

Florida Gulf Coast University Campus Recreation

Intramural Co-ed Soccer Rules (revised 8/2/2008)

Each collegiate division player must present a valid university id before each contest to be eligible to participate. No exceptions. Open division players must present a valid government-issued id prior to each contest.

All participants are responsible for their own medical expenses. Any participant unsure of their physical condition should check with their family physician or the student infirmary before participating.

Game time is forfeit time.

Officials who are in absolute control of the game will do the officiating. Teams are responsible for keeping their spectators under control. Misconduct of spectators, players or coaches can result in assessment of a penalty, ejection or forfeiture of the game. Spectators must also remain in the area designated by the officials. The official shall have the power to make decisions on any matters or questions not specifically covered in the rules.

This is a rule addendum to the NIRSA intramural soccer rules. All rule changes are highlighted. The NIRSA soccer rules will govern play for any rules not mentioned in the following intramural rules.

Law 1. The Field Of Play

The field is 80 yards by 65 yards. The penalty area extends 18 yards from the goal line. The goalie box extends 6 yards from the goal line. Penalty kicks will be taken 12 yards out from the goal line.

Law 2. The Ball

Qualities And Measurements

The ball is:

- spherical
- made of leather or other suitable material
- of a circumference of not more than 70 cm (28 ins) and not less than 68 cm (27 ins)
- not more than 450 g (16 oz) in weight and not less than 410 g (14 oz) at the start of the match
- of a pressure equal to 0.6 – 1.1 atmosphere (600 – 1100 g/cm²) at sea level (8.5 lbs/sq in 15.6 lbs/sq in)

Replacement Of A Defective Ball

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of a match:

- the match is stopped
- the match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the first ball became defective *

If the ball bursts or becomes defective whilst not in play at a kick-off, goal kick, corner kick, free kick, penalty kick or throw-in:

- the match is restarted accordingly

The ball may not be changed during the match without the authority of the referee.

Law 3. The Number Of Players

Players

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than seven players (at least 2 females); one of the players is the goalkeeper. A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than five players (1 females). If the team will only have one female present, they are required to play a male down (ex: 5m and 2f, 4m and 1f). Ten minutes after the scheduled start time, teams must have five players present to continue the game.

All Matches

In all matches, the names of the all players must be given to the supervisor prior to the start of the match.

Note: all players must show a valid FGCU ID, and complete a waiver to participate.

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Substitution Procedure

To replace a player by a substitute, the following conditions must be observed:

- the referee is informed before any proposed substitution is made
- a substitute only enters the field of play after the player being replaced has left and after receiving a signal from the referee
- a substitute only enters the field of play at the halfway line and during a stoppage in the match **including** before a throw-in or corner kick
- a substitution is completed when a substitute enters the field of play
- from that moment, the substitute becomes a player and the player he has replaced ceases to be a player
- a player who has been replaced may reenter the match later
- all substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee, whether called upon to play or not

Changing the Goalkeeper

Any of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper, provided that:

- the referee is informed before the change is made
- the change is made during a stoppage in the match

Infringements/Sanctions

If a substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission:

- play is stopped
- the substitute is cautioned, **shown the yellow card** and required to leave the field of play
- play is restarted with an indirect free kick at the place the ball was located when play was stopped *

If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission before the change is made:

- play continues
- the players concerned are cautioned and **shown the yellow card** when the ball is next out of play

For any other infringements of this law:

- The players concerned are cautioned and shown the yellow card

Restart of Play

If play is stopped by the referee to administer a caution:

- The match is restarted by an indirect free kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the ball was located when play was stopped *

Players and Substitutes Sent Off

A player who has been sent off before the kick-off may be replaced only by one of the named substitutes.

Decisions of the International F.A. board

Decision 2

A team official may convey tactical instructions to the players during the match and he must return to his position after giving these instructions. All officials must remain within the confines of the technical area, where such an area is provided, and they must behave in a responsible manner.

Law 4. The Player's Equipment

Safety

A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to himself or another player (**including any kind of jewelry**).

Basic Equipment

The basic compulsory equipment of a player comprises the following separate items:

- A jersey or shirt with a number
- **Note:** all team members must wear the same color.
- Shorts
- **shin guards**
- Footwear
- **Note:** metal cleats are illegal

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Shin Guards

- are made of a suitable material (rubber, plastic, or similar substances)
- provide a reasonable degree of protection

Goalkeepers

- Each goalkeeper wears colors that distinguish him from the other players and the referees

Infringements/Sanctions

For any infringement of this law:

- Play need not be stopped
- The player at fault is instructed by the referee to leave the field of play to correct his equipment
- The player leaves the field of play when the ball next ceases to be in play, unless he has already corrected his equipment
- Any player required to leave the field of play to correct his equipment does not re-enter without the referee's permission
- The referee checks that the player's equipment is correct before allowing him to re-enter the field of play
- The player is only allowed to re-enter the field of play when the ball is out of play

A player who has been required to leave the field of play because of an infringement of this law and who enters (or re-enters) the field of play without the referee's permission is cautioned and shown the yellow card.

Restart of Play

If play is stopped by the referee to administer a caution:

- The match is restarted by an indirect free kick taken by a player of the opposing side, from the place where the ball was located when the referee stopped the match *

Law 5. The Referees

The Authority of the Referees

Each match is controlled by two or three referees who have full authority to enforce the laws of the game in connection with the match to which they have been appointed.

Powers and Duties

The referees:

- enforce the laws of the game
- control the match in co-operation with the supervisor
- ensure that any ball used meets the requirements of law 2
- ensure that the players' equipment meets the requirements of law 4
- (one) acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match
- stop, suspend or terminate the match, at their discretion, for any infringements of the laws
- stop, suspend or terminate the match because of outside interference of any kind
- Stop the match if, in their opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the field of play. An injured player may only return to the field of play after the match has restarted
- allow play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured
- ensure that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from a referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped
- allow play to continue when the team against which an offense has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalize the original offense if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time
- punish the more serious offense when a player commits more than one offense at the same time
- take disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offenses. They are not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play
- take action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may, at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds
- Act on the advice of the supervisor regarding incidents that they have not seen
- ensure that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play
- restart the match after it has been stopped
- indicate:
 - When the whole of the ball has passed out of the field of play
 - Which side is entitled to a corner kick, goal kick or throw-in?
 - When a substitution is requested
 - Whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper has moved forward before the ball has been kicked and if the ball has crossed the line

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Decisions of the Referees

The decisions of the referees regarding facts connected with play are final.

A referee may only change a decision on realizing that it is incorrect or, at his discretion, on the advice of a supervisor, provided that he has not restarted play or terminated the match.

Decisions of the International F.A. board

Decision 3

Facts connected with play shall include whether a goal is scored or not and the result of the match.

Law 6. The Duration of the Match

Periods of Play

The match lasts two equal periods of 20 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the supervisor and the two participating teams. Any agreement to alter the periods of play (for example to reduce each half to 15 minutes because of insufficient light) must be made before the start of play and must comply with competition rules.

Halftime Interval

Players are entitled to an interval at half-time.

The half-time interval must not exceed 5 minutes.

The duration of the half-time interval may be altered only with the consent of the supervisor.

Allowance for Time Lost

Allowance is made in either period for all time lost through:

- Substitution
- Assessment of injury to players
- Removal of injured players from the field of play for treatment
- wasting time
- Any other cause

The allowance for time lost is at the discretion of the referee.

Penalty Kick

If a penalty kick has to be taken or retaken, the duration of either half is extended until the penalty kick is completed.

Abandoned Match

If a match must be abandoned, **the half-time interval shall determine the outcome of the match.** In the regular season, no abandoned matches will be made up. If the half-time interval has occurred, the score shall be recorded as final. If the half-time interval has not occurred, the game shall be recorded as a no contest. In the tournament, an abandoned match which has reached the half-time interval and is untied shall be recorded as final. If the match is tied, or the half-time interval has not occurred, the game shall be restarted with a dropped ball nearest to its location when play was stopped with all activity in match to that point carrying over. *

Law 7. The Start and Restart of Play

Preliminaries

- A coin is tossed and the team that wins the toss decides which goal it will attack in the first half of the match.
- The other team takes the kick-off to start the match.
- The team that wins the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match.
- In the second half of the match, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.

Kick-Off

A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:

- At the start of the match
- After a goal has been scored
- At the start of the second half of the match
- At the start of each period of extra time, where applicable

A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off.

Procedure

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- All players are in their own half of the field
- the opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is stationary on the center mark
- The referee gives a signal
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and **moves forward**
- The kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player

After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team.

Infringements/Sanctions

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure:

- The kick-off is retaken

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting the match after a temporary stoppage that becomes necessary, while the ball is in play, for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the laws of the game.

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped. *

Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

Infringements/Sanctions

The ball is dropped again:

- If it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground
- If the ball leaves the field of play after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it

Special Circumstances

A free kick awarded to the defending team inside its own goal area is taken from any point within the goal area.

An indirect free kick awarded to the attacking team in its opponents' goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

A dropped ball to restart the match after play has been temporarily stopped inside the goal area takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

Law 8. The Ball In and Out of Play

Ball out of Play

The ball is out of play when:

- **It has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air**
- Play has been stopped by the referee

Ball in Play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

- It rebounds from a goalpost, crossbar or corner flag post and remains in the field of play
- It rebounds from either referee when they are on the field of play

Law 9. The Method of Scoring

Goal scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the laws of the game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

Winning team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. In the regular season, if both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

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Competition rules

For the tournament, all games must have a winner. If the score is tied after regulation ends, play will proceed with:

- Extra time
- Kicks from the penalty mark

Law 10. Offside

No offside

FGCU Intramural sports does not utilize offside.

Law 11. Fouls and Misconduct

Fouls and misconduct are penalized as follows:

Direct Free Kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offenses in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- Trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- Jumps at an opponent
- charges an opponent
- Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- pushes an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following five offenses:

- tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball
- Slide tackles or attempts to slide tackle
- holds an opponent
- spits at an opponent
- handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

A direct free kick is taken from where the offense occurred. *

Penalty Kick

a penalty kick is awarded if any of the above ten offenses is committed by a player inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball, provided it is in play.

Indirect Free Kick

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, commits any of the following four offenses:

- takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands before releasing it from his possession
- Touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player
- Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a teammate
- touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate
 - wastes time

Note: punting is not allowed in FGCU Intramural soccer.

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player, in the opinion of the referee:

- plays in a dangerous manner
- **Note:** this includes sliding in traffic provided the slide is not an attempt to slide tackle.
- impedes the progress of an opponent
- prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
- commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player

The indirect free kick is taken from where the offense occurred.*

Disciplinary sanctions

Any team member, including a coach, may be shown the red or yellow card.

The referee has the authority to take disciplinary sanctions, from the moment he enters the field of play until he leaves the field of play after the final whistle.

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Cautionable offenses

A player is cautioned and shown the yellow card if he commits any of the following eight offenses:

1. is guilty of unsporting behavior
2. Shows dissent by word or action
3. Persistently infringes the laws of the game
4. Delays the restart of play
5. Fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in
6. Enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission
7. Deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission
8. Attempts to tackle the ball by sliding and makes contact with an opponent

A substitute or substituted player is cautioned and shown the yellow card if he commits any of the following three offenses:

1. is guilty of unsporting behavior
2. Shows dissent by word or action
3. Delays the restart of play

If a player receives a yellow card, he must leave the field and may be replaced until the next opportunity to substitute.

Sending-off offenses

A player, substitute or substituted player is sent off and shown the red card if he commits any of the following seven offenses:

1. is guilty of serious foul play
2. is guilty of violent conduct
3. Spits at an opponent or any other person
4. Denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
5. Denies an obvious goal scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offense punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
6. Uses offensive or insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
7. Receives a second caution in the same match

A player, substitute or substituted player who has been sent off and shown the red card must leave the vicinity of the field of play and the technical area.

Decisions of the international FA. board

Decision 1

A player who commits a cautionable or sending-off offense, either on or off the field of play, whether directed towards an opponent, a teammate, a referee, the supervisor or any other person, is disciplined according to the nature of the offense committed.

Decision 2

The goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball by touching it with any part of his hand or arms. Possession of the ball includes the goalkeeper deliberately parrying the ball, but does not include the circumstances where, in the opinion of the referee, the ball rebounds accidentally from the goalkeeper, for example after he has made a save.

Decision 3

*subject to the terms of law 11, a player may pass the ball to his own goalkeeper using his head or chest or knee, etc. if, however, in the opinion of the referee, a player uses a deliberate trick while the ball is in play in order to circumvent the law, the player is guilty of unsporting behavior. He is cautioned, shown the yellow card and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred. **

A player using a deliberate trick to circumvent the law while he is taking a free kick is cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card. The free kick is retaken. In such circumstances, it is irrelevant whether the goalkeeper subsequently touches the ball with his hands or not. The offense is committed by the player in attempting to circumvent both the letter and the spirit of law 11.

Law 12. Free Kicks

Types of Free Kicks

Free kicks are either direct or indirect.

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For both direct and indirect free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

The Direct Free Kick

- If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal is awarded
- If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

The Indirect Free Kick

Signal

The referee indicates an indirect free kick by raising his arm above his head. He maintains his arm in that position until the kick has been taken and the ball has touched another player or goes out of play.

Ball enters the goal

A goal can be scored only if the ball subsequently touches another player before it enters the goal.

- If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded
- If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

Position of Free Kick

Free kick inside the penalty area

Direct or indirect free kick to the defending team:

- All opponents are at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball
- All opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
- The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area
- A free kick awarded in the goal area is taken from any point inside that area

Indirect free kick to the attacking team:

- All opponents are at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goalposts
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- an indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area is taken from that part of the goal area line which runs parallel to the goal line, at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred

Free kick outside the penalty area

- All opponents are at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- The free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred

Infringements/Sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- The kick is retaken

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its own penalty area, the ball is not kicked directly into play:

- The kick is retaken

Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

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If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

Law 13. The Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded against a team that commits one of the eleven offenses for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play.

A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of periods of extra time.

Position of the Ball and Players

The ball:

- is placed on the penalty mark

The player taking the penalty kicks:

- is properly identified

The defending goalkeeper:

- remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked

The players other than the kicker are located:

- Inside the field of play
- Outside the penalty area
- Behind the penalty mark
- At least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the penalty mark

The Referee

- does not signal for a penalty kick to be taken until the players have taken up position in accordance with the law
- decides when a penalty kick has been completed

Procedure

- The player taking the penalty kicks the ball forward
- He does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward

When a penalty kick is taken during the normal course of play, or time has been extended at half-time or full time to allow a penalty kick to be taken or retaken, a goal is awarded if, before passing between the goalposts and under the crossbar:

- The ball touches either or both of the goalposts and/or the crossbar, and/or the goalkeeper

Infringements/Sanctions

If the referee gives the signal for a penalty kick to be taken and, before the ball is in play, one of the following occurs:

The player taking the penalty kick infringes the laws of the game:

- The referee allows the kick to proceed
- If the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team, from the place where the infringement occurred.

The goalkeeper infringes the laws of the game:

- The referee allows the kick to proceed
- If the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken.

A team-mate of the player taking the kick infringes the laws of the game:

- The referee allows the kick to proceed
- If the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken

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- if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team, from the place where the infringement occurred.

A team-mate of the goalkeeper infringes the laws of the game:

- The referee allows the kick to proceed
- If the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

A player of both the defending team and the attacking team infringe the laws of the game:

- The kick is retaken

If, after the penalty kick has been taken:

The kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

The kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

The ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:

- The kick is retaken

The ball rebounds into the field of play from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts, and is then touched by an outside agent:

- The referee stops play
- Play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent *

Law 14. The Throw-In

A throw-in is a method of restarting play.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in.

A throw-in is awarded:

- When the whole of the ball passes over the touch line, either on the ground or in the air
- From the point where it crossed the touch line
- To the opponents of the player who last touched the ball

Procedure

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- faces the field of play
- has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line
- uses both hands
- delivers the ball from behind and over his head

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

All opponents must stand no less than 2 meters from the point at which the throw-in is taken.

The ball is in play immediately after it enters the field of play.

Infringements/Sanctions

Throw-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

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- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the thrower's penalty area

Throw-in taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower:

- He is cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card

For any other infringement of this law:

- The throw-in is taken by a player of the opposing team

Law 15. The Goal Kick

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team.

A goal kick is awarded when:

- the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with law 9

Procedure

- The ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team
- Opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
- The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area

Infringements/Sanctions

If the ball is not kicked directly into play beyond the penalty area:

- The kick is retaken

Goal kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

Goal kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

For any other infringement of this law:

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- The kick is retaken

Law 16. The Corner Kick

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

A corner kick is awarded when:

- the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with law 10

Procedure

- The ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flag post
- The corner flag post is not moved
- Opponents remain at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the corner arc until the ball is in play
- The ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player

Infringements/Sanctions

Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

Corner kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *
- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred *

For any other infringement:

- The kick is retaken

Procedures To Determine The Winner Of A Match - Tournament Only

Extra Time

Competition rules provide for two further periods, not exceeding 5 minutes each, to be played. These periods are golden goal periods. Teams will exchange ends and alternate the kickoff to begin the second half of extra time. The conditions of Law 8 will apply.

Kicks From The Penalty Mark

Procedure

- The referee chooses the goal at which the kicks will be taken
- The referee tosses a coin and the team whose captain wins the toss decides whether to take the first or the second kick
- The supervisor keeps a record of the kicks being taken
- Subject to the conditions explained below, both teams take five kicks (at least 2 females form each team)
- The kicks are taken alternately by the teams
- if, before both teams have taken five kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could score, even if it were to complete its five kicks, no more kicks are taken
- if, after both teams have taken five kicks, both have scored the same number of goals, or have not scored any goals, kicks continue to be taken in the same order until one team has scored a goal more than the other from the same number of kicks

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- if, after both teams have taken five kicks, both have scored the same number of goals, or have not scored any goals, kicks continue to be taken in the same order until one team has scored a goal more than the other from the same number of kicks using the remaining eligible participants on the roster for each team
- with the exception of the foregoing case, only players who are on the field of play at the end of the match, which includes extra time where appropriate, are allowed to take kicks from the penalty mark
- Each kick is taken by a different player and all eligible players must take a kick before any player can take a second kick
- An eligible player may change places with the goalkeeper at any time when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- Only the eligible players and match officials are permitted to remain on the field of play when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- All players, except the player taking the kick and the two goalkeepers, must remain within the centre circle
- the goalkeeper who is the team-mate of the kicker must remain on the field of play, outside the penalty area in which the kicks are being taken, on the goal line where it meets the penalty area boundary line
- Unless otherwise stated, the relevant laws of the game and international football board decisions apply when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- When a team finishes the match with a greater number of players than their opponents, the team with more players has the option of using the same amount of players to be eligible for the shootout. No eligible player may kick twice until all eligible players have kicked once.
- before the start of kicks from the penalty mark the referee shall ensure that only an equal number of players from each team remain within the centre circle and they shall take the kicks.

Additional Information For Referees

The following additional instructions to referees are intended to clarify the correct application of the laws of the game. Soccer is a competitive sport and physical contact between players is a normal and acceptable part of the game, however players must

Play within the laws and respect the principles of fair play.

Serious foul play and violent conduct are two sending-off offences in law 11 involving unacceptable levels of physical aggression.

Serious Foul Play

A player is guilty of serious foul play if he uses excessive force or brutality against an opponent when challenging for the ball when it is in play.

Any player who lunges at an opponent in challenging for the ball from the front, from the side or from behind using one or both legs, with excessive force and endangering the safety of an opponent is guilty of serious foul play.

Violent Conduct

Violent conduct may occur either on the field of play or outside its boundaries, whether the ball is in play or not. A player is guilty of violent conduct if he uses excessive force or brutality against an opponent when not challenging for the ball. He is also guilty of violent conduct if he uses excessive force or brutality against a team-mate or any other person.

Offenses Against Goalkeepers

Referees are reminded that:

- It is an offense for a player to prevent a goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
- A player must be penalized for playing in a dangerous manner if he kicks or attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it
- It is an offense to restrict the movement of the goalkeeper by unfairly impeding him at the taking of a corner kick

Screening The Ball

It is not an offense if a player, with the ball under control within playing distance, screens the ball from an opponent without using his arms.

If, however, he prevents an opponent challenging for the ball by illegal use of the hand, arm, legs or body, he must be penalized by a direct free kick or a penalty kick if the offence was committed inside the penalty area.

Scissors Or Bicycle Kick

A scissors kick is permissible provided, in the opinion of the referee, it is not dangerous to an opponent.

Deliberately Handling The Ball

Referees are reminded that deliberately handling the ball is normally punished only by a direct free kick or penalty kick if the offense occurred inside the penalty area. A caution or dismissal is not normally required.

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Preventing A Goal Or An Obvious Goal Scoring Opportunity

A player is sent off, however, if he prevents a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball. This punishment arises not from the act of the player deliberately handling the ball but from the unacceptable and unfair intervention that prevented a goal being scored.

Cautions For Unsporting Behavior For Deliberately Handling The Ball

There are circumstances when, in addition to a free kick being awarded, a player must also be cautioned for unsporting behavior e.g.

When a player:

- Deliberately and blatantly handles the ball to prevent an opponent gaining possession
- Attempts to score a goal by deliberately handling the ball

Holding An Opponent

A common criticism of referees is their failure to correctly identify and punish the offence of holding an opponent. The failure to deal appropriately with shirt-pulling and arm-holding can result in confrontation situations developing and referees are instructed to make an early intervention and to deal firmly with the situation in accordance with Law 12.

A direct free kick or a penalty kick is normally all that is required as punishment but in certain circumstances an additional sanction is

Required e.g.

- a caution for unsporting behavior is required when a player holds an opponent to prevent him gaining possession of the ball or taking up an advantageous position
- A player must be sent off if he denies an obvious goal scoring opportunity by holding an opponent

The Taking Of Free Kicks

Referees are reminded that a player must be cautioned if:

- He delays the restart of play
- He fails to respect the required distance when play is being restarted

The Penalty Kick

It is an infringement to enter the penalty area before the kick has been taken. The goalkeeper also infringes the laws if he moves from his goal line before the ball has been kicked. Referees must ensure that when players infringe this law appropriate action is taken.

Offenses By Goalkeepers

Referees are reminded that goalkeepers are not permitted to keep possession of the ball in their hands for more than six seconds. A goalkeeper guilty of this offence is punished by an indirect free kick.

Persistent Offenders

Referees should be alert at all times to players who persistently infringe the laws. In particular, they must be aware that even if a player commits a number of different offences, he must still be cautioned for persistently infringing the laws.

Attitude Towards Referees

The captain of a team has no special status or privileges under the laws of the game but he has a degree of responsibility for the behavior of his team.

A player who is guilty of dissent by protesting at a referee's decision must be cautioned.

A player who assaults a referee or who is guilty of using offensive, insulting or abusive language or gestures must be sent off.

Simulation

A player who attempts to deceive the referee by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled is guilty of simulation and must be cautioned for unsporting behavior.

Delaying the Restart of Play

Referees must caution players who delay the restart of play by tactics such as:

- taking a free kick from the wrong position with the sole intention of forcing the referee to order a retake
- appearing to take a throw-in but suddenly leaving it to one of his team-mates to throw-in
- kicking the ball away or carrying it away with the hands after the referee has stopped play
- Excessively delaying the taking of a throw-in or free kick
- delaying leaving the field when being substituted
- provoking a confrontation by deliberately touching the ball after the referee has stopped play.

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Celebration of a Goal

While it is permissible for a player to demonstrate his joy when a goal has been scored, the celebration must not be excessive.

FIFA recognized in circular no. 579 that such reasonable celebrations are allowed. the practice of choreographed celebrations is not to be encouraged when it results in excessive time wasting and referees are instructed to intervene in such cases.

A player must be cautioned when:

- in the opinion of the referee, he makes gestures which are provocative, derisory or inflammatory
- he climbs on to a perimeter fence to celebrate a goal being scored
- he removes his shirt over his head or covers his head with his shirt

Leaving the field to celebrate a goal is not a cautionable offence in itself but it is essential that players return to the field as soon as possible.

Referees are expected to act in a preventative mode and to exercise common-sense in dealing with the celebration of a goal.

Liquid Refreshments

Players are entitled to take liquid refreshments during a stoppage in the match but only on the touch line. It is not permitted to throw plastic water bags or any other water containers onto the field.

Jewelry

Referees are reminded that, in accordance with law 4, players may not wear any kind of jewelry, which is dangerous for himself or another player. **If it is dangerous must be removed. it cannot be taped.**

Indication of Additional Time Allowed

Whichever referee is timing the game is reminded that when the minimum additional time to be allowed at the end of each half is being indicated, this indication should only be made at the end of the final minute in each period of play.

Dealing with Injured Players

Referees must follow the instructions below when dealing with injured players:

- play is allowed to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured
- play is stopped if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured
- the referee ensures an injured player is safely removed from the field of play
- any player bleeding from a wound must leave the field of play. he may not return until the referee is satisfied that the bleeding has stopped. a player cannot wear clothing with blood on it
- as soon as the referee has authorized the trainer to enter the field, the player must leave the field. if a player does not comply he is cautioned for unsporting behavior
- an injured player may only return to the field of play after the match has restarted
- an injured player may only re-enter the field from the touch line when the ball is in play. when the ball is out of play, the injured player may re-enter from any of the boundary lines
- the referee alone is authorized to allow an injured player to reenter the field whether the ball is in play or not
- if play has not otherwise been stopped for another reason, or if an injury suffered by a player is not the result of a breach of the laws of the game, the referee restarts play with a dropped ball
- the referee allows for the full amount of time lost through injury to be played at the end of each period of play

Exceptions to this ruling are made only for:

- injury to a goalkeeper
- when a goalkeeper and an outfield player have collided and need immediate attention
- when a severe injury has occurred e.g. swallowed tongue, concussion, broken leg etc.

The Technical Area

The referee whose touchline the technical area is on is expected to control the technical area in a preventative rather than a confrontational manner.

However, if the occupants of the technical area indulge in serious misconduct, it must be dealt with accordingly.