



QUEENSLAND
CRICKET

Winter Laws of Cricket Course

Session 3 | Scoring, Runs, Boundaries and Striker/Non striker

Week 3 | Queensland Umpires | July 2026

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Laws Covered Today

Session 3 follows the scoring consequences of a delivery: runs, boundaries, byes, runners, fielders and penalties.

1. Law 18 - Scoring runs
2. Law 19 - Boundaries
3. Law 25 - Batter's innings; runners
4. Law 28 - The fielder
5. Law 41.17 - Penalty runs
6. Appendix A - selected definitions



SESSION OVERVIEW



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Why This Session Matters

This session is about consequences after the ball is played or becomes dead.

This session links together:

- what is scored
- what is disallowed
- where batters return
- who faces the next delivery
- when penalty runs affect the match situation



RATIONALE



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Scoring – our process

Work through the incident, then work through the consequences.

1 What happened?

Run, short run, boundary, offence or dismissal?

2 Ball dead?

When did it become dead?
Does it count in the over?

3 Runs?

Scored, not scored or disallowed?

4 Penalties?

Does a 5-run penalty apply?
Was it a no ball or wide?

5 Ends?

Original end or current end?

6 Next ball?

Who faces the next delivery?

Keep this chain in mind for every scenario.

DECISION FLOW



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Pre-Quiz

Purpose

- Gauge understanding of runs scored and runs disallowed.
- Identify confusion around short runs and boundaries.
- Look at processes before the scenarios.



INTERACTIVE PRE-QUIZ



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Pre-Quiz: Question 1

A short run is always treated as deliberate short running

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

CORRECT ANSWER: B - FALSE



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Pre-Quiz: Question 2

If a boundary results from an overthrow, what may need to be considered?

- A. Only the boundary allowance
- B. Completed runs only
- C. Penalties, boundary allowance, completed runs and whether the batters had crossed
- D. No runs can be scored

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Pre-Quiz: Question 3

Batters have crossed only when the whole of one batter and bat has passed the whole of the other batter and bat.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

CORRECT ANSWER: A - TRUE

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Pre-Quiz: Question 4

If a fielder deliberately uses a cap or other discarded item to field the ball, this would be treated as:

- A. Fair fielding
- B. Illegal fielding
- C. Dead Ball only
- D. No Ball, then immediately Dead Ball

CORRECT ANSWER: B – Illegal fielding

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Pre-Quiz: Question 5

A wicket keeper attempts to gather a delivery after it passes the strikers wicket. After momentarily fumbling the ball, the wicketkeeper ultimately manages to 'hug' the ball between their gloves and their chest. They then lean forward and put down the wicket using their hands in contact with the ball.

The striker is out of their ground, not attempting a run. Is the decision:

- A. Out, Stumped, because the wicketkeeper ultimately was in complete control of the ball in their gloves
- B. Not Out Stumped, because the wicketkeeper ultimately did not have sufficient control of the ball in their gloves
- C. Out, Run Out.

CORRECT ANSWER: B – Not Out Stumped



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Law 18: Scoring Runs

Key focus: what counts, what is disallowed, where batters return, and who faces next.

- When is a run scored?
- When is a run short?
- What changes if it is deliberate?
- Where do the batters go next?



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Law 18: Clause Summary

General principles

- 18.1** Runs are scored by crossing and making good ground, by boundary, or by penalty.
- 18.2** Runs and penalties are subject to any Law that disallows them or says they are not scored.
- 18.3** A short run occurs when a batter fails to make good their ground when turning.
- 18.4** Unintentional short runs are called when the ball is dead and are not scored.
- 18.6** Penalty runs may arise under multiple Laws, but some restrictions apply.

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Law 18: Clause Summary

Dismissal and Dead Ball

- 18.8** On a dismissal, penalties stand; other runs usually depend on the dismissal type.
- 18.9** When the ball becomes dead, completed runs usually count; the run in progress counts if crossed.
- 18.10** Runs are credited to the striker; Extras (Byes, Leg Byes, Wides, No Balls) or penalties as appropriate.
- 18.11** For Bowled, Caught, LBW, Hit Wicket, Stumped & Hit Twice, not out batter returns to original end.
- 18.12** For Run Out or some Obstruction dismissals, use the wicket left unless runs are disallowed.



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Law 18: Who Faces Next Delivery?

Law 18.13 now includes player-decided outcomes.

- 18.13.1** Obstructing a catch: fielding captain decides where the not out batter goes.
- 18.13.2** Deliberate short running: fielding captain decides which batter faces next.
- 18.13.3** Deliberate distraction/deception by fielding side: batters decide who faces next.

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Law 18: 2026 Changes

The changes clarify deliberate short running and who controls the next striker.

What changed

- Deliberate short run now requires an attempt to deceive.
- Abandoning a run is not deliberate short running if there is no intent to deceive.
- After deliberate short running, the fielding captain chooses who faces next.

Umpire meaning

- Judge intent, not just the act of aborting an attempt at a run or subsequent run
- Separate “not awarded” from “disallowed”.
- Apply penalties, then clearly manage the next striker.

Runs “not awarded”

Runs “disallowed”

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Law 18: 2026 Changes

The changes clarify deliberate short running and

Runs ‘not awarded’

Runs that are not illegal, but are not recognised as properly executed runs.

- Law 18.4 (Short runs – unintentional)
- Law 33.4 (The batter is dismissed Caught)

Runs ‘disallowed’

When a breach of Law requires the umpire to cancel any completed runs and return batters to their original ends.

Law 18.5 (deliberate short runs)

Law 23.3 (leg byes not awarded)

Law 25.6.5 (injured striker with a runner is dismissed Run Out)

Law 25.6 (Batter’s runner leaves their ground before the ball reaches the striker or passes the popping crease)

Law 34.4 (Batters run after a ball has been lawfully struck more than once)

Law 41.14 (Second or subsequent instance of any batter damaging the pitch)

Law 41.15 (Second or subsequent instance of any batter taking guard in or close to the protected area)

Runs “not awarded”

Runs “disallowed”



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Law 18: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Do not rush the decision. Work through the incident in order.
- For short runs, the umpire at the end where it occurs owns the initial call.
- For deliberate short runs, inform the other umpire before applying the process.
- Confirm balls remaining in the over (does the delivery count?).
- Tell scorers exactly what is to be recorded.
- When needed, tell the captain who must choose the next striker.

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Law 18: Scenario

Scenario

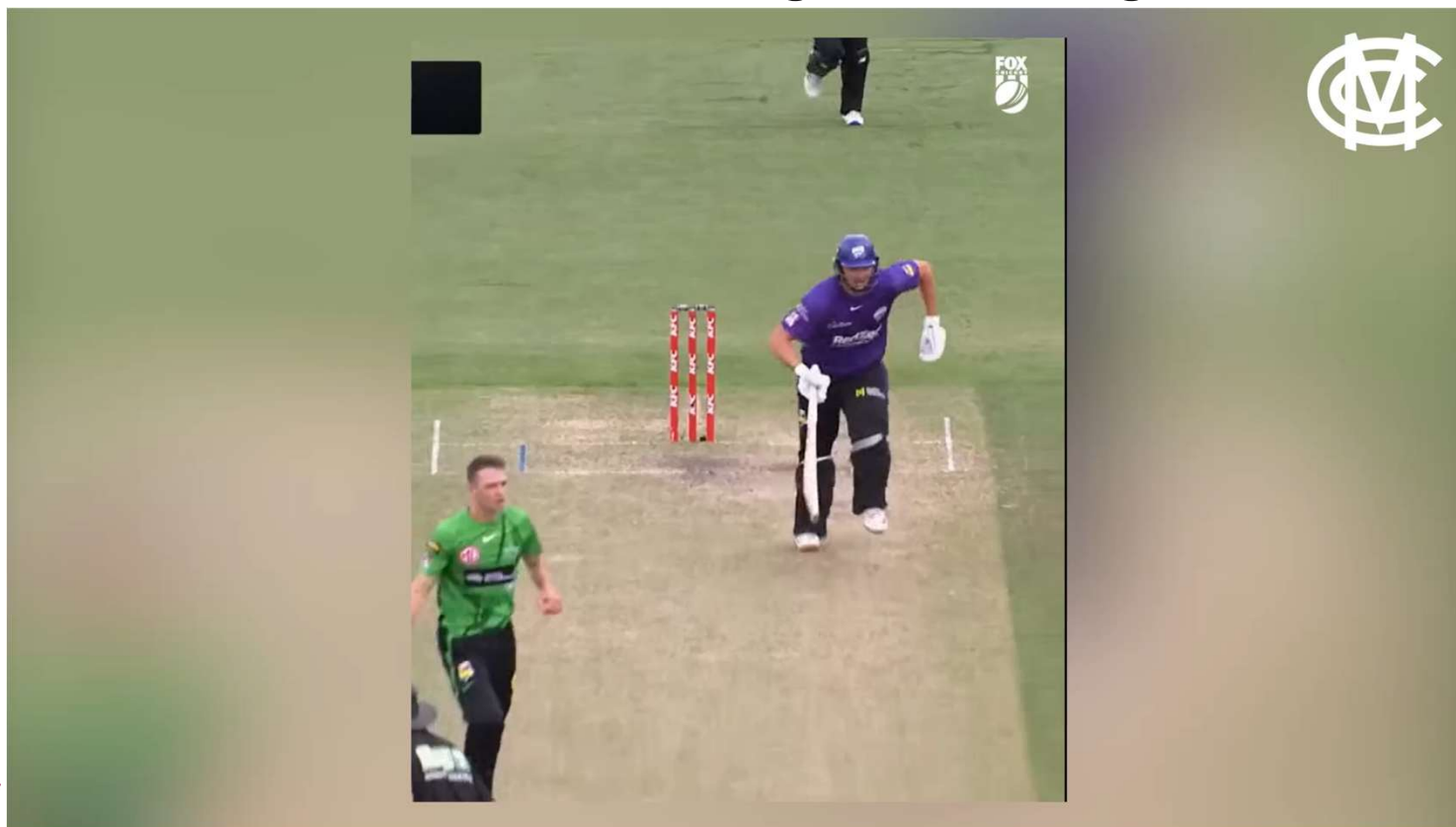
The batters appear to complete two runs.

At the non-striker's end, one batter deliberately fails to reach the popping crease does not attempt to make good their ground, apparently to keep the senior batter on strike. See video.

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Deliberate Short Run, or a legitimate change of mind?



LAW SECTION 1 OF



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Law 18: Scenario

Scenario

The batters appear to complete two runs.

At the non-striker's end, one batter deliberately fails to reach the popping crease does not attempt to make good their ground, apparently to keep the senior batter on strike.

Discuss

- Is this simply a short run or deliberate short running?
- What is scored?
- Who decides who faces the next delivery?

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Law 18: Scenario Answer

Decision Treat it as deliberate short running if the umpire judges an attempt to deceive.

Law Ref Law 18.5.1, 18.5.2 and 18.13.2.

Scoring No runs other than applicable penalties are scored.
Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

Action Inform the other umpire of what has occurred, signal 5 penalty runs to the fielding side, disallow the completed runs, inform captains, and instruct the fielding captain to choose which batter is on strike.

Avoid Do not let the batting side gain the intended advantage of choosing the striker.

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Law 18: Scenario

Scenario

The batters start a second run, then clearly abandon it without trying to deceive the umpires.
One batter turns without making ground and the ball is returned safely.

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Law 18: Scenario



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Law 18: Scenario

Scenario

The batters start a second run, then clearly abandon it without trying to deceive the umpires. One batter turns without making ground and the ball is returned safely.

Discuss

- Is this deliberate short running?
- Is there a run to disallow?
- Where should the batters be for the next delivery?

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Law 18: Scenario Answer

Decision Not deliberate short running if there is no intention to deceive.

Law Ref Law 18.5.1.2 and Appendix A.11.

Scoring A run not completed is not scored; it is not automatically a disallowed run.

Action When ball is Dead, batters remain at their current end.

Avoid Do not penalise batters merely for turning back or abandoning a run.

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Law 18: Key Takeaways

- 1. A short run is not always a deliberate short run.
Aborting a run is now lawful.**
- 2. Disallowed runs usually return batters to original ends.**
- 3. Who faces next may be decided by players in specific Laws.**



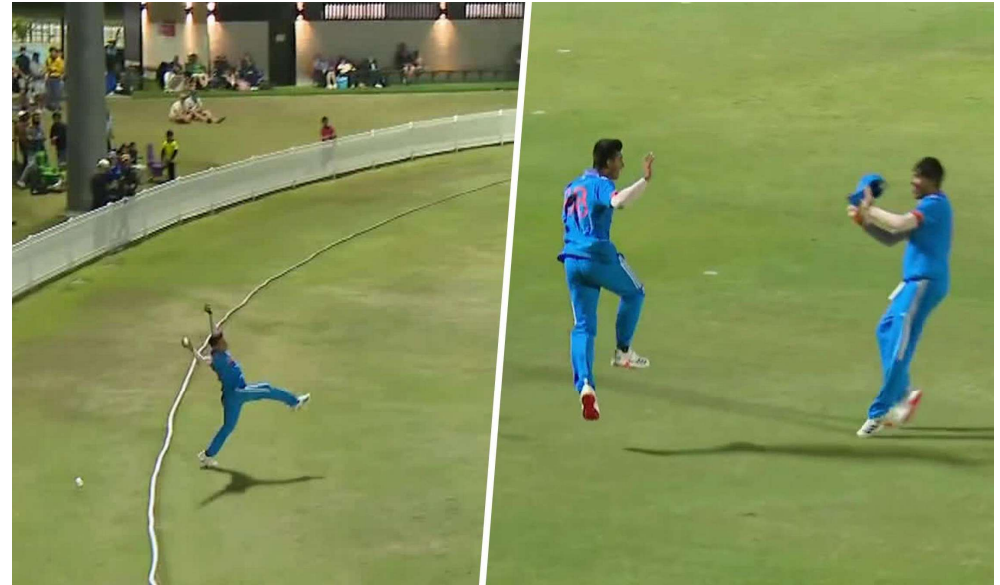
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Law 19: Boundaries

Key focus: boundary marking, grounded beyond the boundary, boundary fielding and overthrows.

- What is the boundary?
- When is the ball grounded beyond it?
- What counts as a fair boundary save?
- Is it an overthrow or a misfield?



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Law 19: Clause Summary

Boundary setup and boundary status.

- 19.1** Umpires determine the boundary before the toss and it stays fixed for the match.
- 19.2** A line, rope, boards or marked points may identify the boundary.
- 19.3** If a marker is moved, the boundary is still treated as being in its original position.
- 19.4** The ball is grounded beyond the boundary when it touches boundary, ground or object beyond it.
- 19.5** A fielder can be grounded beyond the boundary by person, object or assisting contact.



LAW SECTION 2 OF 7



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Law 19: Clause Summary

Boundary allowances and overthrows.

- 19.6** Boundary allowances are determined before the toss, usually 4 and 6.
- 19.7** Boundary 6 requires the ball to be struck by the bat and first grounded beyond the boundary.
- 19.8.1** For normal boundaries, award the greater of allowance or completed runs plus run in progress if crossed.
- 19.8.2** For overthrow or wilful act boundaries, add penalties, allowance, completed runs and run in progress if crossed at the throw or act.

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Law 19: 2026 Changes

Boundary fielding and overthrows have been clarified significantly.

Boundary fielding

- A fielder's **first** contact must follow from a **final ground contact** entirely inside the boundary.
- A fielder may jump from outside only after a **legal first contact**.
- After that, they must **land and remain inside** until the ball is dead.

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Law 19: 2026 Changes

Boundary fielding and overthrows have been clarified significantly.



LAW SECTION 2 OF 7



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Law 19: 2026 Changes

Boundary fielding and overthrows have been clarified significantly.

Overthrows

- An overthrow is now defined as a ball directed towards the wickets to run out or prevent runs.
- A misfield near the boundary is not automatically an overthrow.
- A wilful act is deliberate but not aimed at preventing runs, run out or catch.

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Law 19: 2026 Changes

Boundary fielding and overthrows have been clarified significantly.



LAW SECTION 2 OF 7



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Law 19: Umpire Impact

Moving from Law wording to match-day application.

- For boundary saves/catches, track the fielder's last ground contact before first touching the ball.
- For airborne fielding over the boundary, ask (ourselves) whether the fielder landed and remained inside afterwards.
- For overthrows, identify the purpose of the fielder's act.
- Use the instant of the throw or wilful act to decide completed runs and crossing.
- Confirm the score with scorers at the next available opportunity.

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Law 19: Scenario

Scenario

A fielder first touches the ball while airborne after jumping from inside the boundary. They push it up, then jump from outside the boundary to tap it back again, but land outside the boundary before the ball becomes dead.

Discuss

- Was the first contact legal?
- What matters after the jump from outside?
- Is a boundary scored?

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Law 19: Scenario Answer

Decision Boundary is scored if the fielder lands outside after jumping from outside.

Law Ref Law 19.5.2.1 and 19.5.2.2

Scoring After making contact while airborne from outside, all subsequent ground contact must be inside until the ball is dead.

Action Signal the boundary and be ready to explain the sequence of contacts.

Avoid Do not judge only the quality of the athletic save;
judge the grounding requirements.



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Law 19: Scenario

Scenario

A fielder near the boundary tries to stop the ball but misfields it and the ball crosses the boundary. The batters had crossed for a second run when the fielder touched the ball.

Discuss

- Is this an overthrow?
- What runs are scored?
- How many runs are scored from that delivery (it was a fair delivery)?

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Law 19: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

Decision It is not an overthrow merely because the fielder misfields the ball near the boundary.

Law Ref Law 19.8.2.2

Scoring Apply ordinary boundary scoring under Law 19.7 unless there was an overthrow or wilful act.

Action Award the boundary allowance unless completed runs plus run in progress at boundary scoring is greater.

Avoid Do not add overthrow runs unless the ball was directed towards the wickets to run out or prevent runs.

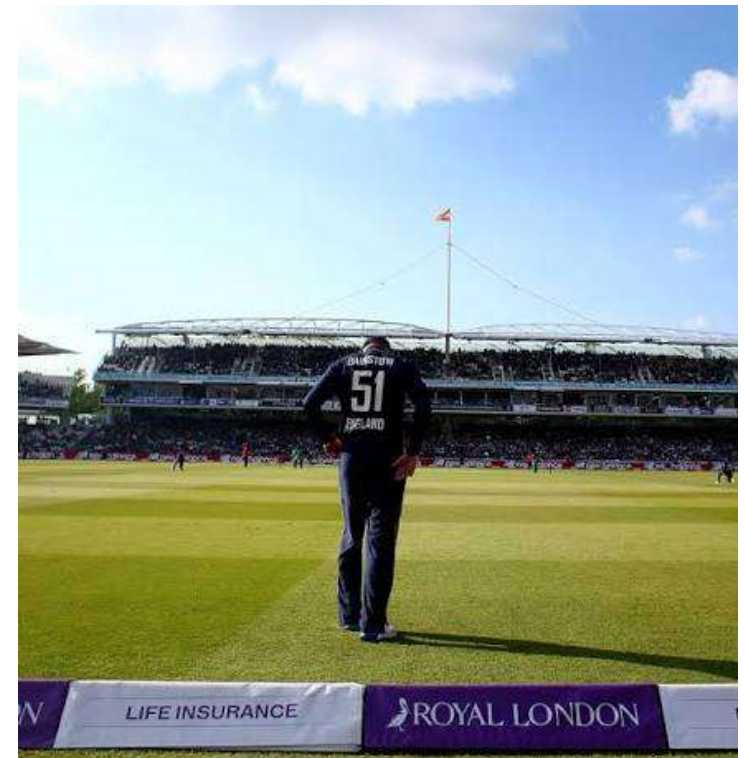


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Law 19: Key Takeaways

- 1. Fielding from beyond the boundary has very specific conditions.**
- 2. Overthrows are now defined more narrowly and deliberately.**
- 3. Deliberate acts resulting in a boundary will still net:
[boundary + runs completed + crossed]**



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Law 25: Batter's Innings; Runners

Key focus: runners, restrictions, winning hit and what happens when runs cannot be scored.

- Who may bat or act as runner?
- What must the runner do?
- When are runs disallowed?
- How does the winning hit work with a runner?



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Law 25: Batter's Innings; Runners



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Law 25: Clause Summary

Eligibility, innings and runners.

- 25.1** Only a nominated player may bat or act as a runner.
- 25.2** An innings starts at call of Play, or when a new batter first steps onto the field.
- 25.3** Unserved Penalty time can restrict when a player may bat or act as a runner.
- 25.4** A batter may retire when the ball is dead, with the reason given to umpires.
- 25.5** A runner is allowed only for injury during the match or another wholly acceptable reason.



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Law 25: Clause Summary

Runner dismissal and restrictions.

- 25.6** A batter suffers the penalty for a runner's infringement as if responsible themselves.
- 25.7** When the striker has a runner, the striker's ground is always at the wicket-keeper's end.
If the striker or runner is out of ground when the wicket is broken, Run out/Stumped consequences can apply.
The runner for an injured striker must stay behind the popping crease until the ball reaches the striker or passes the crease.
- 25.8** The striker may play the ball only while some bat or person remains within the pitch.

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Law 25: Umpire Impact

Practical application.

- Confirm the runner is permitted and properly equipped before play continues.
- Make sure both umpires know where the striker and runner are required to be.
- For runner restriction breaches, delay the call to allow a boundary, first run, or catch opportunity as applicable.
- Tell scorers when runs are disallowed and what penalties stand.
- Treat winning-hit situations carefully before giving a dismissal.

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Law 25: Scenario

Scenario

One run is needed to win. The striker has a runner.

The runner and non-striker complete the winning run, but the striker remains out of their ground at the wicket-keeper's end when that wicket is fairly broken.

Discuss

- Has the result already been reached?
- Can the striker still be dismissed?
- What should the umpire check before deciding?

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Law 25: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

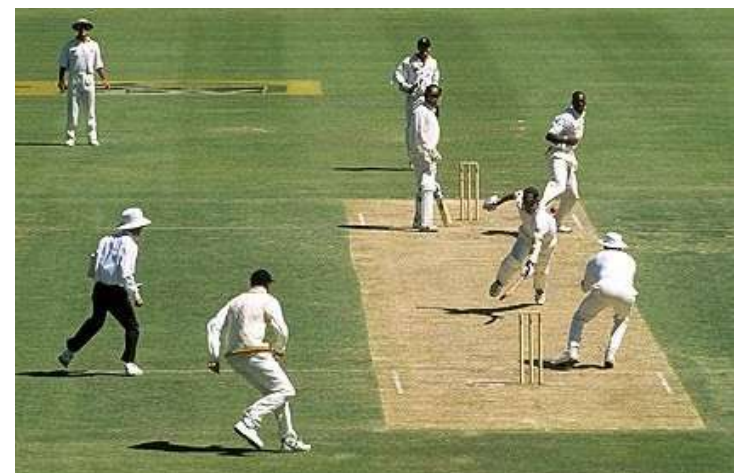
Decision If the result has already been reached, the striker's position no longer prevents the win.

Law Ref Law 25.6.5 and Law 16.6.

Scoring The Law now clarifies the runner situation around the winning hit.

Action Confirm whether the required run was completed before the wicket was broken.

Avoid Do not give a dismissal without first checking whether the result had already been achieved.



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Law 25: Scenario

Scenario

The striker has a runner. As the bowler delivers, the runner leaves the crease early.

The striker misses the ball and the batters complete one run before the fielding side returns the ball.

Discuss

- What has the runner breached?
- When is Dead ball called?
- What happens to the run?

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Law 25: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

Decision Runs may not be scored because the runner breached the restriction.

Law Ref Law 25.7.1 and Law 25.7.2.

Scoring Delay Dead Ball until the boundary, completion of the first run, or catch or run out opportunity as required.

Action Disallow batting-side runs; No ball or Wide stands if applicable.

Avoid Return not out batters to original ends and inform scorers.

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Law 25: Key Takeaways

- 1 Runners are exceptional to the match and must meet strict requirements.**
- 2 Runner breaches usually create scoring (disallowance) and Dead Ball consequences.**
- 3 Winning-hit scenarios require certainty of timing before a dismissal is upheld.**

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Law 28: The Fielder

Key focus: illegal fielding, helmets, fielding restrictions and unfair movement.

- What may a fielder use?
- When is fielding illegal?
- What happens if a helmet is struck?
- Which fielder actions result in penalties?



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Law 28: Clause Summary

Protective equipment, illegal fielding and helmets.

- 28.1** No fielder except the wicket-keeper may wear gloves or external leg guards.
- 28.2.1** A fielder may field with any part of their person, subject to listed exceptions.
- 28.2.3** Unlawful fielding automatically makes the ball dead, additional No ball/Wide penalties stand, completed runs plus run in progress if crossed are counted and awards 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- 28.3** If the ball hits a fielding-side helmet placed behind the wicket-keeper, penalties apply provided certain circumstances are met.



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Law 28: Clause Summary

Field placement and movement.

- 28.4** At delivery, no more than two fielders may be behind the popping crease on the on side, excluding the wicket-keeper.
- 28.5** No fielder other than the bowler may be grounded on or over the pitch before the ball reaches/passes the striker.
- 28.6** Fielder movement before the ball reaches the striker is unfair unless it is minor, towards the striker without significant change, or in response to the stroke.

Unfair movement: Dead ball, 5 Penalty runs to batting side, and inform/report as required.



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Law 28: 2026 Change

Illegal fielding has been tightened around discarded objects.

What changed

- The Law now covers any deliberately discarded clothing, equipment or object that subsequently contacts the ball.
- The object does not need to have been discarded while the ball was already in play.

Umpire meaning

- Ask whether the object was deliberately discarded.
- If it contacts the ball, treat it as illegal fielding.
- Apply Dead ball, 5 Penalty runs and reporting requirements.

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Law 28: Umpire Impact

- Identify whether the item was part of the fielder's person at the time of contact.
- If an object was accidentally dropped, Law 28.2.2 may protect the fielder.
- If deliberately discarded, Law 28.2.1.3 may apply.
- Tell scorers: No ball/Wide stands, completed runs and run in progress if crossed, ball does not count, plus 5 Penalty runs.
- Report to governing body as required.

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Law 28: Scenario

Scenario

Before the delivery, a fielder deliberately removes a cap and places it on the ground. The ball is struck and then rolls into that cap while still in play.

Discuss

- Was the cap part of the fielder's person?
- Is this illegal fielding?
- What is scored and does the ball count?

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Law 28: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

Decision	Illegal fielding if the cap was deliberately discarded and then contacted the ball.
Law Ref	Law 28.2.1.3 and 28.2.3.
Scoring	No ball/Wide stands if applicable; completed runs plus run in progress if crossed; 5 Penalty runs to batting side.
Over	The ball does not count as one of the over.
Action	Inform both captains as required and report after the match.

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Law 28: Key Takeaways

- 1** **Illegal fielding is about what the fielder uses to field the ball.**
- 2** **Deliberately discarded objects now need close attention.**
- 3** **Law 28 penalties can change runs, over count and match reporting.**

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Law 41.17: Penalty Runs

Key focus: how 5-run penalties are awarded, signalled, recorded and reported.

- Which side receives the 5 Penalty runs?
- When are they signalled?
- Do they change the batters' ends?
- What happens if a result has already been reached?



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Law 41.17: Clause Summary

Penalty run process.

41.17.1 Signal Penalty runs to scorers when the ball is dead.

41.17.2 Award Penalty runs whenever required, even if a result has already been achieved.

41.17.3 If penalties mean the result has not been achieved, the match continues.

41.17.4 5 Penalty runs to the batting side are Penalty extras and do not change ends by themselves.

41.17.5 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side are added to its most recently completed or next innings.

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Law 41.17: Umpire Impact

Move from Law wording to match-day application.

- Give penalty signals only when the ball is dead.
- If multiple penalties are required, apply them in the order offences occurred.
- Check whether any restriction prevents or limits the 5-run award.
- Penalty runs alone do not change batters' ends.
- Report required penalties except the helmet case under Law 28.3.

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Law 41.17: Scenario

Scenario

A side needs 2 runs to win. The batting side completes one run, then a fielding-side offence requiring 5 Penalty runs is identified before the umpires have left the field.

Discuss

- Are the Penalty runs still awarded?
- Could this affect whether the result stands?
- What should be checked with scorers?

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Law 41.17: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

- Decision** Award Penalty runs where the Laws require them, even if a result appears to have been achieved.
- Law Ref** Law 41.17.2 and Law 16.6.
- Result** If the penalty award means the result is no longer achieved, the match continues.
- Action** Signal when the ball is dead and confirm the score with scorers.
- Avoid** Do not ignore a required penalty because players think the match is already over.

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Law 41.17: Key Takeaways

- 1** Penalty runs are awarded whenever the Law requires them.
- 2** They are recorded differently depending on the side receiving them.
- 3** Signals, scorer acknowledgement and reporting matter.

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Appendix A: Selected Definitions

Key focus: definitions that decide scoring outcomes.

- When have batters crossed?
- What is the original end?
- What is the wicket left?
- What is complete control of the ball?



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Appendix A: Definitions

Batters and runs.

- A.6.6** Batters have crossed only when the whole of one batter and bat has passed the whole of the other batter and bat.
- A.6.7** Original end is where a batter was when the ball came into play for that delivery.
- A.6.8** Wicket they have left is where the batter was at the start of the run in progress.
- A.11.1** A disallowed run should not have been taken and is cancelled; batters return to original ends.
- A.11.2** A run not to be scored is not illegal; it is simply not recognised as a completed run.

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Appendix A: Definitions

Person, fielder and control of the ball.

- A.2.7** Held in a fielder's hand requires complete control in palm or fingers, or wicket-keeper's glove.
- A.2.8** Complete control means the fielder could continue to hold or dispose of the ball as they choose.
- A.7.3** A fielder is one of the fielding side legitimately on the field, including legitimate substitutes.
- A.8.3** A runner is a nominated player who runs for another nominated player who is batting and unable to run.

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Appendix A: Scenario

Scenario

The batters are running a second run when the ball becomes dead.

Their bodies have passed each other, but one bat has not passed the other batter's bat.

Discuss

- Have the batters crossed?
- Which end should they return to?

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Appendix A: Scenario Answer

Scenario answer

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Decision | They have not crossed unless the whole of one batter and bat has passed the whole of the other batter and bat. |
| Law Ref | Appendix A.6.6 and Law 18.12.2. |
| Consequence | If they had not crossed when the ball became dead, they return to the wickets they had left. |
| Action | Use the definition precisely before deciding ends or next striker. |
| Avoid | Do not rely on “bodies have crossed” if bats have not also fully passed. |

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Session 3 Review

- Law 18: distinguish scored, not scored and disallowed runs.
- Law 19: boundary saves and overthrows clarity.
- Law 25: runner situations require keen awareness of the match and the Laws.
- Law 28: illegal fielding can affect runs, penalty and ball count count.
- Law 41.17: penalty runs must be awarded, signalled and recorded correctly.
- Appendix A: clarity of definitions.

FINAL REVIEW



Queensland Cricket Umpires

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Questions and Discussion

Match-day examples, experiences and areas needing clarification.

Prompt for discussion

Where have you seen confusion about scoring, boundaries, runners or penalty runs in a match?

DISCUSSION





QUEENSLAND
CRICKET

Post-Session Quiz!

Session 3 | Scoring, Runs, Boundaries and Striker/Non striker

Week 3 | Queensland Umpires | July 2026

Queensland Cricket Umpires

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Pre-Quiz: Question 1

**The batters appear to complete two runs.
At one end, a batter deliberately fails to make good their ground in order to keep a particular batter on strike.
What should the umpire consider first?**

- A. Whether the ball reached the boundary
- B. Whether there was an attempt to deceive
- C. Whether the batting side wants the runs
- D. Whether the fielding side appealed

CORRECT ANSWER: B – attempt to deceive



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Pre-Quiz: Question 2

After deliberate short running, who decides which batter faces the next delivery?

- A. The batters
- B. The bowler's end umpire
- C. The fielding captain
- D. The umpires

CORRECT ANSWER: C – the fielding captain



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Pre-Quiz: Question 3

A fielder makes their first contact with the ball while airborne near the boundary. Their final contact with the ground before touching the ball was not entirely inside the boundary.

What is the likely outcome?

- A. No boundary, ball is live
- B. Boundary
- C. Dead Ball
- D. No Ball

CORRECT ANSWER: B - boundary



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Pre-Quiz: Question 4

The striker has a runner. The runner leaves early as the ball is delivered and the batters complete one run. What is the correct approach?

- A. Allow the run because it was completed
- B. Call Dead ball immediately every time
- C. Delay Dead ball as required, then disallow batting-side runs and return not out batters
- D. Award five penalty runs to the batting side

CORRECT ANSWER: C – delay Dead Ball, disallow runs, return batters



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Pre-Quiz: Question 5

A required 5-run penalty occurs after players believe the result has already been achieved. What should the umpires do?

- A. Ignore the penalty because the match appears over
- B. Award the penalty if the Laws require it and reassess the result
- C. Ask the captains whether they want the penalty applied
- D. Only apply it if the batting side agrees

CORRECT ANSWER: B – award the penalty and reassess



Coming Up in Queensland Cricket

LAWS OF CRICKET SESSION #4

Wednesday 22 July 2026 - 7.00pm

WINTER MASTER CLASS #2

Tuesday 28 July 2026 - 7.00pm

Gavin Fitness – What Makes a Good Umpire?

PRE-SEASON SEMINARS

Sunshine Coast – 26 July

Brisbane – 15 August | Gold Coast – 22 August

Wide Bay – 29 August | Ipswich / Logan – 5 Sept

Other Zones TBA





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Winter Laws of Cricket Course

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