



MSC Soccer

7v7 Rules

*** SPITTING / GUM AND COLORED DRINKS ARE NOT ALLOWED AT ANYTIME ON THE FIELD.**

Notes on the Rules of the Game

MSC may at any time modify in their application for matches for players of under 16 years of age, for women players, for veteran players (over 35 years) and for players with disabilities.

Any or all of the following modifications are permissible:

- *size of the field of play*
- *size, weight and material of the ball*
- *width between the goalposts and height of the crossbar from the ground*
- *duration of the periods of play*
- *substitutions*

Male and Female

References to the male gender in the *Rules of the Game* in respect of referees, assistant referees, players and officials are for simplification and apply to both males and females.



RULES OF THE GAME

RULE 1	THE FIELD OF PLAY	3
RULE 2	THE BALL	4
RULE 3	THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS	4
RULE 4	THE PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT	4
RULE 5	THE REFEREE	5
RULE 6	THE ASSISTANT REFEREES	6
RULE 7	THE DURATION OF THE MATCH	6
RULE 8	THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY	7
RULE 9	THE BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY	8
RULE 10	THE METHOD OF SCORING	8
RULE 11	OFFSIDE	8
RULE 12	FOULS AND MISCONDUCT	9
RULE 13	FREE KICKS	10
RULE 14	THE PENALTY KICK	11
RULE 15	THE THROW-IN	13
RULE 16	THE GOAL KICK	14
RULE 17	THE CORNER KICK	14



RULE 1 Field of Play

Field Surface

Matches may be played on natural or artificial surfaces, according to the rules of the competition. The color of artificial surfaces must be green.

Field Markings

The field of play must be rectangular and marked with lines. These lines belong to the areas of which they are boundaries. The two longer boundary lines are called touch lines. The two shorter lines are called goal lines. The field of play is divided into two halves by a halfway line, which joins the midpoints of the two touch lines. The Center mark is indicated at the midpoint of the halfway line. A circle with a radius of 6 m (6.5yds) is marked around it.

Marks may be made off the field of play, 7 m (7.6yds) from the corner arc and at right angles to the goal lines and the touch lines, to ensure that defending players retreat this distance when a corner kick is being taken.

Dimensions

The length of the touch line must be greater than the length of the goal line. Length: minimum 50.29 m (55 yds) maximum 68.58 m (75 yds) and Width: minimum 30 m (32.8 yds) maximum 45 m (49.2 yds). All lines must be of the same width.

The Goal Area

Two lines are drawn at right angles to the goal line, 3m (3.2 yds) from the inside of each goalpost. These lines extend into the field of play for a distance of 3m (3.2 yds) and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line. The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is the goal area.

The Penalty Area

Two lines are drawn at right angles to the goal line, 9m (9.8yds) from the inside of each goalpost. These lines extend into the field of play for a distance of 9m (9.8yds) and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line. The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is the penalty area.

Within each penalty area, a penalty mark is made 8m (8.7yds) from the midpoint between the goalposts and equidistant to them.

Offside Position

No offside position area.

Cornerarc

A quarter circle with a radius of 0.6m (0.65yds) from each corner flagpost is drawn inside the field of play.

Goals

A goal must be placed on the center of each goal line. A goal consists of two upright posts equidistant from the corner flagposts and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar. The goalposts and crossbar must be made of wood, metal or other approved material. They may be square, rectangular, round or elliptical in shape and must not be dangerous to players.

The distance between the posts is 5m (16.4ft) and the distance from the lower edge of the crossbar to the ground is 2.20m (7.2ft). Both goalposts and the crossbar have the same width and depth, which do not exceed 12 cm (5 ins). The goal lines must be of the same width as the goalposts and the crossbar. Nets may be attached to the goals and the ground behind the goal, provided that they are properly supported and do not interfere with the goalkeeper. The goalposts and crossbars must be white.

Safety

Goals must be anchored securely to the ground. Portable goals may only be used if they satisfy this requirement.



RULE 2 The Ball

The Ball will have a minimum circumference of 62cm (24.4in) and a maximum of 65cm (25.6in). The inflated pressure will be from 8 to 10 pounds. (Size 4) Each team needs to provide a Ball for the game.

RULE 3 Number of Players

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than seven players, one of whom is the goalkeeper. A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than five players. A team may have a maximum of eight substitutes. The names of the players and substitutes must be given to the referee prior to the start of the match. Players not named and properly registered may not take part in the match.

Substitution Procedure

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

- *the referee is informed before any proposed substitution is made*
- *the substitute only enters the field of play after the player being replaced has left and after receiving a signal from the referee*
- *the substitute only enters the field of play at the halfway line and during a stoppage in the match*
- *the substitution is completed when a substitute enters the field of play*
- *from that moment, the substitute becomes a player and the player he has replaced becomes a substituted player*
- *there is no limit of substitutions and a substituted player may take part in the match again*
- *all substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee, whether called upon to play or not*

Changing the Goalkeeper

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

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

Infringements and Sanctions

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

- *the referee stops play (although not immediately if the substitute or substituted player does not interfere with play)*
- *the referee cautions him for unsporting behavior and orders him to leave the field of play*
- *if the referee has stopped play, it is restarted with an indirect free kick for the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *the referee allows play to continue*
- *the referee cautions the players concerned when the ball is next out of play*

In the event of any other infringements of this Rule:

- *the players concerned are cautioned*
- *the match is restarted with an indirect free kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

Players and Substitutes Sent Off

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

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

RULE 4 The Players Equipment

Safety

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



Basic Equipment

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

- *a jersey or shirt-if undergarments are worn, the color of the sleeve should be the same main color as the sleeve of the jersey or shirt;*
- *shorts-if undershorts are worn, they must be the same main color as the shorts;*
- *stockings;*
- *shinguards;*
- *footwear-NO CLEATS ALLOWED ON THE TURF.*

Shinguards

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

Colors

- *The two teams must wear colors that distinguish them from each other and also the referee and the assistant referees*
- *Each goalkeeper must wear colors that distinguish him from the other players, the referee and the assistant referees*
- *If both teams have the same colors a coin toss will decide who changes*

Infringements/Sanctions

In the event of any infringement of this Rule:

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

A player who has been required to leave the field of play because of an infringement of this Rule and who re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission must be cautioned.

Restart of Play

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

- *the match is restarted by an indirect free kick taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the ball was located when the referee stopped the match (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

RULE 5 The Referee

The Authority of the Referee

Each match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Rules of the Game in connection with the match to which he has been appointed.

Powers and Duties

The Referee:

- *enforces the Rules of the Game*
- *controls the match*
- *ensures that any ball used meets the requirements of Rule 2*
- *ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Rule 4*
- *acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match*
- *stops, suspends or abandons the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Rules*
- *stops, suspends or abandons the match because of outside interference of any kind*
- *stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the field of play. An injured player may only return to the field of play after the match has restarted*
- *allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured*



- ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped
- allows play to continue when the team against which an offense has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalizes the original offense if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time
- punishes the more serious offense when a player commits more than one offense at the same time
- takes disciplinary action against players guilty of offenses. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play
- takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may, at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds
- acts on the advice of MSC management and/or employees acting as assistant referees regarding incidents that he has not seen
- ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play
- indicates the restart of the match after it has been stopped
- provides the appropriate authorities with a match report, which includes information on any disciplinary action taken against players and/or team official and any other incidents that occurred before, during or after the match.

Decisions of the Referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play, including whether or not a goal is scored and the result of the match, are final. The referee may only change a decision on realizing that it is incorrect or, at his discretion, on the advice of an assistant referees, provided that he has not restarted play or terminated the match.

RULE 6 The Assistant Referees

Assistance

The assistant referees also assist the referee to control the match in accordance with the Rules of the Game. In particular, they may enter the field of play to help control the 7m (7.6yds) distance. In the event of undue interference or improper conduct, the referee will relieve an assistant referee of his duties and make a report to the appropriate authorities.

RULE 7 The Duration of the Match

Periods of Play

The match lasts two equal periods of 25 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the referee and the two teams. Any agreement to alter the duration of the periods of play (for example, to reduce each half to 20 minutes because of insufficient light) must be made before the start of play and must comply with competition rules.

Half-Time Interval

Players are entitled to an interval at halftime. The half-time interval must not exceed 3 minutes. Competition rules must state the duration of the half-time interval. The duration of the half-time interval may be altered only with the consent of the referee.

Stoppage of Time Clock

Stoppage of time is made for:

- assessment of injury to players
- removal of injured players from the field of play for treatment
- the game ball was kicked over the fence intentionally from a player by the winning team at the time
- removal from an ejected player or fan from the winning team at the time
- at the discretion of the referee

Penalty Kick

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

Abandoned Match

An abandoned match is not replayed unless the competition rules provide otherwise.



RULE 8 The Start and Restart of Play

Preliminaries

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

Kick-off

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

- *at the start of the match*
- *after a goal has been scored*
- *at the start of the second half of the match*
- *at the start of each period of extra time, where applicable*

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

Procedure

- *all players must be in their own half of the field of play*
- *the opponents of the team taking the kickoff are at least 6m (6.5yds) from the ball until it is in play*
- *the ball must be stationary on the center mark*
- *the referee gives a signal*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked*
- *the kicker must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player*

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

Infringements/Sanctions

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

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

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

- *the kick-off is retaken*

Dropped Ball

If, while the ball is still in play, the referee is required to stop play temporarily for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Rules of the Game, the match is restarted with a dropped ball.

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped. Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

Infringements/Sanctions

The ball is dropped again:

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

RULE 9 The Ball In and Out of Play

Ball Out of Play

The ball is out of play when:

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



Ball In Play

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

- *it rebounds from a goalpost, crossbar or corner flagpost and remains in the field of play*
- *it rebounds from either the referee or an assistant referee when they are on the field of play*

RULE 10 The Method of Scoring

Goal Scored

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

Winning Team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. Maximum goal differential is 8. If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

Competition Rules

When competition rules require there to be a winning team after a match or home-and-away tie in Semi-Finals and Finals, the only permitted procedures for determining the winning team are those of:

- *2 Extra times of 5 minutes each*
- *Kicks from the penalty mark*

RULE 11 Offside. (As of July 2012, this rules is not applied)

Offside Position

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

A player is in an offside position if:

- *standing on the offside zone he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent*

A player is not in an offside position if:

- *he is standing outside the offside zone or*
- *he is level with the second last opponent or*
- *he is level with the last two opponents*

Offense

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

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

No Offense

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

- *a goal kick or*
- *a throw-in or*
- *a corner kick*

Infringements/Sanctions

In the event of an offside offense, the referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (*see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick*)

RULE 12 Fouls and Misconduct

Fouls and misconduct are penalized as follows:



Direct Free Kick

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

- *kicks or attempts to kick an opponent*
- *trips or attempts to trip an opponent*
- *jumps at an opponent*
- *charges an opponent*
- *strikes or attempts to strike an opponent*
- *pushes an opponent*
- *tackles an opponent*
- *holds an opponent*
- *spits at an opponent*
- *handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)*

A direct free kick is taken from the place where the offense occurred (*see Rule 13- Position of Free Kick*)

Penalty Kick

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

Indirect Free Kick

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

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

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

- *plays in a dangerous manner*
- *impedes the progress of an opponent*
- *prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands*
- *commits any other offense, not previously mentioned in Rule 12, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player*

The indirect or direct free kick is taken from the place where the offense occurred (*see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick*)

Disciplinary Sanctions

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

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

A player will receive a yellow card if the player:

- *clearly disrespects the rules of the game*
- *disapproves with gestures or words the decisions of the referee*
- *touches the ball with his hands, clearly avoiding an opportunity of a goal*
- *impedes the progress of the game, interrupting, grabbing or tripping the opposing player, not directly being an aggression but clearly avoiding an opportunity of a goal*
- *behaves unsportsmanlike*
- *spitting on the turf after receiving a warning from the referee*

A player will be sent off indefinitely, not being able to be replaced if the player:

- *gets a second yellow card*
- *that acts violently, brutal or offensive, to another player, referees, coaches and any person on the benches or in the stands*
- *uses offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures, actions or attitudes, etc, that result to be intolerant, racist or xenophobic*
- *serious foul play*



- *violent conduct*
- *spitting at an opponent or any other person*

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

RULE 13 Free Kicks

Types of Free Kicks

Free kicks are either direct or indirect.

The Direct Free Kick

Ball Enters the Goal

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

The Indirect Free Kick

Signal

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

Ball Enters the Goal

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

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

Procedure

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

Position of Free Kick

Free Kick Inside the Penalty Area

Direct or indirect free kick to the defending team:

- *all opponents must be at least 6m (6.5yds) from the ball*
- *all opponents must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area*
- *a free kick awarded in the goal area may be taken from any point inside that area*

Indirect free kick to the attacking team:

- *all opponents must be at least 6m (6.5yds) from the ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goalposts*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves*
- *an indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area must be taken on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred*

Free Kick Outside the Penalty Area

- *all opponents must be at least 6m (6.5yds) from the ball until it is in play*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves*
- *the free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred or from the position of the ball when the infringement occurred (according to the infringement)*

Infringements/Sanctions



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

- *the kick is retaken*

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

- *the kick is retaken*

Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area*

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

RULE 14 Penalty Kicks

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

A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

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

Position of the Ball and the Players

The ball:

- *must be placed on the penalty mark*

The player taking the penalty kick:

- *must be properly identified*

The defending goalkeeper:

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

The players other than the kicker must be located:

- *inside the field of play*
- *outside the penalty area*
- *behind the penalty mark*
- *at least 6m (6.5yds) from the penalty mark*

Procedure

- *After the players have taken positions in accordance with this Law, the referee signals for the penalty kick to be taken*
- *The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forward*
- *He must not play the ball again until it has touched another player*
- *The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward*



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

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

The referee decides when a penalty kick has been completed.

Infringements/Sanctions

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

The player taking the penalty kick infringes the Laws of the Game:

- *the referee allows the kick to be taken*
- *if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken*
- *if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and the match is restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, from the place where the infringement occurred*

The goalkeeper infringes the Laws of the Game:

- *the referee allows the kick to be taken*
- *if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded*
- *if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken*

A team-mate of the player taking the kick infringes the Laws of the Game:

- *the referee allows the kick to be taken*
- *if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken*
- *if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and the match is restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, from the place where the infringement occurred*

A team-mate of the goalkeeper infringes the Laws of the Game:

- *the referee allows the kick to be taken*
- *if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded*
- *if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken*

A player of both the defending team and the attacking team infringe the Laws of the Game:

- *the kick is retaken*

If, after the penalty kick has been taken:

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 – Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 – Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *the kick is retaken*

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

- *the referee stops play*
- *play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent, unless it touched the outside agent inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped*

RULE 15 The Throw-In



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

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

Procedure

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- *faces the field of play*
- *has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line*
- *holds the ball with both hands*
- *delivers the ball from behind and over his head*
- *delivers the ball from the point where it left the field of play*

All opponents must stand no less than 2 m (2.1yds) from the point at which the throw-in is taken.

The ball is in play when it enters the field of play. After delivering the ball, the thrower must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

Infringements/Sanctions

Throw-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the thrower's penalty area*

Throw-in taken by the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower:

- *he is cautioned for unsporting behavior*

For any other infringement of this Law:

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

RULE 16 The Goal Kick

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

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

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

Procedure

- *The ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team*



- *Opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play*
- *The kicker must not play the ball again until it has touched another player*
- *The ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area*

Infringements/Sanctions

If the ball is not kicked directly out of the penalty area from a goal kick:

- *the kick is retaken*

Goal kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area*

Goal kick taken by the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

For any other infringement of this Law:

- *the kick is retaken*

RULE 17 The Corner Kick

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

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

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

Procedure

- *The ball must be placed inside the corner arc nearest to the point where the ball crossed the goal line*
- *The corner flag post must not be moved*
- *Opponents must remain at least 6m (6.5yds) from the corner arc until the ball is in play*
- *The ball must be kicked by a player of the attacking team*
- *The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves*
- *The kicker must not play the ball again until it has touched another player*

Infringements/Sanctions

Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*



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

- *a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*
- *a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area*

Corner kick taken by the goalkeeper

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

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Rule 13 - Position of Free Kick)*

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

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

In the event of any other infringement:

- *the kick is retaken*