

Explanation of the changes between the 3rd Edition and 4th Edition of the 2000 Code of the Laws of Cricket

This document highlights the changes that have been made for the 4th Edition of the 2000 Code of the Laws of Cricket. Most of the changes do not materially alter the outcome of the Laws. Where there is a change of policy, it is clearly marked.

The Spirit of Cricket

Point 4 – changed from respect for “the game’s traditional values” to “the game and its traditional values”. It now includes respect for the game itself.

Law 1 (The players)

Law 1.1 (Number of players) – “less” changed to “fewer” – grammatical.

Law 1.3 (Captain) – for clarification that only a nominated player may act as deputy for the captain.

Law 2 (Substitutes and runners; batsman or fielder leaving the field; batsman retiring; batsman commencing innings)

Law 2.3 (Restrictions on role of substitutes) – cross reference to Law 1.3 added for extra clarity.

Law 2.6 (Player returning without permission) – clarification that runs completed or in progress (if batsmen have crossed) will count.

Law 2.8 (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner)

- (c) – more detailed explanation of whether a batsman who has a runner is out stumped or Run out.
- (d) – changed to batsman “who has” a runner – grammatical. There are further instances of this change throughout the Laws which will not be highlighted in this document.

Law 2.9 (Batsman retiring) – title changed from “Batsman leaving the field or retiring” to “Batsman retiring”. Also a clarification that he may only retire when the ball is dead.

Law 3 (The umpires)

Law 3.6 (Conduct of the game, implements and equipment) – the implements of the game have been listed in sub-sections for ease of reference.

Laws 3.8 (Fitness for play) & 3.9 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions) – POLICY CHANGES

The changes to Laws 3.8 and 3.9 relate to the umpires suspending play as a result of the fitness of the ground, weather or light. The main change is that the umpires will no longer “offer the light” to the batting side. It was felt that, at present, the decision to stay on or come off the field was often made on tactical grounds based on what best suits the batting side, rather than on grounds of safety or visibility. In bad light, umpires will now only suspend play when they consider it to be unreasonable or dangerous. Unreasonable is to be regarded as being inappropriate, rather than conditions simply not being very good. The new Law should result in less playing time being lost, as has been evidenced through the playing regulation introduced by the ECB in county cricket.

Law 3.10 (Position of umpires) - numbering changed from previous edition – also “Both umpires” is changed to “Each umpire”. Also, “the umpire at the bowler’s end” is changed to “the bowler’s end umpire”. This change, which is the same for the striker’s end umpire, has been made throughout the Laws so that it is consistent. In this explanation document, these changes will not be outlined on every occasion that the change has been made. Also, in some cases, “the umpires” has been changed to “the umpire” which, as explained in Appendix D, means the bowler’s end umpire.

Law 3.11 (Umpires changing ends)– change of reference to Law 12.3 (Completed innings), as this covers forfeiture as well as other examples of completed innings.

Law 3.13 (Informing the umpires) – this is a new section which clarifies that captains or players need only to inform one umpire of relevant information – the umpire so told will inform the other umpire.

Law 3.14 (Signals) – there is a clarification of the signalling of Short runs at the end of 3.14(a). The wording of sub-section (ii) has been altered to reflect this.

Law 3.15 (Correctness of scores) – adds the point that the umpires should check the score throughout the match.

Law 5 (The ball)

Law 5.4 (New ball in match of more than one day’s duration) – when the new ball is taken, the umpire at the bowler’s end shall inform the other umpire, as well as the batsmen and scorers.

Law 6 (The Bat)

Law 6.8 (Contact with the ball) – clarification of the references by adding the word “above” in b(iv)

Law 7 (The pitch)

Law 7.2 (fitness of pitch for play) – the umpires shall be the “sole” judges of the fitness of the pitch. “sole” replaces “final”.

Law 9 (The bowling, popping and return creases)

Law 9.3 (The popping crease) – for clarity, it has been altered to refer to the centres of the “two” middle stumps.

Law 10 (Preparation and maintenance of the playing area)

Law 10.1 (Rolling)

- (c) – there is a grammatical change over the choice of rollers.
- (e) – the wording has been re-phrased for clarity but the outcome remains the same.

Law 10.2 (Clearing debris from the pitch) – the title of this section has changed from “Sweeping”. The new version outlines when debris may be removed from the pitch by sweeping or by hand. The times when this may take place have not changed.

Law 10.3 (Mowing) – the titles of the sub-sections have been re-ordered. The pitch and the outfield are put into the same sub-section to improve clarity. In sub-section (c), a reference to clearing debris has been added for additional clarity. The timings of mowing have not changed.

Law 10.4 (Watering the pitch) – the title has been changed from “Watering”.

Law 12 – (Innings)

Law 12.1 (Number of innings) – an additional sentence has been added at the end to clarify the need to determine the criteria for a result in games where agreements to limit the innings by overs or by time have been made.

Law 12.3 (Completed innings) – “as appropriate” added at the end for extra clarity.

Laws 12.4 (The toss) & 12.5 (Decision to be notified) - POLICY CHANGES

The changes to Laws 12.4 and 12.5 involve the toss. In Law 12.4, it was felt that it would be good practice to say that the toss should be made in the presence of one or both of the umpires. Law 3.1 already states that the umpires shall be at the ground at least 45 minutes before the scheduled start of play. Furthermore, Laws 1.2, 3.3 and 3.4 lay down a number of points that need to be agreed between the umpires and the captains before the toss and MCC thought that having at least one umpire at the toss would help to formalise the whole process. Some people have expressed concerns over this new Law for certain games at amateur level where there are no formal umpires but the Laws must set out what is best practice. Laws 1.2, 3.3 and 3.4 have

been in the Code since 2000 without drawing complaints. The new 12.5 forces the captain winning the toss to notify his decision to bat or field to the other captain straight away. The current Law states the notification could be delayed until 10 minutes before the scheduled start of play and MCC heard of examples where this Law was being exploited as a means of gamesmanship to give the other team less time to prepare.

Law 14 – (Declaration and forfeiture)

Law 14.1 (Time of declaration) – alteration from “batting side” to “side batting” and clarification that the declaration can only be made during “the innings” instead of “a match”.

Law 14.2 (Forfeiture of an innings) – clarification that forfeiture may only take place before the commencement of that innings.

Law 15 (Intervals)

Law 15.4 (No allowance for interval between innings) – in (a), “there will be no play” is changed to “there shall be no play”.

Law 15.5 (Changing agreed times of intervals) – rewording of this Law, for clarity, about changing the agreed time of intervals without any change to the outcome.

Law 15.7 (Changing agreed time for tea interval) – “remain” changed to “remains” as a grammatical change. In (a)(ii), “if conditions permit” has been added for clarity.

Law 15.8 (Tea interval – 9 wickets down) – a new sentence is added as clarification that, for this Law, the retirement of a batsman is not to be considered equivalent to the fall of a wicket.

Law 15.9 (Intervals for drinks) – in (b), “as permitted in 10 below” is added for clarity that the drinks interval may be forgone. A batsman retiring is added to the moment when drinks may be taken up to 5 minutes early.

Law 15.10 (Agreement to forgo intervals) – a new sentence is added to clarify that the batsmen at the crease may deputise for their captain in making an agreement to forgo a drinks interval. The right to deputise was previously included with decisions on ground, weather & light – it is now stated here.

Law 16 (Start of play; cessation of play)

Law 16.2 (Call of Time) – reference to the new Law 23.3 added.

Law 16.5 (Completion of an over) – in (b)(i) “batsman is out” is changed to “batsman is dismissed”.

Law 16.8 (Last hour of match – intervals between innings) – in (c)(iii), the wording has been amended for added clarity, as has the wording at the end of (d)(iii).

Law 16.9 (Conclusion of match) – a new subsection (c) has been added to cater for agreements made under Law 12.1(b) (Number of Innings). The previous subsection (c) is now (d) and has had the word “thereafter” removed at the end.

Law 16.11 (Bowler unable to complete an over during last hour of match) – clarification added that separate parts of an over where the bowler was unable to complete the over shall count as one of the minimum to be bowled.

Law 17 – (Practice on the field)

POLICY CHANGE

Law 17 concerns Practice on the field. Law 17.1 has clarified the area that can never be used for practice as being the pitch and the two strips either side of it. Laws 17.2 and 17.3 clearly outline when and what practice may take place on the rest of the square (17.2) and on the outfield (17.3). A ban has been placed on fielders partaking in practice with a coach or 12th man during play. MCC has noticed that such practice is becoming more prevalent and felt it should not be allowed. With slow over rates becoming an increasing problem, the fact that practice should not waste any time is reinforced more strongly than before. It is also clarified that deliberately bowling the ball into the ground in practice will contravene Law 42.3 (The match ball – changing its condition).

Law 18 (Scoring runs)

Law 18.2 (Runs disallowed) – rewording, for clarity, on the disallowance of runs or the non-award of penalties.

Law 18.3 (Short runs) – in (b), a minor change, for clarity, about the striker who sets off from outside his popping crease.

Law 18.4 (Unintentional short runs) – changing of word order in (a).

Law 18.5 (Deliberate short runs)

- (a) – the procedure for warning the batsmen has been re-phrased and re-numbered, without any change to the outcome.
- (b) – there is a change of word order. In (b)(iii), the wording on the reporting procedure has been changed. This new wording is now the same in all Laws where a report is necessary and each instance will not be highlighted in this document.

Law 18.9 (Runs scored when a batsman is dismissed) – re-wording and re-numbering without any change to the outcome. This section is a combination of what previously was in Laws 18.9 & 18.10.

Law 18.10 (Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket) – title changed from the corresponding previous Law 18.11, with “other than at the fall of a wicket” has been added. Re-wording and re-numbering without any change to the outcome.

Laws 18.11 (Batsman returning to original end) and 18.12 (Batsman returning to wicket he has left) – these sections were previously covered by just one section, namely 18.12. For clarity, it has been split into 2 sections without any change to the outcome.

Law 19 (Boundaries)

Law 19.4 (Ball beyond the boundary) – POLICY CHANGE

A new 19.4 has been created to clarify further when the ball is beyond the boundary. In recent years, increasingly athletic pieces of fielding on the boundary have brought this area of the Law into the spotlight. MCC felt that it would be wrong to allow a fielder, seeing a ball flying over his head and over the boundary, to retreat beyond the boundary and then to jump up and parry the ball back towards the field of play. Consequently, Law 19.4(i) requires that the fielder’s first contact with the ball must be when some part of his person is grounded within the boundary or, if he is airborne, that his final contact with the ground before touching the ball was within the boundary.

Law 19.6 (Runs scored) – in (a), the wording about runs awarded for penalties has been simplified.

Law 19.7 (Overthrow or wilful act of fielder) – in (a), the wording about runs awarded for penalties has been simplified. Also, change in reference to Law 18.12(b) instead of 18.12(a).

Law 20 (Lost ball)

Law 20.1 (Fielder to call Lost ball) - change in reference to Law 18.12(b) instead of 18.12(a).

Law 20.3 (Runs scored) – in (a), the wording about runs awarded for penalties has been simplified. A new sentence has been added at the end which replaces the previous Law 20.4 (How scored).

Law 21 – (The result)

Law 21.1 (A win – two innings match) – change in the reference to Law 12.3 (Completed innings).

Law 21.2 (A win – one innings match) – change in the reference to Law 12.3 (Completed innings).

Law 21.3 (Umpires awarding a match) – at the start, reference is made to agreements made under Law 12.1(b) (Number of innings)

Law 21.4 (Matches in which there is an agreement under Law 12.1(b)) is a new section which refers to games limited by overs or time. Such agreements would cater for, for example, a limited over game where the scores are level – an agreement may have been made in playing regulations that the side losing the fewest wickets is the winner. MCC does not wish to lay down what the criteria should be but felt that it was important to recognise such agreements in the Laws.

Law 21.5 (All other matches – A Tie or Draw) – the Tie and the Draw have been put into two sub-sections of this Law.

Law 21.6 (Winning hit or extras) –

- (a) – there is an additional reference to 5(a) above.
- (b) – there is a change of wording for clarity.

Law 21.7 (Statement of result) – the words “without having scored a total of runs in excess of the total scored by the opposing side” have been added for clarity.

Law 21.9 (Mistakes in scoring) – in (a)(ii), there is a rewording of “finishing time” for clarity and there are further minor changes in wording in (a) and (b) without any change to the outcome.

Law 22 (The over)

Law 22.2 (Start of an over) – “delivery action” is changed to “action”.

Laws 22.3 (Validity of Balls) and 23.4 (Call of Over) – these sections have been swapped, with the new 22.3 also being re-named to “Validity of balls”. There has been re-numbering, re-wording and new references added but the outcome of the Law has not changed. 22.3(c) introduces the description “valid balls” for those that are to count in the over.

Law 22.5 (Umpire miscounting) –

- (a) - “an umpire” has changed to “the umpire”.
- (b) – a new (b) has been added to clarify that an umpire who has miscounted may call Over at any time when the ball is dead. For example, a seventh ball is bowled but it is a No ball – if the umpire then realises that he has miscounted and that there have already been 6 valid balls, he may call Over.

Law 22.6 (Bowler changing ends) – minor alteration of wording for added clarity.

Law 22.8 (Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over) – minor alteration of wording for added clarity.

Law 23 (Dead ball)

Law 23.1 (Ball is dead) – in (vi), “a member of the fielding side” has been changed to “fielder”. Appendix D makes a clear distinction between a member of the fielding side and a fielder and alterations to wording have been made throughout the Laws to be consistent with these definitions. Further examples of it will not be highlighted in this explanation document. The wording in (vii) and (viii) has been altered slightly for added clarity.

Law 23.3 (Call of Over or Time) – this is a new section which simply clarifies that neither Over nor Time may be called until the ball is dead. Subsequent sections are re-numbered accordingly.

Law 23.4 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball)

- (b)(iv) - “he” has been changed to “the striker” for clarity.
- (b)(v) has been re-worded and clarifies that such balls shall not count as one of the over.
- (b)(vii) this new sub-section is added in relation to deliberate attempts to distract the striker or obstruct the batsman, which are covered by Laws 42.4 and 42.5. Their reference here is for added clarity and is not a change in policy.
- (b)(x), the words “not included above” have been added for clarity.

Law 23.6 (Dead ball; ball counting as one of over) – this is a new title for this section and there is re-wording and additions to provide clarity without changing the outcome.

Law 24 (No ball)

Law 24.2 (Fair delivery – the arm) – the wording “umpire to ensure the fairness of a delivery” has been changed to “umpire to assess the fairness of a delivery”. Throughout this section, there is clarification on which umpire should call and signal the No ball and who should make the appropriate cautions. There are also changes to the wording without altering the outcome of the Law. A new sub-section (d) has been created, which contains what was previously in (c)(iii).

Law 24.5 (Fair delivery – the feet) – POLICY CHANGE

Law 24.5 (Fair delivery – the feet) has been amended in relation to the landing of the bowler’s front foot. It became apparent that some slow bowlers were bowling with their front foot going right across to the other side of the stumps. This meant that a bowler could, for example, say that he was bowling over the wicket but release the ball as though bowling round the wicket. MCC felt that this is not fair, particularly taking into account the positioning of the sight-screen, and consequently altered the Law so that the bowler’s front foot must land with some part of his foot, whether grounded or raised, on the same side as an imaginary line joining the two middle stumps as the side of the wicket on which he has stated he will bowl.

Law 24.8 (Call of No ball for infringement of other Laws), minor changes to word order in the first sentence.

Law 24.9 (Revoking a call of No ball) – “revoke his call of No ball” changed to “revoke the call of No ball”.

Law 24.13 (Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored) – minor alteration by adding the word “stated” in the second sentence.

Law 24.14 (No ball not to count) – change of reference required.

Law 25 (Wide ball)

Law 25.5 (Penalty for a Wide) – reference changed to “see 3(b) and (c) above” and also a change from “any other penalties awarded” to “runs awarded for penalties”.

Law 25.6 (Runs resulting from a Wide – how scored) – “a five run penalty” is changed to “5 penalty runs”.

Law 26 (Bye and Leg Bye)

Law 26.1 (Byes) – minor changes for clarification.

Law 26.2 (Leg byes) – a new sub-section (b) has been added to contain what was previously in part of (a). The re-numbering and re-wording are done to create clarity. The new (c) is similar to the previous (b), with one addition saying “unless credited to the striker”.

Law 26.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) – “penalties arising from that delivery” has been added for clarity. In (b)(i) there is a change of word order.

Law 27 (Appeals)

Law 27.5 (Answering appeals) – this section has been re-worded for clarity without any change to the outcome.

Law 27.6 (Consultation by umpires) – “his decision” changed to “the decision”.

Law 27.8 (Withdrawal of an appeal) – “only with the consent of the umpire” has been changed to “if he obtains the consent of the umpire”. There is a further minor change where the first sentence has been split into 2 sentences.

Law 28 (The wicket is down)

Law 28.1 (Wicket put down) – POLICY CHANGE

Law 28.1 (Wicket put down) has been amended so that any part of the striker's bat is capable of putting the wicket down. Although it is a rare occurrence, MCC is aware of situations where the bat has broken while hitting the ball and a part of the bat has hit the stumps, putting the wicket down. MCC felt that, whilst this would be an unfortunate method of dismissal for a batsman, a part of a bat that has broken off should be treated in the same way as a bat that has fallen out of the batsman's hand. There are also minor changes to the formatting of this section.

Law 28.3 (Remaking wicket) – “the” has been removed from the title and there are minor changes in wording to add clarity.

Law 28.4 (Dispensing with bails) – change in word order in first sentence for clarity. In (a), there are changes to the references.

Law 29 (Batsman out of his ground)

Law 29.1 (When out of his ground) – POLICY CHANGE

Law 29.1 (When out of his ground) has been amended so that a batsman who has been running to make his ground will be considered to be in his ground if, having grounded some part of his foot behind the popping crease, and still with continuing forward momentum, he loses contact with the ground. This will particularly be useful in televised games where a player has clearly made his ground but, at the moment that the wicket was put down, he is not in contact with the ground because he is running and, for example, his bat has flicked up off the ground after passing through a bowlers' foothole. It is in the nature of running that in every stride, both feet are simultaneously not in contact with the ground. It would therefore be unjust if a batsman were to be out in such circumstances. This new Law is added as a new sub-section (b).

Law 31 (Timed out)

Law 31.1 (Out Timed out) – change of word order.

Law 32 (Caught)

Law 32.3 (A fair catch)

- in (a), words have been added for clarification of when the act of making a catch shall start.
- In (d), “touched the ground” has changed to “been grounded”.
- In (e), “previously” has been added and the 2nd sentence has been split into 2 sentences.
- In (f), there is a change of reference.
- In (g) there is a minor change of wording which does not alter the outcome.

Law 32.4 (Fielder within the field of play) - there is a minor change of wording which does not alter the outcome.

Law 32.5 (No runs to be scored) - there is a minor change of wording which does not alter the outcome.

Law 33 (Handled the ball)

Law 33.1 (Out Handled the ball) – this has been split into 2 sections, (a) and (b). The new section (b) makes it clear that a batsman will be out under this Law if he uses his hand or hands not holding the bat to return the ball to any fielder without the consent of a fielder. This reverses the earlier change from Handled the ball to Obstructing the field.

Law 33.3 (Runs scored) - there are minor changes of wording which do not alter the outcome and changes in the references.

Law 34 (Hit the ball twice)

Law 34.2 (Not out Hit the ball twice) - there is a minor change of wording which does not alter the outcome.

Law 34.3 (Ball lawfully struck more than once) - there are minor changes of wording which do not alter the outcome.

Law 34.4 (Runs scored from ball lawfully struck more than once) - there are several minor changes of wording, to add clarity to this complicated Law, which do not alter the outcome.

Law 34.5 (Ball lawfully struck more than once – action by the umpire) “runs are to be allowed” is changed to “runs are to be permitted. In (b)(i), the order of the last two sentences has been swapped.

Law 35 (Hit wicket)

Law 35.2 (Not out Hit wicket) – “the batsman” is replaced by “the striker” in the first line.

Law 36 (Leg before wicket)

Law 36.1 (Out LBW) – the word order in section (d)(ii) has been changed for clarity.

Law 36.3 (Off side of wicket) – a reference to Appendix D has been added.

Law 37 (Obstructing the field)

Law 37.1 (Out Obstructing the field) – there are a few minor word changes. There is also a new sentence at the end, which states “This shall apply whether or not there is any disadvantage to the fielding side”.

Law 37.4 (Returning the ball to a fielder) – there is a change in the title and also the insertion of the words “other than a hand not holding the bat” to allow for the change in Law 33.1 (Out Handled the ball) as explained above.

Law 37.5 (Runs scored) – minor changes to the wording for clarity that do not alter the outcome.

Law 38 (Run out)

Law 38.1 (Out Run out)

- In (a)(ii), “fairly put down by the opposing side” has been changed to “fairly put down by the action of a fielder”.
- In (b), there is a change of reference.

Law 38.2 (Batsman not Run out)

- In (a), there is a new reference to Law 29.1(b) (When out of his ground).
- In (c), “helmet” has become “protective helmet” – this occurs throughout the new Laws and such changes will not be highlighted in other instances in this document.
- In (e), the word order has been changed to provide more clarity.

Law 38.4 – (Runs scored) – there are several minor changes to the wording to provide more clarity.

Law 39 (Stumped)

Law 39.1 (Out Stumped) – the word order of (a) has been altered for clarity. There is also a new reference to Law 2.8(c) (Transgression of the Laws by a batsman who has a runner).

Law 39.2 (Ball rebounding from wicket-keeper’s person) – “his person” has been changed to “wicket-keeper’s person” for added clarity.

Law 39.3 (Not out Stumped)

- In (a), the words “Notwithstanding 1 above” have been added.
- In (b), the wording has been altered and reference is made to Law 38.2(e), as mentioned above.

Law 40 (The wicket-keeper)

Law 40.5 (Restriction on actions of wicket-keeper) – there is a necessary change of reference to Law 23.4(b)(vi) due to the renumbering of that Law. Also, “the umpire

concerned” is changed to “either umpire” and the word “also” is added for clarity near the end of the section.

Law 41 (The fielder)

Law 41.2 (Fielding the ball) – the wording but not the intent of the procedure the umpires should follow after an act of illegal fielding has been altered and indeed standardised with other warning procedures that follow in Law 42.

Law 41.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side) – there are some minor changes in wording in the first paragraph. For convenience, a new paragraph is added to clarify what is already laid down in Law 18.10 (Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket).

Law 41.4 (Penalty runs not to be awarded) – a new sentence has been added at the end which refers to the procedure laid down in Law 26.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded).

Law 41.6 (Fielders not to encroach on pitch) – “the bat or person of the striker” is changed to “the striker’s bat or person”. “Either umpire” is changed to “the bowler’s end umpire”.

Law 42 (Fair and unfair play)

In sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Law 42, the warning and reporting procedures have been altered to improve their clarity. Once the unfair play has been noticed by either umpire, it will be for the bowler’s end umpire to take all the necessary steps in warning the players.

Law 42.3 (The match ball – changing its condition)

- (a)(iii) – “ a towel” is changed to “a piece of cloth”
- (b) – minor alterations to the grammar.
- (d) – further clarification on deterioration of the ball.

Law 42.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker)

- (a) – there is an alteration to the formatting.
- (b) – similar changes to those made in (a) above.

Law 42.5 (Deliberate distraction or obstruction of batsman) - there is an alteration to the formatting and the word order.

Law 42.6 (Dangerous and unfair bowling) – for clarity, “upright at the crease” has been changed to “upright at the popping crease”.

Law 42.7 (Dangerous & unfair bowling – action by the umpire) – there are minor alterations in grammar for clarity and the formatting has changed slightly.

Law 42.8 (Deliberate bowling of high full pitched balls) – there are minor alterations in grammar for clarity and the formatting has changed slightly.

Law 42.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) – there are minor alterations in grammar and wording for clarity and the formatting has changed.

Law 42.10 (Batsman wasting time) – in (a), the warning is to both batsmen. The formatting has changed slightly.

Law 42.12 (Bowler running on protected area after delivering the ball) – there are alterations in wording for clarity and the formatting has changed.

Law 42.13 (Fielder damaging the pitch) – there are minor alterations in wording for clarity and the formatting has changed slightly.

Law 42.14 (Batsman damaging the pitch) **POLICY CHANGE**

Law 42.14 (Batsman damaging the pitch) has been amended so that the batting side receives one less warning than under the current Law. Currently, on the first offence the side is warned; on the second offence, there is a further warning and any runs scored are disallowed; on all subsequent offences, any runs scored are disallowed, 5 penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side and a report is lodged with the appropriate Governing body. In the proposed new version, there is a warning on the first offence but any repetition will see any runs scored disallowed, 5 penalty runs awarded to the fielding side and a report being lodged with the appropriate Governing body. This is consistent with Law 42.13 (Fielder damaging pitch), where there is only one warning before penalty runs are issued.

Law 42.15 (Bowler attempting to run out non-striker before delivery) – the words “whether the attempt is successful or not” have been added and the word order of the last sentence has been changed without altering the outcome.

Law 42.16 (Batsman stealing a run) – in (i) there is a minor change in word order.

Law 42.17 (Penalty runs)

- (c) “either” is changed to “any of” and the references to Law 41 have been made more specific.
- (d) “to the score” has been added for clarity in the last sentence.

Law 42.18 (Players’ conduct) – the list of breaches has been put onto separate lines for ease of reference. The reporting procedure has also been standardised.

Appendix D

New sections for the following definitions have been added:

- The outfield
- Behind (new 2nd paragraph)

- Original end
- Wicket he has left
- Over the wicket / round the wicket
- Fielding side
- Member of the fielding side
- A protective helmet
- Hand
- Held in batsman's hand

Furthermore, minor changes have been made to the following definitions:

- In front of the line of the striker's wicket
- Behind the wicket
- Umpire
- Fielder
- External protective equipment
- Clothing

Appendix E

In "Categories of bat" (and thereafter), "Grade" has been changed to "Type". This is because the public was confusing the quality of the willow or the bat with its category.

In "Adhesives", "minimal in quantity" is changed to "in minimal quantity".

In "Commercial identifications", "cover" is changed to "occupy".