all further action required of the umpires is carried out by the **bowler’s end umpire**, including all cautions, warnings and other Informing. Similarly, under Law 42.3 (The match ball—changing its condition) once the umpires **together** have agreed that the relevant deterioration has occurred and agreed the choice of replacement ball, all further action in relation to the particular offence is taken by the **bowler’s end umpire**. *Note: in part this centralisation of the Informing role on the bowler’s end umpire should assist clearer communication with the Scorers.* It is supported by changes to Law 3.14 (Signals)—see below.

### Law 3.14 (Signals)

Law 3.14(a)(ii) now requires the **bowler’s end umpire** once the ball is dead to repeat to the scorers signals for Dead ball, no ball, and Wide whether originally made by himself **or his colleague**. The last five lines of

Law 3.14(a)(iii) requires all other signals, other than out, to be made by the **bowler's end umpire** except that for Short run, which is to be signalled by the umpire at whose end it occurs. However, the bowler's end umpire is responsible for the final signal of Short runs and for informing the scorers how many runs to record.

#### Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over

The following Laws deal with a bowler who is either unable or not allowed to complete the over he is bowling: Law 22.8 (Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over), Law 17.4 (Penalty for contravention), Law 24.2 (Fair delivery—the arm), Law 42.3 (The match ball—changing its condition), Law 42.7 (Dangerous and unfair bowling—action by umpire), Law 42.8 (Deliberate bowling of high pitched balls) and Law 42.12 (Bowler running on a protected area after delivering the ball). In each case, the Law makes it clear that the replacement bowler must not have bowled and must not bowl all **or part** of the immediately prior or subsequent over. As previously, Law 16.11 (Bowler unable to complete an over during last hour of match) applies Law 22.8 (see above) to the situation and now includes a provision that makes it clear that the separate parts of that disrupted over count as one over of the minimum to be bowled.

#### Runs scored and whether there is an extra ball in the over

Under the prior version of the Laws there was a tendency in individual Sections to include the Law number (and name) of each Section covering the different types of penalty runs that were scored under a particular Law. Under the revised Laws unless only some-- not all-- runs awarded for penalties are scored or disallowed, the Laws, in the main, refer to penalties generally. See, for example, Laws 18.5(a)(ii), Law 19.6(a), Law 19.7(i) and Law 20.3(a). There are others that are not mentioned in this Summary.

Law No.	Section No.	Type	Change
2	2.6 (a)	NU	<b>Law 2.6 (Player returning without permission).</b> The amendment clarifies that runs completed or in progress (if the batsmen have crossed) prior to the offence will count.
2	2.9	MU	<b>Law. 2.9 (Batsman retiring).</b> The Law is amended to make it clear that a batsman may only retire when the ball is dead.
3	3.6 (a) & (c)	MU	<b>Law 3.6 (Conduct of the game, implements and equipment).</b> 3.6(b) now lists the implements of the game and refers in subsection (c) to the new definition of 'protective helmet' in App. D. The obligation for the umpires to satisfy themselves that such implements conform to the requirements of the Laws is limited, in the case of the bat, to the 'externally visible' requirements of Law 6 (The Bat) and App. E.
3	3.15	NU	<b>Law 3.15 (Correctness of scores).</b> The umpires are now required to check the correctness of the scores <b>throughout</b> the match.
5	5.4	NU	<b>Law 5.4 (New ball in match of more than one day's duration).</b> When the new ball is taken, the umpire at the bowler's end shall inform the <b>other umpire</b> , as well as the batsmen and scorers.
10	10.2 & 10.3	NU	<b>Law 10 (Preparation and maintenance of the playing area).</b> The Law clarifies the sequence for preparation and maintenance as follows: <u>first</u> , clearing debris from the pitch (previously sweeping) prior to mowing or whenever the umpire considers it necessary (Law 10.2(c) and Law 10.3(c)(i)); <u>second</u> , mowing; <u>third</u> , clearing debris from the pitch after mowing and before rolling; and <u>fourth</u> , rolling.
10	10.2	NU	<b>Law 10.2 (Clearing debris from the pitch).</b> Clearing debris is to be done by sweeping except where the umpires consider that this may be detrimental to the pitch in which case it is to be done by hand.
14	14.2	NU	<b>Law 14.2 (Forfeiture of an innings).</b> A captain may forfeit his side's innings at any time <b>before</b> the start of that innings.
15	15.5	MU	<b>Law 15.5 (Changing agreed time of intervals).</b> As previously the mealtime intervals may be changed if both umpires and both captains agree. This was subject to a proviso, that the requirements set out in certain specific sections of Law 15 (Intervals) were not thereby contravened. Two more sections have been added to that proviso: Law 15.3 (Duration of intervals) and Law 15.8

			(Tea interval—9 wickets down).
15	15.8	NU	<b>Law 15.8 (Tea interval—9 wickets down).</b> The retirement of a batsman does not count as a wicket in determining whether the batting side are 9 wickets down for the purpose of applying this Law.
15	15.9 (b)	NU	<b>Law 15.9 (Intervals for drinks).</b> The <b>retirement of a batsman</b> (and, as previously, the fall of a wicket) within 5 minutes of a drinks interval triggers that drinks interval.
16	16.2	NU	<b>Law 16.2 ( Call of Time).</b> The amendment clarifies that the bowler’s end umpire shall call Time <b>when the ball is dead</b> and adds a reference to new Law 23.3 (Call of Over or Time).
16	16.9 (a) & (c)	NU	<b>Law 16.9 (Conclusion of match).</b> The list of when the match is concluded includes amendments to subsection (a) and a new subsection (c) to cater for results and arrangements under agreements, in relation to an innings limited to a number of overs or a period of time, under Law 12.1 (b) (Number of innings).
18	All	NU	<b>Law 18 (Scoring runs).</b> <i>Note: there has been a substantial re-writing and re-ordering of Law 18. This improves the clarity of a complicated Law and merits reading. In many cases, however, the change brings about no alteration to the result of these Laws.</i>
18	18.2	NU	<b>Law 18.2 (Runs disallowed).</b> The prior Law provided that the scoring of runs under Law 18.1 (A run) was subject to any disallowance of runs specified in the Laws. It is now also expressly subject to the non-award of penalties.
18	18.3 (b)	NU	<b>Law 18.3 (Short runs).</b> Subsection (b) previously provided that a striker taking stance in front of his popping crease could run from that point without penalty. This has now been amended to a ‘striker setting off for his first run from in front of his popping crease may do so without penalty’.
18	18.10 (a)	MU	<b>Law 18.10 (Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket).</b> Previously this was Law 18.11(b). As amended, Law 18.10(a) which provides that absent a specific provision to the contrary any runs for penalties awarded shall be scored, includes a note regarding the provisions of Laws 26.3 (Leg byes not be awarded) and 41.4 (Penalty runs not to be awarded).
18	18.11 and 18.12	NU	<b>Law 18.11 (Batsman returning to original end) and Law 18.12 (Batsman returning to wicket he has left).</b> Previously, both these Laws were part of Law 18.12. Revised Law 18.11(b) specifies, as previously, the circumstances where, other than at the fall of a wicket, the batsmen return to their original ends. Those circumstances now include a reference to a decision by the batsmen at the wicket to do so under Law 42.5(g) (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman). A new provision has been added (Law 18.12(b)) that except in the cases of Law 18.11(b), if while a run is in progress the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the dismissal of a batsman, or is called dead by an umpire, 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.
21	21.3	MU	<b>Law 21.3 (Umpires awarding a match).</b> This Law now also applies to matches played under agreements under Law 12.1(b) (Number of innings) governing limited over etc. cricket.
21	21.5	NU	<b>Law 21.5 (All other matches—A Tie or a Draw).</b> This Law does not apply to matches that require an agreement under Laws 12.1(b) (Number of innings) and 21.4 (Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)) e.g. limited overs cricket.
21	21.9	MU	<b>Law 21.9 (Mistakes in scoring).</b> Law 21.9(a)(ii) has been amended to make it clear that this also applies to an innings limited to a number of overs or a period of time. The following section now includes these additional circumstances. Prior references to “players leaving the field” have been amended to the “at the call of Time”.
22	22.3 (b)	NU	<b>Law 22.3 (Validity of balls).</b> In Law 22.3(b)(ii) attention is drawn to the new special provisions of Law 23.4(b)(v)— <i>see below</i> . In subsection (c)

	& (c)		deliveries that count as one in the over (i.e. deliveries other than those listed in subsections(a) and (b)), are now to known as <b>valid balls</b> . Only <b>valid balls</b> count towards the 6 balls of the over.
22	22.4	MU	<b>Law 22.4 (Call of Over)</b> . The call of over is to be made when 6 <b>valid balls</b> have been bowled and <b>when the ball becomes dead</b> prior to the umpire leaving the wicket. Reference is made in this section to new Law 23.3 (Call of Over or Time).
23	23.3	NU	<b>Law 23.3 (Call of Over or Time)</b> . Under this new Law, neither the call of Over (Law 22.4) nor the call of Time (Law 16.2) is to be made until the ball is <b>dead</b> under Law 23.1 (Ball is dead) or 23.4 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball).
23	23.4 (b) (v)	NU	<b>Law 23.4 (Umpiring calling and signalling Dead ball)</b> . In sub-section (b)(v), the call and signal is to be made if the striker is not ready for the delivery of the ball and, if the ball is delivered, makes no attempt to play it. In making that call, there is no longer a requirement that the umpire be satisfied that the striker had <b>adequate reason</b> for not being ready, and only if so satisfied, the ball shall not count as one in the over. <i>See also Law 23.6(b) below.</i>
23	23.6	NU	<b>Law 23.6 (Dead ball; ball counting as one of over)</b> . Section (a)(ii) (previously Law 23.5(b)) deals, as previously, with those valid balls that the striker has had an opportunity to play which nevertheless do <u>not</u> count as one in the over. The list has been expanded in this subsection to include three not previously mentioned here, although the point was covered in each Law (Laws 2.6, 41.2 and 42.5). A new subsection (b) has been added to deal with the amendment to Law 23.4(b)(v). Here the ball will not count in the over only if <b>both</b> conditions of not attempting to play the ball and having an adequate reason for not being ready are met. Otherwise the ball will be a valid ball.
26	26.2 (b) & (c)	NU	<b>Law 26.2 (Leg byes)</b> . The Law has been clarified to deal with what happens where after the ball has struck the striker in circumstances that meet the conditions for a Leg bye, there is subsequent inadvertent contact—second contact—with the striker’s bat or person. Where that occurs any runs or boundary resulting from contact with the bat are credited to the striker—those resulting from any second contact with the striker’s person are credited to the batting side as previously.
33	33.1 (b)	NU	<b>Law 33.1 (Out Handled the ball)</b> . Either batsman is out under this Law if while the ball is in play, and without a fielder’s consent, he uses his hand(s) <b>not</b> holding the bat, to return the ball to any fielder. Previously this would have been out under Law 37.4 (Returning the ball to a member of the fielding side)— <i>see below</i> .
35	35.1 (a)	NU	<b>Law 35.1 (Out Hit wicket)</b> . <i>Note: there is no amendment to this Law although one is needed to address the re-arrangement of the sub-sections in Law 28.1(a) (Wicket put down). As it stands, Hit wicket does not include sub-section (iv) of Law 28.1(a), which covers the wicket being put down by the striker’s person or any part of his clothing or equipment becoming detached from his person. Clearly that is not MCC’s intention.</i>
37	37.4	NU	<b>Law 37.4 (Returning the ball to a fielder)</b> .The Law has been amended to exclude what is now covered by Law 33.1 (Out Handled the ball). Under the amended Law, either batsman is out Obstructing the field if, without a fielder’s consent, and while the ball is in play, he uses his bat or person, other than a hand <b>not</b> holding the bat ,to return the ball to a fielder.
41	41.3	MU	<b>Law 41.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side)</b> .There is no change in the result under this Law but wording has been added to indicate that runs completed and the run in progress (if crossed) before the unworn fielder’s helmet is hit by the ball, are scored in addition to the 5 penalty runs and other penalties. The Law includes a reference to Law 18.10 (Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket) (was Law 18.11), which contains the like provision.
42	All	NU	<b>Law 42 (Fair and unfair play)</b> . <i>Note: most of the changes in Law 42 are</i>

			<i>covered in Part 1 above or in the opening paragraphs to this Part 2. Only the other changes are listed below.</i>
42	42.5 (f)	NU	<b>Law 42.5 (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman).</b> Runs scored, now expressly include any penalties awarded to either side.
42	42.7	NU	<b>Law 42.7 (Dangerous and unfair bowling – action by the umpire).</b> <i>Note: Under the prior Law at the end of the wording making it clear that the caution or warning applied throughout the innings, there was an additional provision to the effect that it applied even though the bowler later changed ends. That additional provision has been omitted as it is implicit in ‘shall apply throughout the innings’.</i>
42	42.10	NU	<b>Law 42.10 (Batsman wasting time).</b> Both batsmen are to be warned and Informed.
42	42.15	NU	<b>Law 42.15 (Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery).</b> As previously, the bowler is permitted, before entering his delivery stride, to attempt to run out the non-striker. The revised Law clarifies that <b>whether the attempt is successful or not</b> , the ball shall not count as one of the over.
App. D		NU	<b>APPENDIX D: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF WORDS OR PHRASES NOT DEFINED IN THE TEXT.</b> There are ten new definitions. These are: The outfield; Behind (new 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph); Original end; Wicket he has left; Over the wicket/round the wicket; Fielding side; Member of the fielding side; A protective helmet; Hand; and Held in batsman’s hand. There are also amendments to 6 of the existing definitions namely: In front of the line of the striker’s wicket; Behind the wicket; Umpire; Fielder; External protective equipment; and Clothing.
App. E		MU	<b>APPENDIX E – THE BAT: LAW 6.</b> There are certain minor amendments to this Appendix.

**MCB ACO , March 26, 2011**

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