

Summary of the Changes to the MCC Laws of Cricket to be
introduced into the CWSCA Competitions from the
commencement of the 2026/27 season.

Law 12.5.2 The final over of a day's play will not end if there is a wicket.

This is covered by Senior Mode of Competition **Rule 10 Two Day Match Rules – Regular Season and Final Series. Part (b) (ii)**

Law 18.13 Batters going to an end decided by the players.

Law 18.13.1 When a batter is dismissed Obstructing the field, where the obstruction prevents a catch being taken, the captain of the fielding side shall decide whether the not out batter or the incoming batter shall face the next delivery.

Law 18.13.2 If the ball becomes Dead under Law 18.5.2 (Deliberate short running) the captain of the fielding side shall decide which batter is to face the next delivery.

Law 18.13.3 If the ball becomes dead under Law 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of a batter) the batters at the wicket shall decide which batter is to face the next delivery.

Law 20.1.1.1 The ball becomes dead when it is finally settled.

Law 20.1.2 The ball is finally settled once it is in the hand or hands of any fielder or stationary on the ground and the bowler's end umpire determines that it is no longer in play.

Law 22.1 Judging a Wide.

Law 22.1.3 The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker if any delivery, after landing, passes or would have passed over the head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

Law 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field of play.

Law 24.2.1 A player going briefly outside the boundary in the course of discharging the duties of a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes this Law is that player to be regarded as having left the field of play. A fielder may be outside the boundary when the ball comes into play – however, all fielders shall be within the boundary at the moment the ball is delivered.

Law 27.3 Wicket - keeper position.

Law 27.3.1 The wicket – keeper shall remain wholly behind the wicket at the striker's end from the instant of the bowler's delivery until a ball delivered by the bowler, touches the bat or person of the striker or passes the wicket at the striker's end or the striker attempts a run.

Law 27.5 If, in the opinion of either umpire, the wicket – keeper interferes with the striker's right to play the ball, Law 20.4.6 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball) shall apply. However, if the wicket – keeper, or any other fielder, interferes with a legal second strike, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and the striker will not be dismissed, but the ball shall count as one of the over.

Law 35 Hit Wicket.

Law 35.1 Out Hit wicket.

Law 35.1.1.2 as result of any movement that is an attempt to recover their balance after receiving a delivery.

Law 35.2 Not out Hit wicket.

The wicket is broken by part of the striker's detached equipment or bat not held in the hand, which has come into contact with any other person before breaking the wicket.

The wicket is broken by the striker's person, or bat held in the hand, as a direct consequence of contact with a member of the fielding side.

Law 37 Obstructing The Field.

Law 37.1.3 The striker is out Obstructing the field if, while receiving the ball, they deliberately drop or throw the bat in an attempt to either impact the ball or prevent any dismissal except Hit wicket.

Law 38 Run Out.

Law 38.3.1 At any time from the moment the ball comes into play until the moment the bowler's arm reaches the highest point of their normal bowling action in the delivery swing the non - striker is liable to be Run out if they are out of his/her ground when the non – strikers wicket is broken by the bowler throwing the ball at the stumps or by the bowler's hand holding the ball, whether or not the ball is subsequently delivered.

Law 38.3.1.1 Even if the non - striker had left their ground before the moment the bowler's arm reaches the highest point of their normal bowling action in the delivery swing once the bowler has reached that point it is no longer possible for the bowler to run out the non – striker under this Law.

Appendix A2.7 and A2.8.

2.7 Held in the fielder's hand – to be considered held in the fielder's hand or hands, the ball must be held with complete control in the fielder's palm or fingers, or in the palm or fingers of a wicket – keeper's glove.

2.8 Complete control over the ball means that, assuming no contact with any other person or object, the fielder could continue to hold the ball for as long as they choose or to dispose of it wherever they choose.

