



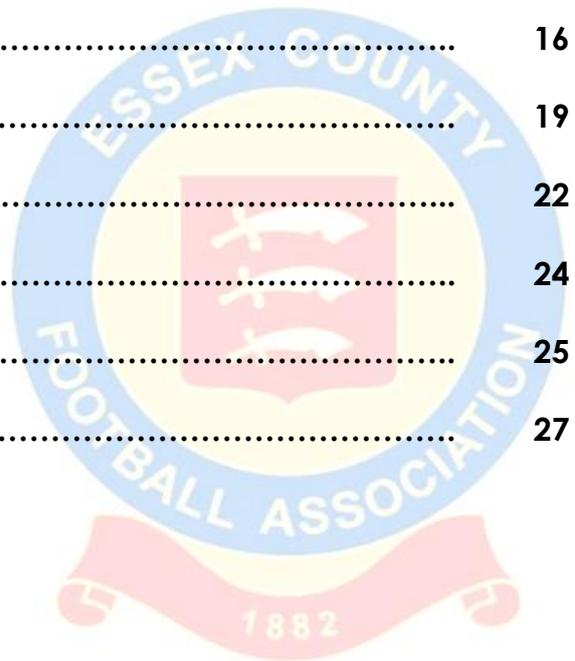
SECTION 2

LAWS OF THE GAME



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## LAW 2:

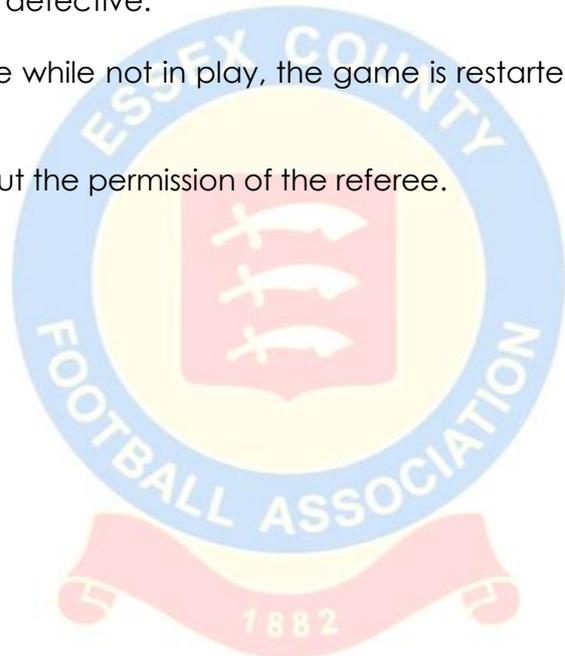
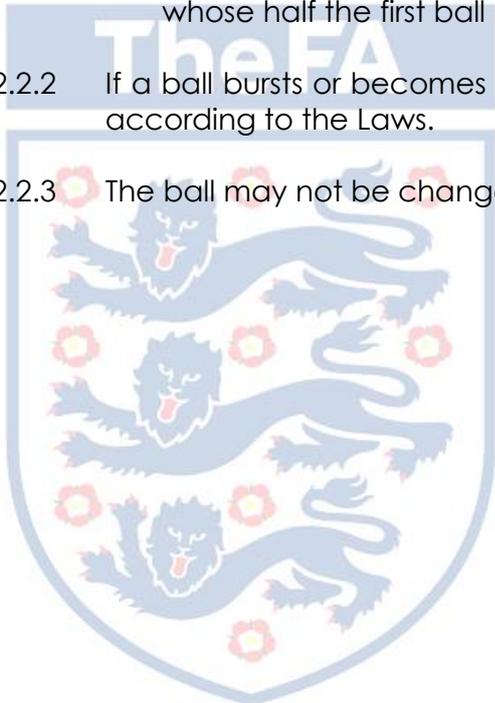
### The Ball

#### 2.1 Qualities and Measurements

- 2.1.1 The ball shall be spherical and made of a suitable material.
- 2.1.2 The ball shall be suitable for the surface on which it is intended to be used.
- 2.1.3 On grass/astro turf/3G/4G the ball should be a regular size 5.
- 2.1.4 A size 4 ball or a futsal may be used if all parties are in agreement prior to matches.

#### 2.2 Replacement of a Defective Ball

- 2.2.1 If during the course of a game a ball bursts or becomes defective, for example its pressure has, in the referee's opinion, fallen below the recommended pressure for the size of ball:
  - The game is stopped;
  - The game is restarted, using a replacement ball, by the goalkeeper in whose half the first ball became defective.
- 2.2.2 If a ball bursts or becomes defective while not in play, the game is restarted according to the Laws.
- 2.2.3 The ball may not be changed without the permission of the referee.



## LAW 3

### The Players

#### 3.1 Standards of Behaviour

- 3.1.1 The EWFL provides competitive opportunities with an expectation of zero contact between players. Good sportsmanship and exemplary behaviour is expected from the players, teachers, coaches and spectators.

#### 3.2 Number of Players

- 3.2.1 Teams will play 6-a-side where possible i.e. 5 outfield players and one goalkeeper.
- 3.2.2 The maximum squad size is 9.

#### 3.3 Substitution Procedure

- 3.3.1 The maximum number of substitutes permitted is three.
- 3.3.2 The number of substitutions permitted during a game is unlimited. A player who has been replaced may return to the pitch as a substitute for another player.
- 3.3.3 Substitutions may only take place when there is a break in play.
- 3.3.4 The referee must be informed when a team wishes to make a substitution.
- 3.3.5 A substitution is one that is made when the ball is in or out of play for which the following conditions must be observed:
- (i) The player entering the playing area may not do so until the player leaving the playing area has passed completely over the boundary line.
  - (ii) Where the playing area is bounded by barricades/walls the players must use the opening onto the playing area.
  - (iii) A substitution is complete when the substitute enters the playing area from which moment he becomes a player and the player he is replacing ceases to be a player.
- 3.3.6 Any of the players may change places with the goalkeeper but the replacement goalkeeper must wear a jersey that distinguishes him from all other players.

## LAW 4

### Players' Equipment

#### 4.1 Safety

- 4.1.1 A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to himself or another player, including any kind of jewellery. Jewellery must be removed.
- 4.1.2 A player may wear spectacles, preferably sports spectacles or ones made of a plastic material if supported or held in position by a suitable sports band, strap or ear clips.

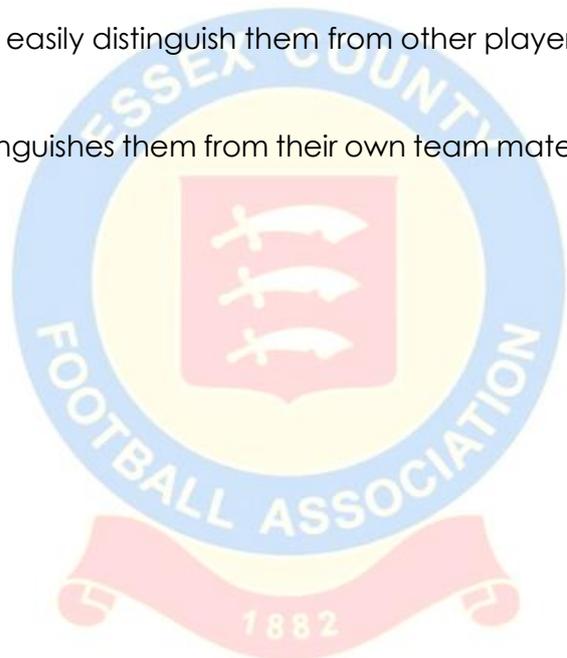
#### 4.2 Basic Equipment

4.2.1 The basic compulsory equipment of a player is:

- A jersey or shirt
- Shorts or track suit trousers
- Socks
- Shin guards
- Footwear which is subject and appropriate to local conditions and requirements and surface type.

4.2.2 Goalkeepers must wear colours that easily distinguish them from other players and the referee.

4.2.3 Substitutes must wear a top that distinguishes them from their own team mates and their opponents.



## LAW 5

### The Referee

#### 5.1 The Authority of the Referee

5.1.1 Each game is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Laws of the Game to, which he has been appointed.

5.1.2 The EWFL operates a zero-tolerance of dissent, abuse, argumentative behaviour, foul language or sarcasm directed at referees and others. A player failing to observe this policy will be awarded a timed suspension (sin-binned) from a match. A player guilty of prolonged or extreme abuse directed at an official or another player will be red-carded and will take no further part in any matches on that match day.

#### 5.2 Powers and Duties

5.2.1 The referee will:

- (i.) Enforce the Laws of the Game.
- (ii.) Allow play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalise the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time.
- (iii.) Keep a record of the match score and provide the EWFL with a game report in the event that disciplinary action (the awarding of red cards) had to be taken against players and/or other team officials and any other incidents which occur before, during or after a game.
- (iv.) Act as a timekeeper.
- (v.) Stop, suspend or terminate the game for any infringement of the Laws or due to any kind of outside interference.
- (vi.) Take disciplinary action players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offences.
- (vii.) Take action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner.
- (viii.) Ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the playing area.
- (ix.) Stop the game if a player is injured and if necessary ensure that the player is removed from the playing area.
- (x.) Ensure any player bleeding from a wound leaves the playing area.

- (xi.) Make use of timed suspensions ('sin bin') to exclude temporarily players guilty of infringements of the Laws.
- (xii.) At the end of the match, award the playing teams a "fair play" score on a scale of 0-5, where 0 represents a totally unacceptable standard of behaviour/sportsmanship and 5 represents a very high standard of behaviour/sportsmanship. These results, alongside the match result, will be recorded on the Whole Game System.

### 5.3 Decisions of the Referee

- 5.3.1 The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play are final.



## LAW 6

### The Duration of the Game

- 6.1 The duration of league matches will be informed by the number of fixtures to be played at match-day events. It will be determined by the Fixtures and Results Secretary ('FRS') and notified to participating teams in advance of the match-day event.
- 6.2 Playing times will be as follows:
- Minimum 15 minutes
  - Maximum 20 minutes
- 6.3 All games will be straight-through with no half-times.
- 6.4 Referees have discretion to extend the duration of matches to take into account time lost on account of stoppages.
- 6.5 The duration of a match shall be extended to enable a penalty kick to be taken.



## LAW 7

### Start of Play and Restarting Play

#### 7.1 Preliminaries

- 7.1.1 The choice of ends is decided by the toss of a coin. The team winning the toss decides which goal it wishes to attack in.
- 7.1.2 The other team takes kick-off to start the game.

#### 7.2 Kick-off

- 7.2.1 A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:
- at the start of the game
  - after a goal has been scored
- 7.2.2 Kick-off may not take place until the referee has given a signal.
- 7.2.3 Opponents must be at least 3m from the ball until it is in play
- 7.2.4 A goal may not be scored directly from the kick-off.
- 7.2.5 The kicker may not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.
- 7.2.6 If the kicker touches the ball for a second time before it has been touched by another player an indirect free-kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- 7.2.7 After a team scores a goal the other team takes the kick-off.

#### 7.3 Goalkeeper restart

- 7.3.1 A 'goalkeeper restart' is to be used to restart a game after a temporary stoppage.
- 7.3.2 The goalkeeper in whose half play was stopped shall, at the referee's signal, return the ball into play by a kick-in or roll-in.

## LAW 8

### Ball In and Out of Play

#### 8.1 Ball In/Out of Play

8.1.1 The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line, whether on the ground or in the air;
- on a pitch bounded by barricades, it crosses over a barricade; or
- play has been stopped by the referee.

8.1.2 The ball is in play at all other times including when it rebounds onto the playing area from a goal post, the crossbar, corner posts, barricades/walls or off the referee.

#### 8.2 Height Restriction

8.2.1 A height restriction is set at a designated height of 6ft (1.83m) unless the height of the crossbar exceeds 6ft, in which case the height restriction is played to the height of the crossbar.

8.2.2 If, during play, the whole of the ball rises above this height a free kick shall be awarded against the team whose player last touched the ball. The exception to this is if the ball rises above the height restriction as a consequence of a goalkeeper making, or attempting to make, a save. Action shall then be taken according to the following circumstances:

- If the ball rebounds back into play it shall be returned to the goalkeeper who shall then restart play by a kick-in or roll-in.
- If the ball passes over the goal line a corner shall be awarded (open pitches only).
- If the ball passes between the goal posts, under the crossbar and across the line a goal shall be awarded.
- If the ball is gathered by the goalkeeper in the penalty area play continues.

## LAW 9

### Determining the Outcome of a Match

#### 9.1 Goal Scored

9.1.1 Except otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goal posts and under the crossbar, unless it has been thrown, carried or intentionally propelled by the hand or arm of a player of the attacking side.

9.1.2 Under no circumstances is the goalkeeper from the attacking side allowed to score. If the goalkeeper does play the ball into the opponent's goal, play is restarted with a kick-in/roll in taken by the opposition goalkeeper.

9.1.3 Goals may be scored from any pitch position (but see Law 9.1.2)

9.1.4 There are no offsides.

#### 9.2 Winning Team

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



## **LAW 10**

### **Fouls and Free Kicks**

#### **10.1 Free Kicks**

- 10.1.1 All free kicks, except for penalty kicks, are indirect.
- 10.1.2 A free kick may not be taken unless the referee has given a signal. In the event that a player takes the kick before a signal has been given the free kick will be re-taken.
- 10.1.3 A goal cannot be scored from a free kick unless it touches at least two players on the attacking team i.e. the kicker and at least one other player. If the ball crosses the goal line between the goalposts without touching at least two players on the attacking team the goalkeeper will restart play from within the penalty area.

#### **10.2 Free kick Offences**

- 10.2.1 A free kick will be awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following offences:
- Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent.
  - Trips or attempts to trip an opponent.
  - Runs or Jumps at an opponent.
  - Charges or barges an opponent, even with the shoulder.
  - Backs into an opponent.
  - Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent.
  - Attempts to head butt an opponent.
  - Pushes an opponent.
  - Tackles an opponent. Tackling is defined as any attempt to dispossess an opponent of the ball that may involve contact with the player.
  - Runs or jogs whether or not the ball is in or out of play (unless retrieving the ball when it is out of play).
  - Deliberately heads the ball.
  - Holds an opponent.
  - Spits at or bites an opponent.
  - Verbally abuses an opponent.
  - Slides in an attempt to play the ball when it is being played by an opponent (slide tackle).
  - Plays the ball whilst on the ground (with the exception of the goalkeeper).
  - Handles the ball deliberately, except for goalkeepers in their own penalty area.
  - On a pitch bounded by barricades/walls, holds onto a barrier/uses a wall to shield the ball or gain an advantage.
  - Plays in a dangerous manner.
  - Deliberately impedes the progress of an opponent when the ball is not being played.
  - Enters the opposing team's penalty area, unless the player's momentum carried them into it in which case play continues.

- Kicks the ball when it is in the opposing team's penalty area. The ball will be deemed to be in the penalty area only when it is wholly within the area and not straddling the penalty area line.
- Forces an opponent into their opponent's penalty area.
- On a pitch bounded by barricades/walls, traps a player in a corner so that he is unable to escape from the corner or bundles a player into a barricade/wall. Players should be given 2m turning space.
- On a pitch bounded by barricades/walls, two or more players crowd an opponent at a barricade/wall. Players should be given 2m turning space.

10.2.2 A free kick will be awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper commits any of the above offences (as applicable) or any of the following additional offences:

- In the referee's opinion deliberately delays kicking or rolling the ball out of the penalty area to 'waste time'.
- Throws the ball by any method other than an underarm action.
- Kicks or throws out the ball, which then rises above the height restriction.
- Drop-kicks the ball.
- Receives a back-pass from a team mate and touches the ball with their hands.
- Jogs/runs in the penalty area and no clear goal scoring opportunity has been denied.

### 10.3 Position of Free kicks

10.3.1 A free kick is to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred unless:

- (i.)
  - the offence was committed by the goalkeeper; or
  - the free kick is to be taken by the attacking team and the infringement occurred within 3m of the penalty areain which case the free kick is to be taken 3m from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.
- (ii.) the free kick arose as a consequence of a defending player being forced into their own penalty area, in which case the goalkeeper will restart play from within the penalty area.

10.3.2 In the case of a back-pass infringement the free kick will be taken from the point at which the back-pass was made unless this is within 3m of the penalty area in which case the free kick is to be taken 3m from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

10.3.3 On a pitch bounded by barricades/walls, if an infringement occurs within 1m of a barricade/wall, the free kick should be taken 2m from the boundary closest to the point where the infringement occurred.

- 10.3.4 All opponents must be at least 3m from the ball until it is in play. The ball is in play after it has been touched or played/clearly moved.
- 10.3.5 If, when the free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than 3m the kick is to be re-taken unless advantage can be applied.
- 10.3.6 If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball for a second time before it has touched another player an indirect free kick will be awarded to the opposing taken from the place where the infringement occurred.



## LAW 11

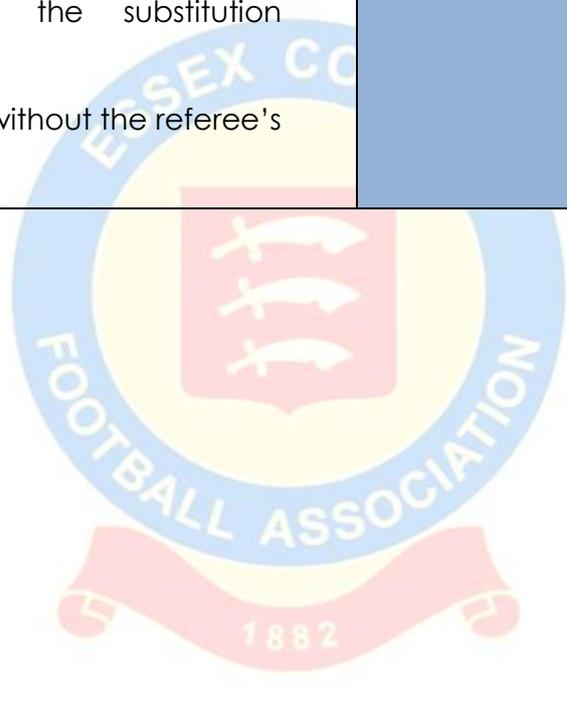
### Misconduct

#### 11.1 Disciplinary Sanctions

- 11.1.1 The use of temporary time suspensions ('sin bins') and the exclusion of a player arising from the issuing of a red card will be used within EWFL competitions. Referees should employ the use of temporary time suspensions (blue cards) in all cases traditionally regarded as 'cautionable' offences.
- 11.1.2 The options for a referee imposing a disciplinary sanction are:
- Player issued with a blue card and temporarily suspended from play.
  - Player issued with a red card and permanently excluded from the match being played and any further matches on that day.
- 11.1.3 A blue card offence should always be accompanied by a temporary time suspension of 2 minutes. The release of a player from a sin bin should be at the direction of the referee.
- 11.1.4 A player temporarily sin binned will be shown a blue card and advised that he shall be suspended from play for 2 minutes. The player should remain in an area, adjacent to substitutes, where they can be seen by the referee and should temporarily wear a top or bib that distinguishes them from the players (of both teams) and the referee.
- 11.1.5 The team will not be allowed to substitute the sin binned player until the time suspension has been served.
- 11.1.6 The sin binned player will be informed by the referee when the suspension has been served and invited to re-join the game. Where the pitch is bounded by barricades/walls the sin binned player or substitute must use the opening onto the playing area.
- 11.1.7 If a player is permanently excluded his team will not be able to replace him for the remaining duration of the match. If a goalkeeper is permanently excluded he must be replaced by an outfield player or a substitute keeper but in that case the substitution must be at the expense of an outfield player.
- 11.1.8 If, during the course of match, a team is reduced to fewer than four players as a consequence of three of its players being shown red cards, their opponents will be awarded the match on the basis of a 1-0 score line or the score line prevailing prior to the team being reduced to fewer than four players if the goal difference at that time is equal to or exceeds one.

11.1.9 The following tables describe the situations meriting blue or red card sanctions:

| Nature of Offence   | Type of Card       |
|---|--------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissent, abuse, argumentative behaviour, swearing, or expressing sarcasm.</li> <li>• Goalkeeper egressing from the penalty area to intercept a ball, halt a player's progress or deny a clear goal scoring opportunity.</li> <li>• Denying an opponent of a clear goal scoring opportunity by way of an offence that is punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick.</li> <li>• Committing three infringements of the Laws (not necessarily the same infringement).</li> <li>• Failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, kick-in, free kick or goal clearance.</li> <li>• Entering or re-entering the playing area without the referee's permission or infringing the substitution procedures.</li> <li>• Deliberately leaving the playing area without the referee's permission outside of a substitution.</li> </ul> | <p><b>BLUE</b></p> |



| Nature of Offence | Type of Card |
|-------------------|--------------|
|-------------------|--------------|

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent or extreme abuse of officials, opponent players, team mates, team officials or spectators.</li> <li>• Heavy, aggressive, reckless or dangerous tackling.</li> <li>• Slide tackling.</li> <li>• On a pitch bounded by barricades/walls, bundling a player into a barricade/wall.</li> <li>• Spitting at, or biting, an opponent or any other person.</li> <li>• Any repeat blue card offence in the same match.</li> <li>• Goalkeeper egresses from the penalty area and makes a cynical, aggressive, or reckless challenge to deny a goal scoring opportunity.</li> <li>• Violent conduct i.e. kicking out at, throwing a punch at, or head butting an opponent. A player guilty of such an offence may also be disqualified from the Competition as a whole.</li> <li>• Shoulder charging in an excessive, aggressive, or reckless manner or into a barricade/wall.</li> <li>• Displaying unsporting behaviour.</li> <li>• Committing any further blue card offences having already served a timed suspension in the same match.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB Any team whose players have been red-carded will be scrutinised by the Disciplinary Committee and, depending upon the severity of the offences that gave rise to the red cards, may be disqualified from further participation in the Competition.</b></p> | RED |
|--|-----|

## LAW 12

### The Penalty Kick

#### 12.1 Offences resulting in a penalty kick

12.1.1 A penalty kick will be awarded in the following circumstances:

- A defending player enters their own penalty area, unless by momentum or as a consequence of an opponent forcing them into the area. If by momentum play continues. If as a result of being forced into the area, they will be awarded a free kick 3m from the penalty line nearest to the point at which the offence occurred (Law 10.3).
- A goalkeeper commits any of the red card offences described in Law 11.1.8.
- A goalkeeper egresses from their penalty area, except by momentum or if sliding forward in the process of making a save his upper body and the ball are within the penalty area.
- A goalkeeper runs across their penalty area to make a save on a goal-bound effort or denies a clear goal scoring opportunity by their running action.
- A goalkeeper touches the ball with any part of his body when it is outside the penalty area. A ball is not considered to be outside the area unless it is wholly over the penalty area line.
- An attacking player is deliberately forced into the penalty area by an opposing player.

12.1.2 A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

12.1.3 Additional time must be allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of normal and any additional stoppage time.

#### 12.2 Position of the ball and players

12.2.1 The ball is placed on the penalty mark. If no mark is indicated the penalty should be taken from no more than 6m from goal.

12.2.3 The player taking the penalty kick must be properly identified.

12.2.4 The defending goalkeeper is allowed to stand no more than 1m forward of the goal line, between the goalposts, so as to minimise the risk of making contact with the goalposts when attempting to make a save.

12.2.5 The players other than the kicker are located inside the pitch, outside the penalty area, behind or to the side of the penalty mark and at least 3m from the ball.

**12.3 Procedure**

- The kicker may only take one step back from the ball or plant one foot beside the ball and kick it with the other ('one step rule').
- The kicker may not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves forward.
- A goal is awarded if the ball passes wholly over the line between the goalposts and under the crossbar.

**12.4 Infringements/sanctions**

The following table describes the outcomes if any infringements occur.

| Infringement  | Sanction   |
|---|--|
| Encroachment into the penalty area by a defending player.         | If a goal is scored it stands.<br><br>If a goal is not scored the penalty is re-taken.   |
| Encroachment into the penalty area by an attacking player.        | If a goal is scored the kick is re-taken.<br><br>If a goal is not scored a free kick is awarded to the defending team, the goalkeeper restarting play from within the penalty area.  |
| Offence by goalkeeper   | If a goal is scored it stands.<br><br>If a goal is not scored the kick is re-taken and the goalkeeper is given a warning.  |
| Goalkeeper and penalty taker commit infringements simultaneously. | If a goal is scored a free kick is awarded to the defending team, the goalkeeper restarting play from within the penalty area.<br><br>If a goal is not scored the penalty is re-taken and both the kicker and goalkeeper are warned. |

| Infringement                        | Sanction   |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Illegal feigning by the kicker      | A free kick is awarded to the defending team, the goalkeeper restarting play from within the penalty area.<br><br>The kicker is given a warning. |
| The kicker takes more than one step | A free kick is awarded to the defending team, the goalkeeper restarting play from within the penalty area.                                       |



## LAW 13

### The Kick-in

#### 13.1 General

13.1.1 A kick-in is a method of re-starting play.

13.1.2 A goal cannot be scored directly from a kick-in.

13.1.3 A kick-in is awarded:

- when the whole of the ball passes over a touchline, either on the ground or in the air or hits the ceiling/overhead net.
- from the place where it crossed the touch line or 2m into the playing area adjacent to where the ball left the playing area where barricades/walls are in use.
- to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball.

#### 13.2 Position of the Ball and the Players

13.2.1 The ball:

- has to be stationary on or behind the touchline or 2m into the playing area from the barricade/wall if appropriate
- is kicked in any direction.

13.2.2 The player taking the kick-in must have part of each foot either on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline at the moment of kicking the ball or must stand between the ball and the barricade/wall when in use

13.2.3 The players of the defending team must be at least 3m from the place where the kick-in is taken.

#### 13.3 Procedure

13.3.1 The player taking the kick-in may not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player

13.3.2 The ball is in play immediately after it is kicked-in unless it does not cross the touchline in which case it must be re-taken from the original position.

### 13.4 Infringements/sanctions

13.4.1 The kick-in is re-taken by a player of the opposing team if:

- the kick-in is taken incorrectly
- the kick-in is taken from a position other than the place where the ball passed over the touchline or where indicated by the referee where barricades/walls are in use
- the player taking the kick-in plays the ball a second time before it has been played by another player.



## LAW 14

### The Goal Clearance

#### 14.1 Definition

- 14.1.1 A goal clearance is a method of restarting play.
- 14.1.2 A goal clearance is awarded when the whole of the ball, having touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 9.
- 14.1.3 A goal may not be scored directly from a goal clearance.

#### 14.2 Procedure

- 14.2.1 Opponents remain outside the penalty area.
- 14.2.2 The ball is in play when it is thrown underarm or kicked from any stationary point within the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team.
- 14.2.3 The goalkeeper must not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player, unless the ball fails to clear the penalty area in which case the goal clearance is re-taken.

#### 14.3 Infringements/Sanctions

- 14.3.1 If, after the ball has cleared the penalty area line, the goalkeeper touches the ball before it has touched another player, a penalty will be awarded to the opposing team.
- 14.3.2 If the goalkeeper touches the moving ball a second time prior to the ball clearing the penalty area, a free kick will be awarded to the opposing team, 3m from the penalty area line from the place nearest to where the infringement occurred.

## LAW 15

### The Corner Kick

#### 15.1 Definition

15.1.1 A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

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

15.1.3 A corner kick is awarded when:

- on an open pitch, the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 9.
- on a pitch bounded by barricades/walls, the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line and the barricade/wall, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 9.

#### 15.2 Procedure

15.2.1 A corner is taken from the side closest to where the ball passed over the goal line and left the playing area.

15.2.2 On an open pitch the ball is placed inside the corner arc or, if there is no marked arc no more than 1m from the corner flag or point where the touchline and goal line meet.

15.2.3 On a pitch bounded by barricades the corner kick is taken by a kick-in at a point 2m inside the playing area at the corner where the touchline and goal line meet.

15.2.4 Opponents must remain at least 3m from the ball until it is in play.

15.2.5 The ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team and clearly moves.

15.2.6 The ball is in play when it is kicked.

15.2.7 The kicker may not play the ball a second time until it has been touched by another player.

**15.3 Infringements/Sanctions**

15.3.1 A free kick will be awarded to the opposing team if the player taking the kick plays the ball a second time before it has been touched by another player. The free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

15.3.2 For any other infringement the corner kick is re-taken.



## LAW 16

### Walking

#### 16.1 Definition

- 16.1.1 Walking is defined as 'always having at least one foot in contact with the ground'.
- 16.1.2 It is characterised normally by the leading leg being straight and the heel impacting the ground before any other part of the foot.
- 16.1.3 There is no speed restriction.

#### 16.2 Infringements/Sanctions

- 16.2.1 A free kick will be awarded against any player who is adjudged not to be walking.

