



RULES OF THE GAME PRESENTATION

Laws of the Game

The current *Laws of the Game* consist of 17 individual laws, each law containing several rules and directions:

Law 1: The Field of Play

Law 2: The Ball

Law 3: The Number of Players

Law 4: The Players' Equipment

Law 5: The Referee

Law 6: The Assistant Referees

Law 7: The Duration of the Match

Law 8: The start and restart of play

Law 9: Ball in and out of play

Law 10: The Method of Scoring

Law 11: Offside

Law 12: Fouls and Misconduct

Law 13: Free kicks (direct and indirect)

Law 14: The Penalty Kick

Law 15: The Throw-in

Law 16: The Goal Kick

Law 17: The Corner Kick

1: FIELD OF PLAY

The length of the touch line must be greater than the length of the goal line

All lines must be of the same width, which must be not more than 12 cm (5 ins) (110 yds) (120 yds) (70 yds) (80 yds)

Length (touch line): minimum 90 m maximum 120 m Width (goal line): minimum 45 m maximum 90 m (100 yds) (130 yds) (50 yds) (100 yds)

Two lines are drawn at right angles to the goal line, 18 yds from the inside of each goalpost. These lines extend into the field of play for a distance of 18 yds and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line. The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is the penalty area.

Within each penalty area, a penalty mark is made 12 yds from the midpoint between the goalposts and equidistant to them.

An arc of a circle with a radius of 10 yds from the centre of each penalty mark is drawn outside the penalty area.

A flagpost, not less than 5 ft high, with a non-pointed top and a flag must be placed at each corner.

A quarter circle with a radius of 1 yd from each corner flag post is drawn inside the field of play.

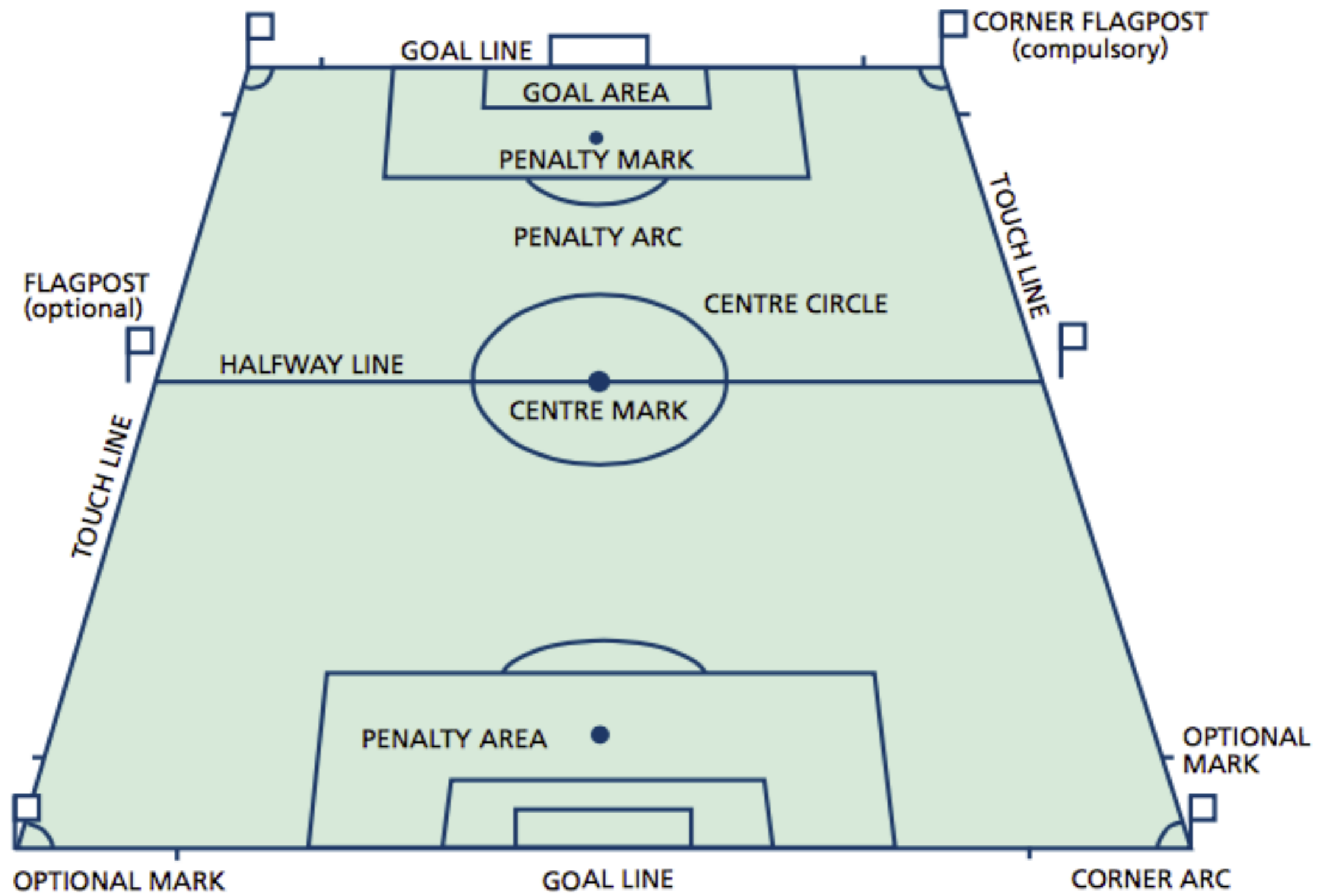
A goal must be placed on the centre of each goal line.

A goal consists of two upright posts equidistant from the corner flagposts and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar.

The goalposts and crossbar must be made of wood, metal or other approved material. They must be square, rectangular, round or elliptical in shape and must not be dangerous to players.

The distance between the posts is 8 yds and the distance from the lower edge of the crossbar to the ground is 8 ft.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUITcAffJfA>



2: THE BALL

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) and not less than 410 g (14 oz) in weight at the start of the match of a pressure equal to 0.6 – 1.1 atmosphere (600 – 1,100 g/cm²) at sea level (8.5 lbs/sq in – 15.6 lbs/sq in)

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 original ball became defective, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the replacement ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the original ball was located when play was stopped.

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during a penalty kick or during kicks from the penalty mark as it moves forward and before it touches any player or the crossbar or goalposts the penalty kick is retaken

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UZAOVEI6hMI>

3: NUMBER OF PLAYERS

Each team consists of a maximum of eleven players (excluding substitutes), one of whom must be the goalkeeper.

Competition rules may state a minimum number of players required to constitute a team, which is usually seven.

Goalkeepers are the only players allowed to play the ball with their hands or arms, provided they do so within the penalty area in front of their own goal.

A number of players may be replaced by substitutes during the course of the game.

Common reasons for a substitution include injury, tiredness, ineffectiveness, a tactical switch, or timewasting at the end of a finely poised game. In standard adult matches, a player who has been substituted may not take further part in a match.^[64] IFAB recommends "that a match should not continue if there are fewer than seven players in either team."

Infringements and sanctions

If a substitute or substituted player enters the field of play without the referee's permission: the referee stops play (although not immediately if the substitute or substituted player does not interfere with play) the referee cautions him for unsporting behavior and orders him to leave the field of play if the referee has stopped play, it is restarted with an indirect free kick for the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If a named substitute enters the field of play instead of a named player at the start of the match and the referee is not informed of this change: the referee allows the named substitute to continue the match, no disciplinary sanction is taken against the named substitute, the number of substitutions allowed by the offending team is not reduced, the referee reports the incident to the appropriate authorities.

If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission before the change is made the referee allows play to continue, the referee cautions the players concerned when the ball is next out of play. In the event of any other infringements of this Law the players concerned are cautioned, the match is restarted with an indirect free kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

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

A substitute who has been sent off, either before the kick-off or after play has started, may not be replace

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkJwqPw_9io

4: PLAYERS EQUIPMENT

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

A jersey or shirt with sleeves – if undergarments are worn, the colour of the sleeve must be the same main colour as the sleeve of the jersey or shirt

Shorts – if undershorts or tights are worn, they must be of the same main colour as the shorts

Stockings – if tape or similar material is applied externally it must be the same colour as that part of the stocking it is applied to

Shinguards

Footwear

Shinguards are covered entirely by the stockings are made of rubber, plastic or a similar suitable material provide a reasonable degree of protection

The two teams must wear colours that distinguish them from each other and also the referee and the assistant referees

Each goalkeeper must wear colours that distinguish him from the other players, the referee and the assistant referees

In the event of 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 must 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 re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission must be cautioned.

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 team from the place where the ball was located when the referee stopped the match

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHKJT80a-Y>

5: THE REFEREE

Controls the match in cooperation with the assistant referees and, where applicable, with the fourth official ensures that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2

ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4

acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match

stops, suspends or abandons the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Laws

stops, suspends or abandons the match because of outside interference of any kind

stops the match if, in his 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

allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured

Ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped

Allows play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalises the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time

Punishes the more serious offence when a player commits more than one offence at the same time

takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offences. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play

takes 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

- acts on the advice of the assistant referees regarding incidents that he has not seen
- ensures that no unauthorised persons enter the field of play

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jo5U0XN6vL8>

6: THE ASSISTANT REFEREE

Two assistant referees may be appointed whose duties, subject to the decision of the referee, are to indicate:

- when the whole of the ball leaves the field of play
- which team is entitled to a corner kick, goal kick or throw-in
- when a player may be penalised for being in an offside position
 - when a substitution is requested
- when misconduct or any other incident occurs out of the view of the referee
- when offences have been committed whenever the assistant referees have a better view than the referee (this includes, in certain circumstances, offences committed in the penalty area)
- whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper moves off the goal line before the ball is kicked and if the ball crosses the line

The assistant referees also assist the referee in controlling the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game.

All decisions by the assistant referees are only advisory to the referee, i.e. their decisions are not binding and the referee is allowed to overrule an assistant.

An assistant referee may also be called upon by the referee to provide an opinion regarding matters which the referee requires clarification on.

Occasionally the assistant referee will assist in player management during free kicks, as well as provide visual assistance during penalty kicks.

The assistant referees also usually assist the referee with preparatory and administrative functions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQXG9zPoGuw>

7: THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

The match lasts two equal periods of 45 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the referee and the two teams. Any agreement to alter the duration of the periods of play (e.g. to reduce each half to 40 minutes because of insufficient light) must be made before the start of play and must comply with competition rules.

Players are entitled to an interval at half-time.

The half-time interval must not exceed 15 minutes.

Competition rules must state the duration of the half-time interval.

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

Allowance for time lost

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

- substitutions
- 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.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOyokm-3GeA>

8: THE START & RESTART OF PLAY

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

Before a kick-off at the start of the match or extra time 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

After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team. All players must be in their own half of the field of play, 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 must be stationary on the centre mark, the referee gives a signal, the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward and the kicker must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player

32 LAW 8 – THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

Infringements and sanctions

If the player taking the kick-off touches the ball again before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the position of the ball when the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

In the event of any other infringement of the kick-off procedure: • the kick-off is retaken

Definition of dropped ball

A dropped ball is a method of restarting play when, while the ball is still in play, the referee is required to stop play temporarily 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, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

LAW 8 – THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY 33

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

If the ball enters the goal:

- if a dropped ball is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded
- if a dropped ball is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

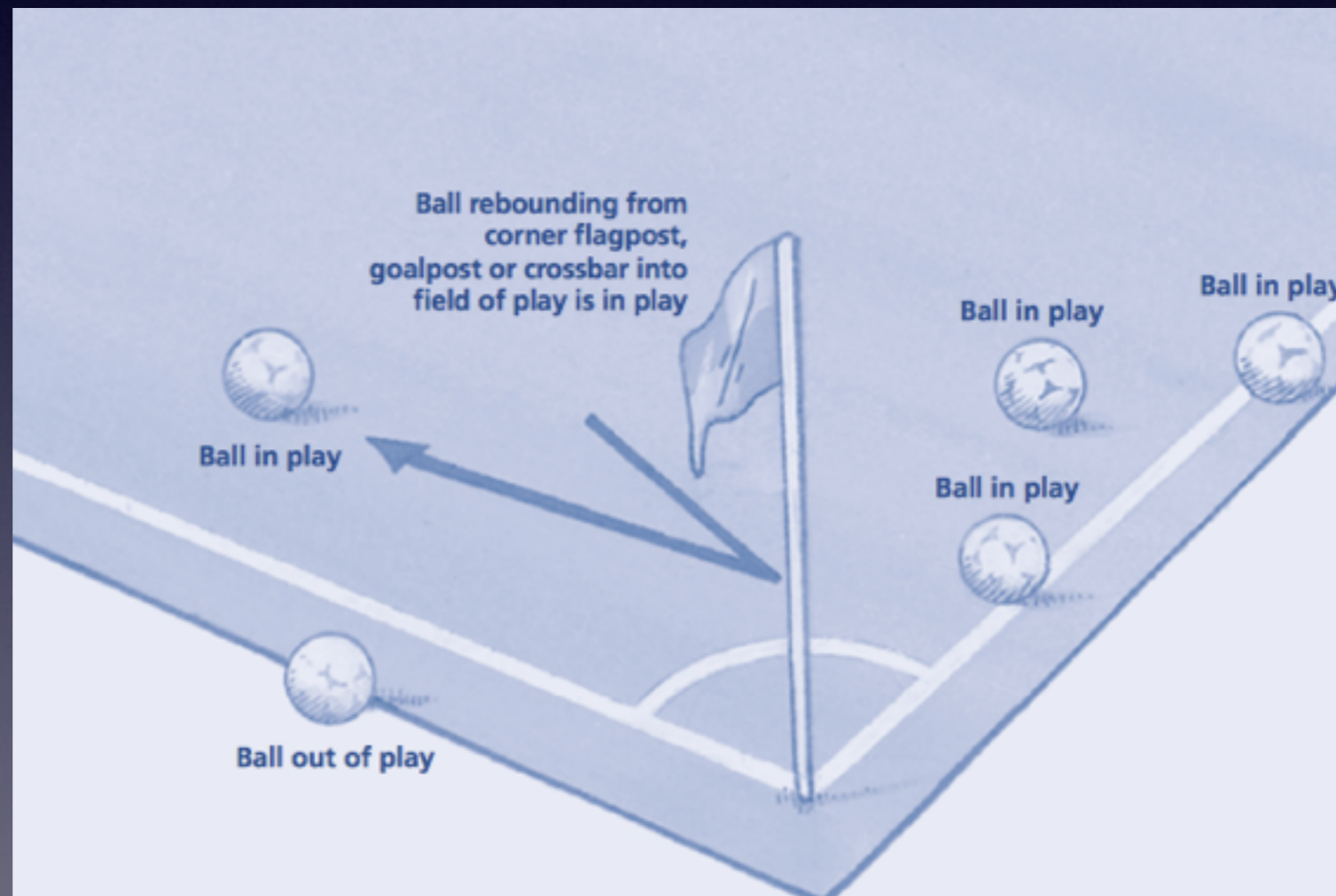
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cWCaVlylznQ>

9: BALL IN AND 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 or play has been stopped by the referee

The ball is in play at all other times, including when it rebounds off a goalpost, crossbar or corner flag and remains in the field of play or it rebounds off either the referee or an assistant referee when they are on the field of play.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cWCaVlylznQ>

10: THE METHOD OF SCORING

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.

LAW 10 – THE METHOD OF SCORING 35

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner.

If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2c99NBqjnaA>

11: OFFSIDE

Offside position

It is not an offence in itself to be in an offside position.

A player is in an offside position if:

- he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent

A player is not in an offside position if:

- he is in his own half of the field of play or
- he is level with the second-last opponent or
- he is level with the last two opponents

A player in an offside position is only penalised if, at the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his team, he is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by:

- interfering with play or
- interfering with an opponent or
- gaining an advantage by being in that position

There is no offside offence if a player receives the ball directly from:

- a goal kick
- a throw-in
- a corner kick

In the event of an offside offence, the referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8XIH1JlgnOw>

12: FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Direct free kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following seven offences 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
 - tackles an opponent

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

- 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 the place where the offence occurred.

Penalty kick

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

38 LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT 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 offences:

- controls the ball with his hands for more than six seconds before releasing it from his possession
- touches the ball again with his hands after he has released it from his possession and before it has touched another player
 - touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate
- touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate

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

- plays in a dangerous manner
- 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 send off a player

The indirect free kick is taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUITcAffJfA>

12: FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Disciplinary sanctions

The yellow card is used to communicate that a player, substitute or substituted player has been cautioned.

The red card is used to communicate that a player, substitute or substituted player has been sent off.

Only a player, substitute or substituted player 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.

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

Cautionable offences

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

- unsporting behaviour
- dissent by word or action
- persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game
- delaying the restart of play
- failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in
- entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission

LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT 39

40 LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

A substitute or substituted player is cautioned if he commits any of the following three offences:

- unsporting behaviour
- dissent by word or action
- delaying the restart of play

Sending-off offences

A player, substitute or substituted player is sent off if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- serious foul play
- violent conduct
- spitting at an opponent or any other person
- denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
- denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
- using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
- receiving a second caution in the same match

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

13: FREE KICKS

- Types of free kick
- Free kicks are either direct or indirect.
- The direct free kick
- Ball enters the goal
 - 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
- Procedure
- For both direct and indirect free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.
- LAW 13 – FREE KICKS 41

- 42 LAW 13 – FREE KICKS Position of free kick
- Free kick inside the penalty area
- Direct or indirect free kick to the defending team:
 - all opponents must be at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball
 - all opponents must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
 - the ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area
 - a free kick awarded in the goal area may be taken from any point inside that area
- Indirect free kick to the attacking team:
 - all opponents must be 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 must be taken on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred
- Free kick outside the penalty area
 - all opponents must be 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 or from the position of the ball when the infringement occurred (according to the infringement) where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
 - an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDSO3yB8kK0>

13: FREE KICKS

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 out of the penalty area:

- 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 again (except with his hands) 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

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, 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

44 LAW 13 – FREE KICKS

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands), 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.

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, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDSO3yB8kK0>

14: THE PENALTY KICK

A penalty kick is awarded against a team that commits one of the ten offences 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 the players

The ball:

- must be placed on the penalty mark

The player taking the penalty kick: • must be properly identified

The defending goalkeeper:

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

The players other than the kicker must be 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

46 LAW 14 – THE PENALTY KICK Procedure

- After the players have taken positions in accordance with this Law, the referee signals for the penalty kick to be taken
 - The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forward
 - He must not play the ball again 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 he referee decides when a penalty kick has been completed.

Infringements and 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 be taken
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and the match is restarted 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 be taken
 - 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 be taken
 - if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and the match is restarted 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 be taken
 - 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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-KwTQXKpgIs>

14: THE PENALTY KICK

LAW 14 – THE PENALTY KICK

If after the penalty kick has been taken: the kicker touches the ball again (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, 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, unless it touched the outside agent inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-KwTQXKpgIs>

15: THE THROW-IN

A throw-in is a method of restarting play.

A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball crosses the touch line, either on the ground or in the air.

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

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
 - holds the ball with both hands
 - delivers the ball from behind and over his head
- delivers the ball from the point where it left the field of play

All opponents must stand no less than 2 m (2 yds) from the point at which the throw-in is taken.

The ball is in play when it enters the field of play.

After delivering the ball, the thrower must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

50 LAW 15 – THE THROW-IN

Throw-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball again (except with his hands) 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

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, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred
- 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 again (except with his hands), 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.

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, 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, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower:

- he is cautioned for unsporting behaviour

For any other infringement of this Law:

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KqX1u0KZums>

16: THE GOAL KICK

A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team.

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

- 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 must not play the ball again until it has touched another player.
 - The ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area.

If the ball is not kicked directly out of the penalty area from a goal kick: 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 again (except with his hands) 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.

52 LAW 16 – THE GOAL KICK

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, 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 again (except with his hands) 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.

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, 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, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

In the event of any other infringement of this Law:

- the kick is retaken

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wbf8o96JIn4>

17: THE CORNER KICK

A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10.

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

- The ball must be placed inside the corner arc nearest to the point where the ball crossed the goal line
 - The corner flagpost must not be moved
- Opponents must remain at least 9.15 m (10 yds) from the corner arc until the ball is in play
 - The ball must be kicked by a player of the attacking team
 - The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- The kicker must not play the ball again until it has touched another player

Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands) 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.

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

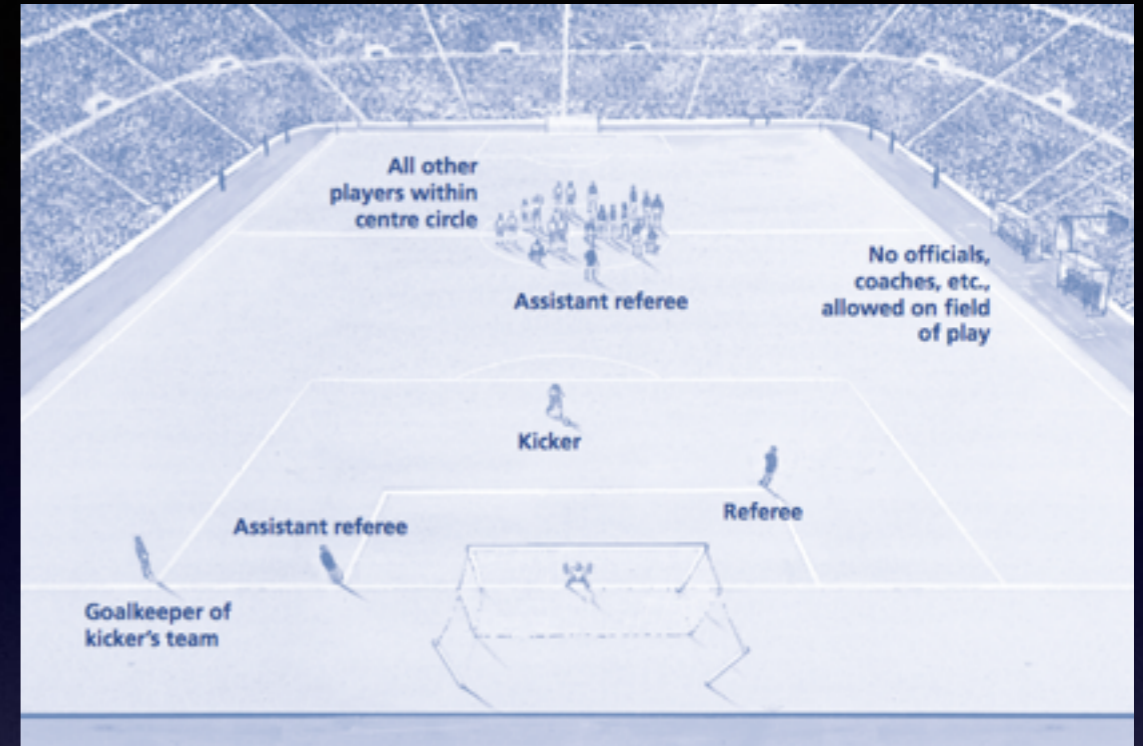
- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
 - a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUITcAffJfA>

PENALTY SHOOTOUT

Kicks from the penalty mark

- 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 referee keeps a record of the kicks being taken.
- Subject to the conditions explained below, both teams take five kicks
- 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.
- A goalkeeper who is injured while kicks are being taken from the penalty mark and is unable to continue as goalkeeper may be replaced by a named substitute provided his team has not used the maximum number of substitutes permitted under the competition rules.
- 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 eligible to take kicks from the penalty mark.



56 PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE THE WINNER OF A MATCH OR HOME-AND-AWAY

- 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 F.A. Board Decisions apply when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken.



RULES OF THE GAME PRESENTATION