

## TO THE MEMBERS OF FIFA

Circular no. 968  
Zurich, 17 May 2005  
GS/ftr-sma

### Amendments to the Laws of the Game - 2005

Dear Sir or Madam,

The 2005 Annual General Meeting of the International Football Association Board (IFAB) took place in the Vale of Glamorgan, Wales on 26 February 2005. The amendments to the Laws of the Game made at the meeting and the various instructions and directives 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 change will clarify the present position.

#### Infringements/Sanctions

Bullet point 3

##### Present Text

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

##### New text

Play is restarted with **an indirect free kick** at the place the ball was located when the 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, and his team should be penalised with an indirect free kick.

## **LAW 5 - THE REFEREE**

### **Decisions of the Referee**

#### **Present Text**

The referee may only change a decision on realising 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 realising 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.

## **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.

### **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 team-mate.**
- **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 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.

## **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 authorised 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.

### **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 an opponent, must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

#### **Reason:**

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

## **LAW 14 - THE PENALTY KICK**

### **Infringements/Sanctions**

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

Bullet point three

#### **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 9.15m (10 yds) of the penalty mark:

Bullet point three

#### **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.

## **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 2 metres from the point at which the throw in is taken.**

The ball is in play immediately 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 addition, there is the possibility of a confrontational situation developing between both players.

The only occasions where players currently need to 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 national associations are actually unofficially imposing a prescribed distance in such situations and this proposed amendment would ensure standardisation of the application of the Laws of the Game.

## 2. INFORMATION

### Law 12 - Fouls and Misconduct

The following proposal was submitted by FIFA as a new International FA Board decision:

*Once the referee has stopped the match to award a free kick, any player from the team that committed the foul who deliberately touches the ball is considered as delaying the restart of play and should be punished with a yellow card. This sanction also applies to a player who touches the ball when a throw-in or corner kick is awarded in favour of the opponent and if a player takes the ball from the goal net after his team has scored a goal (kick-off for the opponent).*

#### **Reason:**

*Clear guidelines should stop unsporting tactics to delay the restart of play, such as holding the ball for a few seconds or throwing it away, thereby allowing the defence to regain its position. It should also stop players fighting for the ball.*

The board decided to allow FIFA to experiment with this proposal at the FIFA World Youth Championship in the Netherlands and at the FIFA U-17 World Championship in Peru. FIFA will report on the experiment at the next AGM.

#### **The Ball**

The board gave FIFA permission to experiment with new goal line ball technology at the FIFA U-17 world Championship Peru 2005 and at the FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup in Japan. FIFA will report on this experiment at a future meeting.

The amendments to the Laws of the Game take effect as from 1 July 2005 and instructions and directives are introduced with immediate effect

# 國際足協 - 球例修訂 2005

## 1. 球例修訂及委員會議決案

### 第三章 - 球員人數

#### 其他賽事

##### 原文

在其他賽事中，最多可替換 6 名球員。

##### 新文本

在國家 "A" 級賽事中，最多可替換 6 名球員。

在其他所有賽事中，只要符合以下條件，則可採用更多的換人名額： -

- 對賽雙方同意最多的換人名額；
- 在賽前通知執法的裁判員。

如未有在賽前通知執法的裁判員，或對賽雙方未有達成協議，則最多可替換 6 名球員。

##### 原因：

此修訂為澄清現行情況。

#### 犯規 / 罰則

- 第三點

##### 原文

裁判員在球賽停止時皮球所在地用墜球方式重開比賽\*

##### 新文本

裁判員在球賽停止時皮球所在地用間接自由球方式重開比賽\*

##### 原因：

假如一名後備球員在未得到裁判員准許而進入球場，應被視為犯規及判罰該隊並給予對方得一間接自由球

### 第五章 - 裁判員

#### 裁判員的決定

##### 原文

裁判員在自行發覺或得到助理裁判員的提示下意識到作出了一個錯誤的判決，他只可在球賽未重新開始前改變其原先的決定。

##### 新文本

裁判員在自行發覺或得到助理裁判員的提示下意識到作出了一個錯誤的判決，他只可在球賽未重新開始前或球賽剛被終止時，改變其原先的決定。

##### 原因：

由於在法國曾發生過如斯情況，當裁判員終止賽事後才看見助理裁判員的旗號，故有關文本需要加以澄清。

## 第十一章 - 越位

### 新增國際足協委員會議決案 1

在闡釋越位位置時，“更接近對方的球門線”是指攻方球員的頭、身體或腳的任何一部份比對方最後第二名的球員或皮球更接近對方的球門線。球員的手臂則不包括在此定義中。

原因：

在足球比賽中，球員可用頭、身體及腳玩球，如球員此等部位更接近對方的球門線，則有機會取得利益。假如球員只有手臂部份處於比對方更前的位置，他不會有機會取得利益。

### 新增國際足協委員會議決案 2

實際參與比賽的要素定義如下：-

- 干擾比賽是指接應或接觸由其隊友傳出或觸及的皮球。
- 干擾對方球員是指裁判員認為有球員明顯阻礙對方球員的視線或移動的路線，以妨礙對方球員接應或可以接應皮球或以動作或移動至皮球運行的路線以欺騙或擾亂對方。
- 利用身處越位位置而取得利益是指處於越位位置的球員接應從球門柱或橫楣反彈回來的皮球或接應從對方球員反彈回來皮球。

原因：

此等定義已經過超過兩個球季的實際試驗及根據國際足協委員會通過原先在九月舉行的常務會議有關的演繹後作出修改。國際足協委員會此議決對足球球例小冊子作出適當的認同。

## 第十二章 – 犯規與不檢行為

### 紀律罰則

#### 原文

紅、黃牌只可以向球員、後備球員或已換出之球員出示。

#### 原因：

由於裁判員出示紅、黃牌會比書面報告更為有效去處理鳴哨完場後在賽事範圍內所發生的事故，因此，界定裁判員在何時有權出示紅、黃牌是很重要的。

#### 國際足協委員會議決案 4

#### 原文

從後攔截而又危害對方球員應被視為嚴重犯規。

#### 原因：

無論從後、旁邊或前方攔截，而會傷害或有機會傷害對方，都必須視為嚴重犯規。

#### 新文本

紅、黃牌只可以向球員、後備球員或已換出之球員出示。

裁判員在進入比賽範圍的一刻至他鳴哨完場後離開比賽範圍前，裁判員均有權執行紀律罰則。

#### 新文本

危害對方球員的攔截應被視為嚴重犯規。

## 第十四章 – 點球

### 紀律罰則

#### 主踢點球之球員觸犯球例：

##### ● 第三點

#### 原文

假如皮球不入網，不需要重踢點球。

主踢點球之球員的隊友進入點球區域或在點球點前或距離點球點不足 9.15 米（10 碼）：

##### ● 第三點

#### 原文

假如皮球不入網，不需要重踢點球。

#### 原因：

原文比較混淆及導致不同的演繹方式。

#### 新文本

假如皮球不入網，裁判員暫停比賽及由守方以間接自由球重新開始比賽。

#### 新文本

假如皮球不入網，裁判員暫停比賽及由守方以間接自由球重新開始比賽。



## 程序

### 原文

在擲出界外球時，擲界外球之球員必須：  
    面向球場  
    其雙腳部份必須站在邊線上或邊線外的地面上  
    用雙手擲出  
    將皮球從後經頭頂擲入球場  
擲界外球的球員在皮球未經其他球員觸及前，不得再次觸球。  
當皮球被擲入球場的一瞬間，比賽正式開始。

### 新文本

在擲出界外球時，擲界外球之球員必須：  
    面向球場  
    其雙腳部份必須站在邊線上或邊線外的地面上  
    用雙手擲出  
    將皮球從後經頭頂擲入球場  
擲界外球的球員在皮球未經其他球員觸及前，不得再次觸球。  
對方所有球員必須站於距離擲球點最少兩米之處。  
當皮球被擲入球場的一瞬間，比賽正式開始。

### 原因：

在擲界外球時，守方球員以腳踏著邊線及正好站在擲界外球的球員面前之情況有增加的趨勢。這種做法雖然沒有觸犯球例第十五章，但無可否認會阻礙到對方球員完成擲界外球的動作。此外，這樣亦有機會導致雙方球員發生衝突的情況。

在現行的球例中只有執行墜球或擲界外球來開始或重新開始比賽時，球員無須退至指定的距離，故此修訂將可使擲界外球與其他球例一致執行。

由於實際上已有會員屬會非正式地要求守方退至指定的距離，故此項修改可確保所有裁判員能統一執行球例。

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## 2. 資料

### 第十二章 – 犯規與不檢行為

國際足協已提交以下建議為新增國際足協委員會議決案：

如有任何犯規一方的球員在裁判員吹罰後，仍故意觸球會被視為阻礙球賽重新開始及須判罰黃牌警告。如有球員在裁判員判予對方得一界外球或角球後，又或如有球員在其球隊入球後從球門網內拾起皮球（應由對方開球），將被判處同樣的罰則。

### 原因：

為了有效制止球員使用欠缺體育精神的策略去阻礙球賽重新開始，如拿住皮球幾秒鐘或拋走皮球從而讓其隊友可返回防守位置，故必須制定清楚的指引。另外，亦可有效地制止球員爭奪皮球。

國際足協委員會批准國際足協於荷蘭舉行的國際足協世青盃（FIFA World Youth Championship）及於秘魯舉行的國際足協 17 歲以下世界青年錦標賽（FIFA U-17 World Championship）中，試驗上述建議。國際足協將於下次國際足協委員會週年大會上提交試驗報告。

### 皮球

國際足協委員會批准國際足協於秘魯舉行的國際足協 17 歲以下世界青年錦標賽（FIFA World Youth Championship）及於日本舉行的國際足協世界冠軍球會盃（FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup）中，試驗使用最新科技製成的皮球用以探測整個皮球有否在比賽中越過球門線。國際足協將於國際足協委員會未來的會議上提交試驗報告。

有關球例修訂會於 2005 年 7 月 1 日起實行，而其它指示及指令則即時生效。