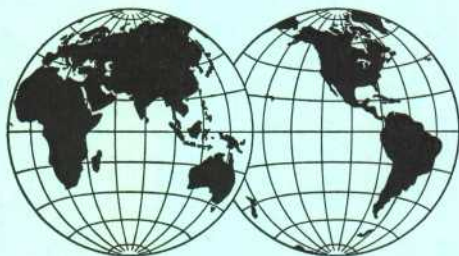


**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION**



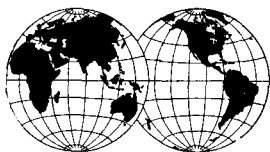
**LAWS OF THE GAME
AND
UNIVERSAL GUIDE
FOR REFEREES**

ENGLISH EDITION
ISSUED JULY, 1968

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ENGLISH EDITION



Issued July, 1968

AUTHORISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

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Notes

Provided the principles of these Laws be maintained they may be modified in their application to players of school age, as follows: (a) size of playing pitch; (b) size, weight and material of ball; (c) width between the goal-posts and height of the cross-bar from the ground; (d) the duration of the periods of play.

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P R E F A C E

It was in June 1938 that the laws of Association football were rewritten and issued in their present form. Since then the International Board, which meets annually and is the supreme authority so far as the laws are concerned, has made only a few minor changes. The Referees' Committee of F.I.F.A., however, considers that, as there has been such a marked increase in the number of international fixtures, now is the time to publish this edition of "Laws of the Game and Universal Guide for Referees".

In addition to the laws, this book contains some but not all of the decisions adopted by the Board from time to time on the recommendation of the Referees' Committee; for the sake of clarity, decisions which have no direct bearing on the laws of the game have been omitted.

An Appendix has been added with two main objectives: first, to present clearly and concisely a number of questions and answers on the laws; and second, to give guidance on some of the problems which may arise when the game is played at international level, where slight differences in interpretation are still to be found.

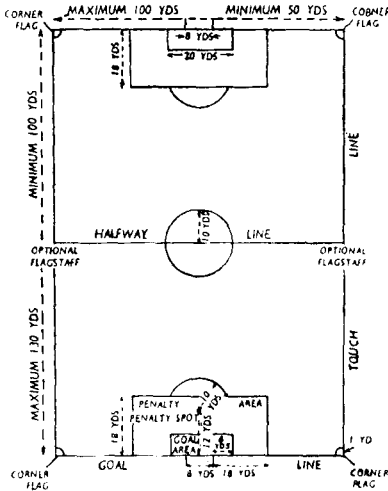
Clearly, the more international matches there are, the more important it is that the laws should be uniformly interpreted. The Referees' Committee hopes that this publication will make a contribution to that end by helping both players and referees to gain a deeper knowledge of how their game should be played and controlled.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Stanley Hous." with a stylized flourish at the end.

President of F.I.F.A.

LAW I.—THE FIELD OF PLAY

The Field of Play and appurtenances shall be as shown in the following plan:



(1) **Dimensions.** The field of play shall be rectangular, its length being not more than 130 yards nor less than 100 yards and its breadth not more than 100 yards nor less than 50 yards. (In International Matches the length shall be not more than 120 yards nor less than 110 yards and the breadth not more than 80 yards nor less than 70 yards.) The length shall in all cases exceed the breadth.

(2) **Marking.** The field of play shall be marked with distinctive lines, not more than 5 inches in width, not by a V-shaped rut, in accordance with the plan, the longer boundary lines being called the touch-lines and the shorter the goal-lines. A flag on a post not less than 5 ft. high and having a non-pointed top, shall be placed at each corner; a similar flag-post may be placed opposite the halfway line on each side of the field of play, not less than 1 yard outside the touch-line. A halfway-line shall be marked out across the field of play. The centre of the field of play shall be indicated by a suitable mark and a circle with a 10 yards radius shall be marked round it.

¹ In International matches the dimensions of the field of play shall be: maximum 110 × 75 metres; minimum 100 × 64 metres.

² National Associations must adhere strictly to these dimensions. Each National Association organising an International Match must advise the Visiting Association, before the match, of the place and the dimensions of the field of play.

³ The Board has approved this table of measurements for the Laws of the Game:

	<i>Metres</i>
130 yards	120
120 yards	110
110 yards	100
100 yards	90
80 yards	75
70 yards	64
50 yards	45
18 yards	16·50
12 yards	11
10 yards	9·15
8 yards	7·32
6 yards	5·50
1 yard	1
8 feet	2·44
5 feet	1·50
28 inches	0·71
27 inches	0·68
5 inches	0·12

⁴ The goal-line shall be marked the same width as the depth of the goal-posts and the cross-bar, so that the **goal-line and goal-posts** will conform to the same interior and exterior edges.

⁵ The 6 yards (for the outline of the goal-area) and the 18 yards (for the out-line of the penalty-area) which have to be measured along the goal-line, must start from the inner sides of the goal-posts.

⁶ The space within the inside areas of the field of play includes the width of the lines marking these areas.

⁷ All Associations shall provide standard equipment, particularly in International Matches, when the Laws of the Game must be complied with in every respect and especially with regard to the size of the ball and other equipment which must conform to the regulations. All cases of failure to provide standard equipment must be reported to F.I.F.A.

LAW I (continued)

(3) **The Goal-Area.** At each end of the field of play two lines shall be drawn at right-angles to the goal-line, 6 yards from each goal-post. These shall extend into the field of play for a distance of 6 yards and shall be joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal-line. Each of the spaces enclosed by these lines and the goal-line shall be called a goal-area.

(4) **The Penalty-Area.** At each end of the field of play two lines shall be drawn at right-angles to the goal-line, 18 yards from each goal-post. These shall extend into the field of play for a distance of 18 yards and shall be joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal-line. Each of the spaces enclosed by these lines and the goal-line shall be called a penalty-area. A suitable mark shall be made within each penalty area, 12 yards from the mid-point of the goal-line, measured along an undrawn line at right angles thereto. These shall be the penalty-kick marks. From each penalty-kick mark an arc of a circle, having a radius of 10 yards, shall be drawn outside the penalty-area.

(5) **The Corner-Area.** From each corner-flag post a quarter circle, having a radius of 1 yard, shall be drawn inside the field of play.

(6) **The Goals.** The goals shall be placed on the centre of each goal-line and shall consist of two upright posts, equidistant from the corner-flags and 8 yards apart (inside measurement), joined by a horizontal cross-bar the lower edge of which shall be 8 ft. from the ground. The width and depth of the goal-posts and the width and depth of the cross-bars shall not exceed 5 inches (12 cm.). The goal-posts and the cross-bars shall have the same width.

Nets may be attached to the posts, cross-bars and ground behind the goals. They should be appropriately supported and be so placed as to allow the goalkeeper ample room.

Footnote:

Goal nets. The use of nets made of hemp, jute or nylon is permitted. The nylon strings may, however, not be thinner than those made of hemp or jute.

⁸ In a match played under the Rules of a Competition if the cross-bar becomes displaced or broken play shall be stopped and the match abandoned unless the cross-bar has been repaired and replaced in position or a new one provided without such being a danger to the players. A rope is not considered to be a satisfactory substitute for a cross-bar.

In a Friendly Match, by mutual consent, play may be resumed without the cross-bar provided it has been removed and no longer constitutes a danger to the players. In these circumstances, a rope may be used as a substitute for a cross-bar. If a rope is not used and the ball crosses the goal-line at a point which in the opinion of the Referee is below where the cross-bar should have been he shall award a goal.

The game shall be restarted by the Referee dropping the ball at the place where it was when play was stopped.

⁹ National Associations may specify such maximum and minimum dimensions for the cross-bars and goal-posts, within the limits laid down in Law I, as they consider appropriate.

¹⁰ Goal-posts and cross-bars must be made of wood, metal or other approved material as decided from time to time by the International F. A. Board. They may be square, rectangular, round, half-round or elliptical in shape. Goal-posts and cross-bars made of other materials and in other shapes are not permitted.

¹¹ 'Curtain-raisers' to International matches should only be played following agreement on the day of the match, and taking into account the condition of the field of play, between representatives of the two Associations and the referee (of the International Match).

¹² National Associations, particularly in International Matches, should restrict the number of photographers and have a line marked at least 2 metres and not more than 10 metres from the goal-lines and a similar distance from the angle formed by the goal-line with the touchlines; they should prohibit photographers from passing over these lines and finally forbid the use of artificial lighting in the form of 'flashlights.'

LAW II.—THE BALL

The ball shall be spherical; the outer casing shall be of leather or other approved materials. No material shall be used in its construction which might prove dangerous to the players.

The circumference of the ball shall not be more than 28 in. and not less than 27 in. The weight of the ball at the start of the game shall not be more than 16 oz. nor less than 14 oz. The pressure shall be equal to atmospheric pressure (i.e. 15 lb. per sq. in. = 1kg/cm² at sea level). The ball shall not be changed during the game unless authorised by the Referee.

LAW III.—NUMBER OF PLAYERS

¹ A match shall be played by two teams, each consisting of not more than eleven players, one of whom shall be the goalkeeper.

² Substitutes, up to a maximum of 2 per team, are permitted in a friendly match and also, provided that the authority of the International Association(s) or National Association(s) concerned has been obtained in a match played under the rules of a competition. The Referee shall be informed of the names of substitutes (if any) before the start of the match.

³ One of the other players, or a named substitute (if allowed) may change places with the goalkeeper, provided that notice is given to the Referee before the change is made.

PUNISHMENT:

If, without the Referee being notified a player or a named substitute, changes places with the goalkeeper during the game, at the half-time interval, or at any other interval in a game in which extra time is played, and then handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick shall be awarded.

¹ The ball used in any match shall be considered the property of the Association or Club on whose ground the match is played, and at the close of play it must be returned to the referee.

² The International Board, from time to time, shall decide what constitutes approved materials. Any approved material shall be certified as such by the International Board.

³ The Board has approved these equivalents of the weights specified in the Law: 14 to 16 ounces = 396 to 453 grammes.

⁴ If the ball bursts or becomes deflated during the course of a match, the game shall be stopped and restarted by dropping the new ball at the place where the first ball became defective.

⁵ If this happens during a stoppage of the game (place-kick, goal-kick, corner-kick, free-kick, penalty-kick or throw-in) the game shall be restarted accordingly.

¹ The minimum number of players in a team is left to the discretion of National Associations.

² The Board is of the opinion that a match should not be considered valid if there are fewer than seven players in either of the teams.

³ Before the start of a match the Referee shall be informed of the names of any possible substitutes up to a maximum of 5 from whom the 2 substitutes may be chosen. The number of substitutes who may be named shall be determined by the International or National Association concerned.

⁴ A player who has been ordered off before play begins may only be replaced by one of the named substitutes. The kick-off must not be delayed to allow the substitute to join his team.

A player who has been ordered off after play has started may not be replaced.

A named substitute who has been ordered off, either before or after play has started, may not be replaced (this decision only relates to players who are ordered off under Law XII. It does not apply to players who have infringed Law IV).

⁵ A player who has been replaced shall not take any further part in the game.

⁶ The Referee must be informed if a player is to be substituted. A substitute may only be permitted to enter the field of play during a stoppage in the game and after he

LAW IV.—PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT

A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player. Boots must conform to the following standard:—

(a) Bars shall be made of leather or rubber and shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width and shall extend the total width of the boot and be rounded at the corners.

(b) Studs shall be made of leather, rubber, aluminium, plastic or similar material and shall be solid. With the exception of that part of the stud forming the base, which shall not protrude from the sole, more than one quarter of an inch, studs shall be round in plan and not less than half an inch in diameter. Where studs are tapered, the minimum diameter of any section of the stud must not be less than half an inch. Where metal seating for the screw type is used, this seating must be embedded in the sole of the boot and any attachment screw shall be part of the stud. Other than the metal seating for the screw type of stud, no metal plates even though covered with leather or rubber shall be worn, neither studs which are threaded to allow them to be screwed on to a base screw that is fixed by nails or otherwise to the soles of boots, nor studs which, apart from the base, have any form of protruding edge rim or relief marking, or ornament, should be allowed.

(c) Combined bars and studs may be worn, provided the whole conforms to the general requirements of this law. Neither bars nor studs on the soles or heels shall project more than three-quarters-of-an-inch. If nails are used they shall be driven in flush with the surface.

(N.B.—The usual equipment of a player consists of a jersey or shirt, shorts, stockings and boots. A goalkeeper shall wear colours which distinguish him from the other players.)

Punishment:

For any infringement of this Law, the player at fault shall be sent off the field of

has received a signal from the Referee authorising him to do so.

⁷ A substitute shall be deemed to be a player and shall be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the Referee whether called upon to play or not.

¹ In International Matches the jerseys of the goalkeepers shall be distinct from the colours of the other players taking part in the game.

² The Law does not insist that football boots must be worn, but the Board is of the opinion that, in competition matches, referees should not allow one or a few players to play without wearing football boots, when all the other players do wear them.

³ In International Matches, International Competitions and friendly matches between clubs of different National Associations, the referee, prior to the start of the game, shall inspect the players' boots and prevent any player whose boots do not conform to the requirements of Law IV from playing until they comply with the Law. Leagues and Competitions may include a similar provision in their rules.

⁴ If the referee finds that a player is wearing articles not permitted by the Laws and which may constitute a danger to other players, he shall order him to take them off. If he fails to carry out the referee's instruction, the player shall not take part in the match.

⁵ A player who has been prevented from taking part in the game or a player who has been sent off the field for infringing Law IV must report to the Referee during a stoppage of the game and may not enter or re-enter the field of play unless and until the Referee has satisfied himself that the player is no longer infringing Law IV.

⁶ If a player has been prevented from taking part in a game or has been sent off because of an infringement of Law IV, and enters or re-enters the field of play to join or re-join his team in breach of the conditions of Decision 5 the Referee shall stop the game, unless by doing so the offending team would gain an advantage. The player shall be cautioned, and if the game has been stopped to administer the caution it will be restarted by the Referee dropping the ball at the place where the infringement occurred.

play to adjust his equipment and he shall not return without first reporting to the Referee, who shall satisfy himself that the player's equipment is in order; the player shall only re-enter the game at a moment when the ball has ceased to be in play.

LAW V.—REFEREES

A Referee shall be appointed to officiate in each game. He shall:

(a) Enforce the Laws and decide any disputed point. His decision on points of fact connected with the play shall be final so far as the result of the game is concerned. His jurisdiction begins from the time he signals for the kick-off, and his power of penalising shall extend to offences committed when play has been temporarily suspended or when the ball is out of play. He shall, however, refrain from penalising in cases where he is satisfied that by doing so he would be giving an advantage to the offending team.

(b) Keep a record of the game; act as timekeeper and allow the full or agreed time, adding thereto all time lost through accident or other cause.

(c) Have discretionary power to stop the game for any infringement of the Laws and to suspend or terminate the game whenever, by reason of the elements, interference by spectators, or other cause, he deems such stoppage necessary. In such a case he shall submit a detailed report to the competent authority, within the stipulated time, and in accordance with the provisions set up by the National Association under whose jurisdiction the match was played. Reports will be deemed to be made when received in the ordinary course of post.

(d) Have discretionary power, from the time he enters the field of play, to caution any player guilty of misconduct or ungentlemanly behaviour and, if he persists, to suspend him from further participation in the game. In such cases the Referee shall send the name of the offender to the competent authority, within the stipulated time, and in accordance with the provisions set up by the National Association under whose jurisdiction the match was played. Reports will be deemed to be made when received in the ordinary course of post.

¹ Referees in International Matches shall wear a blazer or blouse the colour of which is distinctive from the colours worn by the contesting teams.

² Referees for International Matches will be selected from a neutral country unless the countries concerned agree to appoint their own officials.

³ The referee must be chosen from the official list of International Referees. This need not apply to Amateur and Youth International Matches.

⁴ The authority of the Referee, and the exercise of the powers granted to him by the Laws of the Game, commence as soon as he enters the field of play, and consequently any players, or named substitutes, at fault may be sent off the field before the game has actually commenced.

The Referee shall report to the appropriate authority misconduct or any misdemeanour on the part of spectators, officials, players, named substitutes or other persons which take place either on the field of play or in its vicinity at any time prior to, during, or after the match in question so that appropriate action can be taken by the Authority concerned.

⁵ Linesmen are assistants of the referee. In no case shall the referee consider the intervention of a linesman if he himself has seen the incident and from his position on the field, is better able to judge. With this reserve, and the linesman neutral, the referee can consider the intervention and if the information of the linesman applies to that phase of the game immediately before the scoring of a goal, the referee may act thereon and cancel the goal.

⁶ The referee, however, can only reverse his first decision so long as the game has not been restarted.

⁷ If the referee has decided to apply the advantage clause and to let the game proceed, he cannot revoke his decision if the presumed advantage has not been

LAW V (continued)

(e) Allow no person other than the players and linesmen to enter the field of play without his permission.

(f) Stop the game if, in his opinion, a player has been seriously injured; have the player removed as soon as possible from the field of play, and immediately resume the game. If a player is slightly injured, the game shall not be stopped until the ball has ceased to be in play. A player who is able to go to the touch or goal-line for attention of any kind, shall not be treated on the field of play.

(g) Have discretionary power to suspend from further participation in the game, without previous caution, a player guilty of violent conduct.

(h) Signal for recommencement of the game after all stoppages.

(i) Decide that the ball provided for a match meets with the requirements of Law II.

realised, even though he has not, by any gesture, indicated his decision. This does not exempt the offending player from being dealt with by the referee.

⁸ The Laws of the Game are intended to provide that games should be played with as little interference as possible, and in this view it is the duty of referees to penalise only deliberate breaches of the Law. Constant whistling for trifling and doubtful breaches produces bad feeling and loss of temper on the part of the players and spoils the pleasure of spectators.

⁹ By para. (c) of Law V the referee is empowered to terminate a match in the event of grave disorder, but he has no power or right to decide, in such event, that either team is disqualified and thereby the loser of the match. He must send a detailed report to the proper authority who alone has power to deal further with this matter.

¹⁰ If a player commits two infringements of a different nature at the same time, the referee shall punish the more serious offence.

¹¹ It is the duty of the referee to act upon the information of neutral linesmen with regard to incidents that do not come under the personal notice of the referee.

¹² The Referee must not allow trainers or any other persons to enter the field of play while the game is in progress unless they receive a signal from him to do so; he must also prevent coaching by trainers and club officials from the boundary lines.

LAW VI.—LINESMEN

Two Linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be to indicate when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in. They shall also assist the Referee to control the game in accordance with the Laws. In the event of undue interference or improper conduct by a Linesman, the Referee shall dispense with his services and arrange for a substitute to be appointed. (The matter shall be reported by the Referee to the competent authority.) The Linesmen should be equipped with flags by the Club on whose ground the match is played.

¹ Linesmen where neutral shall draw the referee's attention to any breach of the Laws of the Game of which they become aware if they consider that the referee may not have seen it, but the referee shall always be the judge of the decision to be taken.

² National Associations are advised to appoint official referees of neutral nationality to act as linesmen in International Matches.

³ In International Matches linesmen's flags shall be of a vivid colour, bright reds and yellows. Such flags are recommended for use in all other matches.

LAW VII.—DURATION OF THE GAME

The duration of the game shall be two equal periods of 45 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, subject to the following: (a) Allowance shall be made in either period for all time lost through accident or other cause, the amount of which shall be a matter for the discretion of the Referee; (b) Time shall be extended to permit of a penalty kick being taken at or after the expiration of the normal period in either half.

At half-time the interval shall not exceed five minutes except by consent of the Referee.

LAW VIII.—THE START OF PLAY

(a) At the beginning of the game, choice of ends and the kick-off shall be decided by the toss of a coin. The team winning the toss shall have the option of choice of ends or the kick-off.

The Referee, having given a signal, the game shall be started by a player taking a place-kick (i.e., a kick at the ball while it is stationary on the ground in the centre of the field of play) into his opponents' half of the field of play. Every player shall be in his own half of the field and every player of the team opposing that of the kicker shall remain not less than 10 yards from the ball until it is kicked-off; it shall not be deemed in play until it has travelled the distance of its own circumference. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player.

(b) After a goal has been scored, the game shall be restarted in like manner by a player of the team losing the goal.

(c) After half-time; when restarting after half-time, ends shall be changed and the kick-off shall be taken by a player of the opposite team to that of the player who started the game.

Punishment. For any infringement of this Law, the kick-off shall be retaken,

⁴ A linesman may be subject to disciplinary action only upon a report of the referee for unjustified interference or insufficient assistance.

¹ If a match has been stopped by the referee, before the completion of the time specified in the rules, for any reason stated in Law V it must be replayed in full unless the rules of the competition concerned provide for the result of the match at the time of such stoppage to stand.

² Players have a right to an interval at half-time.

¹ If, when the referee drops the ball, a player infringes any of the Laws before the ball has touched the ground, the player concerned shall be cautioned or sent off the field according to the seriousness of the offence, but a free-kick cannot be awarded to the opposing team because the ball was not in play at the time of the offence. The ball shall therefore be again dropped by the referee.

² Kicking-off by persons other than the players competing in a match is prohibited.

LAW VIII (continued)

except in the case of the kicker playing the ball again before it has been touched or played by another player; for this offence, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred. A goal shall not be scored direct from a kick-off.

(d) **After any other temporary suspension;** when restarting the game after a temporary suspension of play from any cause not mentioned elsewhere in these Laws, provided that immediately prior to the suspension the ball has not passed over the touch or goal-lines, the Referee shall drop the ball at the place where it was when play was suspended and it shall be deemed in play when it has touched the ground; if, however, it goes over the touch or goal-lines after it has been dropped by the Referee, but before it is touched by a player, the Referee shall again drop it. A player shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground. If this section of the Law is not complied with the Referee shall again drop the ball.

LAW IX.—BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

The ball is out of play:

(a) When it has wholly crossed the goal-line or touch-line, whether on the ground or in the air.

(b) When the game has been stopped by the Referee.

The ball is in play at all other times from the start of the match to the finish including:

(a) If it rebounds from a goal-post, cross-bar or corner-flag post into the field of play.

(b) If it rebounds off either the Referee or Linesmen when they are in the field of play.

(c) In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, until a decision is given.

LAW X.—METHOD OF SCORING

Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal is scored when the whole of the ball has passed over the goal-line, between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar, provided it has not been thrown,

¹ The lines belong to the areas of which they are the boundaries. In consequence, the touch-lines and the goal-lines belong to the field of play.

¹ Law X defines the only method according to which a match is won or drawn; no variation whatsoever can be authorised.

² A goal cannot in any case be allowed if the ball has been prevented by some outside

LAW X (continued)

carried or propelled by hand or arm, by a player of the attacking side, except in the case of a goalkeeper, who is within his own penalty area.

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a game shall be the winner; if no goals, or an equal number of goals are scored, the game shall be termed a "draw".

LAW XI.—OFF-SIDE

A player is off-side if he is nearer his opponents' goal-line than the ball at the moment the ball is played unless:

(a) He is in his own half of the field of play.

(b) There are two of his opponents nearer to their own goal-line than he is.

(c) The ball last touched an opponent or was last played by him.

(d) He receives the ball direct from a goal-kick, a corner-kick, a throw-in, or when it was dropped by the Referee.

Punishment. For an infringement of this Law, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

A player in an off-side position shall not be penalised unless, in the opinion of the Referee, he is interfering with the play or with an opponent, or is seeking to gain an advantage by being in an off-side position.

LAW XII.—FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

A player who intentionally commits any of the following nine offences:—

- (a) Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent;
- (b) Trips an opponent, i.e., throwing or attempting to throw him by the use of the legs or by stooping in front of or behind him;
- (c) Jumps at an opponent;
- (d) Charges an opponent in a violent or dangerous manner;
- (e) Charges an opponent from behind unless the latter be obstructing;

agent from passing over the goal-line. If this happens in the normal course of play, other than at the taking of a penalty kick: the game must be stopped and restarted by the referee dropping the ball at the place where the ball came into contact with the interference.

³ If the ball is going into goal, but before it passes wholly over the goal-line, a spectator enters the field and tries to prevent the goal but fails to make contact with the ball which then goes into goal, the referee shall allow the goal.

¹ Off-side shall not be judged at the moment the player in question receives the ball, but at the moment when the ball is passed to him by one of his own side. A player who is not in an off-side position when one of his colleagues passes the ball to him or takes a free-kick, does not therefore become offside if he goes forward during the flight of the ball.

¹ If the goalkeeper either intentionally strikes an opponent by throwing the ball vigorously at him or pushes him with the ball while holding it, the referee shall award a penalty-kick, if the offence took place within the penalty-area.

² If a player deliberately turns his back to an opponent when he is about to be tackled, he may be charged but not in a dangerous manner.

³ In case of body-contact in the goal-area between an attacking player and the opposing goalkeeper not in possession of the

LAW XII (continued)

- (f) Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent;
- (g) Holds an opponent with his hand or any part of his arm;
- (h) Pushes an opponent with his hand or any part of his arm;
- (i) Handles the ball, i.e., carries, strikes or propels the ball with his hand or arm. (This does not apply to the goalkeeper within his own penalty-area);

shall be penalised by the award of a **direct free-kick** to be taken by the opposing side from the place where the offence occurred.

Should a player of the defending side intentionally commit one of the above nine offences within the penalty-area he shall be penalised by a **penalty-kick**.

A penalty-kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball, if in play, at the time an offence within the penalty-area is committed.

A player committing any of the five following offences:—

1. Playing in a manner considered by the Referee to be dangerous, e.g., attempting to kick the ball while held by the goalkeeper;
2. Charging fairly, i.e., with the shoulder, when the ball is not within playing distance of the players concerned and they are definitely not trying to play it;
3. When not playing the ball, intentionally obstructing an opponent, i.e., running between the opponent and the ball, or interposing the body so as to form an obstacle to an opponent;
4. Charging the goalkeeper except when he—
 - (a) is holding the ball;
 - (b) is obstructing an opponent;
 - (c) has passed outside his goal-area;
5. When playing as goalkeeper,
 - (a) takes more than 4 steps whilst holding, bouncing or throwing the ball in the air and catching it again without releasing it so that it is played by another player, or
 - (b) indulges in tactics which, in the opinion of the Referee, are designed merely to hold up the game and thus waste time and so give an unfair advantage to his own team,

ball, the referee, as sole judge of intention, shall stop the game if, in his opinion, the action of the attacking player was intentional, and award an indirect freekick.

⁴ If a player leans on the shoulders of another player of his own team in front of him in order to head the ball, which he succeeds in doing, the referee shall stop the game, caution the player for ungentlemanly conduct and award an indirect freekick to the opposing side.

⁵ A player's obligation when joining or rejoining his team after the start of the match to 'report to the referee' must be interpreted as meaning 'to draw the attention of the referee from the touch-line.' The signal from the referee shall be made by a definite gesture which makes the player understand that he may come into the field of play; it is not necessary for the referee to wait until the game is stopped, (This does not apply in respect of an infringement of Law IV) but the referee is the sole judge of the moment in which he gives his signal of acknowledgment.

⁶ If play is stopped in order to caution a player who infringes Law XII (j) the game must be restarted by the referee dropping the ball at the place where the infringement occurred and not at the place where the ball was at the moment of the stoppage. In this respect, the letter and spirit of Law XII do not oblige the referee to stop the game to administer the caution, but that he can always apply the advantage clause.

⁷ If a player covers up the ball without touching it in an endeavour not to have it played by an opponent, he obstructs but does not infringe Law XII para. 3 because he is already in possession of the ball and covers it for tactical reasons whilst the ball remains within playing distance. In fact, he is actually playing the ball and does not commit an infringement; in this case, the player may be charged because he is in fact playing the ball.

⁸ If a player intentionally stretches his arms to obstruct an opponent and steps from one side to the other, moving his arms up and down to delay his opponent, forcing him to change course, but does not make "bodily contact" the referee shall caution the player for ungentlemanly

LAW XII (*continued*)

shall be penalised by the award of an **indirect free-kick** to be taken by the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred.

A player shall be **cautioned** if:—

- (j) he enters the field of play to join or rejoin his team after the game has commenced without first having received a signal from the Referee showing him that he is in order to do so.

If the game has been stopped (to administer the caution) it shall be restarted by the Referee dropping the ball at the place where the infringement occurred, but if the player has committed a more serious offence he shall be penalised according to that section of the Law infringed;

- (k) he persistently infringes the Laws of the Game;
- (l) he shows by word or action, dissent from any decision given by the Referee;
- (m) he is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct.

For any of these last three offences, in addition to the caution, an **indirect free-kick** shall also be awarded to the opposing side from the place where the offence occurred.

A player shall be **sent off** the field of play, if:—

- (n) in the opinion of the Referee he is guilty of violent conduct or serious foul play;
- (o) he uses foul or abusive language
- (p) he persists in misconduct after having received a caution.

If play be stopped by reason of a player being ordered from the field for an offence without a separate breach of the Law having been committed, the game shall be resumed by an **indirect free-kick** awarded to the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred.

conduct and award an indirect free-kick.

⁹ If after a referee has awarded a free-kick a player protests violently by using abusive or foul language and is sent off the field, the free-kick should not be taken until the player has left the field.

¹⁰ If, during the half-time interval, a player strikes an opponent or behaves in an ungentlemanly manner towards the referee, he shall be debarred from taking any further part in the match, and shall not be replaced.

¹¹ If two players of opposing sides should be outside the boundary of the field of play and one intentionally trips or strikes the other, the ball being still in play, the referee shall stop the game and caution or send off the guilty player according to Law XII. The game shall be restarted by the referee dropping the ball, in conformity with Law VIII, at the place where it was in play at the moment the game was stopped.

¹² If, in the opinion of the referee a goalkeeper intentionally lies on the ball longer than is necessary, he shall be penalised for ungentlemanly conduct and

- (a) be cautioned and an indirect free-kick awarded to the opposing team;
- (b) in case of repetition of the offence, be sent off the field.

¹³ Any player leaving the field during the progress of the game (except through accident) without the consent of the Referee, shall be deemed guilty of ungentlemanly conduct and shall be dealt with accordingly.

¹⁴ The offence of spitting at opponents, officials or other persons, or similar unseemly behaviour shall be considered as violent conduct within the meaning of section (n) of Law XII.

LAW XIII.—FREE-KICK

Free-kicks shall be classified under two heads: "Direct" (from which a goal can be scored direct against the **offending side**), and "Indirect" (from which a goal cannot be scored unless the ball has been played or touched by a player other than the kicker before passing through the goal).

When a player is taking a direct or an indirect free-kick inside his own penalty-area, all of the opposing players shall remain outside the area, and shall be at least ten yards from the ball whilst the kick is being taken. The ball shall be in play immediately it has travelled the distance of its own circumference and is beyond the penalty-area. The goalkeeper shall not receive the ball into his hands, in order that he may thereafter kick it into play. If the ball is not kicked direct into play, beyond the penalty-area, the kick shall be retaken.

When a player is taking a direct or an indirect free-kick outside his own penalty-area, all of the opposing players shall be at least ten yards from the ball, until it is in play, unless they are standing on their own goal-line, between the goal-posts. The ball shall be in play when it has travelled the distance of its own circumference.

If a player of the opposing side encroaches into the penalty-area, or within ten yards of the ball, as the case may be, before a free-kick is taken, the Referee shall delay the taking of the kick, until the Law is complied with.

The ball must be stationary when a free-kick is taken, and the kicker shall not play the ball a second time, until it has been touched or played by another player.

Punishment. If the kicker after taking the free-kick, plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the spot where the infringement occurred.

LAW XIV.—PENALTY-KICK

A penalty-kick shall be taken from the penalty-mark and, when it is being taken, all players with the exception of the player taking the kick, and the opposing goalkeeper, shall be within the field of play but outside the penalty-area, and at least 10 yards from the penalty-mark. The

¹ When the referee awards an indirect free-kick he shall signal it by raising his arm and this signal must precede the blowing of the whistle for the free-kick to be taken; no signal is required in the case of a direct free-kick.

² Players who do not retire to the proper distance when a free-kick is taken must be cautioned and on any repetition be ordered off. It is particularly requested of referees that attempts to delay the taking of a free-kick by encroaching should be treated as serious misconduct.

³ If, when a free-kick is being taken, any of the players dance about or gesticulate in a way calculated to distract their opponents, it shall be deemed ungentlemanly conduct for which the offender(s) shall be cautioned.

¹ When a penalty-kick is being taken the referee must not give the signal for the restart until the players have taken up the position ordered by the Law.

² If, after having given the signal, the referee sees that the goalkeeper is not in his right place on the goal-line, he must

LAW XIV (*continued*)

opposing goalkeeper must stand (without moving his feet) on his own goal-line, between the goal-posts, until the ball is kicked. The player taking the kick must kick the ball forward; he shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player. The ball shall be deemed in play directly it is kicked, i.e., travelled the distance of its circumference, and a goal may be scored direct from such a penalty-kick. If the ball touches the goalkeeper before passing between the posts, when a penalty-kick is being taken at or after the expiration of half-time or full-time, it does not nullify a goal. If necessary, time of play shall be extended at half-time or full-time to allow a penalty-kick to be taken.

Punishment:

For any infringement of this Law:

- (a) by the defending team, the kick shall be re-taken if a goal has not resulted
- (b) by the attacking team other than by the player taking the kick, if a goal is scored it shall be dis-allowed and the kick re-taken.
- (c) by the player taking the penalty kick, committed after the ball is in play, a player of the opposing team shall take an indirect free kick from the spot where the infringement occurred.

not blow his whistle for the offence by the goalkeeper, but await the result of the penalty-kick. The proper position of the goalkeeper is on the goal-line between the goal-posts. If the goalkeeper moves his feet after the blowing of the whistle but before the penalty-kick is taken and no goal is scored, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

³ If a player of the defending side encroaches into the penalty area or within ten yards of the penalty mark before the ball has been kicked the Referee will not intervene. If a goal has been scored it shall be awarded.

⁴ If when a penalty kick is being taken the player taking the penalty kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct he shall be cautioned. If the kick has been taken and a goal has resulted it shall be retaken.

⁵ If a colleague of the player taking the penalty-kick, encroaches into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, and the ball rebounds into play from the goal-posts, cross-bar or goalkeeper, the Referee shall stop the game and caution the player at fault. The game shall be restarted by an indirect free-kick.

⁶ If a player or players of each side encroach into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark before the ball is in play, the penalty-kick must be retaken.

⁷ When a match is extended to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed, that is when:

- (a) the ball goes direct into the goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line;
- (b) the ball rebounds from either goal-post or cross-bar into goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes wholly over the goal-line;
- (c) the ball passes out of play outside the goal-posts or over the cross-bar. The match ends the moment that the ball passes beyond the boundary of the field of play;
- (d) the ball strikes a goal-post or the cross-bar and rebounds into play. The

1968: The former decision 5 was deleted and the remaining decisions are numbered.

- match is terminated at the moment the ball rebounds into play;
- (e) the ball having been touched by the goal-keeper, enters the goal. A goal is scored and the match ends the moment the ball passes over the goalline;
- (f) the ball is clearly saved by the goal-keeper. The referee should blow for 'Time' at once. Should the goalkeeper by mischance, then drop the ball over his goal-line it is not a goal, for the game has ended;
- (g) the ball is stopped in its course by an outside agent. The game should be further extended to allow the penalty-kick to be taken properly;
- (h) and in addition if any defending player infringes the Law and encroaches, play shall be extended for the penalty-kick to be retaken under the provisions of this Law.

⁸ If, when a penalty-kick has been taken, the ball is stopped in its course, by an outside agent, the kick shall be retaken.

LAW XV.—THROW-IN

When the whole of the ball passes over a touch-line, either on the ground or in the air, it shall be thrown in from the point where it crossed the line, in any direction, by a player of the team opposite to that of the player who last touched it. The thrower at the moment of delivering the ball must face the field of play and part of each foot shall be either on the touch-line or on the ground outside the touch-line. The thrower shall use both hands and shall deliver the ball from behind and over his head. The ball shall be in play immediately it enters the field of play, but the thrower shall not again play the ball until it has been touched or played by another player. A goal shall not be scored direct from a throw-in.

Punishment:

(a) If the ball is improperly thrown in the throw-in shall be taken by a player of the opposing team.

(b) If the thrower plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

¹ If a player taking a throw-in, plays the ball a second time by handling it within the field of play before it has been touched or played by another player, the referee shall award a direct free-kick.

² A player taking a throw-in must face the field of play with some part of his body.

³ If, when a throw-in is being taken, any of the opposing players dance about or gesticulate in a way calculated to distract or impede the thrower, it shall be deemed ungentlemanly conduct, for which the offender(s) shall be cautioned.

LAW XVI.—GOAL-KICK

When the whole of the ball passes over the goal-line excluding that portion between the goal-posts, either in the air or on the ground, having last been played by one of the attacking team, it shall be kicked direct into play beyond the penalty-area from a point within that half of the goal-area nearest to where it crossed the line, by a player of the defending team. A goalkeeper shall not receive the ball into his hands from a goal-kick in order that he may thereafter kick it into play. If the ball is not kicked beyond the penalty-area, i.e., direct into play, the kick shall be re-taken. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has touched or been played by another player. A goal shall not be scored direct from such a kick. Players of the team opposing that of the player taking the goal-kick shall remain outside the penalty-area whilst the kick is being taken.

Punishment:

If a player taking a goal-kick plays the ball a second time after it has passed beyond the penalty-area, but before it has touched or been played by another player, an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

LAW XVII.—CORNER-KICK

When the whole of the ball passes over the goal-line, excluding that portion between the goal-posts, either in the air or on the ground, having last been played by one of the defending team, a member of the attacking team shall the ball kick from within the quarter circle at the nearest corner flag-post, which must not be moved, i.e., a corner-kick. A goal may be scored direct from such a kick. Players of the team opposing that of the player taking the corner kick shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is in play, i.e., it has travelled the distance of its own circumference, nor shall the kicker play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player.

Punishment: For an infringement of this Law an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

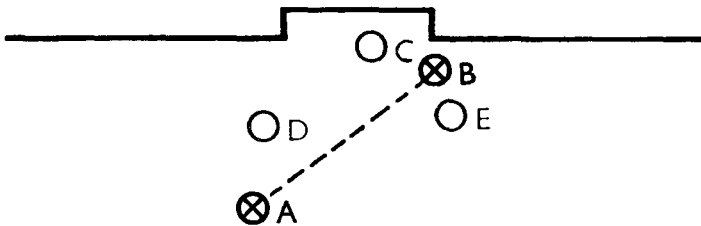
¹ When a goal-kick has been taken and the player who has kicked the ball, touches it again before it has left the penalty-area, the kick has not been taken in accordance with the Law and must be retaken.

**DIAGRAMS
ILLUSTRATING POINTS
IN CONNECTION WITH
OFF-SIDE**

NOTE

The players marked ⊗ are
attacking the goal and those
marked ○ are defending

Diagram 1.—OFF-SIDE

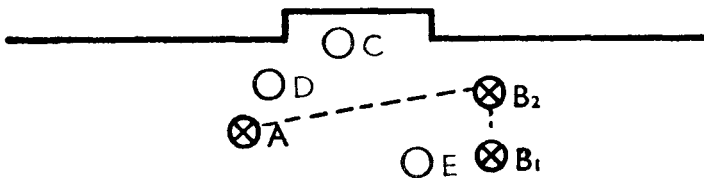


Clear pass to one of same side

A has run the ball up, and having **D** in front passes to **B**. **B** is off-side because he is in front of **A** and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed by **A**.

If **B** waits for **E** to fall back before he shoots, this will not put him on-side, because it does not alter his position with relation to **A** at the moment the ball was passed by **A**.

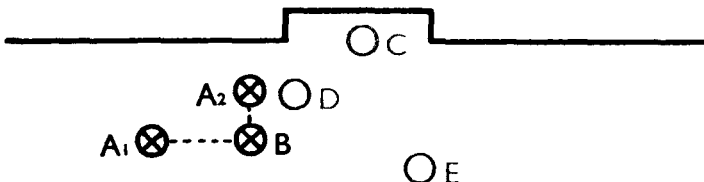
Diagram 2.—NOT OFF-SIDE



Clear pass to one of same side (continued)

A has run the ball up, and having **D** in front passes across the field. **B** runs from position 1 to position 2. **B** is not off-side because at the moment the ball was passed by **A** he was not in front of the ball, and had two opponents between him and the goal-line.

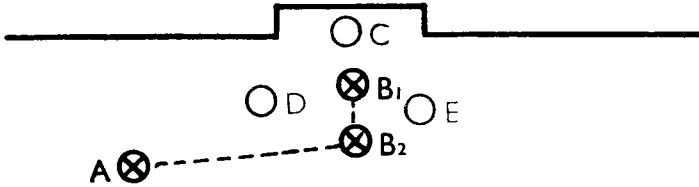
Diagram 3.—OFF-SIDE



Clear pass to one of same side (continued)

A and **B** make a passing run up the wing. **A** passes the ball to **B** who cannot shoot because he has **D** in front. **A** then runs from position 1 to position 2 where he receives the ball from **B**. **A** is off-side because he is in front of the ball and he had not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball was played by **B**.

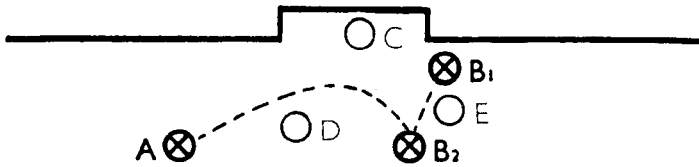
Diagram 4.—OFF-SIDE



Running back for ball

A centres the ball. B runs back from position 1 to position 2, and then dribbles between D and E and scores. B is off-side because he is in front of the ball and he had not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was played by A.

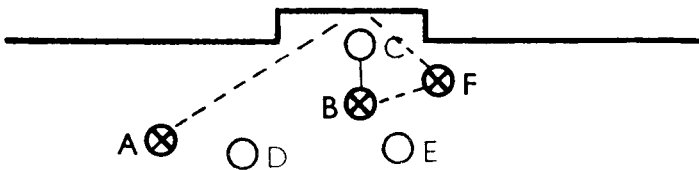
Diagram 5.—OFF-SIDE



Running back for ball (continued)

A makes a high shot at goal, and the wind and screw carry the ball back. B runs from position 1 to position 2 and scores. B is off-side because he is in front of the ball and he had not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was last played by A.

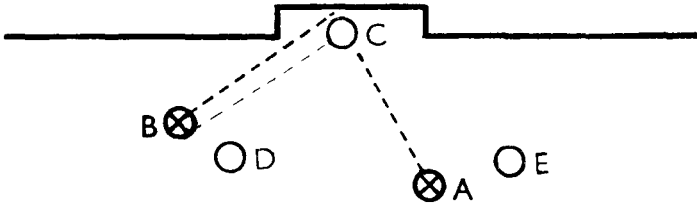
Diagram 6.—OFF-SIDE



Shot at goal returned by goalkeeper

A shoots at goal. The ball is played by c and B obtains possession, but slips and passes the ball to F who scores. F is off-side because he is in front of B, and when the ball was passed by B he had not two opponents between him and the goal-line.

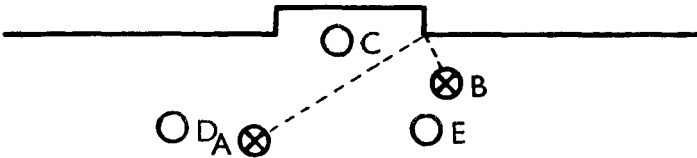
Diagram 7.—NOT OFF-SIDE



Shot at goal returned by goalkeeper (continued)

A shoots at goal. The ball is played out by C but B obtains possession and scores. B was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball was played by A, but he is not off-side because the ball has been last played by an opponent, C.

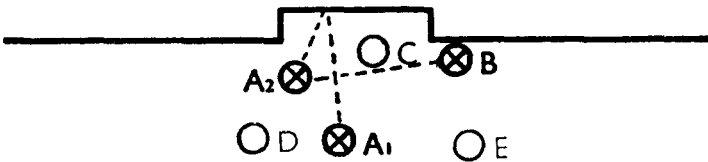
Diagram 8.—OFF-SIDE



Ball rebounding from goal-posts or cross-bar

A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the goal-post into play. B secures the ball and scores. B is off-side because the ball is last played by A, a player of his own side, and when A played it B was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line.

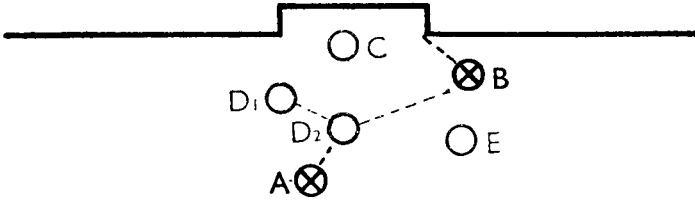
Diagram 9.—OFF-SIDE



Ball rebounding from goal-posts or cross-bar (continued)

A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the cross-bar into play. A follows up from position 1 to position 2, and then passes to B who has run up on the other side. B is off-side because the ball is last played by A, a player of his own side, and when A played it B was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line. If A had scored himself at the second attempt, instead of passing to B, it would have been a goal.

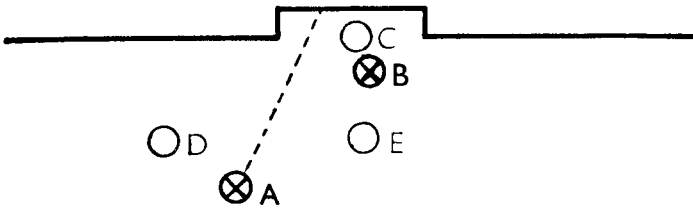
Diagram 10.—NOT OFF-SIDE



Ball touching an opponent

A shoots at goal. **D** runs from position 1 to position 2 to intercept the ball, but it glances off his foot to **B** who scores. **B** is not off-side because, although he is in front of the ball and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line the ball was last played by an opponent, **D**.

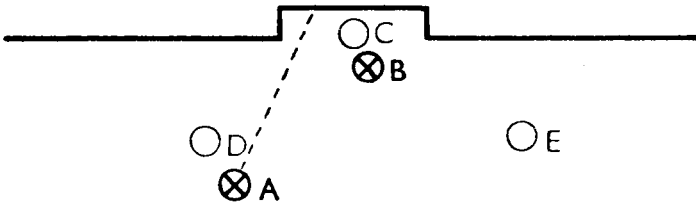
Diagram 11.—OFF-SIDE



Obstructing the goalkeeper

A shoots for goal and scores. **B**, however, obstructs **C** so that he cannot get at the ball. The goal must be disallowed, because **B** is in an off-side position and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

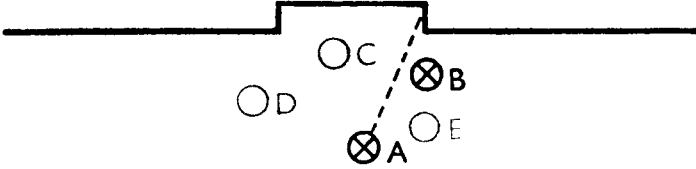
Diagram 12.—OFF-SIDE



Obstructing the goalkeeper (continued)

A shoots for goal. **B** runs in while the ball is in transit and prevents **C** playing it properly. **B** is off-side because he is in front of **A** and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line when **A** plays the ball. When in this position **B** may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

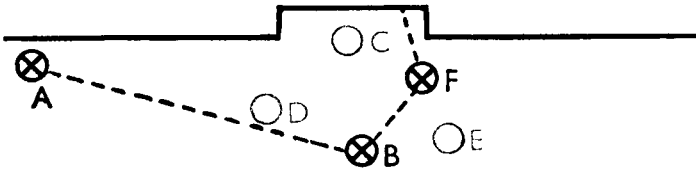
Diagram 13.—OFF-SIDE



Obstructing an opponent other than the goalkeeper

A shoots for goal. B prevents E running in to intercept the ball. B is off-side because he is in front of A and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line when A plays the ball. When in this position B may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

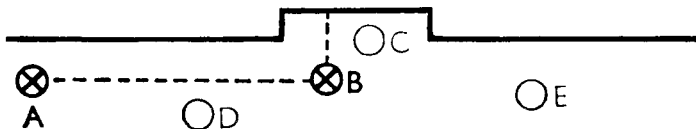
Diagram 14.—OFF-SIDE



After a corner-kick

A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to B. B shoots for goal and as the ball is passing through, F touches it. F is off-side because after the corner-kick has been taken the ball is last played by B, a player of his own side, and when B played it F was in front of the ball and had not two opponents between him and the goal-line.

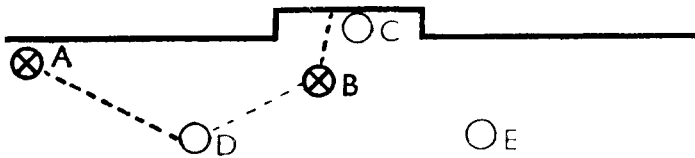
Diagram 15.—NOT OFF-SIDE



After a corner-kick (continued)

A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to B, who puts it through goal. B has only one opponent between him and the goal-line, but he is not off-side because a player cannot be off-side from a corner-kick.

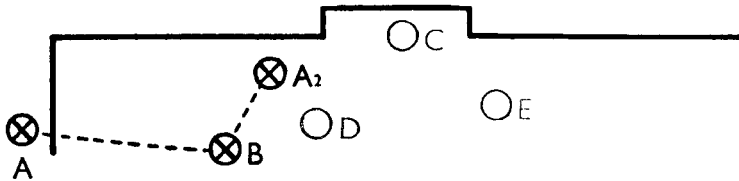
Diagram 16.—NOT OFF-SIDE



After a corner-kick (*continued*)

A takes a corner-kick and the ball glances off **D** and goes to **B**, who puts it through goal. **B** is not off-side because the ball was last played by an opponent, **D**.

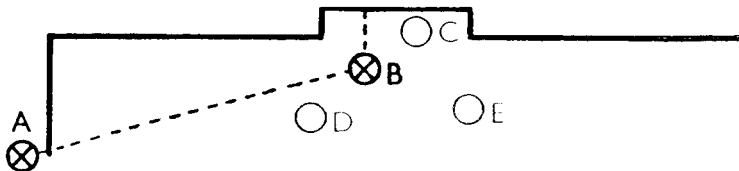
Diagram 17.—OFF-SIDE



After a throw-in from the touch-line

A throws to **B** and then runs from touch-line to position **A2**. **B** passes the ball to **A** in position **2**. **A** is off-side because he is in front of the ball and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed forward to him by **B**.

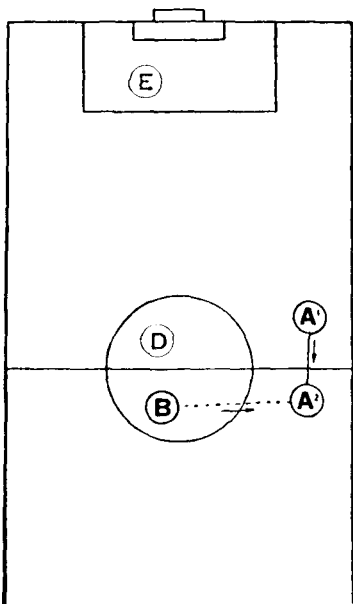
Diagram 18.—NOT OFF-SIDE



After a throw-in from the touch-line (*continued*)

A throws the ball to **B**. Although **B** is in front of the ball and has not two opponents between him and the goal-line, he is not off-side because a player cannot be off-side from a throw-in.

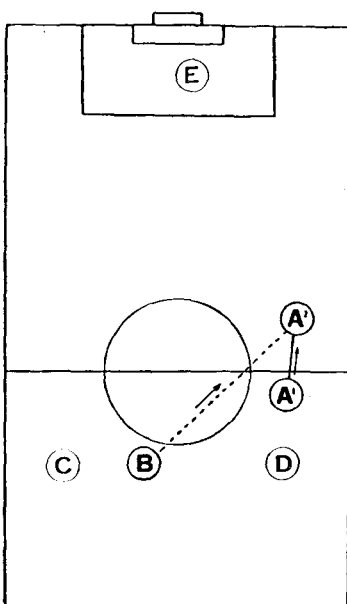
Diagram 19.—OFF-SIDE



A player cannot put himself on-side by running back into his own half of the field of play

If **A** is in his opponents' half of the field of play, and is off-side in position when **B** last played the ball, he cannot put himself on-side by moving back into his own half of the field of play.

Diagram 20.—NOT OFF-SIDE



A player within his own half of the field of play is not off-side when he enters his opponents' half of the field of play

If **A** is in his own half of the field of play he is on-side, although he is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents nearer their own goal-line when **B** last played the ball. **A** is therefore not off-side when he enters his opponents' half of the field of play.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

To Referees and Linesmen

The basic and general equipment of referees—watches, whistles, pencils, note-pads, etc.—are universally known and need no repetition here, but the great extension of international football at all levels has brought some further problems and points for referees to note.

In all such cases, referees should be assured that their home association will offer them all possible help and advice, and they should never hesitate to ask.

One of the most important factors in modern international football is climate, and to some extent, changes of altitude. European referees, for example, are now employed quite extensively in South America and Africa and even further afield, and they should always satisfy themselves as to the climate they must expect, with its obvious influence on clothing, and for that matter, the diet they should follow when in the foreign country.

In this matter of clothing, one point cannot be too strongly stressed—referees must establish in advance the colours of the competing teams. The dark blue or black jackets and shorts which referees wear do not normally clash, but referees must make quite certain of this in advance. Again, the home association will help in this matter.

Linesmen should carry their flags unfurled.

Referees must be quite clear as to their responsibilities under the F.I.F.A. Regulations for match reports, which include submitting their reports to the Secretary of F.I.F.A. promptly.

The Referee must not allow trainers or any other persons to enter the field of play while the game is in progress unless they receive a signal from him to do so; he must also prevent coaching by trainers and club officials from the boundary lines.

If a Referee should fail to report misconduct, which comes under his notice, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the National Association or affiliated Association that such misconduct was of a nature that required investigation, he shall be suspended or otherwise dealt with.

To National Associations

National Associations may submit each season the names of seven (maximum) International Referees.

The National Associations are responsible for placing the names of International Referees on the list, and the Referees for International matches shall be selected by the two National Associations concerned.

In an International match Linesmen may be senior (National) Referees, other than those on the above mentioned list.

Before definitely agreeing on the choice of a Referee and Linesmen of a neutral country, National Associations concerned shall ask a

neutral country to supply them with the names of the three best Referees at that time. The name of the Referee selected to control the match must appear on the list of International Referees of F.I.F.A.

For floodlight matches linesmen should be provided with fluorescent flags.

It is misconduct for any Association or Club or any player, official or member of any Association or Club, to offer or attempt to offer, either directly or indirectly, any consideration whatever to another Club, player or players of any Club, with a view to influencing the result of a match. It is misconduct for any Club, player or players to accept any such consideration. In any case where this concerns the Referee, the competent Football Authority shall expel him from football, and if the bribery related to a match at which the referee officiated then it shall be replayed.

If the competent Authority of a National Association is informed that unsporting incidents have taken place unnoticed by the Referee who was thus unable to report thereon, an inquiry should be instituted and the evidence of neutral persons be obtained.

For International Matches

In accordance with F.I.F.A. Regulations, referees appointed to International Matches and those acting as linesmen are entitled to the refund of travelling expenses (railway travel and sleeping accommodation 1st class; by boat 1st class and by plane tourist class or 1st class, depending on the duration of the journey).

The Referee and linesmen are entitled to a daily allowance of 85.— Swiss Francs in respect of the expenses incurred on their journey (food, insurance and other expenses). This amount and travel expenses must be paid to the referee and linesmen, for the necessary number of days away from home including the days of travel, on the day of the match by the Association organizing the match.

The hotel expenses and board are at the charge of the Association organizing the match.

The home association should arrange for the Referee and Linesmen to be paid in a currency which is negotiable in his own country.

The Referee and Linesmen should assure themselves that their passport is in order and that they have a visa if it is required.

Before the Referee and Linesmen arrive at the city or town in which the match is to be played, they should notify the Association of the time of their arrival, and whether by aeroplane or train, and the home association should arrange for them to be met at the airport or railway station. The Association should also arrange for an interpreter to be available to them during the whole of their stay.

The above regulations apply to inter-club matches except that the amounts paid may differ according to the rules of the competition under which the match is played.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN REFEREES AND LINESMEN

Co-operation between Referee and Linesmen—Law VI.

In the Laws of the game set out in the foregoing pages there are no instructions as to the relative positioning of Referee and Linesmen during a game. There are, however, instructions in Laws V and VI with regard to powers and duties of Referees and Linesmen which rightly interpreted would mean co-operation. Law VI stipulates that two Linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be:

- (a) To indicate **WHEN** the ball is out of play.
- (b) To indicate **WHICH** side is entitled to (1) the corner-kick.
(2) the goal-kick.
(3) the throw-in.
- (c) To assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the Laws.

The assistance referred to in (c) is:

- (1) Signalling when the **WHOLE** of the ball is out of play.
- (2) Indicating **WHICH** side is entitled to the corner-kick, the goal-kick, or the throw-in.
- (3) Calling the attention of the Referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct.
- (4) Giving an opinion on any point on which the Referee may consult him.

Neutral Linesmen

The assistance referred to above is best given by **NEUTRAL LINESMEN**. A limitation is placed upon **CLUB LINESMEN** because points (2), (3) and (4) are not usually referred to Linesmen who are not neutral. In case of **Neutral Linesmen** they must be used as **ASSISTANT REFEREES**. It is appreciated that there must be a different attitude adopted by the Referee in this case, because in effect there are **THREE** officials supervising the play; the **REFEREE** remains as principal official, but the **Linesmen** are there to assist him to control the game in a proper manner.

Club Linesmen

To get the most effective co-operation from **CLUB LINESMEN** the following procedure should be adopted:

- (1) **BOTH** Club Linesmen should report to the Referee **BEFORE** the start of the match, and receive his instructions, and be informed that no matter what may be their personal opinion the decision of the Referee is final, and must not be questioned.
- (2) The work allotted to them as **CLUB Linesmen** is to signal **WHEN** the ball is **ENTIRELY** over the touch-line, and to indicate **WHICH** side is entitled to the throw-in, subject always to the decision of the Referee.

Keeping in mind their distinctive duties outlined above Referees should decide beforehand exactly **WHAT** they want their Club Linesmen to do, and should be able to *tell* them distinctly how they can best help him. It is essential that there should be some conference between the three officials **BEFORE** any match. As the chief of this trio, the Referee must be able to indicate clearly to his assistants how they may best help him. His instructions must be specific, in order to avoid confusion. On their side, the **LINESMEN** must fully appreciate the Referee's prior authority, and accept his rulings without question, should there be any difference of opinion amongst them. Their relationship to him **MUST** be one of assistance and neither undue intervention nor opposition.

The Referee will co-operate with his Linesmen on the following matters and indicate to them;

- (a) The time by his watch.
- (b) The side of the field which each Linesman will take in each half of the match.
- (c) Their duties prior to the commencement of the game, such as the examination of the appurtenances of the game.
- (d) Which shall be the senior Linesman in case of need.
- (e) The position to be taken for corner-kicks.
- (f) The sign that he has noticed his Linesman, but has overruled the indication therefrom.
- (g) Which action in the throw-in shall be the province of the Linesman, and which that of the Referee, e.g., many Referees ask their Linesmen to watch for foot-faults whilst they look for the hand faults.
- (h) The general procedure which he proposes to adopt as match official, viz., diagonal system of control, or which other method he prefers.

Referees should not necessarily keep to one diagonal of the field of play. If the state of the ground, wind, sun or other conditions demand a change to the opposite diagonal, a Referee should indicate to his Linesmen his intention to make such a change-over, and the Linesmen will at once take over the other half of their particular Lines. One advantage of such a change of diagonal is that the surface of the ground, next to the touch-line, will be less severely worn because the whole length of the field will be utilized.

Other co-operative matters may be added, but it is important that each of these should be known to the three officials.

With regard to (h) above, the following diagrams illustrate the diagonal system of control, and if studied and practised will lead to uniform methods of control.

THE DIAGONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL

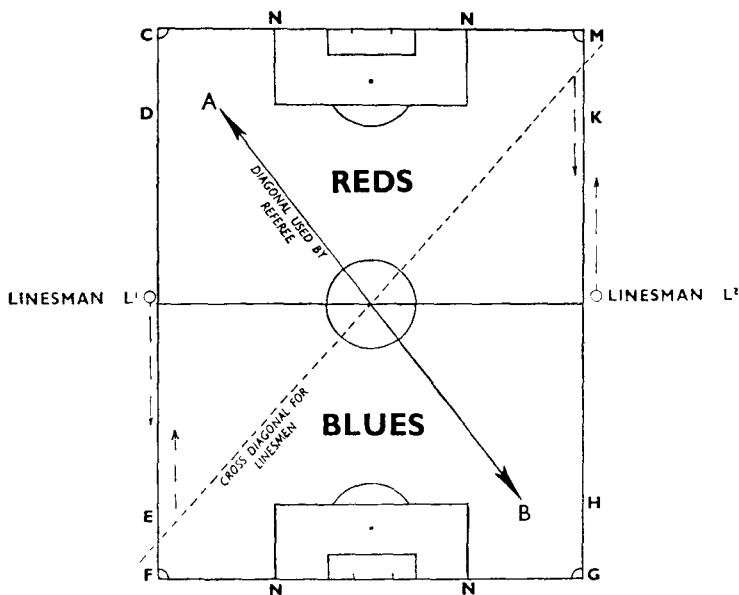


Diagram 1

The imaginary diagonal used by the Referee is the line A—B.

The opposite diagonal used by the Linesmen is adjusted to the position of the Referee; if the Referee is near A, Linesman L2 will be at a point between M and K. When the Referee is at B, Linesman L1 will be between E and F; this gives two officials control of the respective "danger zones," one at each side of the field.

Linesman L1 adopts the REDS as his side; Linesman L2 adopts the BLUES; as RED forwards move toward Blue goal, Linesman L1 keeps up with their foremost man, so in actual practice he will rarely get into Red's half of the field. Similarly Linesman L2 keeps up with the foremost

BLUE player, and will rarely get into Blue's half.

At corner-kicks or penalty-kicks the Linesman in that half where the corner-kick or penalty-kick occurs positions himself at N and the Referee takes position (see Diagram 4—corner-kick; Diagram 9—penalty-kick).

The diagonal system fails if Linesman L2 gets between G and H when Referee is at B, or when Linesman L1 is near C or D when the Referee is at A, because there are two officials at the same place. This should be avoided.

(N.B.—Some Referees prefer to use the opposite diagonal, viz., from F to M, in which case the Linesmen should adjust their work accordingly.)

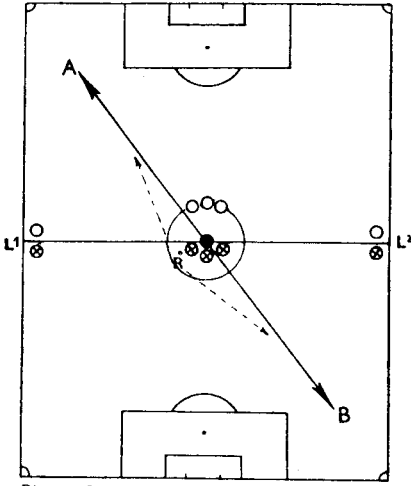


Diagram 2

Diagram 2
START OF GAME

Position of Referee at Kick-off—R.
 Position of Linesmen—L1 and L2.
 Players—○ and ⊗
 Diagonal followed by Referee—A—B.
 Referee moves to diagonal along line
 ← — — — → according to direction of attack.
 Ball—●.

Diagram 3
DEVELOPMENT OF ATTACK
(From Diagram 2)

Ball moves out to left wing, Referee (R) slightly off diagonal to be near play.

Linesman (L2) level with spearhead of attack.

Two officials, therefore, up with play.

Linesman (L1) in position for clearance and possible counter-attack.

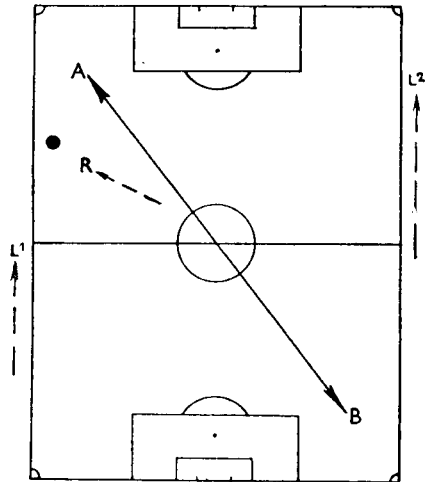


Diagram 3

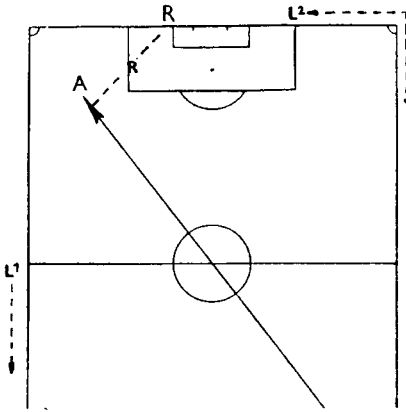


Diagram 4

**Diagram 4
CORNER-KICK**

Positions of officials the same no matter at which corner-area the kick is taken.

Referee (R) alongside goal-post, or at position shown.

Linesman (L2) at junction of penalty-area and goal-line to observe incidents possibly hidden from the Referee.

Linesman (L1) in position for clearance and possible counter attack.

**Diagram 5
THE COUNTER ATTACK
(Following Diagram 4)**

Referee (R) sprints to regain correct position on diagonal along path \longrightarrow

(Note: The Referee who is physically fit is able to do this easily).

Linesman (L2) hurries back to his correct position on the touch-line.

Linesman (L1) level with attack and in position to see infringements and indicate decisions until Referee regains his position.

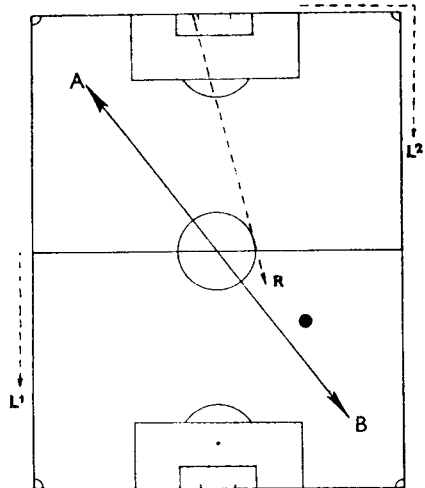


Diagram 5

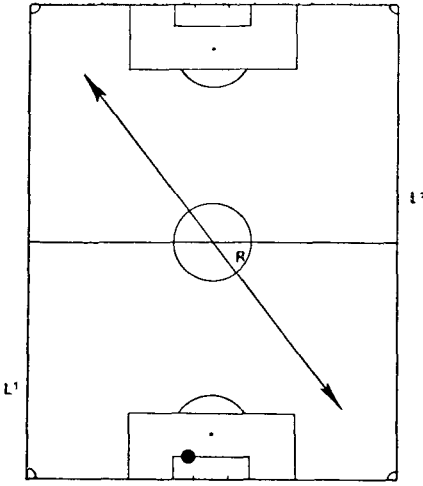


Diagram 6

**Diagram 6
GOAL-KICK**

Referee (R) in midfield adjacent to central point of diagonal.

Linesman (L1) exercising watch over goal-kick.

Linesman (L2) in position pending a possible attack by side taking goal-kick.

**Diagram 7
FREE-KICK IN MIDFIELD**

Players lined up for kick ⊗ and ○. Referee (R) and Linesman (L2) in respective diagonal positions, level with players and able to judge accurately any questions of off-side or foul play. Linesman (L1) sees that kick is taken from correct position and also is in position for possible counter attack.

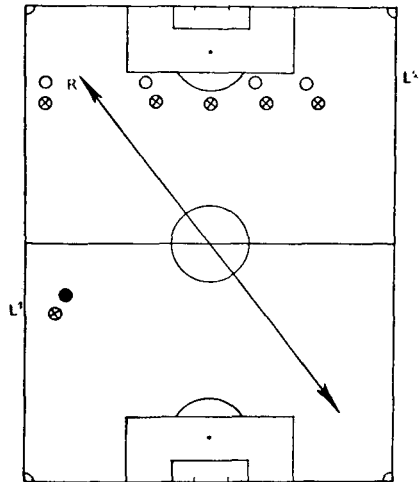


Diagram 7

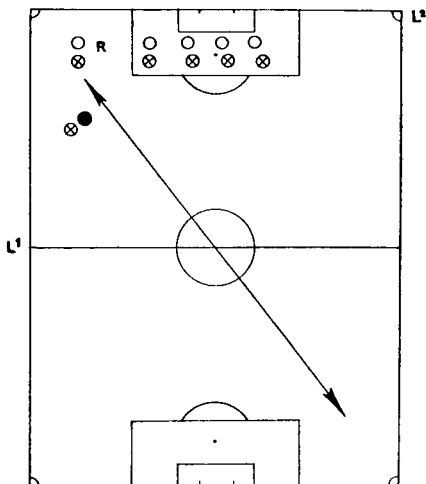


Diagram 8

Diagram 8
FREE-KICK NEAR GOAL
(Just outside penalty-area)

Players ⊗ and ○ line up for free-kick

Referee (R) takes up his position just off his diagonal so that he is placed accurately to judge off-side. Linesman (L2) is more advanced but can watch for off-side and fouls and also is in a good position to act as goal judge in the event of a direct shot being taken.

Diagram 9
PENALTY-KICK

Players ⊗ and ○ with the exception of the goalkeeper and kicker are shown outside the penalty area and at least 10 yards from the ball—goalkeeper on goal-line.

Referee (R) is in position to see that kick is properly taken and that no encroachment takes place.

Linesman (L2) watches goalkeeper to see that he does not advance illegally and also acts as goal judge.

Linesman (L1) is in position should the goalkeeper save a goal and start a counter-attack.

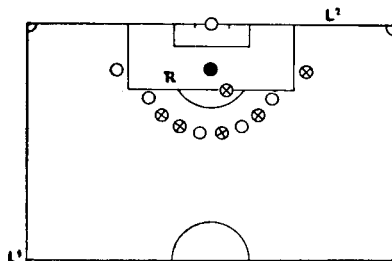


Diagram 9

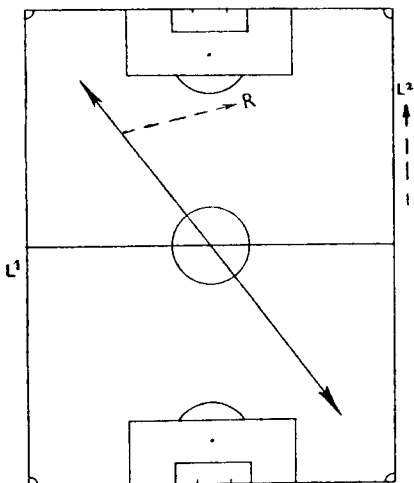


Diagram 10a

Diagram 10a
THROW-IN

Ball out of play and Linesman (L2) is in position to indicate position of throw and to which side.

Referee (R) crosses from diagonal to centre of field, in the same manner as a defence covering a throw-in.

Linesman (L1) watches his forward line against the possible counter-attack.

Diagram 10b
THROW-IN

Linesman (L1) is away from the throw-in but should be able to judge feet and probably to indicate which side is entitled to throw. He also maintains his position in the event of a clearance.

Referee (R) can judge other throw-in infringements and veers slightly from his diagonal towards touch-line.

Linesman (L2) is in position to see any infringement occurring before Referee can turn to follow play.

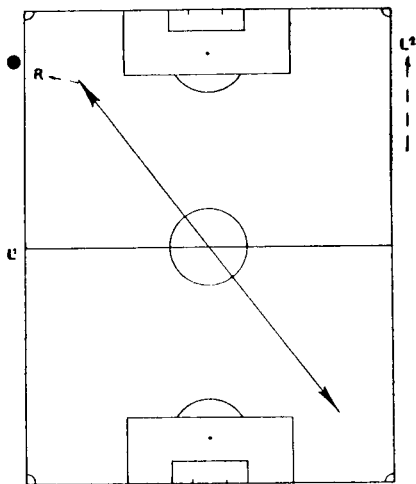


Diagram 10b

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions have from time to time been submitted to the F.I.F.A. by National Associations.

The answers given have been approved by The International F.A. Board.

Law I

1. Q. If the cross-bar becomes displaced through breakage or faulty construction in a competitive match and there are no available means of repairing and replacing it, should the match be abandoned?
A. *Yes. The cross-bar may not be substituted by a rope in order to finish the match.*
2. Q. Is it necessary for flags to be placed at the half-way line?
A. *No.*

Law III

1. Q. If a player passes accidentally over one of the boundary lines of the field of play, is he considered to have left the field of play without the permission of the Referee?
A. *No.*
2. Q. If a player in possession of the ball passes over the touchline or the goal-line without the ball in order to beat an opponent, should the Referee penalise him for leaving the field of play without permission?
A. *No. Going outside the field of play may be considered as part of a playing movement, but players are expected, as a general rule, to remain within the playing area.*
3. Q. If a captain of a team fails to notify the Referee when he has changed his goalkeeper, is it sufficient notice if the Secretary who is acting as Linesman informs him?
A. *Yes.*
4. Q. Is it permissible for a goalkeeper to take a throw-in?
A. *Yes.*

Law IV

1. Q. If a player, following doctor's orders, protects his elbow or any similar part of his body with a plaster bandage to prevent further injury, has the Referee power to decide if the bandage constitutes a danger to other players?
A. *Yes.*
2. Q. Should a player be permitted to take part in a game when he is wearing ordinary kind of boots instead of the normal football boots?

- A. *The Laws of the Game do not specify that a player should wear any particular type of boot; if, however, they are equipped with bars or studs, the bars or studs must conform with Law IV.*

Law V

1. Q. If a Referee is struck in the face by the ball which then enters the goal while he is temporarily incapacitated, should a goal be allowed although he has not seen it scored?
A. *Yes, if in the opinion of a neutral linesman nearer to the incident the goal was properly scored.*
2. Q. A linesman signals that the ball has passed over the touchline, but before the Referee has given the ball out of play, a defending player inside the penalty area strikes an attacking player. What action should the Referee take?
A. *After having taken the appropriate action in relation to the offence the Referee should re-start the game with a throw-in because the ball was out of play when the offence occurred.*
3. Q. What action should a Referee take against a player who lights a cigarette during the game?
A. *Caution him for ungentlemanly conduct.*
4. Q. Can a captain send off one of his own team for serious misconduct?
A. *No. Only a Referee can send a player off the field.*
5. Q. What should the Referee do if two Captains agree to forego the half-time interval and one of the players insists on his right to 5 minutes rest?
A. *Players have a right to 5 minutes interval and the Referee must grant it.*

Law VI

1. Q. May a Referee ask a neutral linesman to give an opinion as to whether or not the ball crossed the goal-line between the posts?
A. *Yes.*

Law VIII

1. Q. May a game be started by a person, other than one of the players taking part in the match, kicking off?
A. *No. But if, in certain matches (e.g. charity or exhibition matches) a ceremony is arranged for a person not taking part in the game to kick the ball, it must be brought back to the centre of the field and kicked off in accordance with the Law.*
2. Q. When extra time is played, which team kicks off?
A. *The Captains toss for the choice of ends or kick-off for the extra time period.*

3. Q. If the ball is kicked straight into the opponents' goal from the kick-off, what decision does the Referee give?
A. *No goal; a goal-kick to the opposing team.*

Law IX

1. Q. Is the ball out of play if any part of the ball overlaps either the goal-line or the touch-line?
A. *No, the whole of the ball must cross the line.*
2. Q. A player asks to leave the field and as he is walking off the ball comes towards him and he shoots a goal. What action should the Referee take?
A. *Provided the player was on side and, in the opinion of the Referee he gained no unfair advantage by doing so, allow the goal to stand.*

Law X

1. Q. If a Referee signals a goal before the ball has passed wholly over the goal-line and he immediately realises his error, is the goal valid?
A. *No. The game should be re-started by dropping the ball at the place where it was when the Referee inadvertently stopped play.*

Law XI

1. Q. Does a player infringe the Law if he is in an offside position and moves a little way beyond the boundary of the field of play to show clearly to the Referee that he is not interfering with play?
A. *No, but if the Referee considers that such a movement has a tactical aim or is in any way a feint, and the player takes part in the game immediately after, the Referee should blow his whistle for off-side.*
2. Q. Is a team-mate allowed to stand in an off-side position at the taking of a penalty-kick?
A. *Yes, but he would be given off-side if the kicker failed to score directly and the player attempted to interfere with the game. The player would not be off-side if the goalkeeper had parried the ball and the ball went to him.*

Law XII

1. Q. Should a penalty be awarded, if while the ball is in play, a player intentionally trips or strikes an opponent who is in an off-side position in the penalty-area, but who is not attempting to play the ball nor interfere with play in any way?
A. *Yes.*

2. Q. What is the decision if a player, after receiving the approval of the Referee to leave the field of play because of slight injury or other cause, places himself near the touch-line and puts his foot into the field causing an opponent to fall?
- A. *The player should be cautioned and the game re-started by a direct free-kick because the offence occurred within the field of play.*
3. Q. Should the Referee award a penalty-kick when a defending player is ordered off the field for kicking or striking an opponent within the penalty-area?
- A. *Yes, provided the ball was in play at the moment when the offence was committed.*
4. Q. If a player intentionally lies on the ball for an unreasonable length of time, is he guilty of ungentlemanly conduct?
- A. *Yes. He must be cautioned, and an indirect free-kick awarded to the opposing team. In case of repetition of the offence, he must be sent off the field.*
5. Q. How should the game be re-started if, when the ball is about to be dropped within the penalty-area, a defending player strikes an opponent before the ball touched the ground?
- A. *After having taken the appropriate action in relation to the offence the Referee should drop the ball. If the misconduct took place inside the penalty-area he must not award a penalty-kick because the ball was not in play at the time the offence was committed.*
6. Q. What action should the Referee take if a player of the defending team, other than the goalkeeper, standing outside the penalty-area, intentionally handles the ball within the penalty-area?
- A. *He should penalise the player by awarding a penalty-kick because the offence took place within the penalty-area.*
7. Q. What action should the Referee take if two players of the same team commit ungentlemanly or violent conduct towards each other on the field of play?
- A. *The Referee should caution them or dismiss them from the field of play and re-start the game by an indirect free-kick.*
8. Q. If a player who enters or returns to the field of play without receiving a signal from the Referee to do so, and who, apart from this, commits another more serious infringement, e.g. handles the ball or strikes an opponent, how should he be penalised?
- A. *1. The Referee shall caution the player for entering or returning to the field of play without having received a signal from the Referee.
2. The Referee shall furthermore punish the more serious infringement.*
9. Q. If a Referee cautions a player who in turn apologises for his misconduct, can the Referee omit to report the incident?
- A. *No, all cautions must be reported.*

Law XIII

1. Q. If a player takes a free-kick and then intentionally handles the ball before it has been played by another player, should the Referee punish the more serious offence and if so, how?
A. *Yes, by a direct free-kick or by a penalty-kick if the offence took place in the penalty-area.*
2. Q. May a free-kick be passed backwards?
A. *Yes. The provisions of Law XIII must, however, be observed in respect of free-kicks taken by the defending side from within its own penalty-area.*
3. Q. A player is awarded a free-kick in his own half of the field of play and he passes it back to his own goalkeeper who misses it completely and the ball enters the net. Is it a goal or corner-kick?
A. *The Referee should award a corner-kick provided that, in the case of the free-kick in the penalty-area, the ball has already gone into play, otherwise the free-kick inside the penalty-area must be re-taken.*
4. Q. If the ball from an indirect free-kick touches an opponent and enters the net, should a goal be awarded?
A. *Yes.*

Law XIV

1. Q. If a player intentionally goes beyond the boundary of the field of play at the taking of a penalty-kick, should the Referee caution him and if he repeats the offence, send him off?
A. *Yes.*
2. Q. If a goalkeeper, who has changed places with one of his colleagues without notifying the Referee, handles the ball inside the penalty-area, what action should the Referee take?
A. *The Referee should award a penalty-kick, as the player who had apparently broken the Law changed places with another player without notifying the Referee.*
3. Q. If a penalty-kick is re-taken because the goalkeeper moved his leg, must the same player take the kick again or could another player do so?
A. *Another player could re-take the penalty-kick.*
4. Q. If a player taking a penalty-kick back-heels the ball to a colleague, who scores, should the goal be allowed?
A. *No. The goal should be disallowed and the penalty-kick re-taken.*
5. Q. Can a player taking a penalty-kick push the ball forward for a colleague to run to it and score?

- A. *Yes. Provided all the players are outside the penalty-area at the time the kick is taken, with the exception of the player taking the penalty-kick and the goalkeeper, it will be in order for the player taking the penalty-kick to push the ball forward for one of his colleagues to run to it and score, provided the penalty-kick is taken in normal time. The ball must travel the distance of its circumference before it would be in order for it to be played by the second player.*
6. Q. If a defender, whilst standing in his own penalty-area, strikes an opponent while the ball is in play in the opponents' penalty-area, should the Referee award a penalty-kick?
- A. *Yes.*
7. Q. Is a player taking a penalty-kick allowed to place the ball elsewhere than on the penalty-spot owing to the water-logged state of the pitch?
- A. *No.*
8. Q. What action does the Referee take if, at the taking of a penalty-kick, the ball strikes the goal-post and/or cross-bar and bursts?
- A. (i) *He asks for another ball and re-starts the game by dropping the ball.*
(ii) *If the penalty-kick is being taken in extended time (see Universal Guide—Law XIV, decision 8) and the ball strikes the goal-post and/or cross-bar and bursts, the game ends.*
9. Q. What are the decisions of the Referee if the signal having been given, but before the ball is kicked, a colleague of the player taking the kick encroaches into the penalty-area and the Referee notices the offence but allows the kick to be taken and the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper, cross-bar or goal-posts to the player who has encroached and this player sends the ball into goal?
- A. *The Referee shall disallow the goal, caution the player at fault for ungentlemanly conduct and re-start the game by an indirect free-kick.*

Law XV

1. Q. The ball is in touch, but before it is thrown in, a player deliberately kicks an opponent, what action should the Referee take?
- A. *He should caution the player or order him off the field and re-start the game by a throw-in.*
2. Q. If a player taking a throw-in, throws the ball so that it does not enter the field of play but passes outside the touchline, what action should be taken?
- A. *Throw should be re-taken.*

Law XVI

1. Q. If a player who has taken a goal-kick properly, intentionally plays the ball with the hand when the ball has left the penalty-area but before it has been touched by another player, what is the decision?
A. *A direct free-kick should be awarded to the opposite side.*
2. Q. Should the Referee award a penalty-kick if a player other than the goalkeeper takes a goal-kick and the ball passes out of the penalty-area into play but is blown back by a strong wind without any other player having touched it, and the back plays the ball with his hand within the penalty-area?
A. *Yes. If, in similar circumstances, the goalkeeper takes the goal-kick and he tries to stop the ball entering the goal and just touches the ball with his hand but fails to prevent it passing into goal, the Referee shall award an indirect free-kick.*
3. Q. If, at a goal-kick, when the ball has travelled the distance of its circumference towards leaving the penalty-area, an opponent then enters the penalty-area and is intentionally fouled by a defending player, can a penalty-kick be awarded?
A. *No, because the ball was not in play at the time the offence was committed. The offending player must be cautioned and/or dismissed from the field of play and the goal-kick re-taken.
If the ball has passed outside the penalty-area before the game is stopped, a goal-kick should still be re-taken as the player of the attacking side has entered the penalty-area before the ball was in play.*
4. Q. If a player is intentionally tripped before the ball passes out of the penalty-area at the taking of a goal-kick, should a free-kick be awarded?
A. *No, the ball is not in play until it has been out of the penalty-area. The offender should be cautioned or sent off and the goal-kick re-taken.*