



AUSTRALIAN FUTSAL ASSOCIATION (AFA)

# FUTSAL LAWS OF THE GAME 2024



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## Law 1 - The Pitch:

### Pitch Surface:

1. Match are to be played on a flat smooth and non-abrasive surface, preferably made of wood or artificial material that fall within the guidelines of the **rules of the competition**. Concrete or tarmac should be avoided.

### Pitch Markings:

1. The Pitch must be a rectangular shape with marked lines as follows:
  - a. Lines must clearly depict the boundaries of the pitch, with two touch lines (longer lines) and two goal lines (shorter lines). A third short line divides the pitch in half and is known as the half way line.
  - b. The centre mark is indicated at the midpoint of the halfway line and is surrounded by a 3 m circle
2. A mark must be drawn outside the pitch, 5m from the corner arc and at right angles to the goal line, to ensure that defending players retreat this distance when a corner kick is being taken. The width of this mark is 8cm.
3. Two additional marks, each at a distance of 5m to the left and the right of the second penalty mark, must be made on the pitch to indicate the minimum distance to be retreated when a kick is being taken from the second penalty mark. The width of this mark is 8cm.

### Dimensions:

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Length (touch line): | Minimum – 25m |
|                         | Maximum – 42m |
| Width (goal line):      | Minimum – 16m |
|                         | Maximum – 25m |

### Penalty Area:

1. The penalty area is a semicircular shaped area with a radius of 6m, the top of the area is headed with a flat 3.16m line that is directly opposite the goal, at a 6m distance.
2. The penalty mark is 6m from the midpoint of the goal line between the two goal posts and is equal distance from each of them. This point is generally found at the midpoint of the 3.16 m line that heads the penalty area. However, this is not all the case in some pitches, as they do not have a full 6m penalty area, thus the penalty mark must still be 6m from the goal line.

### Second Penalty Mark:

1. A Second penalty mark is made 10m from the midpoint between the goalposts and equal distance from them.
2. A line is marked 5m from the 10m point towards the goals to signify where the Goal Keeper can stand during a 10m Penalty.



#### Corner arc:

1. A quarter circle with a 25cm radius from each corner is present inside the pitch (corner circle).

#### Goals:

1. The goals are to be placed at the centre of each goal line. A goal consists of two upright posts equal distance from their respective corners and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar. The goalposts and crossbar must be made of wood, metal or another approved material and the goalposts and the crossbar must be rectangular, square or round in shape and must not pose a threat to players.
2. The goal dimensions are; 3m between the two goalposts and 2m from the floor to the crossbar.
3. Both goalposts and the crossbar have the same width and depth, 8cm. The nets must be made of hemp, jute or nylon or other approved material and are attached to the back of the goalposts and the crossbar with a suitable means of support. They must be properly supported and must not interfere with the goalkeeper.
4. The goalposts and crossbars must be of a different colour from the pitch.
5. The goals must have a stabilising system that prevents them from overturning.
6. Portable goals may only be used if they satisfy this requirement.

#### Substitution Zone:

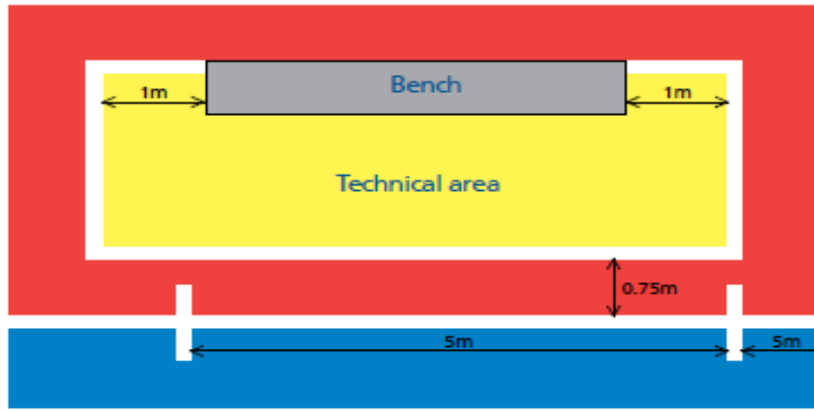
1. The substitution zones are the areas on the touch line in front of the team benches, the purpose of which is described in Law 3:
  - a. They are situated in front of the technical area and are 5m in length. They are marked at each end with a line 80cm in length, 40cm of which is drawn on the pitch and 40cm off the pitch, and 8cm wide
  - b. The area in front of the timekeeper's table 5m to either side of the halfway line is kept clear
  - c. A team's substitution zone is situated in the half of the pitch defended by said team and changes in the second half of the match and periods of extra time, if any

#### AFA Amendments:

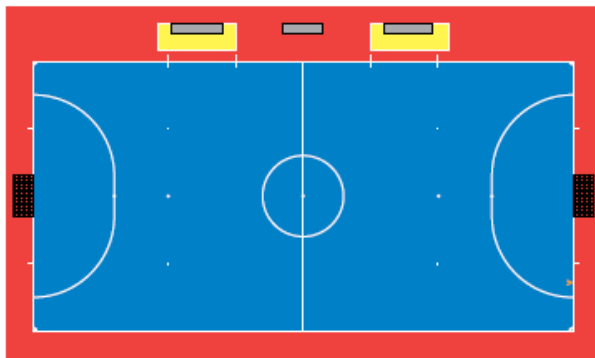
1. At club level with a 5m D, a 6m penalty mark, 2/3 line and a 10 m penalty mark (generally on the 2/3 line) in each half. Additionally, there will be a centre circle with a radius of approximately 2-3m (this may change venue to venue).
2. At regional and national level all junior game will be played on the same size pitch as club nights, with the same markings.
3. Seniors (Youth, Men's and Women's) will play on an international sized pitch at nationals, depending on the venue they will play on an international sized pitch at regionals.



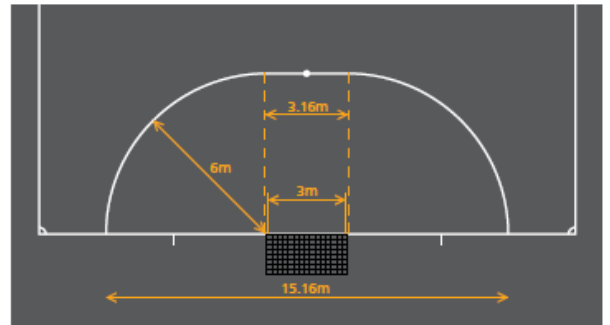
**Substitution zone and technical area**



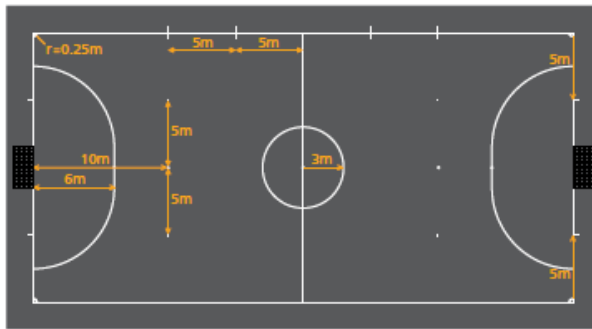
**Pitch**



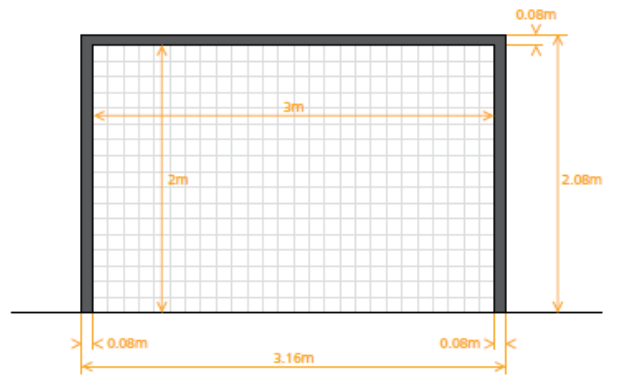
**Penalty area**



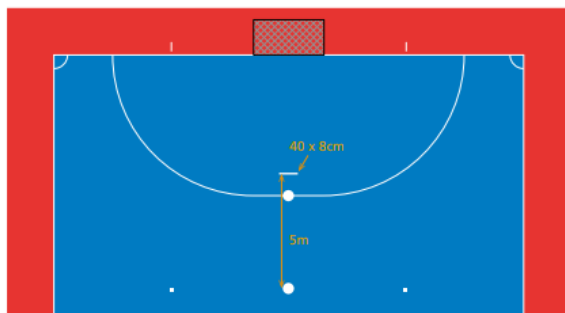
**Pitch dimensions**



**Goal**



**Mark - 5m from the 2nd Penalty Mark**





## Law 2 – The Ball:

### Qualities and Measurements:

1. The ball is:
  - a. spherical
  - b. Made of leather or other approved material
  - c. Of a circumference of not more than 64cm and not less than 62cm
  - d. Not more than 440g and not less than 400g in weight at the start of the match
  - e. Of a pressure equal to 0.6 – 0.9 atmosphere (600 – 900g/cm<sup>2</sup>) at sea level
  - f. The ball may not bounce less than 50cm or more than 65cm on the first rebound when dropped from a height of 2m

### Defective ball replacement:

1. If the ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of a match, the match is stopped.
  - a. The match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the original ball became defective, unless play was stopped inside the penalty area, in which case one of the referees drops the replacement ball on the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the original ball was located when play was stopped. As per drop ball procedure.
  - b. The match is restarted by retaking the kick if the ball bursts or becomes defective while a direct free kick without a wall, a kick from the second penalty mark or a kick from the penalty mark is being taken and does not touch the goalposts, the crossbar or a player and no infringement is committed
2. If the ball bursts or becomes defective while not in play (at a kick-off, goal clearance, corner kick, dropped ball, free kick, penalty kick or ball inbound):
  - a. the match is restarted in accordance with the Futsal Laws of the Game
3. The ball may not be changed during the match without the authority of the referees.





## Law 3 – The Number of Players:

### Players:

1. A match is played with two teams, with 5 players per team on the pitch at a time, one of whom **MUST** be a goalkeeper.
2. All games must start with a minimum of 3 players on the pitch, with one player as a goalkeeper.
3. If a team cannot field 3 players, the match may not begin. The match is abandoned if a team cannot field 3 players or more at any point during the match. The **Rules of the Competition** are consulted in regards of the final outcome of the match and how one may come about that occurrence.
4. A **MAXIMUM** of 9 substitutes may be used in a match, however, the **Rules of Competition** have the final say on the maximum number of substitutes. Within the majority of AFA tournaments, teams are allowed a maximum of 12 players listed on their team sheet.
5. In all matches, the names of all the players and substitutes must be given to the referees prior to the start of the match, whether they are present or not, any player whose name is not given to the referee at this point, they may not play the game.

### Substitution Procedure:

1. The maximum number of subs that can be made in the match is unlimited.
2. A substitution may be made at any time, whether the ball is in play or not. To replace a player with a substitute, the following conditions must be observed.
  - a. The player leaves the pitch via his own team's substitution zone, exceptions provided for in the Futsal Laws of the Game
  - b. The substitute only enters the pitch after the player being replaced has left
  - c. The substitute enters the pitch via his own team's substitution zone
  - d. The substitution is completed when a substitute enters the pitch via his own team's substitution zone, after handing his bib to the player being replaced, unless this player has had to leave the pitch via another zone for any reason provided for in the Laws of the Game, in which case the substitute shall hand his bib to the third referee
  - e. From that moment, the substitute becomes a player and the player he has replaced becomes a substituted player
  - f. The substituted player may take further part in the match
  - g. All substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referees, whether called upon to play or not
  - h. If a period is extended to allow a penalty kick, a kick from the second penalty mark or a direct free kick without a wall to be taken, only the goalkeeper of the defending team may be substituted



### Substitution of the goalkeeper:

1. Any of the substitutes may change places with the goalkeeper without informing the referees or waiting for a stoppage in the match
2. Any player may change places with the goalkeeper
3. The player changing places with the goalkeeper must do so during a stoppage in the match and must inform the referees before the change is made
4. A player or substitute replacing the goalkeeper must wear a goalkeeper's jersey with his number on the back

### Infringements and Sanctions:

1. If a substitute enters the pitch before the player being replaced has left or, during a substitution, a substitute enters the pitch from a place other than his own team's substitution zone:
  - a. The referees stop play (although not immediately if they can apply the advantage)
  - b. The referees caution him for infringing the substitution procedure and order him to leave the pitch
  - c. If the referees have stopped play, it is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick). If this substitute or his team also commits another infringement, play is restarted in accordance with the section entitled "Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 3).
2. If, during a substitution, the player being replaced leaves the pitch for reasons not provided for in the Futsal Laws of the Game and via a place other than his own team's substitution zone:
  - a. The referees stop play (although not immediately if they can apply the advantage)
  - b. The referees caution the player for infringing the substitution procedure
  - c. If the referees have stopped play, it is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).
3. In the event of any other infringements of this Law:
  - a. The players concerned are cautioned
  - b. The match is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick). In special cases, play is restarted in accordance with the section entitled "Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 3)

### Players and Substitutes sent off:

1. A player who has been sent off before the kick-off may be replaced only by one of the named substitutes.
2. A named substitute who has been sent off, either before the kick-off or after play has started, may not be replaced.
3. A substitute may replace a sent-off player and enter the pitch after two minutes of playing time have elapsed since the sending-off, provided that he has the authorisation of the timekeeper or the third referee (assistant referees), unless a



goal is scored before the two minutes have elapsed, in which case the following conditions apply:

- a. If there are five players against four and the team with the greater number of players scores a goal, the team with only four players may be completed with a fifth player
- b. If both teams are playing with three or four players and a goal is scored, both teams remain with the same number of players
- c. If there are five players playing against three, or four against three, and the team with the greater number of players scores a goal, the team with three players may be increased by one player only
- d. If the team that scores the goal is the one with fewer players, the game continues without changing the number of players

## Law 4 – The Players Equipment:

Players must not wear any equipment that can be considered dangerous to themselves or another player/substitute.

### Basic equipment:

1. Players **MUST** wear shorts and a sleeved shirt with a number on the back.
2. Players **MUST** wear shin-pads covered by long socks.
  - a. Must be covered entirely by the socks worn
  - b. Made of rubber, plastic or a similar material
  - c. Provide a reasonable degree of protection.
3. Players **MUST** wear shoes with non-marking rubber soles
4. Only goalkeepers are permitted to wear goalie gloves, long pants and a mouth guard as desired.
  - a. If a goalkeeper swaps with a court player, he/she must remove goalie gloves and/or long pants before taking the court as a court player.
5. The two teams must wear different colours to distinguish them from each other and the referee team.
  - a. Each goalkeeper must too wear a colour that distinguishes them from the other players and the referee teams.

### Infringements and Sanctions:

1. In the event of any infringement of this law:
  - a. Play must be stopped
  - b. The player as fault is instructed by the referees to leave the pitch to correct his/her equipment when the ball is out of play, unless they have already corrected their equipment
  - c. Any player required to leave the pitch to correct his/her equipment must not re-enter without the permission of the referees or the third referee
  - d. The referees directly or indirectly through the third referee check the players' equipment is corrected before he/she is allowed to re-enter the pitch.



- e. The player, if he/she has not been substituted, is ONLY allowed to re-enter the pitch when the ball is out of play, or under the supervision of the third referee when the ball is out of play.
2. A player having been required to leave the pitch because of an infringement of this Law and not having been substituted who re-enters the pitch without the permission of the referee team must be cautioned.

#### Restart of play:

3. If play is stopped by the referees to administer a caution:
  - a. The match is restarted with 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 Law 13 – Position of free kick)

## Law 5 – The Referee:

### Authority of the referees:

Each match is officiated by 2 referees, the 'main referee' and the 'second' referee, both referees have **FULL** authority to apply the Laws of the game to the match they are officiating.

### Powers and Duties:

1. The referees:
  - a. Enforce the Futsal Laws of the Game
  - b. Control the match in cooperation with the assistant referees (where applicable)
  - c. Ensure that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2
  - d. Ensure that the players equipment meets the requirements of Law 4
  - e. Keep a record of the match incidents
  - f. Stop the match, at **their discretion**, for any infringements of the Futsal Laws of the Game
  - g. Stop the match because of outside interference of any kind
  - h. Stop the match if, in **their opinion**, a player is seriously injured and ensure that he is removed from the pitch. An injured player may only return to the pitch after the match has restarted
  - i. Allow play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in their opinion, only slightly injured
  - j. Ensure that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the pitch. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referees, who must be satisfied either directly or through the third referee, that the bleeding has stopped
  - k. Allow play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed stands to benefit from such an advantage and penalise the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time.
  - l. Punish the more serious offence when a player commits more than one offence at the same time



- m. Punish the more serious misconduct when a player commits more than one act of misconduct at the same time
  - n. Take disciplinary action against players' guilty of caution-able and sending-off offences. They are not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play.
  - o. Take action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may, at their discretion, expel them from the technical area and the surrounds of the pitch.
  - p. Ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the pitch
  - q. Indicate the restart of the match after it has been stopped
  - r. Give the signals described in the section entitled "Referee and Assistant Referee Signals"
  - s. Position themselves on the pitch as described in the sections entitled "Positioning with ball in play" and "Positioning in ball out of play situations", which are part of the "Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 5 – Referees), when they are required to do so.
  - t. Provide the appropriate authorities with a match report, which includes information on any sanction imposed on players and/or team officials and any other incidents that occurred before, during or after the match.
2. The referee:
    - a. Acts as a timekeeper and the third referee in the event that the assistant referees are not present
    - b. Suspends or abandons the match, at his/her discretion, for any infringements of the Futsal Laws of the Game
    - c. Suspends or abandons the match because of outside interference of any kind
  3. The second referee:
    - a. Replaces the referee in the event that he/she becomes injured or indisposed

#### Decisions of the referees:

1. The decisions of the referees regarding facts connected with play, including whether or not a goal is scored and the result of the match are final
2. The referees may only change a decision on realising that it is incorrect or, at their discretion, on the advice of an assistant referee, provided that they have not restarted play or terminated the match
3. The decisions of the referee prevail over those of the second referee if both signal an infringement and there is a disagreement between them
4. In the event of undue interference of improper conduct, the referee will relieve the second referee or the assistant referees of their duties, arrange for them to be substituted and make a report to the appropriate authorities

#### Responsibilities of the referees:

1. The referees (or where applicable, the assistant referees) are not held liable for:
  - a. Any kind of injury suffered by a player, official or spectator
  - b. Any damage to property of any kind



- c. Any other loss suffered by any individual, club, company, association or other body, which is due or which may be due to any decision that they may take under the terms of the Futsal Laws of the Game or in respect of the normal procedures required to hold, play and control a match
2. Such decisions may include
    - a. A decision that the condition of the pitch or its surrounds or that the weather conditions are such as to allow or not to allow a match to take place
    - b. A decision to abandon a match for whatever reason
    - c. A decision as to the suitability of the accessories and equipment used during a match
    - d. A decision to stop or not stop a match due to spectator interference or any problem in spectator areas
    - e. A decision to stop or not to stop play to allow an injured player to be removed from the pitch for treatment
    - f. A decision to require an injured player to be removed from the pitch for treatment
    - g. A decision to allow a player to wear certain apparel or equipment
    - h. A decision (where they have the authority) to allow or not to allow any persons (including team or venue officials, security officers, photographers or other media representatives) to be present in the vicinity of the pitch
    - i. Any other decision that they may take in accordance with the Futsal Laws of the Game or in conformity with their duties under the terms of AFA completion rules

#### Junior Match at Australian Futsal Association competitions:

3. A second referee is NOT mandatory for Junior matches at AFA competitions

#### Senior Match at Australian Futsal Association competitions:

4. A second referee is NOT mandatory for Senior matches at AFA competitions but where necessary as deemed by AFA we will have a second referee.

### Law 6 – The Assistant Referees:

#### The authority of the assistant referees:

1. Two assistant referees may be appointed (a third referee and a timekeeper) who must perform their duties in accordance with the Futsal Laws of the Game. They are positioned off the pitch, level with the halfway line and on the same side as the substitution zones. The timekeeper remains seated at the timekeeper's table, while the third referee may perform his duties either seated or standing up.
2. The timekeeper and the third referee are equipped with a suitable chronometer and the necessary equipment to keep a record of accumulated fouls, which is supplied by the association or club under whose jurisdiction the match is being played.
3. They are provided with a timekeeper's table in order to perform their duties correctly.
- 4.



## Powers and Duties:

1. The Third referee:
  - a. Assists the referees and the timekeeper
  - b. Keeps a record of the players taking part in the match
  - c. Monitors the replacement of balls at the request of the referees
  - d. Checks the substitutes equipment before they enter the pitch
  - e. Records the goal scorers' numbers
  - f. Informs the timekeeper of a request for a time-out when a team official makes one (see Law 7 – The Duration of the Match)
  - g. Gives the mandatory time-out signal once the timekeeper has sounded the acoustic signal, to inform the referees and the teams that the time-out has been granted
  - h. Keeps a record of the time-outs requested
  - i. Keeps a record of the accumulated fouls by each team signalled by the referees in each period of play
  - j. Give the mandatory signal that one team has committed 5 accumulated fouls in a period of play
  - k. Places a visible sign on the timekeeper's table to indicate that a team has committed 5 accumulated fouls in one period of play
  - l. Records the names and numbers of any players cautioned or sent-off
  - m. Under the referees' supervision, checks the entry of a player who has left the pitch to correct his equipment
  - n. Under the referees' supervision, checks the entry of a player who has left the pitch due to an injury of any kind
  - o. Signals to the referees when an obvious error has been made in cautioning or sending off a player or if an act of violence has been committed out of their field of vision. In any case, the referees decide on any facts connected with play.
  - p. Supervises the conduct of the persons situated in the technical area, if any, and on the benches and informs the referees of any inappropriate behaviour
  - q. Keeps a record of stoppages in play because of outside interference and the reasons for them
  - r. Provides any other information relevant to the game
  - s. Positions him/herself on the pitch as described in the sections entitled "Positioning with Ball in play" and "Positioning in ball out of play situations", which are part of the 'Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 5 – The Referees), when he/she is required to do so
  - t. Replaces the second referee in the event that the referee or second referee becomes injured or indisposed
2. The timekeeper ensures that the duration of the match complies with the provisions of Law 7 by:
  - a. Start the chronometer as a kick off has been taken correctly
  - b. Stopping the chronometer when the ball is out of play



- c. restarting the chronometer after play has been correctly resumed after a kick-in, a goal clearance, a corner kick or kick-off, a free kick, kicks from the penalty mark or second penalty mark or a dropped ball
- d. recording the goals, accumulated fouls and periods of play on the public scoreboard, if available
- e. indicating a team's request for a time-out with a different whistle or acoustic signal from the one used by the referees, after the third referee has informed him
- f. timing the one-minute time-out
- g. indicating the end of the one-minute time-out with a different whistle or acoustic signal from the one used by the referees
- h. indicating the fifth accumulated foul by a team with a different whistle or acoustic signal from the one used by the referees, after the third referee has informed him/her
- i. timing a player's two-minute expulsion
- j. indicating the end of the first half, the end of the match or the end of the periods of extra time, if any, with a different whistle or acoustic signal from the one used by the referees
- k. positioning himself on the pitch as described in the sections entitled "Positioning with ball in play" and "Positioning in ball out of play situations", which are part of the "Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 5 – The Referees), when he is required to do so
- l. performing the specific duties of the third referee in the event of the latter's absence
- m. provides any other information relevant to the game

#### AFA amendments:

1. Under AFA competitions, "stop clock" is not used unless specifically stated within the competition rules
2. A third referee and timekeeper are not mandatory for AFA competition unless otherwise stated within the completion rules.

## Law 7 – The Duration of the Match:

### Periods of Play:

1. The match lasts two equal periods of 20 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the referee and the two teams. Any agreement to alter the duration of the periods of must be made before the start of play and must comply with the competition rules.

### Ending the periods of play:

1. The timekeeper indicates the end of each 20 minute period with an acoustic signal. After hearing the timekeeper's acoustic signal, one of the referees announces the end of the period or match with his whistle, bearing in mind the following:
  - a. If a kick from the second penalty mark or direct free kick, beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, must be taken or re-taken, the period in question is extended until the kick has been taken





- b. If a penalty kick has to be taken or re-taken, the period in question is extended until the kick has been taken
2. If the ball has been played towards one of the goals before the timekeeper sounds the acoustic signal, the referees must wait for the kick to end before announcing the end of the period or match with a whistle. The period or match ends when:
  - a. The ball goes directly into the goal and a goal is scored
  - b. The ball leaves the boundaries of the pitch, the ball touches the goalkeeper or another player in the defending team, the goalposts, crossbar or ground, crosses the goal line and a goal is scored
  - c. The defending goalkeeper or another player in the defending team touches the ball or it rebounds from the goalposts or crossbar and does not cross the goal line
  - d. The ball touches any player in the team that played the ball, except if an indirect free kick was taken and the ball was heading towards the opponents goal after being touched by the second player
  - e. No infringement has been committed that is sanctioned with a direct free kick, an indirect free kick or a penalty kick, and a direct free kick, indirect free kick or penalty kick does not have to be retaken
3. If an infringement has been committed during this period that is sanctioned with a direct free kick after the fifth accumulated foul of one of the teams, or sanctioned with a penalty kick, the period ends when:
  - a. The ball is not kicked directly at the goal
  - b. The ball goes directly into the goal and a goal is scored
  - c. The ball leaves the boundaries of the pitch
  - d. The ball hits one or both posts, the crossbar, the goalkeeper or another player in the defending team and a goal is scored
  - e. The ball hits one or both posts, the crossbar, the goalkeeper or another player in the defending team and a goal is not scored
  - f. No other infringement that is sanctioned with a direct free kick, indirect free kick or penalty kick is committed
4. If, during this period, an infringement that is sanctioned with a direct free kick, indirect free kick or penalty kick is committed
  - a. The ball is not kicked directly at the goal
  - b. The ball goes directly into the goal and a goal is scored
  - c. The ball leaves the boundaries of the pitch
  - d. The ball hits one or both posts, the crossbar, the goalkeeper or another player in the defending team and a goal is scored
  - e. The ball hits one or both posts, the crossbar the goalkeeper or another player in the defending team and a goal is not scored
  - f. The ball touches a player in the team taking the kick
  - g. No other infringement that is sanctioned with a direct free kick, indirect free kick or penalty kick is committed
5. If an infringement that is sanctioned with an indirect free kick is committed during this period, the period ends when:



- a. The ball goes directly into the goal without being touched by another player during its trajectory or touching one or both of the posts or the crossbar, in which case the goal will not be allowed
- b. The ball leaves the boundaries of the pitch
- c. The ball hits one or both posts or the crossbar after touching the goalkeeper or another player in the defending or attacking team, not the player taking the kick, and a goal is scored
- d. The ball hits one or both posts or the crossbar after touching the goalkeeper or another player in the defending or attacking team, not the player taking the kick, and a goal is not scored
- e. No other infringement that is sanctioned with a direct free kick, indirect free kick or penalty kick is committed

#### Time-out:

6. Depending on the competition rules of an AFA competition, the teams are entitled to a one-minute time-out per game.
7. The following conditions apply:
  - a. The team officials are authorised to request the third referee, or the timekeeper if there is no third referee, for a one-minute time-out using the document provided
  - b. The timekeeper grants the time-out when the team that has requested it is in possession of the ball and the ball is out of play, using a different whistle or acoustic signal from the ones used by the referees
  - c. During the time-out, the players may remain on or off the pitch. In order to have a drink, the players must leave the pitch
  - d. During the time-out, the substitutes must stay off the pitch
  - e. During the time-out, officials are not allowed to give instructions on the pitch
  - f. Substitutions may only be made after the acoustic signal or whistle has sounded to indicate the end of the time-out
  - g. A team that does not request a time-out in the first period of the match is only entitled to one time-out during the second period
  - h. If there is neither a third referee nor a timekeeper, a team official may request the referees for a time-out
  - i. There are no time-outs during extra time, if played

#### Half-time interval:

8. Players are entitled to an interval at half-time
9. The half-time interval must not exceed 15 minutes
10. Competition rules must state the duration of the half-time interval.
11. The duration of the half-time interval may be altered only with consent of the referee



### Abandoned match:

12. An abandoned match is replayed unless the competition rules provide otherwise.

### AFA Amendments:

1. The duration of the match is dependent on the completion rules of the specific completion and will be played to those time constraints

## Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play:

### Preliminaries:

1. The 'Home' team on the match sheet will have kick off whilst the 'Away' team picks which goal to defend first.
2. The other team takes the kick-off to start the match
3. The team that wins the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match
4. In the second half of the match, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.

### Kick-off:

1. A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:
  - a. At the start of the match
  - b. After a goal has been scored
  - c. At the start of the second half of the match
  - d. At the start of each period of extra time, where applicable
2. A goal can be scored directly from kick-off

### Procedure:

- a. All players must be in their own half of the pitch
  - b. The opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 3 m from the ball until it is in play
  - c. The ball must be stationary on the centre mark
  - d. The referee gives a signal
  - e. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves in any direction
3. After a team scores a goal, provided that the period has not ended, the kick-off is taken by the other team

### Infringements and sanctions:

4. If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick-off touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the position of the ball when the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
5. If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick-off deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:



- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the position of the ball when the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
6. In the event of any other infringement of the kick-off procedure:
- a. The kick-off is retaken and the advantage cannot be applied

### Dropped ball:

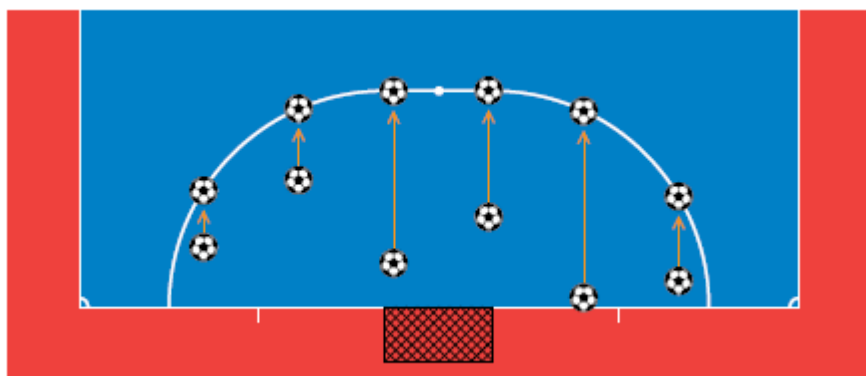
If while the ball is still in play, the referees are required to stop play temporarily for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Futsal Laws of the Game, the match is restarted with a dropped ball. The match is also restarted with a dropped ball when provided for in the Futsal Laws of the Game.

#### Procedure:

The ball is dropped for the defending team's goalkeeper in his/her penalty area if, when play was stopped:

- The ball was in the penalty area; `or
- The last touch of the ball was in the penalty area.
- In all other cases, one of the referees drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position where it last touched a player, an outside agent or a match official.
- All other players (of both teams) must remain at least 2m from the ball until it is in play.
- The ball is in play when it touches the pitch.

1. The referee or second referee drops the ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the penalty area, in which case one of the referees drops the ball on the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped





2. Play restarts when the ball touches the ground within the boundaries of the pitch. If the ball leaves the pitch after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it after being in play, the ball is dropped at the same point where it was dropped the first time

### **Infringements and Sanctions:**

3. The ball is dropped again at the same place where it was dropped the first time:
  - a. If it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground
  - b. If the ball leaves the pitch after it makes contact with the ground without a player touching it
  - c. If any infringement is committed before the ball makes contact with the ground
4. If, after the ball has made contact with the ground, a player kicks it once directly towards one of the goals and the ball goes directly
  - a. Into the opponent's goal, a goal clearance is awarded
  - b. Into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team
5. If, after the ball has made contact with the ground, a player kicks the ball with more than one touch towards one of the goals and:
6. The ball enters one of the goals, a goal is awarded

## **Law 9 – The Ball In and Out of Play:**

### **Ball out of play:**

1. The ball is out of play when:
  - a. It has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air
  - b. Play has been stopped by the referees
  - c. It hits the ceiling

### **Ball in play:**

1. The ball is in play at all other times, including when:
  - a. It rebounds off a goalpost or crossbar and remains on the pitch
  - b. It rebounds off the referees when they are on the pitch

### **Indoor pitch:**

1. The minimum height of ceilings is 4m and shall be stipulated in the competition rules
2. If the ball hits the ceiling while in play, the game is restarted with a kick-in taken by the opponents of the team that last touched the ball. The kick-in is taken from the point on the touch line nearest to the place on the ground above which the ball hit the ceiling (see Law 15 – Position of kick-in).



## Law 10 – The Method of Scoring:

### Goal scored:

1. A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goal posts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Futsal Laws of the Game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.
2. A goal is disallowed if the goalkeeper of the attacking team throws or hits the ball intentionally with his hand or arm from inside his own penalty area and is the last player to touch or play the ball. The match is restarted with a goal clearance to the opposing team.
3. If after a goal is scored, the referee realises, before play restarts, that the team that scored the goal was playing with an extra player or had carried out a substitution incorrectly, they must disallow the goal and restart play with an indirect free kick to be taken by the opponents of the offending player from any point inside the penalty area. If the kick-off has already been taken, they sanction the offending player in accordance with Law 3, but the goal is allowed. The referees report the fact to the appropriate authorities. If the goal was scored by the other team, they must allow it.

### Winning team:

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

### Competition rules:

1. When the competition rules require there to be a winning team, after a match, or home-and-away tie, the following are the only permitted procedures for determining the winning team:
  - a. Extra time – Golden Goal
  - b. Kicks from the penalty mark
2. Under the majority of AFA tournaments and competitions, when requiring a winner for a match the procedure is
  - a. 1 x 10minute periods of extra time with Golden Goal
  - b. Followed by, Penalty shootout (best of 5) if there is still no winner.

## Law 11 – Offside:

There is no offside in futsal.

## Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct:

1. Fouls and acts of misconduct are infringements of the Futsal Laws of the Game that are penalised as follows:

### Fouls:

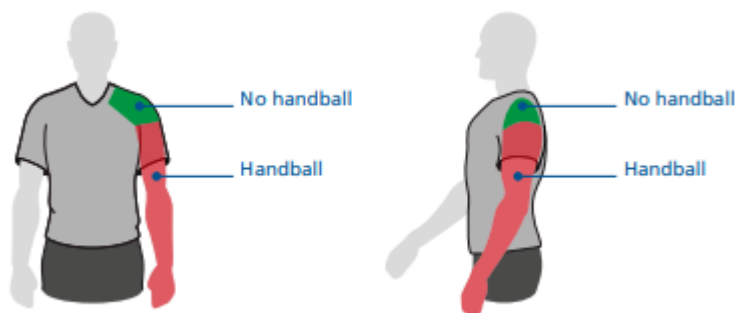
1. Fouls are penalised with a direct free kick, penalty kick or indirect free kick.



### Fouls penalised with direct free kick:

1. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following eight offences in a manner considered by the referees to be **careless**, **reckless** or using **excessive force**:
  - a. Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
  - b. Trips an opponent
  - c. Jumps at an opponent
  - d. Charges an opponent
  - e. Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
  - f. Pushes an opponent
  - g. Tackles an opponent
  - h. Slide tackles an opponent and makes contact
2. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following three offences:
  - a. Holds an opponent
  - b. Spits at an opponent
  - c. Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
3. A direct free kick is taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).
4. The above offences are accumulated fouls.

\*Handball - For the purposes of determining handball offences, the upper boundary of the arm is in line with the bottom of the armpit.\*



Not every touch of a player's hand/arm with the ball is an offence. It is a direct-free-kick offence if a player:

- deliberately touches the ball with their hand/arm, for example moving the hand/arm towards the ball.
- touches the ball with their hand/arm when it has made their body unnaturally bigger.

A player is considered to have made their body unnaturally bigger when the position of their hand/arm is not a consequence of, or justifiable by, the player's body movement for that specific situation. By having their hand/arm in such a position, the player takes a risk of their hand/arm being hit by the ball and being penalised.



The goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as any other player outside the penalty area. If the goalkeeper handles the ball inside their penalty area when not permitted to do so, an indirect free kick is awarded but there is no disciplinary sanction. However, if the offence is playing the ball a second time (with or without the hand/arm) after a restart before it touches another player, the goalkeeper must be sanctioned if the offence stops a promising attack or denies an opponent or the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity

If an accidental handball (ball to hand) occurs and leads to a promising attacking situation or a goal then the play must be stopped and be called for a handball.

#### Fouls penalised with a penalty kick:

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

#### Fouls penalised with an indirect free kick:

1. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper commits any of the following four offences:
  - a. Controls the ball with his hands or feet in his own half of the pitch for more than four seconds
  - b. After playing the ball, he touches it again in this own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately played to him by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it
  - c. Touches the ball with his hands inside his own penalty area after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate
  - d. Touches the ball with his hands inside his own penalty area after he has received it directly from a kick-in by a team-mate
2. An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if, in the opinion of the referees, a player:
  - a. Plays in a dangerous manner in the presence of an opponent
  - b. Impedes the progress of an opponent
  - c. Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
  - d. Commits against a team-mate one of the nine offences penalised with a direct free kick if they are committed against an opponent
  - e. Slide tackles and does not make contact
  - f. Commits any other infringement not previously mentioned in Law 12 or in any other Law, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player
3. The indirect free kick is taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).

#### Sliding

The act of slide tackling is strictly prohibited. However, permissible instances for sliding manoeuvres include defensive blocks, maintain possession of the ball and shooting,





provided that these actions are undertaken without an opponent within immediate playing distance and that such manoeuvres are executed in a safe manner.

### Blocking

Blocking an opponent Blocking an opponent can be considered a legitimate tactic in futsal, as long as the player blocking the opponent is stationary at the time of any contact and does not deliberately cause contact by moving or extending the body into the opponent's path, and the opponent has the opportunity to evade the block.

### Misconduct:

1. Misconduct is penalised with a caution or a sending-off

### Disciplinary sanctions:

1. The yellow card is used to communicate that a player, coach or substitute has been cautioned
2. The red card is used to communicate that a player, coach or substitute has been sent off.
3. Only a player, coach or substitute may be shown the red or yellow card. The relevant card is only shown publicly on the pitch if the match has started. In other cases, the referees verbally inform the players and team officials of the disciplinary sanction taken.
4. The referees have the authority to take disciplinary actions from the moment they enter the premises where the pitch is located before the start of the match until they leave the premises of venue.
5. A player or coach who commits a cautionable or sending off offence, either on or off the pitch, whether directed towards an opponent, a teammate, the referees or any other person, is disciplined according to the nature of the offence committed.

### Caution-able offences:

1. A player or substitute is cautioned if he/she commits any of the following seen offences:
  - a. Unsporting behaviour
  - b. Dissent by word or action
  - c. Persistent infringement of the Futsal Laws of the Game
  - d. Delaying the restart of play
  - e. Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick, or kick-in (defending players)
  - f. Entering or re-entering the pitch without the referees' permission or in contravention of the substitution procedure
  - g. Deliberately leaving the pitch without the referees' permission
2. A substitute is cautioned if he/she commits any of the following four infringements:
  - a. Unsporting behaviour
  - b. Dissent by word or action
  - c. Delaying the restart of play
  - d. Entering the pitch in contravention of the substitution procedure



3. Caution Cautionable offences by team officials include (but are not limited to):
  - a. Clearly/persistently not respecting the confines of their team's technical area
  - b. Delaying the restart of play by their team
  - c. Deliberately entering the technical area of the opposing team (nonconfrontationally)
  - d. Dissent by word or action, including:
    - i. Throwing/kicking drinks bottles or other objects
  - e. Action(s) which show(s) a clear lack of respect for the match official(s), e.g. sarcastic clapping
  - f. Excessively/persistently gesturing for a red or yellow card • acting in a provocative or inflammatory manner
  - g. Persistent unacceptable behaviour (including repeated warning offences)
  - h. Showing a lack of respect for the game
  
4. Where an offence is committed by a team official and the offender cannot be identified, the senior team coach present in the technical area will receive the sanction.

#### Sending-off Offences:

1. A player or substitute is sent off if he/she commits any of the following seven offences:
  - a. Serious foul play
  - b. Violent conduct
  - c. Spitting at an opponent or any other person
  - d. Denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
  - e. Denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the players' goal by an offence punishable by a free kick of a penalty kick
  - f. Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
  - g. Receiving a second caution in the same match
2. A substitute is sent off if he/she commits the following offence:
  - a. Denying a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity
3. A player or substitute who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the pitch and the technical area

#### Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity (DOGSO)

Where a player denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity though a handball offence, the player is sent off wherever the offence occurs (except a goalkeeper within their 'D'). Where a player commits an offence against an opponent within their own penalty area which denies the opponent an obvious goalscoring opportunity and the referees award a penalty kick, the offender is cautioned IF the offence was an attempt to play the ball; in all other circumstances (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball, etc.), the offending player must be sent off.

A player, sent-off player, substitute or team official who enters the pitch without the required permission from one of the referees or in violation of the substitution procedure



and interferes with play, committing an offence by denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity, is guilty of a sending-off offence.

The following must be considered when determining whether it is a DOGSO situation:

- The distance between the offence and the goal
- The general direction of the play
- The likelihood of keeping or gaining control of the ball
- The location and number of defending outfield players, as well as the goalkeeper
- Whether or not the goal is “unguarded”

If a goalkeeper denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by a handball offence outside the penalty area when their goal is unguarded or only guarded by an outfield defending-team player behind the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper is considered guilty of a sending-off offence.

If the number of attacking-team players is the same as or greater than the number of defending-team players when the goal is not guarded by the goalkeeper and other criteria for DOGSO are met, this can be considered a DOGSO situation.

If a defending-team player commits an offence without attempting to play the ball (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball, etc.) and the number of attacking players is greater than the number of defending players, this must be considered a DOGSO situation, even if the goal is guarded by the goalkeeper.

If a substitute, sent-off player or team official denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by a handball offence or an offence punishable with a free kick, the number of players is reduced in accordance with Law 3.

## Law 13 – Free Kicks:

### Types of free kicks:

Free kicks are either direct or indirect

### The direct free kick:

#### Signal:

1. One of the referees signals the direct free kick by keeping one arm horizontal and pointing in the direction the kick has to be taken. The referee points to the ground with the other hand to make it plain to the third referee and the timekeeper that it is an accumulated foul.

#### Ball enters the goal:

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

#### Accumulated fouls:



1. Accumulated fouls are those penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick mentioned in Law 12
2. The accumulated fouls committed by each team in each period are recorded in the match report
3. The referees may allow play to continue by applying the advantage if the team has not previously committed 5 accumulated fouls and the opposing team is not denied a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity
4. If they apply the advantage, the referee use the mandatory signals to indicate an accumulated foul to the timekeeper and third referee as soon as the ball is out of play
5. If extra time is played, accumulated fouls from the second period continue to accumulate during extra time

#### Indirect free kick:

##### **Signal:**

1. The referees indicates an indirect free kick by raising their arm above their heads. They maintain their arms 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:**

1. A goal can be scored only if the ball subsequently touches another player before it enters the goal
  - a. If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal clearance is awarded
  - b. If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the own team's 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.

#### Direct free kick beginning with the sixth accumulated foul by each team:

1. The player taking the free kick kicks the ball within the intention of scoring a goal and may not pass the ball to a team-mate
2. Once the free kick has been taken, no player may touch the ball until it has been touched by the defending goalkeeper, rebounded off one of the goalposts or the crossbar or left the pitch
3. If a player commits his teams sixth accumulated foul on the opposing team's half or in his own half in the area boarded by the halfway line and an imaginary line parallel to the halfway line passing through the second penalty mark the free kick is taken from the second penalty mark. The location of the second penalty mark is indicated in Law 1. The free kick is taken in accordance with the section entitled "Position of the free kick"
4. If a player commits his/her team's sixth accumulated foul in his own half of the pitch between the imaginary 10m line and the goal line but outside the penalty area, the



attacking team decides whether to take it from the second penalty mark or the place where the infringement occurred

5. Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, additional time is allowed to take a direct free kick at the end of each half or at the end of each period of extra time

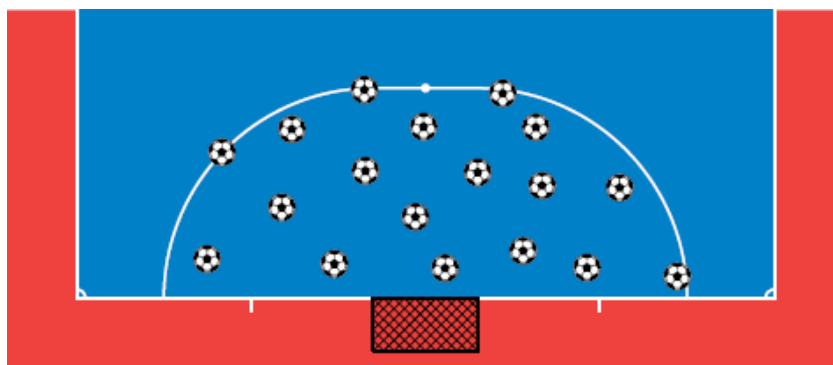
#### Position of free kick:

##### **Free kick outside the penalty area:**

1. All opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play
2. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
3. 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) or the from the second penalty mark
4. Where two or more defending-team players form a “wall”, all attacking-team players must remain at least 1m from the “wall” until the ball is in play.
5. A free kick can be taken by lifting the ball with a foot or with both feet simultaneously.
6. Feinting to take a free kick is permitted as part of futsal.
7. If a player, while correctly taking a free kick, deliberately kicks the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball again but not in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, the referees allow play to continue.

##### **Direct or indirect free kick inside the penalty area to the defending team:**

1. All opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play
2. All opponents must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
3. The ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area
4. A free-kick awarded in the penalty area may be taken from any point inside that area



##### **Direct free kick beginning with the sixth accumulated foul in each period:**

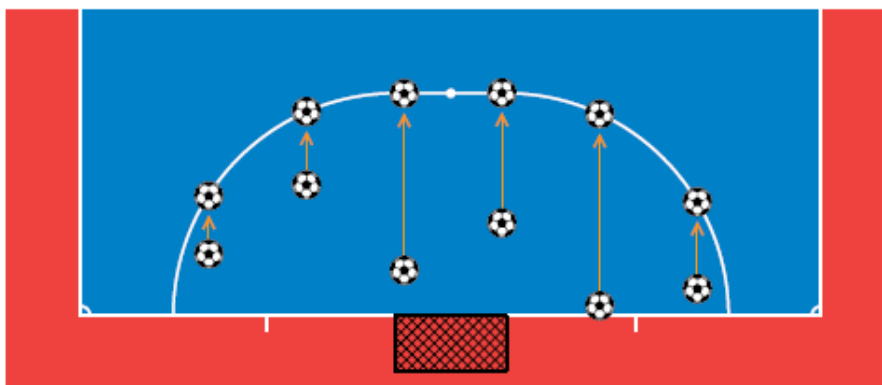
1. The defending team’s players may not form a wall to defend free kicks
2. The player taking the kick is properly identified
3. The goalkeeper remains in this penalty area at a distance of at least 5m from the ball
4. The players remain on the pitch, except the kicker if he/she wishes
5. The players, except the kicker and the defending goalkeeper, remain behind an imaginary line that is level with the ball and parallel to the goal line and outside the penalty area, at a distance of 5m from the ball. They may not obstruct the player



taking the free kick. No player, except the kicker, may cross this imaginary line until the ball is in play

#### Indirect free kick for the attacking team:

1. All opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play
2. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
3. An indirect free kick conceded in the penalty area is taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the offence was committed



#### Infringements and sanctions:

1. If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:
  - a. The kick is retaken and the offending player is cautioned, unless the advantage can be applied or another infringement is committed that is punishable by a penalty kick. If the infringement is punishable by a free kick, the referees decide whether to punish the original infringement or the one committed subsequently. If the second infringement is punishable by a penalty kick or direct free kick, an accumulated foul is recorded against the offending team
2. 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:
  - a. The kick is retaken
3. If the team taking the free kick takes more than 4 seconds:
  - a. The referees award an indirect free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where play was to be restarted (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
4. Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, if the player taking the kick does not do so with the intention of scoring a goal:
  - a. The referees award an indirect free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where play was to be restarted
5. Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, if a free kick is taken by a team-mate of the player who had been identified previously:
  - a. The referees stop play, caution him/her for unsporting behaviours and restart the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team to be taken from where he kicked the ball



### **Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper:**

1. If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick), and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement was committed inside the kickers' penalty area, and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

### **Free kick taken by the goalkeeper:**

1. If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

### **If the referees give the signal to take the direct free kick, beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, and before the ball is in play, and:**

1. A player of the team taking the kick infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game, except if the kicker takes longer than 4 seconds:
  - a. The referee allow the kick to be taken
  - b. If the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
  - c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to be the defending team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. A player of the defending team infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game:
  - a. The referees allow the kick to be taken



- b. If the ball enters the goal, the goal is awarded
  - c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken
3. One or more player of the defending team and one or more player of the attacking team infringe on the Futsal Laws of the Game:
  - a. The kick is retaken

**Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, if, after the direct free kick has been taken:**

1. The kicker does not kick the ball forward with the intention of scoring a goal:
  - a. The referee stops play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. The kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
3. A different player from the kicker touches the ball except with his hands before it has touched the defending goalkeeper, rebounded off one of the goalposts or the crossbar or left the pitch:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
4. A player deliberately handles the ball:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement was committed by a player from the defending team inside his/her own penalty area, except for the defending goalkeeper (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
5. The ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:
  - a. The kick is retaken
6. The ball rebounds on to the pitch from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts, and is then touched by an outside agent:
  - a. The referee stops play
  - b. Play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent, unless it touched the outside agent inside the penalty area, in which case one of the referees drops the ball in the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped
7. The ball bursts for becomes defective while in play and has not previously touched the goalposts, crossbar or another player:
  - a. The kick is retaken





## Law 14 – The Penalty Kick:

1. A penalty kick is awarded against a team that commits any of the 11 offences for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play.
2. A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick
3. Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of each period of extra time.

### Position of the ball and the players:

1. The Ball:
  - a. Must be placed on the penalty mark
2. The player taking the penalty kick
  - a. Must be properly identified
3. The defending goalkeeper:
  - a. Must remain on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked
4. The player other than the kicker must be located:
  - a. On the pitch
  - b. Outside the penalty area
  - c. Behind the penalty mark
  - d. At least 5m from the penalty mark

### Procedure:

1. After the players have taken positions in accordance with this Law, one of the referees signals for the penalty kick to be taken
2. The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forward towards goal
3. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward
4. When a penalty kick is taken during the normal course of play, or time has been extended at half-time, or full time or at the end of a period of extra time, if any, to allow a penalty kick to be taken or retaken a goal is awarded if, before passing between the goalposts and under the crossbar:
  - a. The ball touches either or both goalposts and/or the crossbar and/or the goalkeeper
5. The referees decide when a penalty kick has been completed

### Infringements and sanctions:

1. If the player taking the penalty kick does not kick the ball forward:
  - a. The referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the penalty mark (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. If, while a penalty kick is being taken, the ball is kicked by a team-mate of the player who had been previously identified:
  - a. The referees stop play, caution him for unsporting behaviour and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the penalty mark (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)



**If the referees give the signal for the penalty kick to be taken and, before the ball is in play, one of the following occurs:**

1. A player of the same team as the player taking the kick infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game:
  - a. The referees allow the kick to be taken
  - b. If the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
  - c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team to be taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. A player of the defending team infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game:
  - a. The referees allow the kick to be taken
  - b. If the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
  - c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken
3. One or more players of the defending team and one or more players of the attacking team infringe the Futsal Laws of the Game:
  - a. The kick is retaken

**If, after the penalty kick has been taken:**

1. The kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands before it has touched another player):
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. The kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick), and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
3. The ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:
  - a. The kick is retaken
4. The ball rebounds on to the pitch from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts, and is then touched by an outside agent:
  - a. The referees stop play
  - b. Play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place there it touched the outside agent, unless it touched the outside agent inside the penalty area, in which case one of the referees drops the ball on the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped
5. The ball bursts or becomes defective when in play and has not previously touched the goalposts, the crossbar or a player:
  - a. The kick is retaken

### Law 15 – The Kick-in:

1. A kick-in is a method of restating play



2. A kick-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, or touches the ceiling of the hall
3. A goal may not be scored directly from a kick-in

#### Position of players:

1. The opponents must be:
  - a. On the pitch
  - b. At a distance of no less than 5m from the place on the touch line where the kick-in is taken from

#### Procedure:

1. There is one type of procedure:
  - a. Kick-in

#### Position of kick-in:

1. At the moment of delivering the ball, the kicker:
  - a. Kicks the ball, which must be stationary on the sideline.
  - b. Delivers the ball within four seconds of being ready to do so
2. The ball is in play when it enters the pitch

#### Infringements and sanctions:

1. If, when a kick-in is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:
  - a. The kick-in is retaken by the same team and the offending player is cautioned, unless the advantage can be applied or an offence punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the opposing team of the player taking the kick-in
2. If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the player taking the kick-in:
  - a. The player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour
3. For any other infringement of the procedure for the kick-in:
  - a. The kick-in is taken by the player of the opposing team
4. If a team-mate of the kicker is off the pitch to deceive an opponent or take up an advantageous position when the kick-in is taken, a kick-in is awarded to the opposing team and the offending player is cautioned.

#### **Kick-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper:**

1. If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick-in touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick-in deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:



- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement is committed inside the penalty area of the player taking the kick-in and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

#### **Kick-in taken by the goalkeeper:**

1. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touched the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

#### **Law 16 – The Goal Clearance:**

1. The goal clearance is a method of restarting play
2. A goal clearance 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 Law 10
3. A goal may not be scored directly from a goal clearance

#### **Position of the players**

1. The opponents must be:
  - a. On the pitch and outside the penalty area of the team taking the goal clearance until the ball is in play

#### **Procedure:**

1. The ball is thrown or released from any point inside the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team
2. The goalkeeper of the defending team takes the goal clearance within four seconds of being ready to do so
3. The ball is in play when the ball is thrown or dropped by the goalkeeper of the defending team and clearly moves.



### Infringements and sanctions:

1. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with this hands) before it has touched another player:
  - c. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
3. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeepers penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
4. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches it again in his own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately played to him by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
5. If the goal clearance is not taken within four seconds:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the penalty area line at the place nearest to where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
6. If the goal clearance is taken with attacking player inside the area:
  - a. The clearance is retaken if any of the attacking players touches the ball or prevents the clearance from being taken properly
7. In the event of any other infringement of this Law:
  - a. The goal clearance is retaken. If the infringement has been committed by the team taking the clearance, the four-second count is not rest and continues once the goalkeeper is ready to retake the clearance

### Law 17 – The Corner Kick

1. The corner kick is a method of restarting play.
2. A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10
3. A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team (no own goal can be scored from a corner kick)

### Position of the ball and the players:

1. The ball must be:



- a. Inside the corner arc nearest to the point where the ball crossed the goal line
2. The opponents must be:
  - a. On the pitch at least 5m from the corner arc until the ball is in play

#### Procedure:

1. The ball must be kicked by a player of the attacking team
2. The team taking the kick must deliver the ball within four seconds of being ready to do so
3. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves

#### Infringements and sanctions:

1. If, when a corner kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:
  - a. The corner kick is retaken by the same team and the offending player is cautioned, unless the advantage can be applied or an offence punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the defending team
2. If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the player taking the corner kick:
  - a. He/she is cautioned for unsporting behaviour
3. If the corner kick is not taken within four seconds:
  - a. A goal clearance is awarded to the opposing team
4. In the event of any other infringement of the procedure of the position of the ball:
  - a. The kick is retaken. If the infringement has been committed by the team taking the kick, the four-second count is not reset and continues once the kicker is ready to retake the kick

#### **Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper:**

1. If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick touches the ball again (except with his hands before it has touched another player):
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)
2. If the ball is in play and the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement was committed inside the penalty area of the player taking the kick and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

#### **Corner kick taken by the goalkeeper:**

1. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:
  - a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)



2. If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:
  - a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick), and his/her team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
  - b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeepers penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)