
LAWS OF THE GAME

U-11 & U-12 DIVISIONS

Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Laws of the Game Shall be used to govern all matches for NCSL unless otherwise specified within these NCSL division laws. NCSL division laws incorporate many of the laws and policies as set forth by the Washington State Youth Soccer Association (WSYSA) and the North County Youth Soccer Association (NCYSA) in order to establish uniform procedures and rules applicable to youth soccer consistent with the principles and laws set forth by FIFA, US Youth Soccer, and the United States Soccer Federation (USSF).

LAW 1: FIELD OF PLAY

The field of play is rectangular, measuring 80 yards in length by 50 yards in width, and marked with lines in accordance with the standards of the game. There are two goals – one at either end of the field – and the corners are marked with flags. The field, lines, goals, and corner flags assigned for play by Northwest Christian Sports League (NCSL) will be considered the official sizes and conditions for all league play.

LAW 2: THE BALL

The ball is spherical, made of leather or other suitable material, and meets the circumference, weight, and pressure measurements for league play. The league will provide the official game ball (Size 4) for play, and the referee shall inspect and approve the ball prior to the match. The ball may not be changed without the authority of the referee.

LAW 3: THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than nine players, one of whom is the goalkeeper.

Substitution: Procedure:

To replace a player with a substitute during the match, the following conditions must be observed:

- 1) Substitutions may be made, with the consent of the referee, during any stoppage in play.
- 2) The substitute shall only enter the field of play after the player being replaced has left and after receiving a signal from the referee.
- 3) A substitute only enters the field of play at the halfway line.
- 4) A substitution is completed when a substitute enters the field of play
- 5) No more than three players from a team are substituted at any given stoppage during normal playing time or during the overtime period
- 6) Unlimited substitution of players is permitted prior to the start of the second half or prior to the start of the overtime period
- 7) Permission for substitution is not required prior to the kick-off following the half time break or prior to the kick-off preceding an overtime period.
- 8) There are no limits as to the number of times a player may enter, leave, or re-enter the field of play subject to the above substitution procedure and to the laws of the game..
- 9) There are no limits to the number of substitutions a team may request in a match subject to the above procedure.

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

- 1) The goalkeeper substitution is proposed only during a stoppage in the match (as described above),
- 2) The referee is informed before the change is made.

- 3) Permission for substitution of the goalkeeper is not required prior to the kick-off following the half time break or prior to the kick-off preceding an overtime period.

Infringements / Sanctions:

If a substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission, play is stopped and the substitute is cautioned and shown the yellow card. If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission before the change is made, the players concerned are cautioned and shown the yellow card when the ball is next out of play.

All substitutions are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee. The referee may elect to stop play when a player has been injured, and allow the injured player to be substituted. The injured player may return to the game at another stoppage of play.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy 3.1:

There is no set minimum number of players necessary to participate in a soccer match.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy 3.2:

The coach, along with other team officials, eligible substitute players, and all spectators, must remain within the confines of the technical area (further described in the appendices of the FIFA Laws), and they must behave in a responsible manner. The technical area is designed to allow a reasonable amount of space for the club linesmen to monitor the touchlines, and minimize spectator interference during play. The head coach is responsible for ensuring that their sideline does not breach the technical area at any time.

LAW 4: THE PLAYER'S EQUIPMENT

A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to himself or another player (i.e., any kind of jewelry, watches, earrings and all body piercing, barrettes, buckles, pins, medals, etc.) Tape, adhesive strips or other devices may not be used to cover jewelry. Only Medical ID bracelets may be covered with tape; all other jewelry must be removed. The basic compulsory equipment of a player is a team jersey, shorts, stockings, shinguards, and footwear. The shinguards must be entirely covered by the stockings, be made of a suitable material (rubber, plastic, or similar substance), and provide a reasonable degree of protection. The goalkeeper must wear colors that distinguish him from the other players and the referee.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy 4.1:

In addition, NCSL has adopted certain policies regarding Law 4 pertaining to youth soccer. The referee must approve of any article of clothing, including hats, gloves, and/or underlayer clothing being worn by the players and has sole discretion to approve or disapprove the use of those articles on the field of play.

- 1) A player wearing a hard cast will not be permitted to play.
- 2) The goalkeeper is allowed to wear rubberized gloves (goalie gloves) and a cap with a soft visor to shield against the sun.
- 3) All or any member(s) of a team may wear extra protective clothing against the cold, including gloves, without dangerous, protruding or hard objects, under the following provisions:

Gloves may be worn by players other than the goal keeper provided that:

- a. They are not rubberized gloves (goalie gloves) nor made of other materials as to create an unfair advantage for the player wearing those gloves.
- b. The referee is assured that no jewelry or other object is concealed by the gloves.

Hats:

- a. Any hat should be without peak, bill or dangling or protruding object of any kind; however, the goalkeeper may wear a soft-billed hat;

Cold weather or foul weather gear may be worn provided that:

- a. The whole of the team jersey uniform must be worn outside of all layers and are completely visible to the referee.
 - b. Approved shin guards and stockings are worn appropriately.
 - c. Underlayers should ideally be of the same color as the team's shorts and jersey and must clearly distinguish the player from the goalkeeper, the referees or the opponent's team players or the opponent's goalkeeper.
 - d. Layers underneath, if worn, should not conceal otherwise forbidden articles such as jewelry, hard casts, or other items deemed unsafe or inappropriate by the referee. Deceptive practices in this regard are cautionable offenses. Players needing to fix their equipment will not return to the FOP until permitted to do so by the referee.
 - e. Loose clothing could be deemed "unsafe" and not permitted onto the FOP by the referee or match official.
 - f. The referee of each match has full discretion in determining if layers underneath meet the above criteria.
 - g. Referee discretion may be used to determine if an item of protective clothing is considered to go beyond the purpose of providing a means of retaining body heat.
- 4) All players must wear studded shoes (cleats) meeting the following requirements:
- a. There must be a minimum of ten cleats on each shoe,
 - b. The cleats must be molded as part of the shoe (no metal / screw-in cleats),
 - c. The cleats must be rounded on the ends and be made of rubber or another soft material,
 - d. The cleats must be at least one-half inch in diameter and no longer than three-quarters inch in length,
 - e. The cleats must not possess a ridged toe cleat (baseball-style cleats).

Infringements / Sanctions:

For any infringement of this Law, the player at fault will be instructed by the referee to leave the field of play immediately to correct his equipment. Any player required to do so may only re-enter the field of play with the referee's permission. A player who has been required to leave because of an infringement of this Law and who re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission will be cautioned and shown the yellow card.

LAW 5: THE REFEREE

The match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Laws of the Game in connection with the match to which he has been appointed. The referee is appointed by the league, and may act independently or with the aid of club linesman and/or assistant referees, whom he may authorize or dismiss at his discretion.

Powers & Duties:

- 1) Enforces the Laws of the Game
- 2) Ensures that the ball meets the requirements of Law 2,
- 3) Ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4,
- 4) Acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match,
- 5) Stops, suspends, or terminates the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Laws,
- 6) Stops, suspends, or terminates the match because of outside interference of any kind,
- 7) Stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and requires attention,
- 8) Allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is only slightly injured,
- 9) 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.

- 10) Allows play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalizes the original offense if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time.
- 11) Punishes the more serious offense when a player commits more than one offense at time,
- 12) Takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offenses. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play.
- 13) Takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a reasonable manner, and may at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds.
- 14) Restarts the match after it has been stopped.
- 15) Provides the appropriate authorities with a match report, which includes information on any disciplinary action taken against players, and/or team officials and any other incidents that occurred before, during or after the match.

Advantage Clause:

The referee shall employ the advantage clause at their discretion; that is, they shall allow 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 occur at that time.

Decisions of the Referee:

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play 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 referee, provided that he has not restarted play or terminated the match.

LAW 6: THE LINESMAN

A team is responsible for providing one linesman at each game. The linesman shall be selected by the coach and instructed to report to the referee prior to the game. The linesman is responsible for signaling when the ball has crossed out of play and which team is entitled to possession. In addition, the referee may also request the linesman to signal when a substitution is requested.

The linesman is an assistant to be used only at the referee's discretion. The referee may not empower a linesman with any additional responsibilities; however, they may restrict duties or dismiss the linesman as they deem appropriate. The decision of the referee supersedes any decision made by the linesman.

LAW 7: THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

The match lasts of two equal periods of 30 minutes each. The players are entitled to a five-minute interval at half-time. The referee may elect to add additional time at the end of each half to allow for time lost through injury, substitutions, penalty kicks, etc. The precise amount of time added is subject to the discretion of the referee.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy 7.1:

In the event of a tie, a "sudden death" overtime period of fifteen minutes will be played. The first team to score in the overtime period is declared the winner of the match regardless of time remaining in the overtime period.

Procedure:

A coin shall be tossed and the winner of the toss shall elect which goal it will defend.

The conditions of Law 8 apply.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy 7.2:

In the event of a tie after the overtime period, the game will be declared a draw. The taking of penalty kicks to determine the winner of the match is not practiced by NCSL.

LAW 8: THE START / RESTART OF PLAY

A coin is tossed and the team that wins the toss decides which goal it will attack (or defend) in the first half of the match. The other team takes the kick-off to start the first half of the match. The team that won the toss takes the kick-off in the second half of the match. At the beginning of the second half, teams shall switch ends and attack the opposite goals for the duration of the game.

The kick-off is a way of starting or re-starting play at the beginning of each half and after a goal has been scored.

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

Procedure:

The ball is placed stationary on the center mark for the kick-off. All players are in their own half of the field. When the referee gives the signal, the ball may be put into play. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward. The opposing team must remain outside the center circle (10 yds) until the ball is put into play; however, the kicking team may have players within the center circle. The kicking player may not touch the ball again until it has been touched by another player.

Infringements / Sanctions:

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (see below). For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure, the kick-off is retaken.

Dropped Ball:

In the event the referee temporarily stops the match while the ball is in play, for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Laws of the Game, the referee shall restart play with a dropped ball. The referee shall drop the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped * (see below). Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

The ball is dropped again if it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground, or if the ball leaves the field of play after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it.

* Special Conditions of Law 8:

- * A free kick awarded to the defending team inside its own goal area is taken from any point within the goal area.
- * An indirect free kick awarded to the attacking team in its opponents' goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.
- * A dropped ball to restart the match after play has been temporarily stopped inside the goal area takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy – 8.1:

In the case of a temporary suspension due to an injury or any unusual situation not described elsewhere, if one team is clearly in possession of the ball, the game shall be restarted by an indirect free kick by the team in possession of the ball at the point where the ball was when play was suspended. Should there not be clear possession at the time play is suspended due to an injury or any unusual situation not described elsewhere, there will be a drop ball at the spot where the ball was declared dead.

LAW 9: THE BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

The ball is out of play when it has completely crossed the goal line or touchline, whether in the ground or in the air, or when play has been stopped by the referee. The ball is in play all other times, including when it rebounds from a goal post, crossbar, corner flag post, and remains in the field of play. In addition, the ball is in play when it rebounds from a referee or linesman standing within the field of play.

LAW 10: THE METHOD OF SCORING

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 Laws of the Game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

In the event that any player of the defending team (to include the goalkeeper) deflects the ball into his own goal using any part of his body, it is considered an "own goal" and will count as a score for the opposing team.

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals (after the overtime period), or no goals are scored (before and during the overtime period), the match is drawn.

LAW 11: OFFSIDE

A player is in an offside position when he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-to-last opponent. A player is not in an offside position when he is on his own half of the field of play, or level with the second-to-last opponent, or level with the last two opponents.

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

Offside Decision:

A player shall only be penalized for being in an offside position when, at the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his own team, he is (in the opinion of the referee) involved in active play by:

- 1) Interfering with play, or
- 2) Interfering with an opponent, or
- 3) Gaining an advantage by being in that position.

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

- 1) a goal kick,
- 2) a corner kick, or
- 3) a throw-in.

Infringements / Sanctions:

For any offside offense, the referee shall award an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

LAW 12: FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Any infraction against the Laws of the Game is known as a foul or misconduct.

Penal Fouls:

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

- 1) Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent,
- 2) Trips or attempts to trip an opponent,
- 3) Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent

- 4) Jumps at an opponent,
- 5) Charges an opponent,
- 6) Pushes an opponent.

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following four offenses at any time, regardless of motivation or circumstances:

- 1) Tackles an opponent to win the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball,
- 2) Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area),
- 3) Holds an opponent,
- 4) Spits at an opponent.

A direct free kick is taken from where the offense occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

Technical Fouls:

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

- 1) Takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball in his hands before releasing from possession,
- 2) Touches the ball with his hands after he has released it and before being touched by another player,
- 3) Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a teammate,
- 4) Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a teammate,
- 5) Deliberately wastes time / delays the game.

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

- 1) Plays in a dangerous manner,
- 2) Impedes the progress of an opponent,
- 3) Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands,
- 4) Commits any other offense, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player.

An indirect free kick is taken from where the offense occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

Disciplinary Sanctions / Cautionable Offenses:

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

- 1) Is guilty of unsporting behavior (UB),
- 2) Shows dissent by word or action (DT),
- 3) Persistently infringes the Laws of the Game (PI),
- 4) Delays the restart of play (DR),
- 5) Fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick or free kick, or throw-in (FRD)
- 6) Enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission (E),
- 7) Deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission (L).

Disciplinary Sanctions / Sending-Off Offenses:

A player is sent off and shown the red card if he commits any of the following seven offenses:

- 1) Guilty of serious foul play (SFP),

- 2) Guilty of violent conduct (VC),
- 3) Spits at an opponent or any other person (S),
- 4) Denies 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) (DGH),
- 5) Denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offense punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick (DGF),
- 6) Uses offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures (AL),
- 7) Receives a second caution in the same match (2CT).

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy – 12.1:

Charging the Goalkeeper:

- 1) In all Under-11 age groups and below: No player shall make physical contact with the goalkeeper, harass the goalkeeper or attempt to play the ball once the goalkeeper has control of the ball in any manner and to any degree whatsoever.
- 2) In all Under-12 age groups and above: No player shall make physical contact with the goalkeeper WITHIN THE GOAL AREA, harass the goalkeeper, or attempt to play the ball once the goalkeeper has complete control of the ball in any manner and to any degree whatsoever. For infringement of this special rule, an indirect kick shall be awarded.
- 3) Note: Also included in "having control of the ball" is, if the goalkeeper holds the ball on the ground with one or both hands

The goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball by touching it with any part of his hands or arms. Any player who interferes with a goalkeeper who has established control over the ball may be cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy – 12.2:

A player who commits a penal foul while tackling for the ball outside his opponent's peripheral vision is guilty of serious foul play, and will be sent-off and shown the red card.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy – 12.3:

A player who is sent-off (shown the red card) must leave the field of play and remain within the technical area, without further disruption to the match, players, or match officials by word or action, for the remainder of the game. The sent off player may not return or be replaced with another player for the duration of the match.

Disciplinary sanctions for the sent off player will include missing one entire half of play. Therefore, if a player is sent off in the first half of play, he will have served his sanction by sitting out for the entire second half of that match (and the entire overtime period should one be played). If the player is sent off in the second half or overtime period of play, the player shall not be permitted to play for the entire first half of the next scheduled game to which he has reported in uniform. All red card infractions will be reviewed by NCSL and disciplinary sanctions may be increased or decreased as deemed appropriate.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy – 12.4:

The referee shall also be empowered to enact disciplinary measures against the coach (or any under his authority) for gross or repeated misconduct – before, during, or after the game. An individual who behaves themselves in an irresponsible manner may be cautioned or dismissed by the referee. The dismissed party must leave the field of play and immediate surrounds within five minutes of the order to vacate, or their team shall be subject to forfeit. NCSL shall review any and all cautions and dismissals and apply disciplinary sanctions as deemed appropriate.

NCSL U-11 / U-12 Policy – 12.5:

In regards to players receiving repeated cautions throughout the season, players sent-off during a match, or team officials disciplined by the referee during a match, the league has adopted several practices and policies to handle such incidents in a manner suiting to the spirit and principles of the league. These are discussed in the appendices to the Laws under "Disciplinary Sanctions".

LAW 13: FREE KICKS

The referee awards a free kick when the opposing team commits an infraction against the Laws of the Game. The type of free kick is determined by the nature of the infraction. In both the case of a direct kick and an indirect kick, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken, and the kicker must not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

Direct Kicks:

An infraction of a penal foul warrants a direct kick. 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.

Indirect Kicks:

An infraction of a technical foul warrants an indirect kick. 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 to the opposing team. If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Free Kicks Inside the Penalty Area:

Direct / Indirect – Defending Team

- 1) All opponents shall remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play,
- 2) All opponents are at least ten yards away from the ball,
- 3) The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area,
- 4) A free kick awarded in the goal area is taken from any point inside that area.

Direct – Attacking Team

- 1) Penalty Kick (see Law 14)

Indirect – Attacking Team

- 1) All opponents are at least ten yards away from the ball until it is put into play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goal posts,
- 2) The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves,
- 3) An indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area is taken from that part of the goal area line that runs parallel to the goal line, at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

Free Kicks Outside the Penalty Area:

Direct / Indirect – Defending / Attacking Teams

- 1) All opponents are at least ten yards away from the ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goal posts,
- 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.

Infringements / Sanctions:

The free kick is retaken when an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance when the kick is taken, or when a free kick taken by the defending team inside its own penalty area is not kicked directly into play.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

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 * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8). If the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team.

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

- 1) A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).
- 2) An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject the special conditions of Law 8).

LAW 14: THE PENALTY KICK

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 can be scored directly from a penalty kick.

Procedure:

The ball is placed on the penalty mark, and the player taking the penalty kick is properly identified. The defending goalkeeper remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked.

The players other than the kicker are located inside the field of play, outside the penalty area, behind the penalty mark, and at least ten yards away from the penalty mark.

The referee does not signal for a penalty kick to be taken until the players have taken up position in accordance with the Law. The referee shall signal for the kick, at which point the player taking the penalty kicks the ball forward. He shall not play the ball a second time until it is touched by another player. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward.

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 situations occurs:

- 1) An attacking player (other than the kicker) infringes on the Laws of the Game (and a goal is scored),
- 2) An attacking player (other than the kicker) infringes on the Laws of the Game (and no goal is scored),
- 3) The player taking the penalty kick infringes on the Laws of the Game,
- 4) The goalkeeper infringes on the Laws of the Game (and a goal is scored),
- 5) The goalkeeper infringes on the Laws of the Game (and no goal is scored),
- 6) The player and the goalkeeper both infringe on the Laws of the Game (regardless of outcome),

The referee shall always allow the kick to proceed, then make the following decision / restart (respective to above):

- 1) The goal is disallowed, and the kick is retaken,
- 2) An indirect free kick is awarded to the defending team,
- 3) The goal is allowed,
- 4) The kick is retaken.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

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 * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8). If the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team.

If the ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward, the kick is retaken.

If the ball rebounds into the field of play from the goalkeeper, the crossbar, or the goalposts, and then is touched by an outside agent, the referee shall stop play, and play shall be restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

The referee may allow additional time to be taken at the end of each period for a penalty kick, when necessary.

LAW 15: THE THROW-IN

A throw-in is a method of restarting play. A throw-in is awarded when the ball passes completely over the touchline, either on the ground or in the air. The throw-in takes place at the point the ball crossed over the touchline, and is given to the opponents of the player who last touched it. A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in.

Procedure:

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- 1) Has part of each foot either on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline,
- 2) Delivers the ball from behind and over his head,
- 3) Faces the field of play,
- 4) Uses both hands.

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player. The ball is in play immediately after it enters the field of play.

If a player correctly takes a throw-in but the ball does not enter the field of play but remains outside the touchline, the throw-in is retaken.

Infringements / Sanctions:

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player, an indirect kick shall be awarded to the opposing team. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special circumstances of Law 8).

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 * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8). If the infringement occurred inside the thrower's penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team.

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 is taken from the place where the infringement occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower, he shall be cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card.

For any other infringement of this Law, the throw-in is taken by a player of the opposing team.

LAW 16: THE GOAL KICK

A goal kick is a method of restarting play. A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes completely over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10. A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick.

Procedure:

The ball shall be kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team. The opponents shall remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play. The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area. The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

Infringements / Sanctions:

If the ball is not kicked directly into play beyond the penalty area, the kick is retaken.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

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 * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8). If the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team.

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 is taken from the place where the infringement occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

For any other infringement of this Law, the kick is retaken.

LAW 17: THE CORNER KICK

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

Procedure:

The ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flag post (the flag post, if present, must not be moved). The opponents shall remain at least ten yards away from the ball until it is in play. The ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

Infringements / Sanctions:

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

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 *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8). If the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded to the opposing team.

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 is taken from the place where the infringement occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area. The kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred *(subject to the special conditions of Law 8).

For any other infringement of this Law, the kick is retaken.