



QUEENSLAND SUB DISTRICTS CRICKET ASSOCIATION INC.

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Captains and Umpires Meeting New Laws (2017 Code)



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket

The wording of the Preamble has been amended, principally to emphasise the positive behaviours that make cricket an exciting game that encourages leadership, friendship and teamwork. The wording is simplified and stresses the importance of the roles of coaches, teachers and parents in junior cricket. Much of the negative wording has been removed, as has reference to any behaviours already covered by the Laws.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 5 – The bat & Appendix B (previously Law 6 & Appendix E)

It has been decided to limit the size of the edge of the bat and also its overall depth. Law 5 defines the permitted size of the bat, with the width and length unchanged, but with added restrictions on the thickness of the edges (40mm) and the overall depth (67mm). Appendix B defines the size and shape of the bat gauge, which umpires can use to check a bat's legality. This gauge is fractionally larger than the permitted size of the bat, to allow for permitted covering, such as an anti-scuff front. The gauge allows for the traditional slightly curved face of a bat resulting from the pressing process.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 18 - Scoring runs

The Lost ball Law has been deleted from the Laws. Therefore, the references to runs scored from Lost ball have been deleted. When the umpires consider a ball to be lost, runs scored are those runs completed plus the run in progress if the batsmen had crossed at the time when Dead ball is called, as outlined in Law 18.9.

For deliberate short runs (Law 18.5), the first and final warning when deliberate short runs have occurred has been removed, since this is considered as cheating and should therefore carry an immediate penalty without a warning.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 19 - Boundaries

This Law defines what constitutes a boundary, what is meant by a fielder being beyond a boundary and how boundaries are scored.

Laws 19 (Boundaries) & 32 (Caught) had become somewhat mixed up during various amendments of the 2000 Code, so both have been rationalised and separated.

Replacing a boundary that has been moved during play and arrangements for sightscreens on the field of play have both been tidied up. Such a sightscreen will now need to have an area marked out which covers every possible position of the sightscreen during play, so that the boundary does not change when the screen is moved.

All airborne fielders making their first contact with the ball will need to have taken off from within the boundary, otherwise a boundary is scored.

The previous Law restricted the first player touching the ball, if airborne, to taking off within the boundary, whilst allowing any other subsequent fielders making contact with the ball to jump from beyond the boundary. It was felt wrong that a second fielder beyond the boundary could jump up, parry the ball back into the field of play, and then land again well beyond the boundary. The new Law specifies a principle that is applicable to all fielders touching the ball.

Furthermore, a fielder standing beyond the boundary will not be allowed deliberately to support or push another fielder to prevent that fielder going beyond the boundary. The intention here is important, as two fielders could accidentally touch each other after both have dived to stop or catch a ball. If the fielder with the ball is within the boundary but is accidentally touching another fielder who is grounded beyond the boundary, this does not count as a boundary.

There is a new paragraph (19.2.7) dealing with animals or spectators entering the field of play, which places the onus on the umpires to decide whether or not a boundary would have been scored.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 20 – Dead ball (previously Law 23)

Law 20.1 has been adjusted to take account of the removal of Lost ball; instead, either umpire will call and signal Dead ball when satisfied that the ball in play cannot be recovered. Furthermore, the ball will no longer become dead if it becomes trapped in the helmet worn by a fielder.

In 20.4.2.2, the word 'possibly' has been added for when a serious injury occurs, as the umpires might not know at the time how serious the injury actually is. If they think the injury is possibly serious, they should call and signal Dead ball.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 21 – No ball (previously Law 24)

This Law defines a fair delivery and specifies sanctions for an unfair delivery. Although the previous Law disallowed underarm bowling, there was no penalty for it, so the new Law 21.3 introduces a penalty which is equivalent to that for a thrown delivery.

In the modern game, where suspect bowling actions tend to be reported after the game rather than called immediately, the second and final warning has been withdrawn. Any delivery called on the field of play is likely to be a clear 'throw', which will incur a first and final warning, before suspension if repeated.

Section 7 of this Law, covering a ball bouncing more than twice or rolling along the ground, has been amended. The change means that **it will be a No ball if the ball bounces more than once before reaching the popping crease.** This brings the Law in line with the professional game, and what is commonly agreed in competent recreational cricket, after bowlers deliberately started to bowl balls which bounced twice, which was not a good spectacle for the game. Furthermore, **when a ball lands off the pitch** or hits the join between an adjacent artificial pitch and turf, **then No ball will be called** and signalled immediately.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 21 – No ball (previously Law 24)

continued

Law 21.9 is a new section, which states that No ball and Dead ball are to be called immediately if a fielder intercepts a delivery before it reaches the striker. This situation was not previously covered in the Law, and M.C.C had received several queries about what to do when this had actually occurred.

A new Law 21.10 is introduced, titled 'Ball bouncing over head height of striker', which clarifies that such balls are to be called as No balls. This is not a change of policy – rather it is better placed in this Law than its original position in Law 42.6 of the previous Code.

The list in Law 21.11 includes a new offence, covered in detail in Law 41.8, when the umpire considers the bowler has bowled a deliberate front foot No ball.

The previous Law 24.10 specified that an umpire should revoke a No ball call if the ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason. Law 21.12 now specifies all of the situations when an umpire should revoke a call of No ball.

Law 21.16 clarifies that Byes and Leg byes off a No ball will be credited as such, rather than as No ball extras. So, for example, if a No ball goes for 4 Leg byes, it will be recorded as one No ball extra and 4 Leg byes, with appropriate signals. Previously, this would have been recorded as 5 No ball extras.

Law 21.18 (Out from a No ball) has changed now that Handled the ball has been absorbed into Obstructing the field. Therefore, Handled the ball needed to be removed from the ways of being out from a No ball.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 22 – Wide ball (previously Law 25)

Under the previous Law, a Wide was deemed to be bowled at the instant of delivery, whereas Hit wicket could occur at any time after the bowler had entered the delivery stride. The Law has been amended to bring these two times in line, to avoid the problem of when a striker hits his/her wicket after the bowler enters the delivery stride, but before the instant of delivery when the delivery became a Wide. A delivery will now be deemed to have been a Wide from the instant the bowler enters the delivery stride. This will not have an effect on whether or not the batsman is dismissed, but it could be important if it happened when the scores were level.

The Law has also clarified that a call of Wide should be revoked if the ball touches the striker's bat or person, whilst the striker is receiving and playing at the ball. Unlike the change in Law 21.16 for runs resulting from a No ball, there is no change to this part of the Wide Law, with all runs off a Wide being debited against the bowler, except for any award of 5 Penalty runs.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 24 – Fielder's absence; substitutes (previously part of Law 2)

The previous Law 2 contained
to split it into

24.1.2 Substitutes NOT on team list, CAN wicket-keep with
umpire consent, CAN'T be captain

There are new provisions for Penalty Time in Law 24.

24.2.2 Penalty Time now starts at 0 minutes (was 15 minutes)

24.2.3 Penalty time max's at 90 minutes

24.2.7 unserved Penalty time carries on to next session, next day

24.3.2 exceptions allowed for acceptable reasons (umpire
decides)

Penalty time has been more clearly defined and, as a new
abuse the previous evening going unpunished.

The Law also covers the situation where a substitute is temporarily removed from
the field for a Level 3 offence (see Law 42), particularly in relation to the Penalty
time that will accrue for the player he/she was replacing.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

PENALTY TIME LAWS

Law 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field of play and

Law 24.3 Penalty Time Not incurred. and

**Law 25.3 Restriction on batsman commencing an
innings**

NOT ADOPTED



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 25 – Batsman's innings; runners (previously part of Law 2)

As was mentioned in the commentary on Law 24
being absent from the field...

RUNNERS SUBSTITUTING FOR INJURED BATSMEN

Preamble: This competition will allow any injured batsman to have a runner since this is regarded as more desirable than forcing a player to stop playing if injured.

9.20 A batsman may have a runner provided:

9.20.1 The batsman has become injured since the completion of the Team List.

9.20.2 This does not apply when a batsman is already carrying an injury at the start of the match or if the batsman becomes tired.

9.20.3 The runner must wear equipment matching the batsman's equipment including helmets and other protective equipment.

9.20.4 Runners will only be allowed with the express permission of the umpire(s).

When there is an injured striker, the runner at square leg must have some part of his/her person or bat behind the popping crease until the ball reaches the striker, which prevents the runner from 'backing-up' to gain an advantage. Runs will be disallowed if the runner leaves early, in a similar way to how illegal leg-byes are treated, and 5 Penalty runs are also awarded.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 33 - Caught (previously Law 32)

This Law deals with all aspects of being dismissed Caught but there has been significant overlap with Law 19 (Boundaries) in previous Codes, which developed as the agility and ingenuity of fielders brought balls previously regarded as uncatchable into play. Both Laws have been rationalised so that each deals with its own constituency.

Caught is now dealt with entirely in this Law, but refers to the concept of when a boundary is scored when necessary, but the detail of when a boundary has been scored and hence the ball is dead is dealt with under Law 19 (Boundaries).

If more than one fielder is involved in a boundary catch, the Law now states that **any** fielder making contact with the ball must either be grounded within the boundary, or his/her last contact with the ground before first touching the ball must have been within the boundary.

Also, nowhere in the Laws was a catch defined *as the ball being held in the hand or hands of a fielder* so this has now been included in 33.2.2.1.

A change has been made so that the ball can be caught after it strikes a helmet which is being worn by a fielder or the wicket-keeper. With the wearing of helmets by wicket-keepers and close fielders now compulsory at many levels of the game, it has been decided that a helmet will be deemed as being part of the fielder's person, meaning that a catch (or stumping) can be taken after the ball has struck the helmet, or become lodged in it.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 38 - Run out

A batsman can now be Run out if the ball rebounds directly from a fielder's helmet onto the stumps. The changes to Law 30 (Batsman out of his/her ground) and Law 25.6 (Dismissal and conduct of a batsman and his/her runner) have resulted in significant changes to cross referencing in this Law.

LAW 39 - Stumped

In line with the changes to Law 33 (Caught) and, as the wearing of a helmet by a wicket-keeper is now compulsory when standing up to the stumps at many levels of cricket, the restriction on a stumping not being allowed if the ball rebounds from the helmet has been lifted.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

| **LAW 41** - Fair and unfair play (previously Law 42)

There are several clauses which have been amended to this long Law on Fair and unfair play. The main changes are as follows and are broken down by section.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 41 - Fair and unfair play (previously Law 42)

41.1 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible for ensuring that play is conducted within The Spirit of Cricket, as described in The Preamble – The Spirit of Cricket, as well as within the Laws.

41.2 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires

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



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Law 41.4 Deliberate attempt to distract the striker

This is the Law that deals with the deliberate distraction of the striker *before or as* he/she faces a delivery. This Law previously allowed for a first and final warning but, because this is deliberate unfair play, this warning has been removed and five Penalty runs will be awarded for the first and subsequent offences.

This is consistent with Law 41.5, which deals with equivalent offences *after* the striker has received the ball.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Law 41.5 Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman

This is the Law that prevents a fielder from deliberately distracting or obstructing a batsman *after* receiving the ball. An increasing practice considered unfair is 'mock fielding', where a fielder feigns to field the ball and/or feigns to throw a non-existent ball in an attempt to prevent the batsmen running. Therefore, the words 'deceive' and 'deception' have been added to this Law to cover both mock fielding and any other act which deliberately aims to deceive the batting side.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Law 41.6 to 41.8 - Dangerous and unfair bowling

These clauses deal with all types of dangerous and unfair bowling, including high full tosses. Due to the increasing concerns over players' safety, it was felt appropriate to tighten up these Laws and provide additional guidance as to when bowling is dangerous or unfair.

Two major changes from the previous Code are

- to separate short-pitched deliveries and high full-pitched deliveries (now 'non-pitching deliveries') into separate sections and
- to reduce the level of tolerance for each.

For bouncers, aimed at the body or head of the striker, repetition is no longer a prerequisite for a delivery to be considered dangerous. There are several factors listed in Law 41.6 which the umpire should consider.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Law 41.6 to 41.8 - Dangerous and unfair bowling Continued....

For non-pitching deliveries, *all* deliveries, irrespective of their speed, which pass above waist height of the upright striker are to trigger the sanctions. Previously, the umpire had to judge the speed of the delivery, with slow balls being allowed up to shoulder height.

The warning sequence for each type of delivery is separate, but the initial warning is dispensed with and only a first and final warning will be given for each type of dangerous bowling before the bowler is suspended.

The bowling of over head-height bouncers is moved to Law 21 (No ball), but repetitive such deliveries can be considered unfair and trigger a warning and action under Law 41.6.

A new clause 41.8 covers the bowling of a deliberate front foot No ball, which will lead to immediate suspension from bowling, in the same way as a deliberate beamer. It is felt that a bowler deliberately 'running through the crease' and releasing the ball from closer to the striker can be very dangerous and deserved a harsh punishment.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Laws 41.11 to Law 41.15 – Damaging the pitch

These 5 clauses of Law 41 address the various situations where members of either side can cause damage to the pitch and specifically the protected area, and have been reordered and revised to improve clarity for players and help to umpires in dispensing sanctions associated with such breaches. An allowance of Penalty runs not related to the offence has been included where appropriate, as across other Laws.

A new Clause 41.15 (Striker in the protected area) has been added to stop a striker actually taking guard within the protected area, or so close to it that he/she will usually encroach when playing the ball. It does not stop a batsman coming down the pitch to play the ball from the protected area. Penalties for this are as for the Batsman damaging the pitch. The bowler is heavily punished for encroaching into the protected area and it is felt that the batsman's movements into that area should be restricted where reasonably possible.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Law 41.16 – Non striker leaving his/her ground early

This was previously Law 42.15 and is the Law that enables the bowler to run out the non-striker before delivery. In the light of much publicity and controversy, this Law has been thoroughly debated, with two changes being made:

- Extending the point at which the run out of the non-striker can be attempted to the instant at which the bowler would be expected to deliver the ball. This will have the effect of keeping the non-striker in his/her ground for longer.
- Changing the title of the Law, to put the onus on the non-striker to remain in his/her ground. It is often the bowler who is criticised for attempting such a run out but it is the batsman who is attempting to gain an advantage. The message to the non-striker is very clear – if you do not want to risk being run out, stay within your ground until the bowler has released the ball.

The extension of the timeframe for the run out has been in place for some time in the international game and the Law change is in line with this.



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- **Law 41.16 New Mankad rules.** Onus is on the batsman to stay in the crease. Mankad can be made anytime from 'ball into play' (start of bowler's runup) to 'moment of release' of the ball. It is often the bowler who is criticised for attempting such a run out but it is the batsman who is attempting to gain an advantage. The message to the non-striker is very clear – if you do not want to risk being run out, stay within your ground until the bowler has released the ball.

The extension of the timeframe for the run out has been in place for some time in the international game and the Law change is in line with this.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

Law 41.19 – Unfair actions

This Law, previously 42.18, has been bolstered and gives the umpires power to warn players for unfair conduct and, on subsequent instances, award 5 penalty runs to the opposition. This would cover any incident not covered by the new offences outlined in Law 42 below.



NEW LAWS OF CRICKET (2017 CODE)

LAW 42 - Players' conduct (New Law)

This is a new Law that deals specifically with players' misconduct and is introduced following widespread consultation, surveys with players and umpires and a series of trials of the different levels of sanctions.

It is widely accepted that there is a need both to provide appropriate on-field sanctions to deal with misconduct, not just to report such matters, and that the current system of leading to sending off for misconduct is not sufficient.

For

NOT ADOPTED

...for a number of overs, depending on the match, plus 5 Penalty runs to the opposition. If the offending player is removed from the field for the rest of the match, plus 5 Penalty runs to the opposition.

All breaches, including the first offence under Level 1, will attract a report to the Executive of the Team(s) and the Governing Body.



LAW 42 - Players' conduct (New Law)

QUEENSLAND SUB DISTRICTS CRICKET ASSOCIATION INC.
Breach of "Code of Behaviour" Report Form 2017/2018

Where a player or official of a Club breaches the "Code of Behaviour" as stated in Appendix A of Queensland Sub Districts Cricket Association Inc.'s Playing Conditions; all breaches should be reported using this form.

| Home Team | Home Team Captain | Away Team | Away Team Captain |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Print Name | Print Name | Print Name | Print Name |

.....
..... plus 5 Penalty runs to the opposition.

.....
..... plus 5 Penalty runs to the opposition.

All breaches, including the first offence under Level 1, will attract a report to the Executive of the Team(s) and the Governing Body.



Instead of New Law 42, the existing report and Conducts Commission...



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| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Home Team | Home Team Captain | Away Team | Away Team Captain |
| | | | |
| Print Name | | Print Name | |
| Grade | Date of Breach/Breaches | Home Captain Notified <i>yes/no</i> Time | Date / / |
| | / / | Away Captain Notified <i>yes/no</i> Time | Date / / |
| <u>NAME OF PLAYER OR OFFICIAL CHARGED</u> | | <u>CLUB</u> | |
| | | | |
| | | Notified <i>yes/no</i> Time | Date / / |

Indicate by ticking [✓] the relevant section of the *Code of Behavior* that the player/ official has breached

CODE OF BEHAVIOUR

- ☐ [i] Players, officials and umpires must not abuse cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings.
- ☐ [ii] Players, officials and umpires must not assault or attempt to assault an umpire, a player, an official or spectator.
- ☐ [iii] Players and officials must not react with unnecessary obvious dissension, displeasure or disapproval either towards an umpire, his decision, or generally, following an umpiring decision.
- ☐ [iv] Players and officials must not use crude or abusive language, or otherwise engage in conduct detrimental to the spirit of the game. An umpire would be expected to caution the player and advise the captain of his concern before reporting any player for this type of behaviour.
- ☐ [v] Players and officials must not indulge in conduct detrimental to the game.
- ☐ [vi] Players and officials must in no way use crude or abusive hand signals.
- ☐ [vii] Players and officials must not engage in any form of racial or religious abuse or harassment as defined in the Queensland Cricket Racial and Religious Vilification Code, the Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code or Anti- Harassment Policy.



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**That's it....
Have a great season!**