



MEMORANDUM

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The 2005 Annual General Meeting of the International Football Association Board (IFAB) took place in Vale of Glamorgan, Wales, on 26 February 2005. The amendments to the Laws of the Game made at the meeting and other information items are listed below.

1. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS OF THE GAME AND DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

Law 3 – The Number of Players Other Matches

Present Text

In other matches, up to six substitutes may be used.

New Text

In national A team matches, up to a maximum of six substitutes may be used.

In all other matches, a greater number of substitutes may be used provided that:

- the teams concerned reach agreement on a maximum number;
- the referee is informed before the match.

If the referee is not informed, or if no agreement is reached before the match, no more than six substitutes are allowed.

Reason: This will clarify the present position.

USSF Advice to Referees: *this language clarifies the issue of the maximum number of allowed substitutes in national A team matches.*

Law 3 – The Number of Players Infringements/Sanctions

Bullet point 3

Present Text

Play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place it was located when play was stopped.*

New Text

Play is restarted with **an indirect free kick** at the place the ball was located when play was stopped.*

Reason: It should be considered to be an infringement by the team of the substitute player who enters the field of play without permission, and his team should be penalized with an indirect free kick.

USSF Advice to Referees: *This change affects only the prescribed restart. It is now an indirect free kick rather than a dropped ball.*

Law 5 – The Referee

Decisions of the Referee

Present Text

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.

New Text

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.**

Reason: The text needs to be clarified because of a practical situation that arose in France, when a referee saw the assistant referee signal after he had ended the match.

USSF Advice to Referees: *The only addition to the language of this provision is “or terminated the match.” Accordingly, once a match has ended, decisions of the referee made immediately prior to this cannot be changed nor can the referee act on any advice from an assistant referee.*

Law 11 – Offside

New International FA Board Decision 1

In the definition of offside position, “nearer to his opponents’ goal line” means that any part of his head, body or feet is nearer to his opponents’ goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent. The arms are not included in this definition.

Reason: Football is played with the head, body and feet. If these are nearer the opponents’ goal line, there is a potential advantage. There is no advantage to be gained if only the arms are in advance of the opponent.

USSF Advice to Referees: *Although it is not specifically stated, this same concept of “nearer to” should be used in determining if an attacker is in his opponents’ end of the field (i.e., if any part of his head, body, or feet is past the midfield line).*

New International FA Board Decision 2

The definitions of elements of involvement in active play are as follows:

- Interfering with play means playing or touching the ball passed or touched by a teammate.
- Interfering with an opponent means preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent’s line of vision or movements or making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts an opponent.
- Gaining an advantage by being in that position means playing a ball that rebounds to him off a goal post or the crossbar having been in an offside position or playing a ball that rebounds to him off an opponent having been in an offside position.

Reason: These definitions have been tried out over two seasons and modified following the approval of the original interpretation by the IFAB business meeting in September. This IFAB decision gives the appropriate recognition to the Laws of the Game booklet.

USSF Advice to Referees: *These definitions first appeared in print in Questions and Answers on the Laws of the Game (2004) and have been extensively discussed. They clarify but do not change the accepted approach to offside and the specific issue of involvement in active play. Referees are reminded that the reference to “playing or touching the ball” does not mean that an offside infraction cannot be called until an attacker in an offside position actually touches the ball.*

Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

Disciplinary Sanctions

Present Text

Only a player or substitute or substituted player may be shown the red or yellow card.

New Text

Only a player or substitute or substituted player may be shown the red or yellow card. The referee has the authority to take disciplinary sanctions, as from the moment he enters the field of play until he leaves the field of play after the final whistle.

Reason: It is important to define when the referee is authorized to show red and yellow cards. When incidents happen on the pitch right after the final whistle, a card may now be shown and it would be more effective than the current practice of just reporting the incident.

USSF Advice to Referees: *The new paragraph confirms that misconduct can occur and be sanctioned by the display of a red or yellow card, as appropriate, after a match is over provided that the incident occurs on the field of play. The reference to “final whistle” means the end of regulation play, plus any required tie-breaking procedures (overtime and/or kicks from the penalty mark). Incidents beyond the field of play or after the referee has left the field should be included in the match report even though a card is not shown.*

Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

International FA Board Decision 4

Present Text

A tackle from behind, which endangers the safety of an opponent, must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

New Text

A tackle, which endangers the safety of any opponent, must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

Reason: A tackle from behind but also from the side or the front, which injures or could have injured an opponent, must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

USSF Advice to Referees: *The new text emphasizes that the direction of the tackle is not relevant if, in the opinion of the referee, the tackle endangers the safety of an opponent.*

Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

Infringements/Sanctions

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

Bullet point 3

Present Text

If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken.

New Text

If the ball does not enter the goal, **the referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team.**

A team-mate of the player taking the kick enters the penalty area or moves in front of or within 9.15 m (10 yds) of the penalty mark:

Bullet point 3

Present Text

If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken.

New Text

If the ball does not enter the goal, **the referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team**

Reason: The current text is confusing and leads to different interpretations.

USSF Advice to Referees: *Prior to this Law change, the accepted referee action in either of the two situations above was to allow play to continue, except in the specific case of a ball rebounding to a teammate of the kicker who had encroached. With this change, the referee will stop play whenever an attacker violates a requirement of the penalty kick and will then restart play with an indirect free kick for the opposing team where the violation occurred.*

Law 15 – The Throw-In

Procedure

Present Text

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- faces the field of play;
- has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line;
- uses both hands;
- delivers the ball from behind and over his head.

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

The ball is in play immediately it enters the field of play.

New Text

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- faces the field of play;
- has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line;
- uses both hands;
- delivers the ball from behind and over his head.

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

All opponents must stand no less than two metres from the point at which the throw-in is taken.

The ball is in play immediately after it enters the field of play.

Reason: There is an increasing trend for an opponent to stand immediately in front of the thrower at a throw-in, with his feet virtually on the touchline. There is no breach of Law 15 but without doubt the thrower is being impeded from completing the throw-in. In addition, there is the possibility of a confrontational situation developing between both players.

The only occasions where players currently need not retreat a prescribed distance at the start or restart of play is at a dropped ball or a throw-in and the proposal brings the throw-in in line with other laws.

A number of member associations are actually unofficially imposing a prescribed distance in such situations and this proposed amendment would ensure standardization of the application of the Laws of the Game.

USSF Advice to Referees: *Two yards is an acceptable alternate minimum distance in the United States. As with other minimum distance requirements, the failure to retreat this distance may be considered misconduct and could therefore be cautionable as unsporting behavior.*

The amendments to the Laws of the Game take effect as from 1 July 2005.