

Queensland Cricket Umpires

2022 LAW CHANGES

- The Laws of Cricket 2017 Code, 2022 Edition comes into force from 1 October 2022.
- Competitions which start prior to 1 October need to adopt Laws as a "Playing Condition" if they want them to take effect.
- Competitions which start from 1 October take the New Laws unless a Playing Condition overrides.





Administrative Changes

- Batters
- Replacement players
- Umpire's Decision
- Junior Cricket pitch length
- <u>Declaration/forfeiture</u>
- Removal of players from field
- Bowler suspension
- Time-wasting
- Dropped clothing
- Wicket broken/wicket down
- Obstruction
- "Mankad" moving to Run Out

Key Changes

- New batter facing
- Short run w/boundary
- Object on field of play
- Dead ball
- Bowler throwing for run out
- Wide ball
- Striker's right to play ball
- Keeper/Fielder's illegal movement
- Breaking the wicket fairly
- Incoming batter ready to face
- No saliva to shine ball





- Sporting News Australia produced the following explanatory video (requires internet to play):
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fBxnGzHpM0I



- Key Change 1
- Law 18 Batter returning to original end
- Law 18.11 adds Caught and Obstructing the field to the reasons why the not out batter returns to their original end.
- Law 18.4 now states that a short run **is** taken into account if a boundary is given on an overthrow. (i.e. don't count the short run!)





- Key Change 2
- Law 19 Boundaries
- Law 19.2.7 now states that an object coming onto the field of play is no longer a "boundary"

A person, animal or object coming onto the field of play while the ball is in play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless the umpires determine otherwise at the time that contact between the ball and such a person, animal or object is made. The decision shall be made for each separate occurrence.

See also Law 20.4.2.12 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball).





- Key Change 3
- Law 20 Dead Ball
- Law 20 has numerous changes.
- Law 20.4.2 now provides for the ball to be dead at the incident occurrence rather than the umpire's call.

Note that there are some situations where the delay of the dead ball call is allowed for.

• Law 20.6 clearly defines that once the ball is dead it cannot be revoked to bring the ball back into play.





- Key Change 4
- Law 21 No Ball
- Law 21.4 is changed to state that a bowler who throws at the striker's end before the delivery stride in an attempt to run the striker out, will be called a dead ball.





- Key Change 5
- Law 22 Wide Ball
- Law 22.1 is changed to state that the batter is deemed to be standing wherever they have stood during the bowler's runup.

"If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definition in 22.1.2, the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing or has stood at any point after the ball came into play for that delivery, and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal batting position."





- Key Change 6
- Law 25 Batter's innings; runners
- Law 25.8 is added to the Laws, stating that the striker may play the ball if they remain within the pitch.

"The striker has a right to play the ball, or to make a legitimate second strike, after it has been delivered, without interference from the wicket-keeper or any other fielder (See Law 27.5 – Restrictions on actions of wicket-keeper and 27.6 – Interference with wicket-keeper by striker).

However, the striker may only attempt to play the ball if some of his/her bat or person, whether grounded or raised, remains within the pitch, as defined in Law 6.1.

Should no part of the striker's bat or person remain within the pitch, whilst the striker is playing the ball, either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead ball."





- Key Change 7
- Law 27 Wicket-keeper & Law 28 Fielder
- Law 27.4 & 28.6 are amended to state the illegal movement by either wicket-keeper or fielder will result in 5-run penalty.

"In the event of unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for doing so. The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- 27.4.2.1 award the one-run penalty for Wide or No ball, if applicable
- 27.4.2.2 award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side
- 27.4.2.3 inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.
- 27.4.2.4 inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team."

UMPIRES

- Key Change 7
- Law 27 Wicket-keeper & Law 28 Fielder
- Law 27.4 & **28.6** are amended to state the illegal movement by either wicket-keeper or fielder will result in 5-run penalty.

"In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for doing so. The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- 28.6.3.1 award the one-run penalty for Wide or No ball, if applicable
- 28.6.3.2 award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side
- 28.6.3.3 inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.
- 28.6.3.4 inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team."



- Key Change 8
- Law 29.2 Breaking the wicket fairly
- Law 29.2 is altered as follows:
 - "29.2.1 The wicket is broken fairly if a bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground,
 - **29.2.1.1** by the ball.
 - 29.2.1.2 by the striker's bat if held or by any part of the bat that he/she is holding.
 - 29.2.1.3 for the purpose of this law only, by the striker's bat not in hand, or by any part of the bat which has become detached.
 - 29.2.1.4 by the striker's person or by any part of his/her clothing or equipment being worn, or by any part of the striker's clothing or equipment becoming detached from his/her person. However, any detached equipment shall not include the striker's protective

helmet, or any part thereof, as defined in Appendix A.2.3."





- Key Change 9
- Law 40 Timed Out
- Law 40.1.1 is amended to state the batter must be ready to receive the ball (rather than "take guard") within 3 minutes.

"After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, the incoming batter must, unless Time has been called, be ready to receive the ball, or for the other batter to receive the next ball within 3 minutes of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out, Timed out."





- Key Change 10
- Law 41 Unfair Play
- Law 41.3 is amended to **remove** the allowance to use saliva to shine the ball.

Note that this is the **baseline** for COVID-19 provisions.

Queensland Cricket may make recommendations, and Associations may decide to place additional COVID-19 provisions into place over and above this change to the Laws.





- The following changes are mostly of an administrative nature and do not have an undue effect on the playing of the game.
- These changes have a pink background to delineate from the key changes to the Laws (which are in a white background)



- Administrative Change 1
- Terminology
- The MCC Laws now refer to "batter/s" rather than "batsman/batsmen"

This is part of the game's acknowledgement that our game is played by both male and female individuals.



- Administrative Change 2
- Law 1.2.3 any suspension or dismissal applies to a replacement player (e.g. Concussion Replacement)
- Addition to Laws reads:
 - 1.2.3 Any replacement player shall be considered the same player as the nominated player he/she replaced for the purposes of these Laws.
 - 1.2.3.1 A replacement may not bat in an innings in which the nominated player he/she is replacing has completed his/her innings.
 - 1.2.3.2 Any unserved Penalty time, warnings or suspensions, that applied to the original nominated player will be inherited by his/her replacement.



- Administrative Change 3
- Law 2.12 Umpire's decision
- Now reads:

2.12 An umpire may alter any decision provided that such alteration is made promptly and does not contradict Law 20.6 (Dead ball not to be revoked). This apart, an umpire's decision, once made, is final.



- Administrative Change 4
- Law 6.6 Junior Cricket
- Addition to Laws reads:
 - 6.6 The Governing Body for cricket in the country concerned shall determine the length of the pitch for junior cricket.
- Note: Law 8 amended to remove reference to pitch length for junior cricket.



- Administrative Change 5
- Law 11 Declaration and Forfeiture
- Law 11.3 now has an allowance for forfeiture during an interval.

- Administrative Change 6
- Law 16 Drawn match
- Law 16.5.2 now states that a draw applies where both captains refuse to remove a player from the field under Law 42.



- Administrative Change 7
- Law 17.8 Suspending a bowler
- Alteration to Laws to note that suspension of bowler occurs once ball is dead, rather than call and signal dead ball.
- Administrative Change 8
- Law 26 Time Wasting
- Alteration to Law 26.2.2 to note that time wasting would result in penalties under Law 41.9.



- Administrative Change 9
- Law 28.2.2 Dropped clothing
- It is no longer illegal fielding if the ball touches an item of clothing dropped by the umpire.
- Administrative Change 10
- Law 29 Wicket is down
- Alteration to Law 29 as follows:
 - "wicket is down" → "wicket is broken"
 - "the wicket is broken" → "breaking the wicket fairly".`



- Administrative Change 11
- Law 37 Obstructing the field
- Law 37.3.3 notes that neither batter is out if it is the striker defending their wicket on a No Ball.
- Law 37.5 adds in "distraction" to the term "obstruction"
 - e.g. "37.5.1 unless the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker from being caught..."



- Administrative Change 12
- Law 38 Run Out
- Law 41.16 (striker leaving their ground early) has been moved to Law 38 – Run Out.
- This normalises the "Mankad" as simply being a Run Out attempt, rather than "Unfair Play".



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2022 LAW CHANGES

For more information regarding changes to the Laws, refer to the MCC – www.bit.ly/lawsofcricket

For information regarding Qld Premier Cricket Playing Conditions, please contact:

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