



U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION

# Futsal Laws of the Game



## 2010-11 Memorandum



# LAWS OF THE GAME

Entire law text has been reordered and revised

IFAB decisions have been integrated

- into the context of the laws or
- into the section “Interpretation of Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees”

This new section is to be considered mandatory in nature

Previous principles implicit are now called out in the law text



# LAWS OF THE GAME

Old text	New Text
[...]	[..]
5 The Referee and the Second Referee	<b>5 The Referees</b>
6 The Timekeeper and the Third Referee	<b>6 The Assistant Referees</b>
7 The Duration of the Match	7 The Duration of the Match
8 The Start and Restart of Play	8 The Start and Restart of Play
9 The Ball In and Out of Play	9 The Ball In and Out of Play
10 The Method of Scoring	10 The Method of Scoring
11 Fouls and Misconduct	<b>11 Offside</b>
12 Free Kicks	<b>12 Fouls and Misconduct</b>
13 Accumulated Fouls	<b>13 Free Kicks</b>
14 The Penalty Kick	14 The Penalty Kick
15 The Kick-In	15 The Kick-In
16 The Goal Clearance	16 The Goal Clearance
17 The Corner Kick	17 The Corner Kick
Additional Instructions and Guidelines for Referees	<b>Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees</b>



# LAW 1 THE PITCH

## The Goals

### New Text

The goalposts and crossbar must be made of wood, metal or other approved material. **They must be square, rectangular, round or elliptical in shape** and must not be dangerous to players.

*Reason: To bring the Futsal Laws of the Game into line with the current IFAB's decisions in the Football Laws of the Game.*



# LAW 1 THE PITCH

## The substitution zones

### New Text

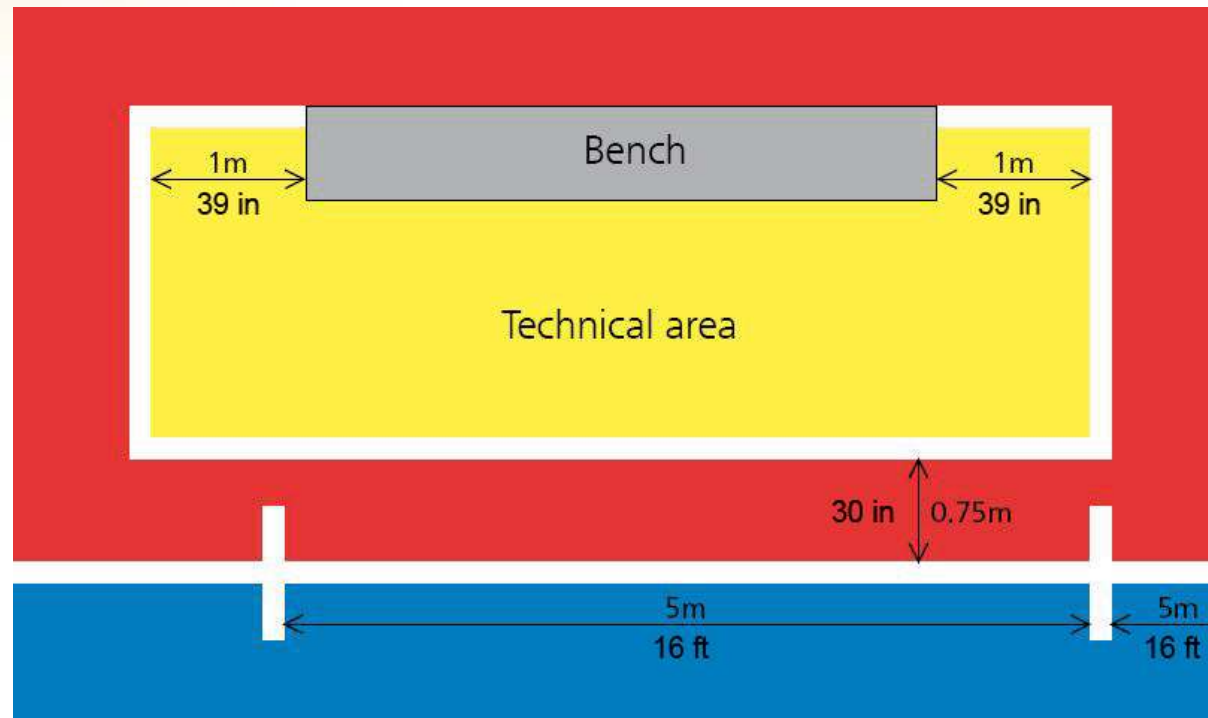
- A team's substitution zone is situated in the half of the pitch defended by said team and **changes in the second half of the match and periods of extra time, if any.**

*Reason: Places the fact that teams must change benches at the end of each playing period into the context of the Futsal Laws of the Game. Previously on referenced in the Q & A.*



# LAW 1 THE PITCH

## The technical area



*This diagram has been added to the Futsal Laws of the Game in order to help define both the substitution zone, as well as the technical areas for team officials and substitutes.*



## LAW 2 THE BALL

### Current Text

The ball shall be:

- of a pressure equal to 5.9 to 8.5 lbs/sq. inch (0.4-0.6 atmospheres) (400-600g/sm<sub>2</sub>) at sea level.

### New Text

The ball shall be:

- of a pressure equal to 6.0 to 0.9 atmospheres) (600-900f/cm<sub>2</sub>) at sea level. (8.8 to 13.2 lbs/sq in)

*USSF Advice to Referees: Recommended ball pressure has changed*



## LAW 3 THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS

### New Text

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of no more than five players, one of whom is the goalkeeper.

A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than three players. The match is abandoned if one of the teams has fewer than three players on the pitch.

*USSF Advice to Referees: Previously five players were required to start a match, now minimum is three.*



## LAW 3 THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS

### New Text

#### Other matches

In National “A” team matches, up to a maximum of **ten substitutes** may be used. In all other matches, a greater number of substitutes may be used, provided that:

- the teams concerned reach agreement on the maximum number
- the referees are informed before the match

If the referees are not informed, or if no agreement is reached before the match, **no more than ten substitutes** are allowed.

*USSF Advice to Referees: While the number of substitutes for a FIFA match remains at 7, “other matches” allow for up to 10.*



## LAW 3 THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS

### New Text in Guidelines for Referees

Treatment of removal of injured players on the pitch

Exceptions to this ruling are to be made only when:

- a goalkeeper is injured
- a goalkeeper and any other player have collided and need immediate attention
- **players from the same team have collided and need immediate attention**
- a serious injury has occurred, e.g. swallowed tongue, concussion, broken leg, broken arm, etc.

*USSF Advice to Referees: To bring the Futsal Laws of the Game into line with the current IFAB's decisions in the Laws of the Game*



## LAW 4 THE PLAYERS EQUIPMENT

### New Text in Guidelines for Referees

Referees and assistant referees are also prohibited from wearing jewellery (except for the referee, who is permitted to wear a watch or similar device to time the match if the timekeeper is absent).



# LAW 5 THE REFEREES

## New Text

## Responsibilities of the referees

The referees (or where applicable, an assistant referee) are not held liable for:

[...]

- any kind of injury suffered by a player, official or spectator
- any damage to property of any kind
- any other loss suffered by...normal procedures required to hold, play and control a match.

[...]

Such decisions may include:

- a decision...

[...] 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 FIFA, confederation, member association or league rules or regulations under which the match is played.

**Reason:** *Law now include “Responsibilities of the Referees”, which speaks to liability, as well as well as decisions.*



## LAW 5 THE REFEREES

*NOTE: Referees should review the “Interpretations of the Laws and Guidelines for Referees” under Law 5 for:*

- *Changes to advantage applications*
- *Requirement for visible 4 second count on goalkeeper possession*
- *Mandatory signal for goal scorer’s number*
- *Mandatory guidelines for required use of whistle*
- *Mandatory guideline for non-use of whistle*
- *Inadvertent whistle procedure*
- *Starting and restarting 4 second count on goal clearances*



## LAW 6 THE ASSISTANT REFEREES

### New Text

#### The third referee

hands a document to the officials of each team before the start of play with which they can request time-outs and collects it at the end of each period if none have been requested.



*USSF Advice to Referees: Additional responsibility of the 3<sup>rd</sup> referee*



# LAW 6 THE ASSISTANT REFEREES

## New Text

### The third referee

hands a document to the officials of each team which indicates when a substitute can enter the pitch to replace a player who has been sent off.

**FIFA**  
*For the Game. For the World.*

THE SUBSTITUTE PLAYER WILL BE ABLE TO ENTER THE FIELD OF PLAY, WHEN THERE ARE \_\_\_\_ MINUTE(S) AND \_\_\_\_ SECOND(S) ON THE CHRONOMETER LEFT TO END THE \_\_\_\_ PERIOD.

LE JOUEUR SUBSTITUT POURRA ENTRER DANS LE TERRAIN DE JEU QUAND LE CHRONOMETRE INDIQUERA \_\_\_\_ MINUTE(S) ET \_\_\_\_ SECONDE(S) \_\_\_\_ POUR FINIR LA \_\_\_\_ PERIODE.

EL JUGADOR SUSTITUTO PODRÁ ENTRAR EN EL TERRENO DE JUEGO CUANDO EL CRONOMETRO ESTE EN EL MINUTO \_\_\_\_ Y SEGUNDOS \_\_\_\_ PARA FINALIZAR EL \_\_\_\_ PERIODO.

DER ERSATZSPIELER KANN DAS SPIELFELD BETRETEN, WENN AUF DER ZEITMESSUNG NOCH \_\_\_\_ MINUTE(N) UND \_\_\_\_ SEKUNDE(N) FEHLEN, UM DIE \_\_\_\_ PERIODE ZU BEENDEN.

*USSF Advice to Referees: Additional responsibility of the 3<sup>rd</sup> referee*



# LAW 7 THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

## New Text

### Ending periods of play

If the ball has been kicked towards one of the goals, the referees must wait for the kick to end before the timekeeper may sound the whistle or acoustic signal. The period ends when:

- The ball goes directly into the goal and a goal is scored
- The ball leaves the boundaries of the pitch
- The ball touches the goalkeeper, the goalposts, crossbar or ground, crosses the goal line and a goal is scored
- The defending goalkeeper stops the ball or it rebounds from the goalposts or crossbar and does not cross the goal line

If no infringement has been committed that requires a direct free kick or a penalty kick to be retaken or, during the trajectory of the ball, one of the teams does not commit an infringement that is sanctioned with a direct free kick, beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, or a penalty kick, the period will end when:

- the ball touches any player other than the goalkeeper after it has been kicked at the opposing goal

*USSF Advice to Referees:*



## LAW 7 THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

### New Text

### Ending periods of play

*USSF Advice to Referees: This new language added to the Law 7 specifies that even when the arena horn is sounded to end a playing period, if a shot had been taken before the horn started, the referees must wait to officially end the playing period until they are certain a goal won't result directly from the shot that was taken before the horn started.*

*The last bullet point indicates that if this flighted ball "touches" any other player, other than the defending goalkeeper, before going into the net, the period ends at the point it touches that player.*



## LAW 7 THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

### New Text

#### Time out

During the time-out, the player may remain on or off the pitch. In order to have a drink, the players must leave the pitch.

*USSF Advice to Referees: Text added as bullet point #3 in this law.*



## LAW 8 THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

Current Text

Kick-off

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

New Text

A goal may **not** be scored directly from the kick-off.



## LAW 10 THE METHOD OF SCORING

### Current Text

### Goal scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line between the goalposts and under the crossbar, unless a member of the attacking team, including the goalkeeper, has deliberately carried, thrown or struck the ball with his/her hands or arms, and provided that the scoring team has not previously infringed the Laws of the Game.



## LAW 10 THE METHOD OF SCORING

### New Text

### Goal scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Futsal Laws has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

A goal is disallowed if the goalkeeper of the attacking team throws or hits the ball intentionally with his/her hand or arm from inside his/her 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.

*USSF Advice to Referees: Clarifies that a goalkeeper may not use the hand or arm to intentionally score directly from within his/her own penalty area against the opponents without someone else touching the ball.*



# LAW 11 OFFSIDE

New Law and text

There is no offside in Futsal

*USSF Advice to Referees: It appears this change is so that Futsal Laws of the Game law numbers align with the outdoor laws and numbers*



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## Current Text

### Direct Free Kick

[...]

A direct free kick shall also be awarded to the opposing team of a player commits any of the following four infringements:

- holding an opponent;
- spitting at an opponent;
- sliding in an attempt to play the ball while an opponent is playing it or is about to play it (sliding tackle), except for the goalkeeper in his/her own penalty area, provided he/she does not endanger the safety of an opponent
- carrying, striking or throwing the ball with one's hands or arms, except for the goalkeeper in his/her own penalty area

[...]



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## New Text

### Direct Free Kick

[...]

A direct free kick shall also be awarded to the opposing team of a player commits any of the following **three** infringements:

- holding an opponent;
- spitting at an opponent;
- handles the ball deliberately, except for the goalkeeper within his/her own penalty area

[...]

*USSF Advice to Referees: Sliding has been removed, now to be considered an IFK offense, under dangerous play. It is no longer an accumulated foul.*



## LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

### Current Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

An indirect free kick shall be awarded to the opposing team of a goalkeeper commits one of the following offenses:

- after clearing the ball, he/she touches it again with his/her hands following a deliberate pass by a team-mate, before it has crossed the halfway line or been touched or played by an opponent;
- he/she touches or controls the ball with his/her hands after it has deliberately been kicked to him/her by a team-mate;
- he/she touches or controls the ball with his/her hands after he/she receives it directly from a kick-in taken by a team-mate;
- he/she touches or controls the ball with his/her hands or feet in his/her own half of the pitch for more than four seconds.



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## Current Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

An indirect free kick shall be awarded to the opposing team of a goalkeeper commits one of the following **four** offenses:

- controls the ball with his/her hands or feet in his/her own half of the pitch for more than four seconds.
- **after playing the ball, he/she touches it again in his/her own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately kicked to him/her by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it;**
- touches the ball with his/her hands inside his/her own penalty area after it has been deliberately kicked to him/her by a team-mate;
- touches the ball with the hands inside his/her own penalty area after he/she has received it directly from a kick-in by a team-mate.



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## What changed

- ~~he/she touches or~~ controls the ball with his/her hands or feet in his/her own half of the pitch for more than four seconds.
- after playing the ball, he/she touches it again in his/her own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately kicked to him/her by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it;
- ~~touches or controls~~ the ball with his/her hands inside his/her own penalty area after it has been deliberately kicked to him/her by a team-mate;
- ~~touches or controls~~ the ball with the hands inside his/her own penalty area after he/she has received it directly from a kick-in by a team-mate.

*USSF Advice to Referees: All this section places limits goalkeepers playing the ball, and then playing it again. The ball must touch an opposing player, or go out of play, before the goalkeeper, that previously touched or played the ball, can do so again. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> bullet point, the ball crossing the half-way line was removed. If play is stopped, the process starts over.*



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## Current Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

[...]

An indirect free kick shall also be awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, if, in the opinion of the referee, a player;

- deliberately obstructs an opponent;

[...]



## LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

### New Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

[...]

An indirect free kick shall also be awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, if, in the opinion of the referee, a player;

- **impedes the progress of** an opponent;

[...]

*USSF Advice to Referees: obstruction has been renamed impeding*



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## Current Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

[...]

An indirect free kick shall also be awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, if, in the opinion of the referee, a player;

[...]

- commits any other infringement not previously mentioned in Law 12 for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player.

[...]



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## Current Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

[...]

An indirect free kick shall also be awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, if, in the opinion of the referee, a player;

[...]

- commits against a team-mate one of the nine offenses penalized with a direct free kick if they are committed against an opponent
- 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.

[...]



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## Current Text

### Fouls penalized with an indirect free kick

#### *USSF Advice to Referees:*

- this added language clarified that while the nine offenses result in a DFK if committed against an opponent, the restart of such an offense committed against a team-mate is an IFK after the referees handle the disciplinary process.*
- by adding “or in any other Law” this clarifies that all other potential law violations that result in a stoppage to caution or send off a player, except for those specifically mentioned in Law 12, can only result in an IFK restart.*

*Note: the 10<sup>th</sup> DFK offense, a handled ball, can't be committed against a team-mate.*



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Current Text

Disciplinary sanctions

Yellow and red cards may only be shown to players and substitutes

The referees are authorized to take disciplinary actions from the moment players enter the pitch until the moment they leave it after the final whistle.



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## New Text

## Disciplinary sanctions

Only a player or substitute may be shown the red or yellow card. The relevant card is shown publicly and only on the pitch once the match has started. In other cases, the referees verbally inform the players and team officials of the disciplinary sanction taken.

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 them.

A player who commits a cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the pitch, whether directed towards an opponent, a team-mate, the referees or any other person, is disciplined according to the nature of the offence committed.



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Current Text

Disciplinary sanctions

*USSF Advice to Referees:*

- this added language clarifies that cards should only be shown on the pitch, otherwise, the referees should verbally inform the player or team official of the sanction taken and then report it on the match report.*
- the scope of when disciplinary sanctions may be taken by the referees.*
- the specific offence determines the scope of the punishment regardless of whether it is on or off the pitch, as well as whomever it is directed toward.*



# LAW 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

*NOTE: Referees should review the “Interpretations of the Laws and Guidelines for Referees” under Law 12 for:*

- *Requirements for a foul to occur defined*
- *Mandatory for referee nearest to GK to make public 4 sec count*
- *Additional offense against GK in possession of the ball*
- *Expansion of the definitions and guidelines on SFP and VC*
- *Expansion of examples for “Restart of play”*



# LAW 14 ACCUMULATED FOULS

## Current Text

Previous Law 14 Accumulated Fouls content is now integrated primarily into Law 13 – Free Kicks, it is no longer a separate law

### *USSF Advice to Referees:*

*Accumulated fouls, while primarily merged into the content of Law 13, is still referenced throughout the Futsal Laws of the Game. The fact that it's no longer a separate law in no way diminishes the importance of its impact on the game.*

*The designation Law 14 is now used for The Penalty Kick, just like in the outdoor Laws of the Game.*



## LAW 15 KICK-IN

### Current Text

### Position of the ball and the players

[...]

The player taking the kick-in:

- shall have part of one foot on the touch line or off the pitch at the moment he/she takes the kick-in.

[...]

### Procedure

- the player taking the kick-in shall do so within 4 seconds of receiving the ball

[...]



## LAW 15 KICK-IN

### New Text

### Position of kick-in

A the moment of delivering the ball, the kicker:

- has one foot on the touch line or on the ground outside the pitch
- kicks the ball, which must be stationary, either from the point where it left the pitch **or on the ground outside it at a distance no greater than 10 inches from that point**
- delivers the ball within four second of **being ready to do so**

The ball is in play when it enters the pitch.



## LAW 15 KICK-IN

### New Text

### Position of **kick-in**

*USSF Advice to Referees: This change to this wording allows the kick-in to be taken with the ball off the pitch, not in physical contact with the touchline, as long as the ball is within 10 inches from where it left the pitch. In this case if the kick does not enter the pitch, it is retaken, but the referees' four second count **DOES NOT** reset. (see Interpretations of the Laws and Guidelines for Referees, Law 15 – Procedure – Infringements for;)*

*The determination of when the player taking the kick-in should do so now starts now when the referee decides the player is obviously ready. When the visible determination is made, the referee managing the kick-in should start the publically visible 4 second count.*



## LAW 15 KICK-IN

### Current Text

#### Infringement and sanctions

If an opponent interferes with or hinders a kick-in from being taken properly:

- he/she shall be cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card

### New Text

If, when a kick-in is taken, an opponent is closer than the required distance:

- 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**



## LAW 15 KICK-IN

*USSF Advice to Referees: Examples;*

*“...unless the advantage can be applied...”*

*e.g. an opponent is closer than 16 feet, but the kick goes directly to a teammate of the kicker who is able to control the ball, play should continue.*

*“...or an offence punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the opposing team of the payer taking the kick-in”*

*e.g. an opponent is closer than 16 feet, when the kick-in is taken the opponent handles the ball. Rather than retaking the kick, the punishment should be a direct free kick from where the ball was handled, plus another accumulated foul is charged to the offender's team.*



## LAW 15 KICK-IN

*NOTE: Referees should review the “Interpretations of the Laws and Guidelines for Referees” under Law 15 for:*

- *Requirements for referees to warn encroaching players before kick is taken*
- *If ball is not kicked into pitch, 4 second count is not reset*
- *When referees may and may not apply advantage under Law 15*



# LAW 16 GOAL CLEARANCE

## Current Text

## Procedure

- the ball shall be thrown from any point inside the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team
- opponents must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
- the goalkeeper may not play the ball a second time until it has touched an opponent or is returned to him/her by a teammate once it has crossed the halfway line.
- the ball shall be deemed in play when it is thrown directly out of the penalty area



# LAW 16 GOAL CLEARANCE

## New Text

### Procedure

- the ball is thrown from any point inside the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team
- the goalkeeper of the defending team takes the goal clearance without four seconds **of being ready to do so**
- the ball is in play when it is thrown directly out of the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team



## LAW 16 GOAL CLEARANCE

### *USSF Advice to Referees:*

*The restrictions on the goalkeeper playing the ball a second time are now covered under Law 12. The element of the ball crossing the halfway line was removed.*

*In order to speed up play, the requirement that opponents must stay out of the penalty area only comes into play, and must be administered by the referees, if and when such opponents presence actually interferes with the procedure of the goal clearance being properly taken.*

*The determination of when the goalkeeper taking the clearance should do so now starts now when the referee decides the goalkeeper is obviously ready. When the visible determination is made, the referee managing the goal clearance should start the publically visible 4 second count.*



# LAW 16 GOAL CLEARANCE

## Current Text

### Infringement and sanctions

If the ball is not thrown directly out of the penalty area:

- the goal clearance shall be retaken

## New Text

If the ball is not thrown directly out of the penalty area **from a goal clearance**:

- the clearance is retaken, **but the four-second count is not reset and continues once the goalkeeper is ready to retake it**

*USSF Advice to Referees: This change is to prevent goalkeepers delaying the clearance for tactical reasons.*



# LAW 16 GOAL CLEARANCE

*NOTE: Referees should review the “Interpretations of the Laws and Guidelines for Referees” under Law 16 for:*

- If a goal clearance is not taken correctly the 4 second count does not reset*
- When a goal clearance is taken by foot – warn but do not reset count*



# LAW 17 THE CORNER KICK

Current text

Procedure

[...]

- the ball shall be kicked by a member of the attacking team
- the ball shall be deemed in play from the moment it is played and set in motion

[...]



# LAW 17 THE CORNER KICK

## New Text

### Procedure

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

*USSF Advice to Referees: New information for referees on when kick should actually be taken, as well as clarification that the 4 second requirement is in place for corner kicks.*



# LAW 17 THE CORNER KICK

Current text

Infringements and sanctions

For any other infringement:

- the corner kick shall be retaken



# LAW 17 THE CORNER KICK

## New Text

### Infringements and sanctions

If, when a corner kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- the corner kick is retake by the same team and the offending player is cautioned, **unless the advantage can be applied or an offense punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the defending team**



## LAW 17 THE CORNER KICK

*USSF Advice to Referees: Examples;*

*“...unless the advantage can be applied...”*

*e.g. an opponent is closer than 16 feet, but the kick goes directly to a teammate of the kicker who is able to control the ball, play should continue.*

*“...or an offence punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the defending team”*

*e.g. an opponent is closer than 16 feet, when the corner kick is taken the opponent handles the ball. Rather than retaking the corner kick, the punishment should be a direct free kick, or penalty kick, from where the ball was handled, plus another accumulated foul is charged to the offender's team.*



## PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE THE WINNER OF A MATCH OR HOME-AND-AWAY

### Current text

Away goals, extra time and kicks from the penalty mark are the methods for determining the winning team where competition rules require there be a winning team after a match has been drawn.

### New text

Away goals, extra time and kicks from the penalty mark are the **three** methods **approved** for determining the winning team where competition rules require there be a winning team after a match has been drawn.  
**Extra time and kicks from the penalty mark are not part of the match.**



## PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE THE WINNER OF A MATCH OR HOME-AND-AWAY

### New text

- Each team is responsible for selecting the players to take kicks from the penalty mark from among the players and substitutes and the order in which they will take the kicks and must inform the third referee before the kicks are taken.
- The referee must not abandon the series of kicks from the penalty mark if a team is reduced to fewer than three players during the taking of kicks from the penalty mark.

### *USSF Advice to Referees:*

- *The fact that the team must inform the referee of the order in which players will kick should only assist the referee in ensuring that all eligible players are named, except for those injured or sent off.*
- *Since the kicks are not part of the match, the requirement for 3 players minimum is not in effect. Kicks may continue if there is but a single player on one of the teams remaining.*



## Implementation

These changes to the FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game and the Interpretations of the Laws and Guidelines for Referees come into force on 1 September, 2010