



MINIFOOTBALL LAW 2023

English Language

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ARTICLE (1)

PLAYING FIELD





1.1 Surface of the playing field (pitch):

The entire playing field must be natural grass or, if the competition regulations allow, it can be entirely artificial grass, except that the competition regulations stipulate a combination of natural and artificial grass (hybrid system).

1.2 The color of artificial grass should be green:

Where artificial turf surfaces are used in matches within competitions between national teams representing national associations of IMF or matches within international competitions of the clubs, the surface of the field must meet the requirements of the quality program or international match standards, except that a special exemption is granted by the International Federation.





1.3 Field of Play Lines and Marking:

- 1.3.1 The playing field should be rectangular in shape and be determined by continuous lines and not pose a hazard, artificial grass can be used as lines for playgrounds with natural grass if it does not pose a danger. These lines follow the areas that border them.
- 2.3.1 Only the lines described in Law No. 1 are drawn to determine the field of play.
- 3.3.1 The two long lines represent the two lines of contact, while the shorter lines represent the two goal lines.
- 4.3.1 The midfield mark is located at the midpoint of the midfield line. A circle with a radius of up to 5 m is drawn around this marking.
- 5.3.1 Markings can be placed outside the field of play from the corner flag arc at a distance of 5 meters perpendicular to the goal lines and the two contact lines.
- 6.3.1 All lines must be the same width of no more than 5 inches (12 cm), goal lines must be the same width as the two posts and the goal crossbar.
- 7.3.1 When playing on artificial turf, other lines are allowed, provided that they are different in colors and are clearly distinguished from the colors of football lines.
- 8.3.1 A player who makes unauthorized marks in the field of play shall be cautioned for unsporting conduct. If the referee notices this happening during the match, the player is cautioned when the ball goes out of the field.



1.4 Dimensions for international matches.

1.4.1 The length of the touchline must be longer than the length of the goal line.

2.4.1 length (touchline):

Minimum 45 m

Maximum 50 m

3.4.1 Length of the line (goal):

Minimum 25 m

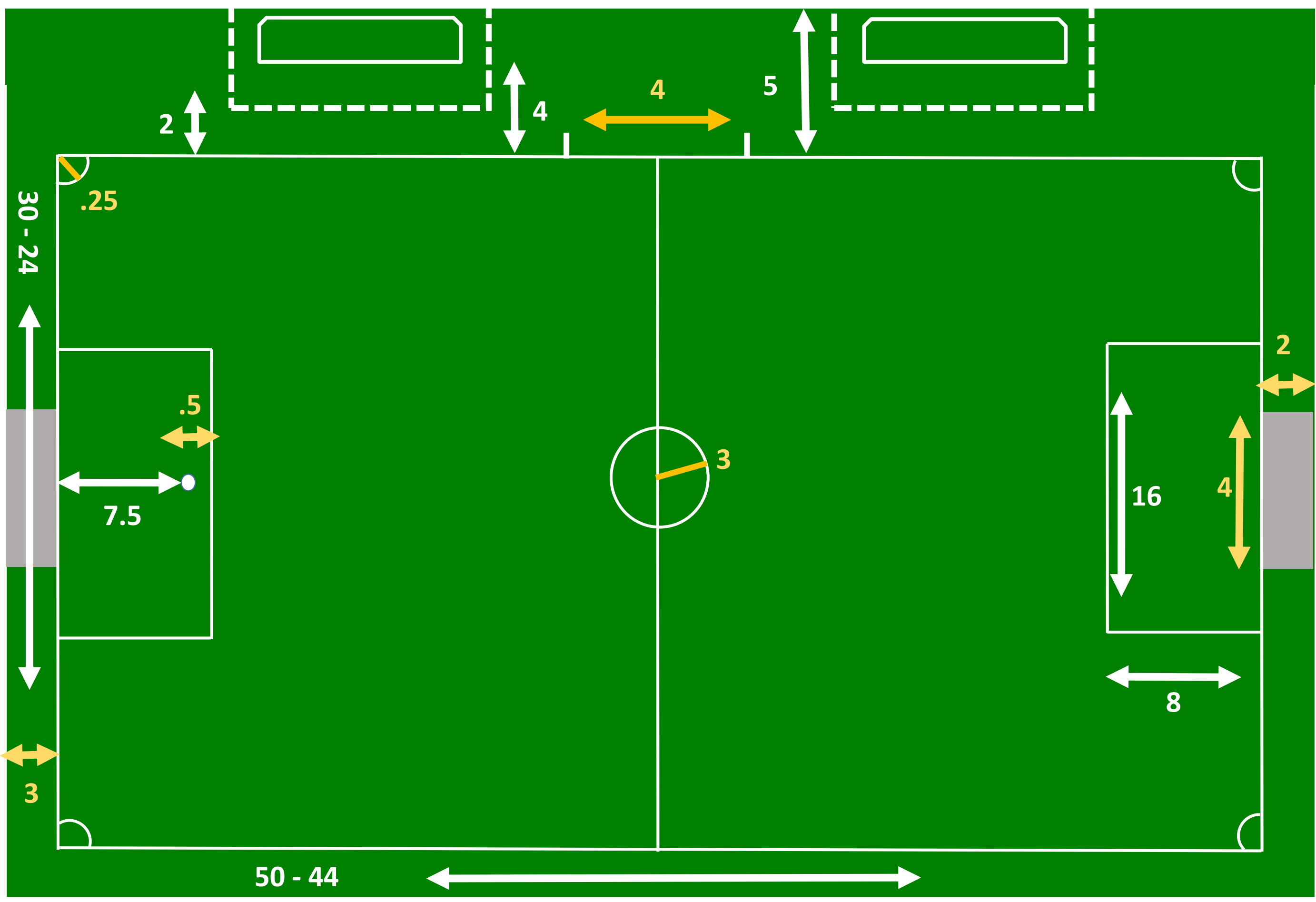
Maximum 30 m

1.5 Corner Area:

1.5.1 The corner area is determined by drawing a quarter circle of radius 0.5 from the post of each corner flag within the playing field.

2.5.1 The corner flag pole shall be placed at a height of not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) so that it carries a flag and does not have a toothed head at each corner area.

3.5.1 Similar flag posts are permitted at each end of the midfield line at least 1 meter outside the touchline.





1.6 Technical Area:

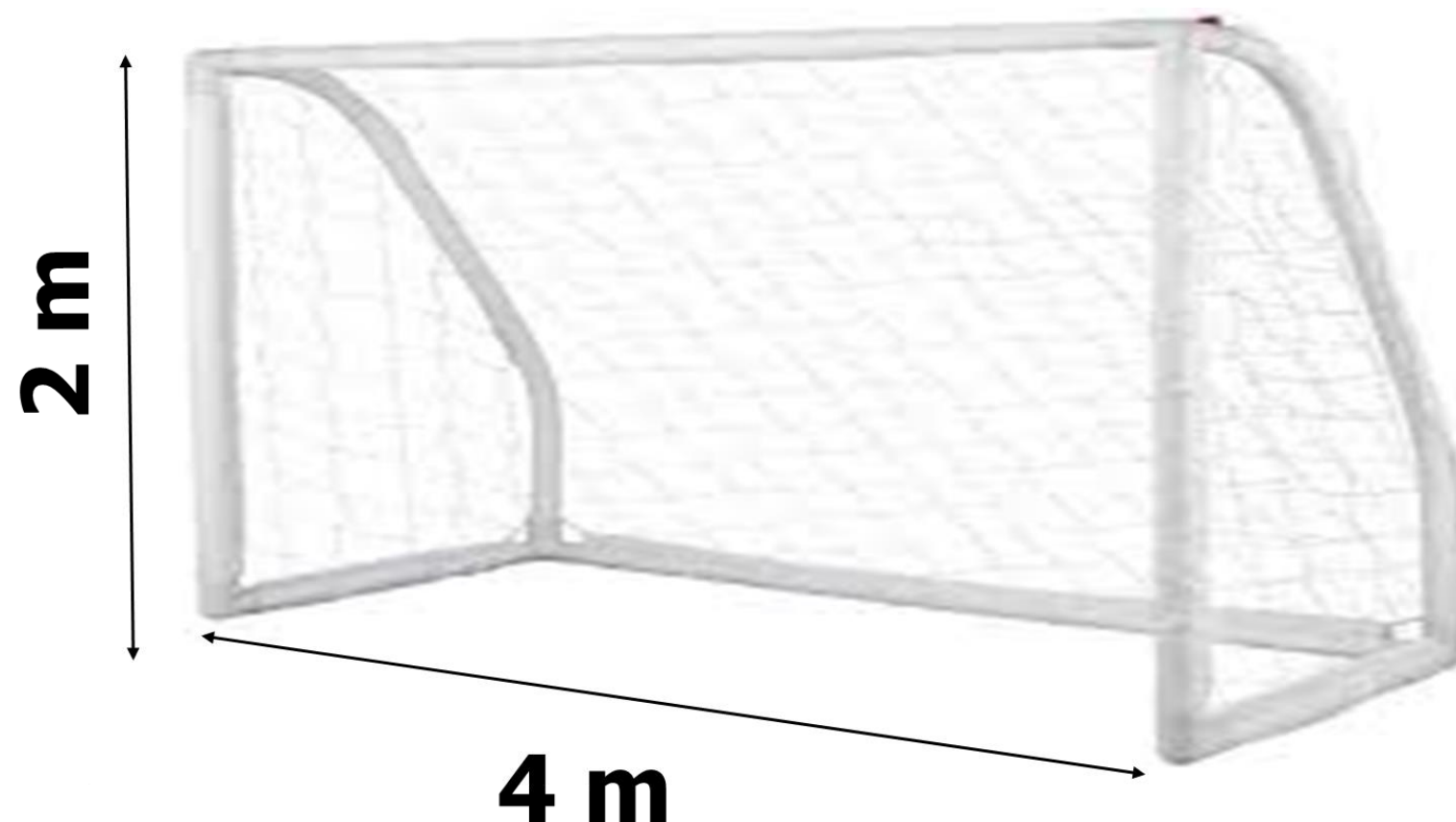
The technical area is related to matches held in stadiums where there are areas designated for the seats of the officials of the two teams and substitutes as shown below:

- 1.6.1 The technical area should extend only 2 meters on both sides of the designated seating area and extend 2 meters from the touchline.
- 1.6.2 Lines should be drawn up to define this area.
- 1.6.3 The number of persons entitled to occupy the Technical Area is determined by the rules of the Competition.
- 4.6.1 The persons in the technical area are determined before the start of the match in accordance with the rules of the competition. They must act responsibly.
- 5.6.1 Technical area limits must be adhered to except in special cases, e.g. the entry of a physiotherapist/physician into the playing field, with the permission and indication of the match referee, to assess the condition of an injured player.
- 6.6.1 Only one person at a time is entitled to give tactical instructions from within the technical area.



1.7 Goals

- 1.7.1 The goal should be placed on the center of both goal lines.
- 2.7.1 The goal shall consist of two vertical posts fixed at equal distances from the corner banner posts and connected from above by a horizontal beam. The posts and crossbars shall be made of an agreed material. The posts and crossbars shall be square, rectangular, circular or oval and shall not pose a hazard.
- 3.7.1 The distance between the pillars from the inside is 4 meters and the height between the lower edge of the crossbar and the ground is 2 meters.
- 4.7.1 The location of the goalposts must be in conjunction with the goal line according to the drawing shown for this.
- 5.7.1 The legs and crossbar must be white and of the same width and depth of no more than 5 inches (12 cm).
- 6.7.1 In the case that the crossbar is removed or broken, play shall be stopped until the crossbar is repaired or re-placed intact in place, and if the crossbar cannot be repaired, the match shall be cancelled and the rope or any other flexible or dangerous material may not be used instead of the crossbar, and play shall be resumed by dropping the ball.
- 7.7.1 The net can be fixed to the goal and the playing field behind the goal, the net must be fixed tightly and must not hinder the goalkeeper.
- 8.7.1 For safety, the goal must be securely fixed to the ground (including the mobile goal).





1.8 Substitution Zone

- 1.8.1 The substitution zones are located margin edge, in front of the team seats; their function is described in Rule No. 3
- 2.8.1 Each substitution zone is located next to the technical area; it is bounded on both sides by the center line and another line about 3 m perpendicular to the latitude and where it is 12 cm wide and 40 cm long outside the field.
- 3.8.1 The team substitution area must be on the side of the target they are defending.
- 4.8.1 Changing positions and extending from one period to the second period is compulsory

1.9 Commercials Advertisement

- 1.9.1 No form of commercial advertisement, whether real or virtual, may be displayed on the playing field, on the covered pitch, the technical area or on the ground within 1 meter (1 yard) of the field boundary lines from the time the two teams enter the field of play to the time of their departure at half-time of the match, and from the time they enter the field again to the time of the end of the match.
- 1.9.2 It is not permissible to place or display advertisements on goal, nets, corner banners or corner banner lists, nor may it be hung or installed external equipment (cameras, microphones... etc) on these playing field elements.
- 1.9.3 The existing (vertical) advertisement shall be placed according to the following dimensions as a minimum:
- A distance of 1 meter (1 yard) from the two sidelines of the field of play.
 - The same distance from the goal line as the same depth of the goal net.
 - A distance of 1 meter (1 yard) from the goal net.

1.10 Distinctive Logos and Signs

It is strictly forbidden to reproduce, either physically or virtually, the logos and distinctive signs of IMF, confederations, national football associations, competitions, clubs or other entities and place them on the playing field, goal nets and areas covering them, the goal or corner banner lists during playing time. These logos are allowed to be placed on corner banners.



1.11 VAR

In matches where VAR is used, a video playback room and at least one area must be available for referee review.

1.11.1 Video Playback Room

The video playback room is where VAR works, and can be near the pitch or further away. Only authorized persons are allowed to enter the video playback room or communicate with VAR and the replay player during the match.

The player, substitute, substitute player or team administrator who enters the video playback room will be expelled.

1.11.2 Judgment Review Area

In matches where VAR is used, there must be at least one referee review area through which a replay can be performed inside the field, and the referee review area must be visible outside the field of play and clearly defined.

1.11.3 The player, substitute, substituted player or team administrator entering the video playback room will be expelled.

ARTICLE (2)

THE BALL





2.1 Specifications and Standards:

All balls must be:

- Round.
- Made of suitable material.
- The circumference of the circle of the ball does not exceed 70 cm (28 inches) and not less than 68 cm (27 inches) size (4.5).
- Weighing no more than 430 g (14 oz) and not less than 400 g (12 oz) at the start time of the match.
- The atmospheric pressure should be equal to 1.1-0.6 atmospheric pressure 1.100-600 (g/cm²) at sea level (8.5 psi – 15.6 lb/in square).

2.2 All balls used in matches within official competitions organized under the supervision of the International Federation or confederations must bear one of the quality marks.

2.3 Replacing the damaged ball:

If the ball becomes damaged, the play is stopped.

2.3.1 Play is resumed by dropping the substitute ball in the place where the first ball became damaged.

2.3.2 If it becomes damaged during kick-off, goal kick, corner kick, free kick, penalty or throw-in, play will resume.

2.3.3 If the ball becomes damaged during the penalty kick or shootout kicks from the penalty mark when it moves forward and before it touches a player, crossbar or goalpost, the penalty kick will be re-executed.

2.3.4 The ball may not be substituted during the match except with the permission of the referee.

2.4 additional balls:

Additional balls that meet the requirements of Article 2 may be placed on the field of play and these balls are used under the supervision and control of the referee and as stipulated in the regulations of the competition.

ARTICLE (3)

PLAYERS





3.1 Number of players:

- 3.1.1 The match will be played between two teams of up to six players each, one of whom must be a goalkeeper.
- 3.1.2 The match may not be started or continued if either team consists of less than four players.
- 3.1.3 if a team consisting of less than four players because one or more of these players deliberately left the field of play, the referee is not obliged to stop play with the principle of opportunity, but play may not be resumed if the ball goes out of play and one of the teams has less than four players as a minimum.
- 3.1.4 If the competition regulations stipulate that the names of players and substitutes must be specified before kick-off and one of the two teams started the match with fewer than six players, then only players and substitutes specified in the match list are entitled to participate in the match upon arrival. The names of the players and substitutes assigned to any match must be entered on the match card before the start of the match, so that no substitute whose name has been given to the referee before the start of the match can participate in it.
- 3.1.5 If the team finds itself with less than four players on the field due to injury, the referee is not obliged to stop the play if he can give the advantage, and in the next stop he stops the match to allow the injured player to recover, the referee can wait 3 minutes until the player returns to the field, otherwise he is obliged to stop the match and blow the final whistle.

3.2 Official competitions:

The number of substitutes allowed in any match shall be a maximum of six substitutes so that they can be used in any official competition organized by the International Federation, confederations or member associations.

- 3.2.1 The rules of any other competition shall stipulate that the number of substitutes who are allowed to participate in the match shall be determined.
- 3.2.2 An unlimited number of substitutions is allowed during a match.
- 3.2.3 The same player can enter and exit during the match more than once.
- 3.2.4 It is allowed to register a maximum of 3 players outside the match list, provided that they are registered in the official team list and they are entitled to enter the match lists in the tournament in which they participate, so that the official list becomes a maximum of 15 players.



3.3 Substitution procedures:

The substitution may be made when the ball is in or out of play, each substitute should observe the following provisions:

- 3.3.1 A player leaves the field when he passes through the touchline while crossing his team's substitution zone, except as stated in the rules of the game of mini-football.
- 3.3.2 The substitute enters the field of play only after the player has exited and is replaced.
- 3.3.3 The substitute must enter the field through his team's substitution area.
- 3.3.4 The substitution shall end as soon as the substitute enters the stadium through the substitution area of his own team after the player has given the bib shirt to the player who will replace him, unless the player leaves the field from another area for the reasons provided for in these laws of the game, which the substitute must give to the third referee, (as stipulated in the competition regulations).
- 3.3.5 The substituted player becomes a substitute player and the substitute becomes a player.
- 3.3.6 Substituted players may replay provided they have entered the field of play for the first time.
- 3.3.7 If a substitution is made in the second half or before extra time, the procedure must be completed before play resumes.
- 3.3.8 The substituted player can return to the field of play.
- 3.3.9 Any substitute or replacement of a player is subject to the authority of the referee, whether he is invited to play or not.
- 3.3.10 If the player to be replaced refuses to leave the field of play, play will continue.
- 3.3.11 If a player is injured, he can leave the field to take care of from any point, and he can enter after replay from the touchlines based on the authorization of the first or second referee when the ball is in play and from any point if the ball is out of play.
- 3.3.12 If this injured player is replaced, he can leave the field to care from any point and the substitute player must enter the field through the sideline by crossing the substitution area of his team without permission from the referees.

3.4 Goalkeeper substitution (switch):

Each player on the field of play may switch with the goalkeeper provided that:

The referee is informed in advance before the substitution process is performed and after play stops.



3.5 Goalkeeper substitution:

- Any substitute can replace the goalkeeper without the referees being cautioned and without stopping the match.
- The substitute player or player who becomes a goalkeeper must wear a goalkeeper shirt (the same color) and from the back his own number registered on the list.

3.6 offences and Penalties:

if a substitute starts participating in the match in place of a named player and the referee is not informed of this change:

- The referee allows the named substitute to continue playing.
- No disciplinary sanction against the substitute.
- The named player becomes a substitute.

3.6.1 if a player changes place with the goalkeeper without the permission of the referee, the referee shall take the following actions:

- Allows to continue playing.
- caution both players when the ball is out of play.

2.6.3 If the substitute enters the field before the substituted player leaves the game or enters it without passing through the substitution area of his team:

- Referees will resume play taking into account preference.
- cautioning the player that he did not follow the substitution procedure and ordering him to leave the field of play.
- If the referees stop the match, it will resume with an indirect free kick in favor of the opposing team, executed from the position of the ball when play is stopped.

3.6.3 If this substitute or his team makes another mistake, the game will resume according to the rules of the mini-game.

4.6.3 If the substituted player leaves the field of play without passing through his team's substitution area:

- Referees will resume play taking into account preference.
- caution the player that he did not follow the substitution procedure.
- If the referees stop the match, it will resume with an indirect free kick in favor of the opposing team, executed from the position of the ball when play is stopped.

5.6.3 Regarding any other offences of this Law:

- The player is alarmed.
- Play resumes by indirect free kick at the moment play is stopped.



3.7 Expelled Players and substitutes:

- 3.7.1 A player who has been expelled before submitting the team list cannot be included in the team list submitted in any capacity or for any reason.
- 3.7.2 After being included in the team's list and before the start of the match, he may be replaced by a named substitute who cannot be replaced.
- 3.7.3 After kick-off, he cannot be replaced, and if a famous player is sent off, his team will play with a lesser player for 5 minutes, than a replay of the match for the first time after the expulsion.
- 3.7.4 A substitute excluded before or after the launch of the match, cannot be replaced.

3.8 Excess people on the playing field:

- 3.8.1 The coach and administrators on the team list (excluding players or substitutes) are team officials. Any other person who is not on the team list as a player, substitute or team official is an external element.
- 3.8.2 In the case that a team official, substitute, substitute player, expelled player or external element enters the field of play, the referee shall do the following:
 - Stop playing only if there is interference with play.
 - Keep this person away when play stops.
 - Take appropriate disciplinary action.
- 3.8.3 If play is interrupted and interference is made by a team official, substitute, substitute player or expelled player, play will resume with a direct free kick or penalty.
- 3.8.4 If play is stopped and interference is caused by an external element, play will resume by dropping the ball.
- 3.8.5 If the ball is heading to the goal and interference in play does not prevent a defending player from clearing the ball, the goal is awarded if the ball crosses the goal line (even if the contact has been with the ball) except that the ball enters the opponent's goal.



3.9 A Player off the field:

3.9.1 If a player who requires permission from the referee to re-enter the field of play re-enters without the permission of the referee, the referee must:

- Stop play (not immediately if the player did not interfere in the play or with the match referees or if the principle of opportunity can be applied).
- cautioning the concerned player for entering the field of play without permission.
- Remove this extra person (excess).

3.9.2 if the referee stops play, play shall resume as follows:

- Free kick directly from the place where the interference was made.
- Indirect free kick from the place of the ball at the moment when play was stopped if there was no interference.
- A player who crosses the boundaries of the field of play as part of the play moves, is not considered to have committed a foul.

3.10 Scoring a goal with an excess person on the pitch:

3.10.1 if after scoring the goal and before the resumption of play, the referee noticed the presence of an excess person inside the field of play when the goal was scored, the referee must cancel the goal if this excess person is a player, substitute, substitute player, expelled player or official of the team that scored the goal: play is resumed with a direct free kick from the place where the excess person is located.

3.10.2 if after scoring the goal and before the resumption of play, the referee noticed the presence of an external element that interfered in the play except for the entry of a goal as described above excess people on the playing field: play is resumed by dropping the ball.



3.10.3 The referee must count the goal if this excess person is a player, substitute, substitute player, expelled player, official of the team whose goal entered the goal or an external element that did not interfere in the play.

3.10.4 In all cases, the referee shall remove such excess person from the field of play.

3.10.5 if after the goal has been scored after the resumption of play, the referee observes the presence of an excess person on the field of play when the goal has been scored, the goal cannot be canceled.

3.10.6 If this excess person is still on the playing field, then the referee shall:

- Stop playing and (remove this excess person).
- Resume play by dropping the ball or a free kick as require.
- The referee shall submit a report on this incident to the competent authorities.

11.3 Team Leader:

The team leader has no special status or qualities, but he bears some degree of responsibility for the behavior of his team.

ARTICLE (4)

PLAYERS EQUIPMENT





4.1 Safety:

- 4.1.1 The player must not use equipment or wear anything that poses a danger.
- 4.1.2 All jewelry (chains, rings, bracelets, earrings, leather and rubber bands... etc) are not allowed and must be taken off and also it is not allowed to use adhesive tape to cover these jewelry.
- 4.4.3 Players must be checked before kick-off and substitutes before entering the field.
- 4.4.1 if the player is wearing or using unauthorized/dangerous equipment or jewelry, the referee shall instruct the player to give the following instructions:
 - Remove them and leave the playing field during the next stop of play and if the player is unable or unwilling to comply with the instructions he must be given a cautioning.

4.2 Compulsory equipment (uniforms):

- 4.2.1 The player's compulsory equipment consists of the following separate purposes:
Sleeved shirt / pants / socks / leg guard / shoes / top shirt.
- 4.2.2 Any adhesive tape or any material worn externally must be the same color as the part of the socks on which it is placed or covered, and must be made of appropriate material to provide reasonable protection, and covered with socks.
- 4.2.3 Goalkeepers may wear tracksuit pants.
- 4.2.4 A player who accidentally loses his shoes or leg guard must replace them as soon as possible and not later than the next stop of play, and if the play kicks the ball and/or scores a goal before doing so, the goal is awarded.
- 4.2.5 Each player must wear a long or short-sleeved shirt with a number printed between 1 and 99 on the back, the printed number must be 20-25 cm and must also be the same number registered on the players' card in the match.
- 4.2.6 If the player's shirt is damaged, he must change it with a similar shirt of the same color and the same number recorded on the players' card in the match.
- 4.2.7 Shoes with metal rivets or blades are prohibited, only flat shoes with flexible or plastic moldings are allowed.



4.3 colors:

- 4.3.1 Both teams must wear different colors in order to be separated from each other and from the match officials.
- 4.3.2 Each goalkeeper must wear different colors that distinguish him from the rest of the players and from the match officials.
- 4.3.3 if both goalkeepers wear shirts of the same color and neither has any shirts of other colors, the referee allows the match to begin.
- 4.3.4 Undershirts must carry the same main color as your shirt, and also underpants / compressor must carry the same color as the main pants or the bottom of the pants. Players of the same team must wear similar colors.

4.4 Other equipment:

- 4.4.1 Other protective and non-hazardous equipment is allowed, e.g. head protector, face masks, knee protector, arm protector and made of soft, lightweight and padded materials such as goalkeeper hats and sports goggles.
- 4.4.2 Headgear: When wearing headgear (except for goalkeeper hats) it must be:
 - 4.4.2.1 black or bearing the same main color of the shirt (provided that the players of the same team wear similar colors).
 - 4.4.2.2 Falls within the scope of the professional appearance of the player's equipment.
 - 4.4.2.3 Do not be attached to the shirt.
 - 4.4.2.4 It does not pose a risk to the wearer or any other player (e.g. the mechanism of opening and tightening it around the neck).
 - 4.4.2.5 Shall not have parts hanging and extending from the surface (protruding elements / protrusions).

4.5 Electronic communications:

Players (including substitutes/substituted and dismissed players) are not permitted to wear or use any electronic system or communication equipment, and the use of any kind of electronic communication by team officials is not permitted unless it is directly related to the benefit or safety of the player.



4.6 Logos, statements, images and advertisements:

- 4.6.1 The equipment must not carry any political, religious or personal logos, statements or images.
- 4.6.2 Players must not disclose underwear that bears any logos, statements, political, religious or personal images, or advertisements other than the manufacturer's logo.
- 4.6.3 Any offence and/or breach of this order, penalties will be imposed by the Competition Organizer or the International Federation on the player and/or the team.

7.4 offences and sanctions:

- 7.4.1 For any offence of this Law, play shall not be stopped.
- 7.4.2 For a player whom is instructed by the referee to leave the field of play to correct his equipment, and leaves when play stops, except that the equipment has already been corrected and changed.
- 7.4.3 A player who leaves the field of play in order to correct or change his equipment must be inspected and checked by the match officials before being allowed to return to the field of play and he is entitled to enter the field of play only with the permission of the referee (which may be done during play).
- 7.4.4 A player who enters the field of play without the referee's permission must be given a cautioning and if play is stopped in order to give a cautioning, an indirect free kick will be awarded from the place of the ball during the suspension of play.

ARTICLE (5)

RULERS





5.1 Power of Referee:

Each match shall be administered by a referee who has full authority to apply the laws of the game relating to the match.

5.2 Decisions of the Referee:

- 5.2.1 Decisions will be made to the best of the referee in accordance with the laws of the game and the spirit of the game and based on the opinion of the referee who has the discretion to take appropriate action within the framework of the laws of the game.
- 5.2.2 The referee's decisions on the facts relating to the play are final, including whether or not the goal is awarded and the result of the match, the decisions of the referee and other referees must always be respected.
- 5.2.3 The referee may not change his decision when he realizes that it is incorrect or under the advice of another match referee if play has resumed or the referee blows the whistle at the end of the first half or the second half (including extra time) and has left the field of play or ended the match.
- 5.2.4 if the referee is disqualified, play may continue under the supervision of another match referee until the next exit of the ball from play.

5.3 Powers and Duties:

- 5.3.1 The referee shall apply the laws of the game.
- 5.3.2 Control and manage of the match in cooperation with other match referees.
- 5.3.3 Act as an observer and record the proceedings of the match and submit a report on the match to the competent authorities which includes information on disciplinary measures and any events that occurred before, during or after the match.
- 5.3.4 Supervises and/or signals the resumption of play.
- 5.3.5 His position on the court must be in accordance with the provisions of "position when the ball is in play" and "position when the ball is out of play"
- 5.3.6 Only the first referee who orders the start of the match and is responsible for the end hour of the match, and he is the only timer for the match.

5.4 Principle of advantage:

Allow play to continue when a foul is committed and the team that suffered the foul will benefit from the advantage on the play, and must call the foul if the expected advantage is not realized at the moment or within a few seconds.



5.5 Disciplinary Procedures:

- 5.5.1 The most severe offences shall be punishable in relation to disciplinary sanctions, appeal, physical contact and tactical effect when more than one offence is committed at the same time.
- 5.5.2 Take disciplinary action against players who have committed infractions that require a cautioning or dismissal.
- 5.5.3 Has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play in order to check on the field of play before the match until leaving the field of play after the match (including penalty kicks from the penalty mark) and if, before entering the field of play at the start of the match, a player commits an offence that requires dismissal, the referee has the authority to prevent the player from participating in the match, and the referee will report any further misconduct.
- 5.5.4 Has the authority to declare yellow cards and red cards, where the competition regulations allow the player to be temporarily removed, from the time of entry to the field of play at the start of the match until after the end of the match, including half-time breaks, extra time and kicks from the penalty mark.
- 5.5.5 Take action against officials and administrators who do not adhere to proper and disciplined behavior and may declare yellow cards and red cards, and exclude them from the field of play and its immediate surroundings.
- 5.5.6 A medical team officer who commits a disqualifying offence may remain if the team does not have another medical officer available, and performs his work if a player needs medical attention.
- 5.5.7 He uses the advice and assistance of other match officials on facts and events that the referee did not see.

5.6 Injuries:

- 5.6.1 It is allowed to continue playing until the ball is out of play if the player suffers a minor injury.
- 5.6.2 Stop play if the player suffers a severe injury while ensuring that the player has been removed from the field of play.
- 5.6.3 The injured player is not allowed to be treated on the field of play and is allowed to re-enter the field of play after the resumption of play, when the ball is in the game must re-enter from the touchline, but if the ball is out of the game, he is allowed to re-enter from any other dividing line.



5.7 Exceptions to the necessity to leave the field of play shall be made only in the following cases:

5.7.1 Goalkeeper injury.

5.7.2 The goalkeeper collides with another player and needs attention.

5.7.3 Collision of players from the same team and need attention.

5.7.4 Serious injury.

5.7.5 When a player is injured as a result of a physical offense for which the opponent receives a caution or expulsion (e.g. a reckless offense or violent play) if the assessment/treatment can be completed promptly.

5.7.6 Ensure that any bleeding player leaves the field of play.

5.7.7 A player may re-enter the field of play only upon a signal from the match referee who must be assured that the bleeding has stopped and there are no traces of blood on his equipment.

5.7.8 if the referee allows doctors and/or stretcher holders to enter the field of play, the player must leave on a stretcher or on foot.

5.7.9 If a player does not comply with this, he must be cautioned for unsporting behavior.

10.7.5 if the referee decides to caution or expel an injured player and he must leave the field of play for treatment, the card must be shown to him before he leaves the field of play.

11.7.5 If play is not interrupted for any other reason, or if a player's injury is not the result of an offence of the Laws of the Game, play will resume by dropping the ball.



8.5 Outside Interference:

5.8.1 The referee suspends, suspends or abandons the match as a result of any offences of the laws of the game or due to outside interference, for example if:

- Insufficient lighting.
- An object thrown by a fan collides with a match referee, player or team official, the referee may allow the match to continue, suspends, or cancel the match depending on the severity and violence of the incidence.

5.8.2 If a spectator blows a whistle that interferes with the course of play, play is stopped and then resumed by dropping the ball.

5.8.5 An extra ball, object or animal enters the playing field during the match, the referee must:

- Allow the continuation of play if there is no interference in the play and remove him from the field of play as soon as possible.
- Stop play (and resumed with a dropped ball) only if this interferes with the course of play, except for the ball entering the goal and this interference does not prevent the defending player from kicking the ball, the goal is awarded if the ball enters the goal (even if contact was made with the ball) except for the ball entering the opponent's goal.

5.8.5 Allows no unauthorized person to enter the field of play.

5.9 Referees Equipment:

5.9.1 Compulsory equipment (whistles, watches, yellow and red cards, small notebook or any other means of keeping the record of the match).

5.9.2 Referees may use other equipment: (equipment to communicate with other match officials, alarm, headphones, fitness monitoring devices, etc.).

5.9.3 Referees and other referees are prohibited from wearing jewelry or any other electronic equipment.



5.10 Responsibility of match officials:

The match referee or other match referees are not responsible for the following:

5.10.1 Any injury suffered by a player, official or spectator or any damage to property of any kind.

5.10.2 Any other loss suffered by any person, club, company, association or other entity which may be due to any decision made in accordance with the provisions of the Laws of the Game or in respect of the normal procedures required to establish, play or control the Match such decisions include:

- The condition of the playing field, its surroundings or that the weather conditions are such as to allow or not to allow a match to take place.
- Cancellation of the match for any reason.
- The suitability of the playing field equipment and the balls used during the match.
- Either to stop or not to stop the match due to the interference of the spectators or any other problem.
- Either to stop or not to stop the match to allow the injured player to be transferred out of the field of play for treatment.
- To Request the injured player to leave the field of play for treatment.
- Either allow or disallow the player to wear certain clothing or equipment.
- The referee has the authority to allow or disallow any person (including stadium officials, team officials, security personnel, photographers or media representatives) to be in the vicinity of the field.
- Any other decision made in accordance with the laws of the game or in conformity with their responsibilities and duties in accordance with the provisions of IMF, confederations, national associations or competition regulations under which the match is played.

5.11 International matches:

5.11.1 The use of 4 referees is compulsory in international matches.

5.11.2 In matches and competitions for which a reserve referee is appointed, the role and duties of the referee must be consistent with the instructions contained in the rules of the game.



Kick off



Penalty kick

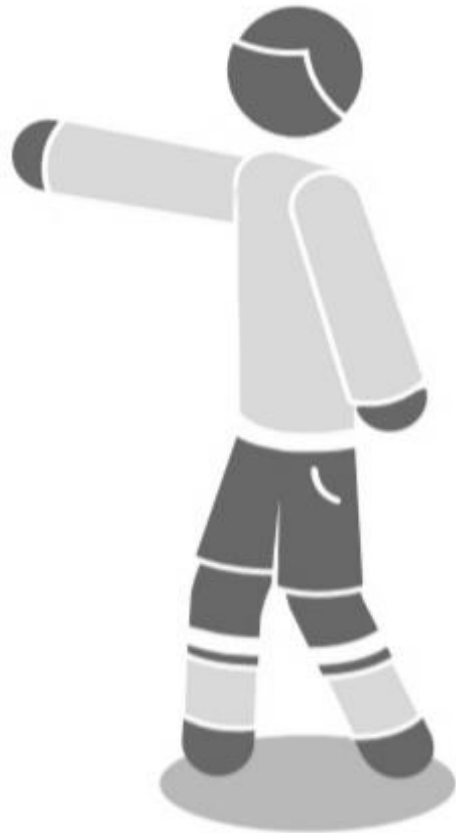


Indirect free kick



Direct free kick

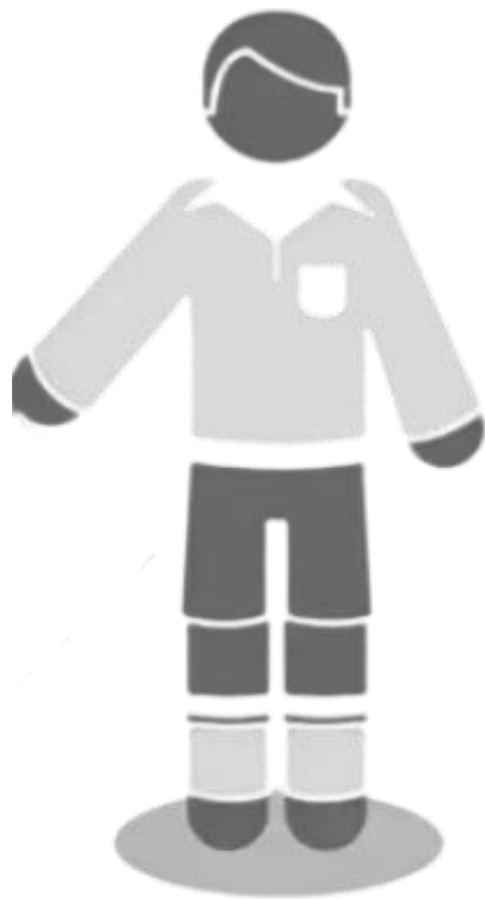
Fig.1: Refer to graphics for approved referee signals



Advantage (1)



Advantage (2)

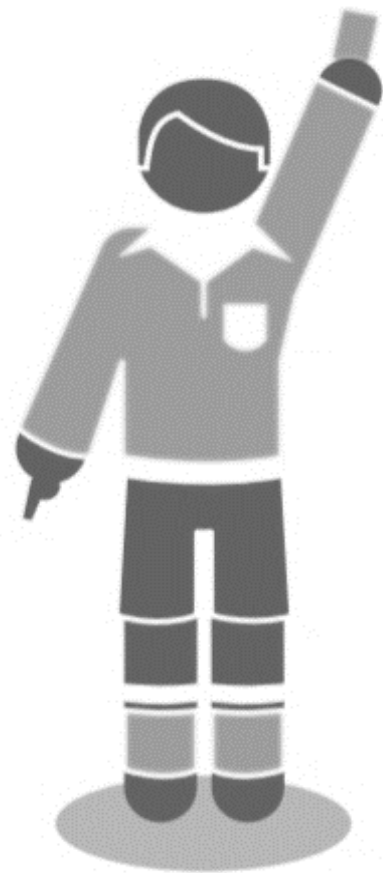


Corner Kick

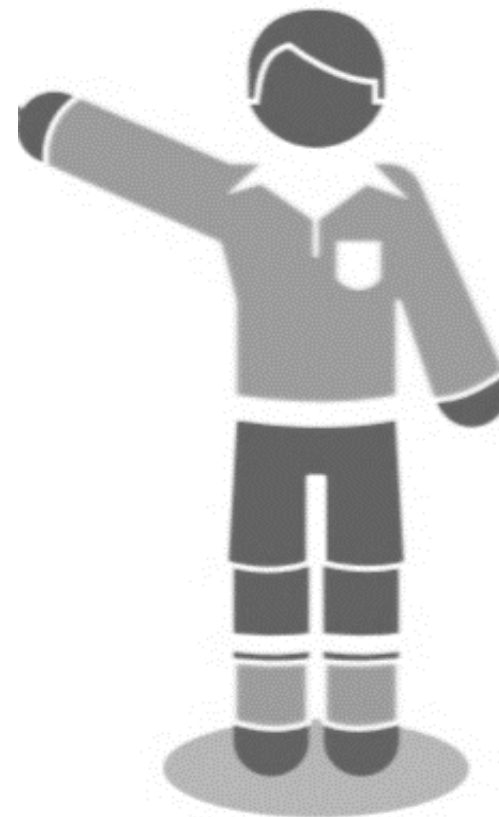


Goal Kick

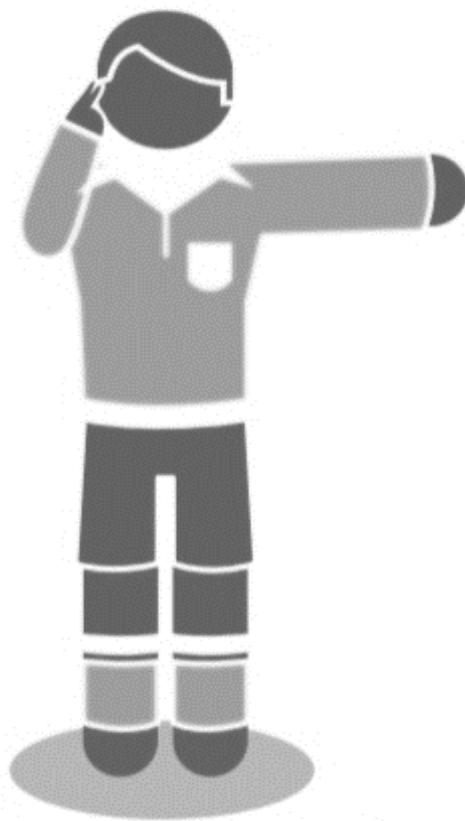
Fig.2: Refer to graphics for approved referee signals



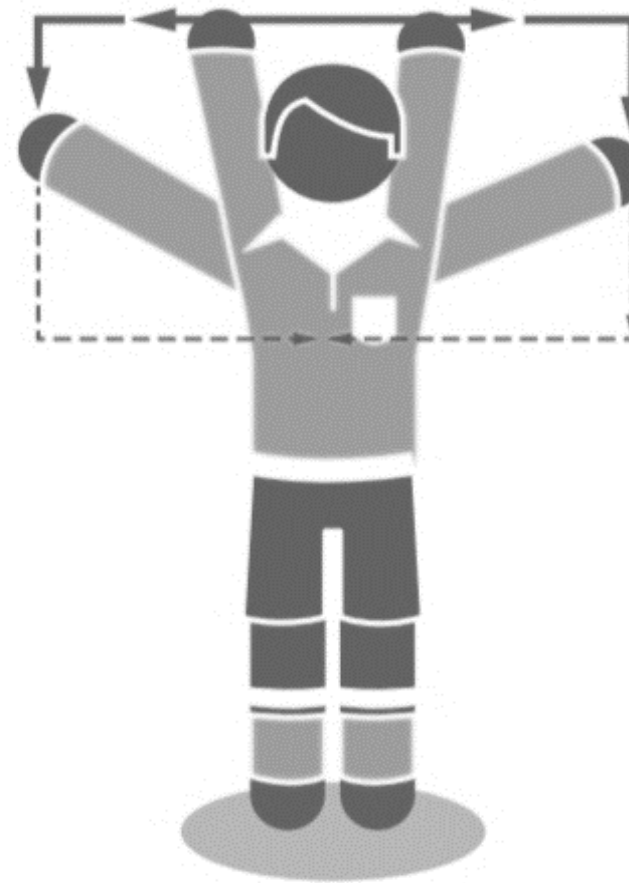
Yellow or red cards



Touchline throw



check finger to ear
Hand/arm extended



Review TV signal

Fig.3: Refer to graphics for approved referee signals

ARTICLE (6)

OTHER REFEREES





6.1 Other referees:

The second, third, fourth and VAR referees are appointed in the match who assist the referee in controlling the course of the match according to the laws of the game but the final decision is always made by the referee.

- 6.1.1 In case of disagreement between the decisions of the referees, the referee shall take precedence over the decision of the second referee.
- 6.1.2 Other referees shall work under the supervision of the referee (director), in case of unjustified interference or inappropriate behavior, the referee shall relieve them of their duties and submit a report to the competent authorities.
- 6.1.3 The rules of the competition shall clearly state who will replace any of the referees who are unable to initiate or continue supervision and any associated changes (reserve referee).

6.2 Second Referee:

- 6.2.1 The second referee helps the referee to make all decisions regarding errors and irregularities. As well as the necessary disciplinary measures.
- 6.2.2 Should report fouls closer to the first referee when he has a better point of view.
- 6.2.3 Keep records of timing, goals, errors, etc.
- 6.2.4 A report shall be submitted to the concerned authorities on any misconduct or other incidents that occurred outside the field of view of other referees.
- 6.2.5 The judgment and the third referee shall be informed about the content of the said report.
- 6.2.6 Replaces the first referee in case of injury or illness.



6.3 Third Referee:

- 6.3.1 Is located off the pitch, on the side of the substitution areas and at the top of the midfield
- 6.3.2 The third referee assists the referees during the field inspection, the players and the players' equipment (including problems that are solved).
- 6.3.3 Keep records of timing, objectives, errors, etc. and verify switching procedures.
- 6.3.4 Inspect replaced equipment preparing to participate in the game.
- 6.3.5 Control the return of the player to the field after a signal/permission from the referee and check the substitute balls.
- 6.3.6 Monitoring the player's return to the game under the supervision of referees He had to leave the field for any kind of injury or correct his equipment.
- 6.3.7 Refers to referees with a clear error in caution or expelling a player, or if violent behavior occurs outside their field of vision. However, the referees decide all the facts about the game.
- 6.3.8 Inform the referee of inappropriate behavior to any person present on the pitch or in the technical field.
- 6.3.9 Record any other information related to the match and the lists of participating players.
- 6.3.10 Replaces the second referee if he is unable to continue to officiate the match.

6.4 Fourth referee:

- 6.4.1 Is located off the field, on the side of the substitution areas facing the midfield.
- 6.4.2 Fourth referee assists referees during field inspections, players and players' equipment (including issues resolved).
- 6.4.3 Keep records of timing, goals, errors, etc.
- 6.4.4 Responsible for counting 5 minutes from the player's expulsion.
- 6.4.5 Inform the third referee when a player can complete his team after expulsion.
- 6.4.6 Refers to referees with a clear error in caution or expelling a player, or if violent behavior occurs outside their field of vision. However, the referees decide all the facts about the game.
- 6.4.7 Inform the referee of inappropriate behavior of any person present on the pitch or in the technical field.
- 6.4.8 Declare the minimum extra time decided by the referee at the end of each playing period (including extra time).
- 6.4.9 Disclosure of the lists of players participating in the match.
- 6.4.10 Record any other information relevant to the match and the lists of participating players.
- 6.4.11 Replaces the third referee if he is unable to continue officiating the match.



5.6 Assistant Reserve Referee:

The sole task of the reserve assistant referee is to be a substitute for the first assistant referee or the second referee who cannot continue.

6.6 Video Assistant Referee (VAR):

VAR is a referee who can help the referee make a decision using replays only for a clear and apparent foul or an absent important incident related to a goal that is not a goal, a penalty that is not a penalty, a direct expulsion (not a second caution), false identity when the referee caution or dismisses the wrong player from the offending team.



ARTICLE (7)

MATCH DURATION





7.1 Periods of play:

The match is played over two equal halves of 25 minutes each, which can be reduced by agreement between the referee and both teams before the start of the match (and according to the regulations of the competition).

7.1.1 When the team is late without any justified excuse, it loses (after the official start of the match) if the team arrives 15 minutes late (and the referee must submit a report to the competent authorities).

7.2 Half-time break:

Players are entitled to a half-time break of not more than 10 minutes. The duration of this break must be stipulated by the rules of the competition and may be changed only with the permission of the referee.

3.7 Compensation for lost time:

7.3.1 The referee shall add additional time to the match, if it is interrupted due to injuries, deliberate delays, etc., or due to disciplinary sanctions, water suspensions, or any other reasons authorized by the competition regulations.

7.3.2 The fourth referee shall indicate and announce the minimum stoppage time decided by the referee by the end of the last minute of each half. This additional time may be extended by the judgment but may not be curtailed.

7.3.3 The referee may not compensate for timing errors during the first half by changing the duration of the second half.

7.4 Outstanding match:

If the match is partially suspended, due to bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstance, the rescheduled match will resume at the exact same point where it was suspended with the start of the same roster of players in the initial match while retaining the disciplinary sanctions already taken.

7.5 Penalty:

If the penalty is executed or repeated, the half-time is extended until the penalty is completed

7.6 Cancelled match:

The cancelled match will be replayed unless the competition regulations or the organizers of the competition decide otherwise.

ARTICLE (8)

START AND RESUME PLAYING





8. Start and resume play:

- 8.1 The team manager or his representative must be on the field 30 minutes before the start of the match, to complete the match card and ensure its validity with the referees and the match observer.
- 8.1 Each half of the match as well as each half of extra time begins with the kick-off as well as the resumption of play after scoring a goal.
- 8.2 After free kicks (direct or indirect), penalties, throws, goal kicks, corner kicks and other resumes of play.
- 8.3 Dropping the ball is a resume of play when the referee stops play and the law does not require any of the above resumes.
- 8.5 In the event of a foul while the ball is out of play this does not affect how play resumes.
- 8.6 kick off (procedures):
 - 8.6.1 The team that wins the draw determines which goal to attack during the first half.
 - 8.6.2 The opposing team takes the kick-off.
 - 8.6.3 The team that wins the draw takes the kick-off in the second half.
 - 8.6.4 Both teams switch sides and attack towards goal in the second half.
 - 8.6.5 After one of the teams has scored a goal, the opponent takes the kick-off.
 - 8.6.6 In each kick, all players except the player who will take the kick-off must be present in their team's half of the field of play and the opposing team's players must stay away from the ball a distance of at least 5 meters while the other team is executing the kick-off, and the ball must be fixed on the midfield mark and the referee gives the start signal.
 - 8.6.7 The ball should be in the field when it is kicked and moved clearly.
 - 8.6.8 It is permissible to score a goal directly against the opposing team from the kick-off and if the ball enters directly into the goal of the kicker team, a corner kick is awarded for the opposing team.



8.7 Offences and Penalties:

8.7.1 If the player who takes the kick-off touches it again before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded, or if he deliberately touches the ball with the hand, a direct free kick is awarded.

8.7.2 In case of any further violation of the kick-off procedure, the kick-off will be retaken.

8.8 Ball Drop (Actions):

8.8.1 The referee drops the ball in its position during the stop of play, except for stopping play inside the goal area, where the ball is dropped at the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point closest to the location of the ball during the stop of play, and play with the ball is allowed when it touches the ground.

8.8.2 Any number of players may challenge for the ball while it is being dropped (including goalkeepers) and the referee may not determine who is challenging for the ball or the result of such drop.

8.8.3 The ball is dropped again in the following cases:

If touches a player before touching the ground or when leaves the field of play after touching the ground without touching any player.

8.8.4 In the event that the dropped ball enters the goal without touching a minimum of two players, play will resume with a goal kick if it enters the opposing team's goal and a corner kick if it enters the team's goal.

ARTICLE (9)

BALL OUT AND INSIDE PLAY





9.1 Ball Out of Play:

The ball is out of play in the following cases:

9.1.1 Cross the entire goal line or touchline, whether on the ground or in the air.

9.1.2 Suspension of play by the referee and in case of touching the roof of the stadium if any.

9.2 Ball in play:

The ball is in play at all other times, including bouncing off match officials, goalposts, crossbar or corner flags, and remains inside the field of play.

9.3 Covered Stadiums:

9.3.1 Internal, the minimum ceiling height is determined according to the rules of the competition, but it cannot be less than a minimum of 10 meters from the floor surface.

9.3.2 If the ball touches the ceiling, the game resumes with a throw-in of contact to the opposing team of the player who touched the ball

9.3.4 The touchline throw should be done from the nearest point to where the ball hit the ceiling



ARTICLE (10)
DETERMINING THE RESULT
OF THE MATCH





10.1 Score:

A goal is awarded when the entire ball crosses the goal line between the two goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no offence of the laws of the game has been committed by the team that scored the goal.

10.1.1 The goal cannot be validated if the goalkeeper throws or hits the ball with his hand or arm from the penalty area so that he is the last player to touch the ball and then the match resumes with a goal kick in favor of the opposing team.

10.1.2. If a goal is scored before the resumption of the match, and the referees realizes that the team that scored the goal was playing with an extra player or inappropriately substituted a substitute, which will cancel the goal and will resume play, through an indirect free kick to be executed by the opposing team from any point on their penalty area.

10.1.3 If the game is resumed, the referees will take against the offending player the measures provided for in Law No. 3, but the goal will not be canceled. The referees will report this event to the relevant authority.

10.1.4 If the goal is scored by the team that did not make the foul, the goal will be awarded.

10.1.5 If the referee awards the goal before the ball crosses the goal line, play resumes by dropping the ball.

10.2 Winning Team:

The team with the most goals is the winner. If both teams do not score goals or score an equal number of goals, the match ends in a draw.

10.2.1 When the Competition Regulations require the determination of a winning team after the match has ended in a draw or after the result of the home and away matches, only the following procedures are adopted to determine the winner:

- Base away goals.
- Two equal periods of extra time not exceeding 5 minutes each.
- Kicks from the penalty mark.



10.3 Goals scored out:

If teams play away matches and draw both matches, the rules of the competition may state that any goal scored on the opposing team's field is twice.

10.4 Extra time:

In this case, the conditions set forth in Law No. 8 apply, the Contest Rules shall specify the exact duration of two equal periods of extra time.

10.5 Penalty shootout from the penalty mark (actions):

- 10.5.1 Before starting the penalty shootout from the penalty mark, except for other considerations (e.g. the position of the field or security and safety... etc) the referee shall draw lots to determine the goal. Which will be selected to execute kicks and which may be changed only for safety reasons or if the goal or field surface becomes unusable.
- 10.5.2 The referee draws the draw again and the team winning the draw decides whether they take the first or second kick.
- 10.5.3 All players and substitutes are allowed to take penalty kicks.
- 10.5.4 Each team shall take three penalty shoot-outs in accordance with the provisions mentioned below.
- 10.5.5 Each team is responsible for choosing the order of the players who will take the kicks and the referee is not informed of that order.
- 10.5.6 At the end of the match, before or during the execution of kicks, one of the teams has more players than the opposing team, they must reduce the number of their players to the same number of players as the opposing team and the referee must be informed of the names and numbers of each player who has been disqualified.
- 10.5.7 No disqualified player is entitled to participate in the execution of kicks.



- 10.5.8 Before the start of the penalty shootout, the referee must ensure that the same number of eligible players selected by each team is in the opposite half of the field.
- 10.5.9 A goalkeeper who is unable to continue playing before or during kicks may be replaced by a player who has been disqualified for similar number of players or by a named substitute if his team has not exhausted the maximum number of allowable kicks, but the substituted goalkeeper has no further participation and does not take the penalty shootout.
- 10.5.10 During the penalty shootout from the penalty mark, except for a substitute for the goalkeeper who is unable to continue playing, only players who are on the field of play or who are temporarily off the field of play (injury or modification of their equipment... etc) by the end of the match participate and take kicks.
- 10.5.11 All such eligible players, with the exception of the goalkeepers and the player taking the kick, must remain within the midfield circle.
- 10.5.12 The goalkeeper of the team taking the kick on the field of play outside the penalty area should remain on the goal line at the point where he meets the dividing line of the penalty area.
- 10.5.13 One of the players qualified to take kicks may change his place with the goalkeeper, provided that he informs the referees and puts the jersey in its proper place.
- 10.5.14 The penalty kick is completed when the ball stops moving or exits play or the referee stops play due to any foul: the kicker cannot play the ball again.
- 10.5.15 The referee keeps a record of kicks.



- 10.5.16 If the goalkeeper commits a foul, as a result the kick will be re-kicked and the goalkeeper must be cautioned.
- 10.5.17 If the kicker is punished for committing an offence after the referee gave a signal to carry out the kick, the kick is recorded as missed and the kicker is cautioned.
- 10.5.18 If both the goalkeeper and the kicker commit a foul at the same time and the kick is missed or saved, the kick is re-executed and both players are cautioned, and if the kick is scored, the goal is canceled and the kick is recorded as missed and the kicker is cautioned.
- 10.5.19 The matter is subject to the conditions described below, both teams take three kicks and the turns are exchanged between both teams in the implementation of kicks. If before both teams have completed three kicks, one of them has scored more goals than the other team can score, even if that other team completes the three kicks, the kicks are not completed.
- 10.5.20 If, after both teams have completed the three kicks, the score is still tied, the kicks continue to be taken on one, until one team can score one more goal than the other from the same number of kicks taken.
- 10.5.21 Each kick is executed by a different player each time and all eligible players must take the kicks before any player makes a second shot.
- 10.5.22 The above principle shall apply in relation to any subsequent sequence of kicks but the team may change the order of the players shot.
- 10.5.23 Penalty kicks from the penalty mark may not be disrupted or delayed due to a player leaving the field of play, the penalty assigned to this player will be canceled (no goal is scored) if this player does not return on time to take the kick.

10.6 Substitutions and expulsions during kicks from the penalty mark:

- 10.6.1 A player, substitute or substitute player may be cautioned or dismissed.
- 10.6.2 The expelled goalkeeper must be replaced by a player who is qualified to take kicks.
- 10.6.3 It is not permissible to replace a player other than the goalkeeper who is unable to continue playing.
- 10.6.4 The referee should not cancel the match if the number of players of one of the two teams is reduced to less than four players or (as stipulated in the competition regulations).

ARTICLE (11)

ERRORS AND MISCONDUCT





11. Direct or indirect free kicks or penalties: are awarded only for errors and misconduct committed when the ball is in play.

11.1 Direct Free Kick:

11.1.1 A direct free kick is awarded if the player commits any of the following offences against the opponent in a manner that the referee considers negligence, recklessness or excessive use of force:

- Charges, jumps at, kicks or attempts to kick, pushes, strikes or attempts to strike (including head-butt), tackles or challenges, trips or attempts to trip.

11.1.2 If an offence involves contact, it is penalized with a direct free kick or a penalty.

11.1.3 Careless is when a player shows a lack of attention or consideration when making a challenge or acts without precaution. No disciplinary sanction is needed.

11.1.4 Reckless is when a player acts with disregard to the danger to, or consequences for, an opponent and must be cautioned.

11.1.5 Using excessive force is when a player exceeds the necessary use of force and/or endangers the safety of an opponent and must be sent off

11.1.6 A direct free kick will be awarded if the player commits any of the following offences:

11.6.1.1 Deliberately touching the ball with his hands (except for the goalkeeper in his penalty area).

11.6.1.2 Holding the opponent, impeding the opponent with contact, spitting on the opponent.

(See also Law 3).

11.1.7 Touching the ball with the hand (touching the ball involves a deliberate act by the player with his hand or arm resulting in contact with the ball). The following considerations should be taken into account:

11.1.7.1 Hand movement toward the ball (not ball movement toward hand).

11.1.7.2 Distance between the opponent and the ball (unexpected ball).

11.1.7.3 The location of the hand does not necessarily mean an offence.

11.1.7.4 Touching the ball with something it holds in the hand (clothes or leg protector... etc) is considered an offence.

11.1.7.5 Hitting the ball by throwing something (boots or leg guard... etc) is considered an offence.

11.1.7.8 The same restrictions apply to the goalkeeper regarding touching the ball with the hand as the rest of the players outside the box.

11.1.7.9 Within their penalty area, the goalkeeper shall not be deemed to have been offended by touching the ball with his hands which would warrant a direct free kick or any related penalty but may be a foul requiring an indirect free kick.



11.2 Indirect Free Kick:

An indirect free kick is awarded if the player does the following:

- 11.2.1 Dangerous play/interception of the opponent's progress without any contact.
- 11.2.2 Guilty of dissent, using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s) or other verbal offences
- 11.2.3 Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball of his hands or kicks, attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it.
- 11.2.4 Any other offence, not included in the rules, under which play is suspended for caution or expulsion of the player.

An indirect free kick is awarded if the goalkeeper, inside his penalty area, commits the following offences:

- 11.2.5 Controls and holds the ball with his hands for more than six seconds before releasing it.
- 11.2.6 Touches the ball with his hands after releasing it and before it touches another player.
- 11.2.7 Deliberately kicked to the goalkeeper by his teammate.
- 11.2.8 Received directly from his teammate from a throw-in.

The goalkeeper is considered in control of the ball in the following cases:

- 11.2.9 The ball is between the hands or between the hand and any surface (e.g. ground, own body) or by touching it with any part of the hands or arms, except if the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper or the goalkeeper has made a save.
- 11.2.10 Holding the ball with his outstretched and open hand, bouncing the ball to the ground or throw it into the air.
- 11.2.11 The goalkeeper may not be challenged by any opponent when he controls the ball with his hands.
- 11.2.12 Dangerous play: Playing in a dangerous manner is any act that, while trying to play the ball, threatens to injure someone (including the player himself) and this includes preventing the nearby opponent from playing the ball for fear of injury.
- 11.2.13 A scissors or bicycle kick is permissible provided that it is not dangerous to an opponent.
- 11.2.14 Impeding the progress of an opponent means moving into the opponent's path to obstruct, block, slow down or force a change of direction when the ball is not within playing distance of either player. All players have a right to their position on the field of play; being in the way of an opponent is not the same as moving into the way of an opponent.



11.2.15 The player may reserve the ball by taking his position between the opponent and the ball if the ball is within the playing distance and the opponent is not caught by the arms or body.

11.2.16 If the ball within the playing distance, the player may be fairly charged by the opponent.

11.3 Disciplinary action:

11.3.1 The referee has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play for pre-match inspection until leaving the field of play after the end of the match (including penalty kicks from the penalty mark).

11.3.2 If, before entering the field at the start of the match, a player commits an offence that requires send-off, the referee has the authority to prevent the player from taking part in the match (please refer to Law No. 6) The referee will report any other misconduct.

11.3.3 A player who commits a cautionary or expulsion offence either on or off the field against an opponent, teammate, match official, or any other person or the laws of the game. Disciplinary action will be taken against him according to the type of offence.

11.3.4 A yellow card means a caution while a red card means expulsion.

11.3.5 When the referee decides to caution or expel a player, play should not be resumed until the penalty has been executed.

11.3.6 Principle of advantage is when the referee applies the principle of advantage for a foul that requires a caution/expulsion if play is stopped, the caution/expulsion must be declared at the next stop of the ball, except that there is a clear chance to score a goal and the goal is scored, the player is given a caution for his unsporting behavior.

11.3.7 The principle of advantage should not apply in cases involving violent play, indecent conduct or an infraction requiring a second caution except for a clear chance of scoring a goal.

11.3.8 The referee must send off the player at the next stop of the ball but if the player plays the ball or competes/interferes with the opponent, the referee will stop the play and send off the player and then resume play with an indirect free kick. Unless the player commits a more severe offense.

11.3.9 If the defender starts grabbing the striker outside the penalty area and continues to hold him into the box, the referee must award a penalty.



11.4 offences that require a caution

The player shall be cautioned if he:

- 11.4.1 delaying the restart of play, dissent by word or action, entering, re-entering or deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission, failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a dropped ball, corner kick, free kick or throw-in.
- 11.4.2 Persistent offences (no specific number or pattern of offences constitutes 'persistent'), unsporting behavior.
- 11.4.3 A substitute or substituted player shall be cautioned if he is guilty of delaying the resumption of play, objection verbally or action, entering or re-entering the field of play without the permission of the referee, unsporting behavior.

11.5 Cautions for unsporting conduct.

There are different cases where a player must be cautioned for unsporting behavior including if the player:

- 11.5.1 Attempting to deceive the referee, e.g. claiming injury or claiming that he has been offended by fraud.
- 11.5.2 Change position with the goalkeeper while playing without the referee's permission.
- 11.5.3 Recklessly committing an offence that requires a direct free kick.
- 11.5.4 Touching the ball with the hand to interfere in or stop a promising attack.
- 11.5.5 Foul is committed for interfering with or stopping a promising attack except when the referee awards a penalty for a foul that was trying to play the ball.
- 11.5.6 Preventing opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity with a foul that is trying to play the ball and the referee awards a penalty.
- 11.5.7 Touching the ball with the hand in an attempt to score a goal (whether this attempt was successful or not) or in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a goal.
- 11.5.8 Unauthorized marking on the playing field.
- 11.5.9 He played with the ball when leaving the field after being given permission to leave.
- 11.5.10 Showing disrespect for the game.
- 11.5.11 Initiating a deliberate trick to pass the ball (including from a free kick) to the goalkeeper with the head, chest or knee circumventing the law whether or not the goalkeeper touches the ball with his hands.
- 11.5.12 The opponent is verbally distracted during play or when play resumes.



11.5.13 Players can celebrate when a goal is scored, but this celebration should not be excessive, dance celebrations should not be encouraged and should not cause excessive waste of time. Leaving the field to celebrate scoring a goal is not a caution offense but players should return as soon as possible.

11.5.14 The player must be cautioned in the following cases:

1. Climb the perimeter fence and/or approach spectators in a manner that may cause safety and/or security issues.
2. Showing a provocative and derisory or inflammatory way.
3. Cover the head or face with a mask or something similar .
4. Take off the shirt or cover the head with the shirt.

11.6 Delay resumption of play:

The referee must caution players who delay the resumption of play as follows:

11.6.1 Pretending like they're going to make a throw-in and then suddenly leaving the ball to a teammate to do it.

11.6.2 Late departure from the field of play when making a substitution.

11.6.3 Excessive delay in resuming play.

11.6.4 Kicking or carrying the ball away or provoking confrontations by deliberately touching the ball after the referee stops play, taking the free kick out of place to force the referee to re-execute it.

7.11 Offences punishable by expulsion:

The player, substitute or substituted player shall be expelled for the following offences:

11.7.1 Preventing the opposing team from scoring a goal or preventing a clear opportunity to score a goal by deliberately touching the ball with the hand (except for the goalkeeper inside his penalty area).

11.7.2 Preventing a goal or a clear opportunity to score a goal for the opponent whose overall movement towards the goal of the wrongdoer and committing an offence that requires a free kick (except in the cases described below).

11.7.3 Violent play, spitting on the opponent or any other person, disgraceful behavior, use of obscene language, insulting and/or offensive signs.

11.7.4 Get a second cautioning in the same match.



11.7.5 The expelled player, substitute or substitute player must leave the perimeter of the playing field and technical area.

11.8 Denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity:

11.8.1 When a player denies the opposing team from scoring a goal or prevents a clear opportunity of scoring a goal under the offence of deliberately touching the ball with the hand, the player is expelled wherever the foul occurs.

11.8.2 When a player commits a foul against the opponent within the scope of his penalty area with a clear opportunity of scoring a goal and the referee awards a penalty, the offending player is cautioned if the offense is an attempt to play the ball: in all other circumstances (such as holding, pulling, pushing and no possibility to play the ball) the offending player must be expelled.

11.8.3 A player, expelled player, substitute and substituted player who enters the field of play without the permission of the required referee and interferes in play or with an opponent and denies a goal or a clear opportunity to score a goal for the opponent is considered guilty of an offence that deserves expulsion. The following must be considered:

- The distance between the foul and the goal
- General direction of play.
- The possibility of keeping or gaining control of the ball.
- Location and number of defending players.

11.9 Serious foul play: a tackle or challenge that endangers the safety of the opponent or uses excessive or brutal force shall be punished as a serious foul play, and any player who lunges the opponent so that he pushes the ball from the front, from the side or from the back using one or both legs, with excessive force or endangers the safety of the opponent is guilty according to serious foul play.

11.10 Slippery tackle is strictly forbidden unless there is a contact or any danger to the opponent, the player can make a slippery tackle to prevent the ball from going off the field or prevent shooting or playing the ball if it does not pose a danger to the opponent.

11.11 The slip tackle follows any contact with the opponent: a direct free kick and appropriate disciplinary action must be taken.

11.12 Slipping the ball without any contact, does not present any danger and away from the opponent and not denying him from playing the ball or continuing his race: neither punishment nor any disciplinary action is needed.



- 11.13 Violent conduct: is an attack or challenge that threatens the safety of the opposing player or the use of excessive or brutal force shall be punished as violent conduct, and any player who rushes at the opposing player when challenging for the ball from the front, side or back using one or both legs with excessive force or threatening the safety of the opposing player shall be guilty of violent conduct.
- 11.14 Disgraceful conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive or brutal force against an opposing player when not challenging for the ball or against a teammate, match official, team official, spectator or any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.
- 11.15 A player who, when there is no challenge for the ball, deliberately hits the opponent or any other person on the head or face with the hand or arm, is considered to have committed the disgraceful conduct except that the force used is minimal.
- 11.16 Offences in which an object (or ball) is thrown in all cases and the referee takes the necessary disciplinary action:
- 11.16.1 Reckless - Caution the offender for unsporting behavior.
 - 11.16.2 Using excessive force - Expulsion of offender for his misconduct.
- 11.17 Resumption of play after infractions and misconduct:
- 11.17.1 If the ball is out of play, play will be resumed in accordance with the previous decision.
 - 11.17.2 If the ball is in play and the player commits a foul inside the field against the opposing player:
 - 1. Direct or indirect free kick or penalty.
 - 2. Teammate, substitute, substituted player, expelled player, team official or match referees: direct free kick or penalty/anyone else: drop the ball.
 - 11.17.3 If the ball is in play:
 - 1. The player commits a foul against the match referees, an opposing and substitute, a substituted player, a dismissed player or a team official outside the field of play.
 - 2. A substitute, substituted player, expelled player or team official commits a foul against or interferes in play with an opposing player or match referees outside the field of play.



- 11.18 Resumption of play with a direct free kick executed from the nearest line to the place where the foul or interference occurred, a penalty is awarded if the direct free kick is within the penalty area of the offending player.
- 11.19 If a player who is on or off the field of play throws or kicks an object (other than the match ball) at an opposing player, or throws or kicks an object (including a ball) at an opposing substitute, substituted or sent-off player, team official, or a match official or the match ball, play is restarted with a direct free kick from the position where the object struck or would have struck the person or the ball. If this position is off the field of play, the free kick is taken on the nearest point on the boundary line; a penalty kick is awarded if this is within the offender's penalty area.
- 11.20 If a substitute, substituted or sent-off player, player temporarily off the field of play or team official throws or kicks an object onto the field of play and it interferes with play, an opponent or match official, play is restarted with a direct free kick (or penalty kick) where the object interfered with play or struck or would have struck the opponent, match official or the ball.

ARTICLE (12)

FREE KICKS





12.1 Types of free kicks:

Direct and indirect free kicks are awarded in favor of the opposing team of a player who committed a foul or foul.

12.2 Indirect Free Kick Reference:

12.2.1 The referee indicates the indirect free kick by raising his arm above his head, while maintaining this signal until the kick is taken and the ball touches another player or exits play.

12.2.2 The indirect free kick must be re-taken if the referee does not indicate that it is an indirect free kick and the ball is kicked directly into the goal.

12.3 Ball entering the goal:

12.3.1 The goal is awarded if the ball is kicked from the direct free kick directly into the opponent's goal.

12.3.2 Goal kick is awarded if the ball is kicked from the indirect free kick directly into the opponent's goal.

12.3.3 A corner kick is awarded if the ball is kicked from the indirect or direct free kick directly to the team's own goal.

4.12 Procedures:

All free kicks are executed from the place where the offence occurred, except:

12.4.1 Indirect free kicks are carried out in favor of the attacking team inside the opposing team's goal area from the nearest point to the goal area line, which is parallel to the goal line.

12.4.2 Free kicks are taken inside the goal area for the defending team from anywhere in this area.

12.4.3 Free kicks are taken for offences involving a player entering, re-entering or leaving the field without permission from where the ball is located at the moment play stops.

12.4.4 If a player leaves the field of play as part of the play and commits a foul against another player, play will resume with a free kick taken from the nearest line to the place where the foul occurred.

12.4.5 For offences that require a direct free kick, a penalty will be awarded if the foul is committed within the offending player's penalty area.

12.4.6 The ball must be fixed and the kicker must not touch the ball again until it touches another player.



12.4.7 Until the ball is in play, the opposing team's players must stay:

1. 5 meters away from the ball, except for their presence on their goal line between the two goal posts.
2. Outside the penalty area for free kicks inside the opponent's penalty area.

12.4.8 A free kick can be taken by lifting the ball with one or both feet.

12.4.9 feinting is allowed in the execution of the free kick in order to confuse the opponent as part of the football game.

12.4.10 If, during the correct free kick, the player deliberately kicks the ball towards the opposing player in order to be able to play the ball again but not negligently, recklessly or without excessive force, the referee shall allow play to continue.

5.12 Offences and Penalties:

12.5.1 If, when a free kick is taken, the opposing player is closer to the ball than the required distance, the free kick is re-executed except for the possibility of applying the advantage, but if the player executes the kick quickly and the opposing player standing less than 5 meters from the ball intercepts it, the referee allows play to continue. However, an opposing player who deliberately blocks a free-kick quickly must be cautioned for delaying the resumption of play.

12.5.2 If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside their penalty area, the opposing team's players are in the same penalty area and they are unable to leave, the referee allows play to continue. If the opposing player who was inside the penalty area when the free kick was taken, or entered the penalty area before the ball was in play, touched or challenged for the ball before it touched another player, the free kick is re-executed.

12.5.3 If, when the free kick is taken by the defending team from inside their box, the ball is not kicked directly out of the box, the free kick is re-taken.

12.5.4 If, event that, after the ball is in play, the player taking the free kick touches the ball again before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded.

12.5.5 If, the player who took the free kick deliberately touches the ball with his hands:

1. A direct free kick is awarded.
2. A penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurs inside the penalty area of the free kick taker, except that the kicker is the goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded.

ARTICLE (13)

PENALTY KICK





13.1 The penalty is awarded if a player commits a foul that requires a direct free kick to be awarded within his penalty area or outside the field of play as part of the play as described in Laws 11 and 12.

13.2 A goal can be scored directly from the penalty kick.

13.3 Procedures:

13.3.1 The ball must be placed firmly above the penalty mark.

13.3.2 The player taking the penalty must be clearly identified.

13.3.3 The goalkeeper must remain on his goal line against the player who takes the kick between the posts until the ball is kicked.

13.3.4 Players other than the kick player and goalkeeper must be:

1. At a distance of at least 5 meters from the penalty mark.
2. Behind the penalty mark.
3. Inside the playing field.
4. Out of the box.

13.3.5 After the players take their positions according to the law, the referee gives the signal to take the penalty.

13.3.6 The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forward, and the ball is allowed to be kicked with the heel of the foot provided the ball moves forward.

13.3.7 The ball becomes in play after being kicked and moved clearly.

13.3.8 The kicker is not allowed to play the ball a second time until it touches another player.

13.3.9 The penalty kick is completed when the ball stops moving or exits play or the referee stops play for any offence of the law.

13.3.10 Time is added to allow the penalty to be taken and completed at the end of each half or at the end of each of the two extra time periods. When time is added to allow the penalty to be taken, the kick is considered to have been completed after the kick has been taken, the ball has stopped moving, exited play, played by another player (including the kicker) except the defender or goalkeeper, or the referee has stopped play due to a foul by the kicker, or the kick team. If a player from the defending team (including the goalkeeper) commits a foul and the kick is not scored/saved, The kick is re-executed.



13.4 Offences and Penalties:

As soon as the referee indicates the penalty kick, the penalty must be taken.

13.4.1 If, before the ball is in play, any of the following occurs:

- The player who took the penalty kick or his teammate violated the laws of the game.
- If the ball enters the goal, the penalty kick will be re-taken.
- If the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and then resumes play with an indirect free kick.

Except in the following cases, play will be suspended and then resumed with an indirect free kick, regardless of whether a goal is scored or not.

13.4.2 Penalty kick execution backward, not forward.

13.4.3 When the teammate of the player selected for the penalty kicks the ball, the referee cautions the player who kicked the ball.

13.4.4 feinting by kicking the ball When the kick taker finishes running towards the ball (feinting is allowed while running), the referee cautions the kicking player.

13.4.5 Violation of the Laws of the Game by the Goalkeeper or Teammate:

1. If the ball enters the goal, the goal is awarded.
2. If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is re-executed, the goalkeeper is cautioned if he is responsible for this violation.

6.4.13 If a player from either team violates the laws of the game, the kick will be re-executed except for a more severe foul (e.g. disallowed blur).

13.4.7 If both the goalkeeper and the kicker commit a foul at the same time:

1. The kick is re-executed and the players are cautioned, If the kick is missed or tackled.
2. If a goal is scored, the goal is canceled, the kicker is cautioned and play resumes with an indirect free kick in favor of the defending team.

13.4.8 If, after the penalty kick is taken, the player who took the kick touched the ball again before it touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded, or a direct free kick if he deliberately touches the ball with the hand.



13.4.9 If an external element touches the ball while it is moving forward, the kick is re-executed. Except if the ball is heading into the goal and the interference did not prevent the goalkeeper or defender from playing the ball, in this case the goal is awarded if the ball enters the goal (even if contact with the ball occurs) except if the ball enters the opposing team's goal.

If the ball bounces back to the field of play from the goalkeeper, crossbar or goalposts and is touched by an external element, the referee stops play and play is resumed by dropping the ball in the same place as it touched the external element.

Summary table of violations:

| | Goal | Not a goal |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Foul by the attacking player | Penalty is retaken | Indirect Free Kick |
| Foul by the defending player | goal | Penalty is retaken |
| Foul by the goalkeeper | goal | Penalty is retaken and the goalkeeper is cautioned |
| Ball kicked backwards | Indirect Free Kick | Indirect Free Kick |
| Illegal feinting | Indirect free kick and caution for the kicker | Indirect free kick and caution for he kicker |
| Wrong kicker | Indirect free kick and caution for wrong kicker | Indirect free kick and caution for wrong kicker |

ARTICLE (14)

THROW IN





14.1 A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball passes over the touchline, on the ground or in the air

14.2 A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in:

1. If the ball enters the opponents' goal – a goal kick is awarded.
2. If the ball enters the thrower's goal – a corner kick is awarded.

14.3 Procedures:

14.3.1 At the moment of playing the throw-in, the thrower must:

1. Stand facing the field of play.
2. Have part of each foot must be on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline.
3. Throw the ball with both hands from behind passing over the head from the same place where it exits the playing field.
4. The opponent team's players must stand at least 2 meters away from the place where the throw-in was taken.

14.3.2 The ball becomes in play when it enters the field of play. If the ball touches the ground before entering it, the throw-in is re-taken by the same team from the same place. If the throw-in is not done correctly, it is again performed by the opposing team.

14.3.3 If a player, while correctly taking a throw-in, deliberately throws the ball towards the opponent in order to play the ball again but not in careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, the referee shall allow play to continue.

14.3.4 The thrower must not touch the ball again until it touches another player.

14.3.5 Offences and sanctions:

14.3.5.1 If the ball becomes in play, the thrower touches the ball again before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded.

14.3.5.2 If the thrower deliberately touches the ball with his hands, a direct free kick is awarded, a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurs inside the penalty area of the thrower, except that the thrower is the goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded. An opposing player who distracts or unfairly obstructs the throw-in (including approaching less than 2 meters from the place where the throw-in is taken is cautioned for unsporting conduct) and if the throw-in is taken, an indirect free kick is awarded.

14.3.6 For any other violation of this Law, a throw-in shall be executed by the opponent.

ARTICLE (15)

GOAL KICK





15.1 The goal kick is awarded when the entire ball crosses the goal line either in the air or on the ground after it was last touched by a player from the attacking team and no goal was scored.

15.2 A goal may be scored directly from the goal kick, but only against the opposing team. If the ball enters directly into the goal of the team taking the goal kick, a corner kick will be awarded to the opposing team if the ball leaves the penalty area.

15.3 Procedures:

15.3.1 The ball must be fixed and kicked from any point inside the goal area by a player of the defending team.

15.3.2 The ball becomes in play when kicked and moves clearly.

15.3.3 The opposing team's players must be outside the box until the ball is in play.

15.4 Offences and sanctions:

15.4.1 If the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded. If the kicker violates by touching the ball with the hand:

- A direct free kick is awarded.

- A penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurs inside the penalty area of the goal kicker, except that the kicker is the goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded.

15.4.2 When taking the goal kick, if any of the opposing players are inside the penalty area because they do not have time to leave, the referee allows play to continue. If an opposing player is inside the penalty area, or enters the penalty area when the goal kick is taken and touches or challenges for the ball before it is in play, the goal kick will be retaken.

15.4.3 If a player enters the penalty area before the ball is in play and commits a foul or a foul is committed against him by an opponent, the goal kick is retaken and the offender may be cautioned or sent off based on the offence.

15.4.4 For any other violation of this Law, the kick shall be retaken.

ARTICLE (16)

CORNER KICK





16.1 A corner kick is awarded when the whole ball crosses the goal line, whether in the air or on the ground, after it is last touched by a player from the defending team and no goal has been scored.

16.2 A goal may be scored directly from the corner kick, but only in the opposing team's goal.

16.3 If the ball enters the goal directly into the goal of the team taking the corner kick, a corner kick will be awarded to the opposing team.

16.4 Procedures:

1. The ball must be placed at the corner flag area closest to the point where the ball crossed the goal line.
2. The ball must be stationary and kicked by a player from the attacking team.
3. The ball becomes in play when kicked and moved clearly, and does not need to leave the corner flag area.
4. The corner flag must not be moved.
5. The opposing team's players must be 5 meters away from the corner arch for the ball to be in play.

16.5 Offences and sanctions:

16.5.1 If the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded.

16.5.2 If the kicker deliberately touches the ball with his hands:

1. A direct free kick is awarded.
2. A penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurs inside the penalty area of the kicker, except that the kicker is the goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded.

16.5.3 If, during the correct penalty the player, deliberately executes the kick towards the opposing player in order to play the ball again but in a manner that is not careless, reckless or use excessive force, the referee allows play to continue.

16.5.4 Any other violation of this Law, the kick shall be retaken.



MINIFOOTBALL LAW

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English Language