

Amendments to the Futsal Laws of the Game

Outlined below is the summary of the amendments to the Futsal Laws of the Game for 2025-26. The full version of the Futsal Laws of the Game 2025-26 with the changes marked is enclosed.

Key: *italics* = new/modified text; ~~strikethrough~~ = deleted text

| Futsal Laws of the Game 2025-26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Law 1 – The Pitch | <p>1 Pitch surface</p> <p>The surface of the pitch must be flat, and smooth, and be comprised of non-abrasive surfaces, and should preferably be made of wood or artificial material, according to the competition rules.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Artificial turf pitches are permitted in exceptional cases but only for domestic competitions <i>and if specified in the competition rules.</i></p> <p>2 Pitch markings</p> <p>(...)</p> <p><i>The two longer boundary lines are touchlines. The two shorter lines are goal end lines. The part of each end line between the normal position of the goalposts is designated as the goal line.</i></p> <p>(...)</p> <p>A mark must be drawn outside the pitch, 5m from each corner arc, at right angles to the goal end line and separated from the goal end line by a gap of 5cm, to ensure that defending-team players retreat the minimum distance (5m) when a corner kick is being taken. This mark is 8cm wide and 40cm long.</p> <p>3 Pitch dimensions</p> <p>The length of the touchline must be <i>greater longer</i> than the length of the goal end line. All lines must be 8cm wide.</p> <p>For non-international matches, the dimensions are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Length (touchline):</td><td>Minimum 25m</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Maximum 42m</td></tr> <tr> <td>Width (goal end line):</td><td>Minimum 16m</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Maximum 25m</td></tr> </table> <p>For international matches, the dimensions are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Length (touchline):</td><td>Minimum 38m</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Maximum 42m</td></tr> <tr> <td>Width (goal end line):</td><td>Minimum 20m</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Maximum 25m</td></tr> </table> | Length (touchline): | Minimum 25m | | Maximum 42m | Width (goal end line): | Minimum 16m | | Maximum 25m | Length (touchline): | Minimum 38m | | Maximum 42m | Width (goal end line): | Minimum 20m | | Maximum 25m |
| Length (touchline): | Minimum 25m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maximum 42m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Width (goal end line): | Minimum 16m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maximum 25m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length (touchline): | Minimum 38m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maximum 42m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Width (goal end line): | Minimum 20m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maximum 25m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Competition rules may determine the length of the *goal end* line and touchline within the above requirements.
(...)

4. The penalty area

Two imaginary lines of 6m in length are drawn from the outside of each goalpost and at right angles to the *goal end* line. At the end of these lines, a quarter circle is drawn in the direction of the nearest touchline, each with a radius of 6m from the outside of the goalpost. The upper part of each quarter circle is joined by a line of 3.16m in length, running parallel to the goal line ~~between the goalposts~~. The area bounded by these lines and the *goal end* line is the penalty area:
(...)

5 The 10m mark

(...)
An imaginary line passing through these marks, 10m from and parallel to the *goal end* line, marks the boundary of the area where, if a DFKSAF offence is committed therein, teams may choose between taking the DFKSAF ~~on~~ *from* the 10m mark or from the place where the offence was committed.

8 The technical area

(...)

Safety

The competition rules must state the minimum distance between the boundary lines of the pitch (touchlines and *goal end* lines) and the barriers separating the spectators (including the barriers with advertising, etc.), always in such a way as to ensure the safety of the participants.

9 The goals

A goal must be placed at the centre of each *goal end* line.
(...)

Both goalposts and the crossbar have the same width and depth as the *goal end* lines, 8cm. The nets must be *Nets made of an adequate material and must be attached to the back of the goalposts and the crossbar with a suitable means of support. They must be properly supported and must not interfere with the goalkeeper.*

(...)

If the crossbar can be repaired, the match is restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless this was inside the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the ball was the attacking team (see Law 8).

(...)

10 Goal movement

Referees are required to utilise the following guidelines regarding the placement of the goals along the goal *end* line and the scoring of a goal:

(...)

A = Goal scored.

B = If both goalposts are touching the goal *end* line, referees must allow the goal if the ball has completely crossed the goal line.

C = A goal is considered to have moved when at least one of the goalposts is not touching the goal *end* line *in the normal position*.

In the event that a defending-team player (including the goalkeeper) either deliberately or accidentally moves or overturns their own goal prior to the ball crossing the goal line, the goal must be allowed if the ball would have entered the goal between the normal position of the goalposts.

In the event that the goal is moved or overturned, whether the ball has entered the goal is determined by whether it has wholly passed over the goal line between where the goalposts would normally be positioned and under the crossbar with or without the ball touching the goalposts or crossbar. If the goal is overturned, this includes the normal height of the crossbar.

If a defending-team player (including the goalkeeper) moves or overturns their own goal and:

(...)

- the ball enters the goal (wholly passing over the goal line) between the normal position of the goalposts, with or without touching the goal, a goal is allowed and the offending player must be cautioned if it was deliberate.

(...)

11 Advertising, logos and emblems on the pitch

If the competition rules do not prohibit them, advertising *and the reproduction, whether physical or virtual, of representative logos or emblems of FIFA, confederations, national football associations, competitions, clubs or other bodies* on the floor of the pitch and the technical areas *are* permitted, provided that *they do it does* not distract or confuse the players or match officials. All such advertising, *logos and emblems* must be at least 0.75m away from the boundary lines, and no advertising, *logos or emblems* is/are permitted on any pitch markings, *except on the halfway line outside the centre circle*.

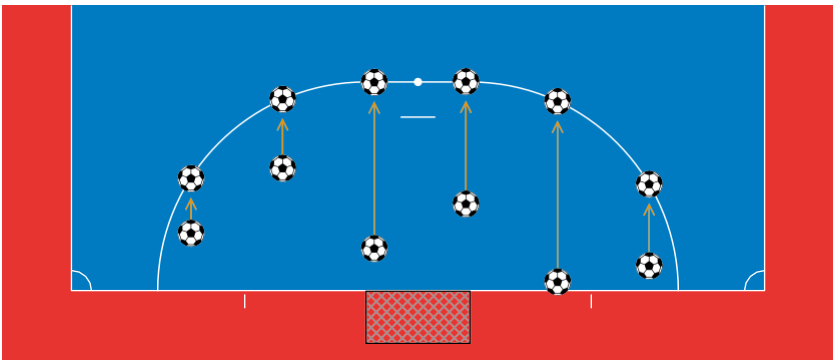
14 Advertising around the pitch

Upright advertising must be at least:

- 1m from the touchlines, except in the technical areas and substitution zones, in which all upright advertising is prohibited;
- the same distance from the goal *end* line as the depth of the goal net;

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m from the goal net. <p>15 Background music and sound effects <i>Background music and sound effects are permitted during the match; however, they must not drown out or interfere with the referees' whistles or the acoustic signal/whistle used by the timekeeper or hinder communication between or among players, substitutes, team officials and/or match officials.</i></p> |
| Law 2 – The Ball | <p>3 Replacement of a defective ball If the ball becomes defective in open play, play is stopped and restarted by dropping the replacement with a dropped ball where the original ball became defective, unless play was stopped with the original ball inside the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the original ball was the attacking team (see Law 8). The only exception is when the ball becomes defective as a result of striking one of the goalposts or the crossbar and then directly enters the goal (see section 6 of this Law). (...)</p> <p>5 Extra balls on the pitch If an extra ball enters the pitch while the ball is in play, the referees must stop the match only if the extra ball interferes with play. Play must be restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the original ball when play was stopped, unless this was inside the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the original ball was the attacking team (see Law 8). (...)</p> |
| Law 3 – The Players | <p>9 Extra persons on the pitch (...) If play is stopped and the interference was by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a team official, substitute or sent-off player, play restarts with a direct free kick or penalty kick and a foul is accumulated, <i>except when a penalty kick is awarded</i>; <p>(...)</p> <p>10 Goal scored with an extra person on the pitch (...) • The referees must disallow the goal if the extra person was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a player, substitute, sent-off player or official of the team that scored the goal and that person interfered with play; play is restarted with a direct free kick from the position of the extra person or a penalty kick if the interference was in the penalty area, and a foul is accumulated, <i>except when a penalty kick is awarded</i>; <p>(...)</p> |

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| | <p>11 Improper re-entry (...) If the referees stop play, it must be restarted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with a direct free kick from the position of the interference or a penalty kick if the interference was in the penalty area, and a foul is accumulated, <i>except when a penalty kick is awarded;</i> <p>(...)</p> |
| Law 4 – The Players' Equipment | <p>6 Offences and sanctions (...) In such a case, a player who re-enters the pitch without permission must be cautioned and, if play is stopped to issue the caution, an indirect free kick is awarded. However, if there was interference, a direct free kick is awarded from the position of the interference (or a penalty kick if the interference was in the penalty area), and a foul is accumulated, <i>except when a penalty kick is awarded.</i></p> |
| Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play | <p>2 Dropped ball</p> <p>Procedure The ball is dropped for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position of the ball when play was stopped or where it last touched a player, an outside agent or a match official, unless this was in the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the ball was the attacking team. In that case, the ball is dropped for one of the attacking team's players on the penalty-area line at the point nearest to the position of the ball when play was stopped or to where it last touched a player, an outside agent or a match official, following an imaginary line parallel to the touchline (as illustrated below).</p> <p><i>One of the referees drops the ball for one player of the team that had or would have gained possession when play was stopped if this can be determined by the referees; otherwise, it is dropped for one player of the team that last touched it.</i></p> <p><i>The ball is dropped at its position when play was stopped unless this was in the defending team's penalty area and the attacking team had or would have gained possession (or, if the team that had/would have gained possession cannot be determined, was the last team to touch the ball). In that case, the ball is dropped for one of the attacking team's players on the penalty-area line at the point nearest to the position of the ball when play was stopped, following an imaginary line parallel to the touchline (as illustrated below).</i></p> |

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| Law 9 – The Ball In and Out of Play | <p>1 Ball out of play The ball is out of play when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it has wholly passed over the goal end line or touchline on the floor or in the air; (...) <p>2 Ball in play The ball is in play at all other times (...) and remains on the pitch. <i>If, without intending to interfere with play unfairly, a team official, substitute, sent-off player or player who is temporarily off the pitch (injury, adjusting equipment, etc.) touches the ball while it is still in play but when it is clearly leaving the pitch, this is penalised with an indirect free kick; there is no sanction.</i></p> |
| Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct | <p>1 Direct free kick (...) <i>All of the offences listed in this section count as accumulated fouls; however, no accumulated foul is recorded when a penalty kick is awarded.</i></p> <p>2 Indirect free kick (...) A goalkeeper cannot be challenged by an opponent when in control of the ball with the hand(s)/arm(s).</p> <p>3 Disciplinary action (...) Cautionable offences (...) <i>Where two separate cautionable offences are committed (even in close proximity), they should result in two cautions – for example, if a player does not enter the pitch via the substitution zone and commits a reckless tackle or stops a promising attack with a foul/handball, etc.</i></p> <p>Cautions for unsporting behaviour There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour, including if a player:</p> |

(...)

- stops a ball going into the goal by a deliberate handball offence when the goal is guarded by the goalkeeper;

(...)

Sending-off offences

A player or substitute who commits any of the following offences is sent off:

- Denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by committing a deliberate handball offence (except a goalkeeper within their own penalty area) or by deliberately moving or overturning the goal (such as when this prevents the ball from passing over the goal line)
- Denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by committing a non-deliberate handball offence outside their own penalty area
- Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity (provided that the goal is unguarded by the defending goalkeeper) to an opponent whose overall movement is towards the offender's goal by committing an offence which was not an attempt to play the ball or a challenge for the ball and is punishable by a free kick or penalty kick
- *Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity to an opponent whose overall movement is towards the offender's goal by committing an offence which was an attempt to play the ball or a challenge for the ball and is punishable by a free kick*

(...)

Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity (DOGSO)

Where a player denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by committing a deliberate handball offence, the player is sent off wherever the offence occurs (except a goalkeeper within their own penalty area).

(...)

The following must be considered when determining whether it is a DOGSO situation:

- The distance between the offence and the goal
- The general direction of the play
- The likelihood of keeping or gaining control of the ball
- The location and number of *active* defending outfield players, as well as including the goalkeeper
 - Whether or not the goal is "unguarded"
- *The location and number of active attacking players*

The goal is considered to be guarded when the goalkeeper is in their own penalty area and situated within an imaginary triangle formed by the goalposts and the ball.

A situation is likelier to be deemed DOGSO:

- *when the goal is unguarded;*
- *when the number of active attacking players is greater than the number of active defending players (including the goalkeeper, but excluding the offending player).*

However, the goal being guarded does not mean that a DOGSO offence cannot be committed, and the goal being unguarded does not mean that every offence is DOGSO.

If a goalkeeper denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by a handball offence outside the penalty area when their goal is unguarded or only guarded by an outfield defending-team player behind the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper is considered guilty of a sending-off offence.

If the number of active attacking-team players is the same as or greater than the number of active defending-team players, except the offending player, when the goal is not guarded by the goalkeeper and other criteria for DOGSO are met, this can be considered a DOGSO situation.

If a defending-team player commits an offence without attempting to play the ball or challenging for the ball (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball, etc.) and the number of active attacking players is greater than the number of active defending players, except the offending player, this must be considered a DOGSO situation, even if the goal is guarded by the goalkeeper.

If a substitute, sent-off player or team official denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by committing an offence punishable with a free kick, the number of players is reduced in accordance with Law 3.

Summary table

| Type of offence | Nature of the offence | Stopping or interfering with a promising attack | | Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity | |
|-------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | Inside the penalty area (penalty kick) | Outside the penalty area (free kick) | Inside the penalty area (penalty kick) | Outside the penalty area (free kick) |
| Handball | <i>Non-deliberate</i> | No sanction | Yellow card | Yellow card | Red card |
| | <i>Deliberate</i> | Yellow card | Yellow card | Red card | Red card |
| Physical offence | <i>Attempt to play the ball or challenge for the ball</i> | No sanction | Yellow card | Yellow card | Red card |
| | <i>No attempt to play the ball or challenge for the ball</i> | Yellow card | Yellow card | Red card | Red card |

(...)

4 Restart of play after fouls and misconduct

(...)

If, when the ball is in play:

(...)

- a substitute, sent-off player or team official commits an offence against, or interferes with, an opposing player or a match official off the pitch, play is restarted with a free kick on the nearest boundary-line point to where the offence/interference occurred; a penalty kick is awarded if this is a direct-free-kick offence and the nearest boundary-line point lies on the part of the goal end line that belongs to the offender's penalty area.

(...)

If a player who is on or off the pitch throws or kicks an object (other than the match ball) at an opposing player, or throws or kicks an object (including a ball) at an opposing substitute, sent-off player, team official or a match official or the match ball, play is restarted with a direct free kick

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| | <p>from the position where the object struck or would have struck the person or the ball, or with a penalty kick if this is within the offender's penalty area. If this position is off the pitch, the free kick is taken on the nearest point on the boundary line; a penalty kick is awarded if the closest boundary-line point lies on the part of the goal end line that belongs to the offender's penalty area.</p> <p>(...)</p> |
| Law 13 – Free Kicks | <p>2 Procedure</p> <p>All free kicks must be taken:</p> <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from the place where the offence occurred, except: <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indirect free kicks for offences involving a player entering, re-entering or leaving the pitch without permission, which are taken from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless play was stopped with the ball inside the penalty area, in which case the free kick is to be taken from the penalty-area line at the point nearest to the place where the ball was located when play was stopped, following an imaginary line parallel to the touchline (see the image above). However, if a player commits an offence off the pitch (except against an outside agent), play is restarted with a free kick taken from the point on the boundary line nearest to where the offence occurred; a penalty kick is awarded if this is a direct-free-kick offence and the closest boundary-line point lies on the part of the goal end line that belongs to the offender's penalty area; <p>(...)</p> <p>3 Offences and sanctions</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded; if the kicker commits a handball offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a direct free kick is awarded; • a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the kicker's penalty area, unless the kicker was the goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded. <p><i>If, after the ball is in play, the kicker leaves the pitch and is replaced by a substitute (in accordance with the substitution procedure) who then touches the ball 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 ball was touched by the player who has just entered the pitch, unless this was inside the player's own penalty area. In the latter case, the indirect free kick is awarded</i></p> |

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| | <p><i>to the opposing team on the penalty-area line at the point nearest to the place where the offence was committed, following an imaginary line parallel to the touchline (see the image in section 2 of this Law).</i></p> <p>(...)</p> <p>4 Accumulated foul</p> <p>Accumulated fouls are those penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick, as specified in Law 3, Law 4 and Law 12.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>5 Direct free kick beginning with the sixth accumulated foul by each team in each period (DFKSAF)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ball must be stationary with part of the ball touching or overhanging the centre of the 10m mark or at the place where the DFKSAF offence was committed (provided that this was in the area between the defending team's goal end line and the imaginary line outside the penalty area, 10m from and parallel to the goal end line). <p>(...)</p> |
| Law 15 – The Kick-In | <p>2 Offences and sanctions</p> <p>If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded; if the kicker commits a handball offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a direct free kick is awarded; • a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the kicker's penalty area, unless the kicker was the goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded. <p><i>If, after the ball is in play, the kicker leaves the pitch and is replaced by a substitute (in accordance with the substitution procedure) who then touches the ball 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 ball was touched by the player who has just entered the pitch, unless this was inside the player's own penalty area. In the latter case, the indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team on the penalty-area line at the point nearest to the place where the offence was committed, following an imaginary line parallel to the touchline (see Law 13).</i></p> <p>(...)</p> |
| Law 16 – The Goal Clearance | <p>A goal clearance is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal end line on the floor or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored.</p> <p>(...)</p> |

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| Law 17 – The Corner Kick | <p>A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal end line on the floor or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored.</p> <p>1 Procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ball must be placed in the corner area nearest to the point where the ball passed over the goal end line. <p>(...)</p> |
| Video Support Protocol | <p>1 Principles</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If penalties (penalty shoot-out) are taken to determine the winners of the match, each team is allowed an additional unsuccessful challenge during penalties (penalty shoot-out). Challenges not used during the match cannot be carried forward into penalties (penalty shoot-out).</p> <p><i>Once a timeout has been granted, challenges cannot be used in relation to incidents that took place prior to the timeout.</i></p> <p>3 Practicalities</p> <p>(...)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In principle, the cameras to be used should be able to cover the whole pitch, the main clock, the goals and both penalty areas. This means that at least four cameras are needed: one for each penalty area (including the goal line), one for the main clock and one for the whole pitch <i>at least one camera covering the whole pitch must be used, and it is recommended that separate cameras be used for each penalty area (including a camera for each end line, with a focus on the goal line) and for the main clock.</i> <p>(...)</p> <p>4 Procedure</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Final decision and restart</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The referee is the only person who can make the final decision. 2. When the RR is complete, the referee must show the TV signal and communicate the final decision in front of the timekeeper's table and, if necessary, to both teams' head coaches; <i>competitions may also implement a system in which the referee publicly explains and announces decisions following an RR.</i> <p>(...)</p> |
| Practical Guidelines for Futsal Referees | <p>Positioning</p> <p>2. General positioning during the match</p> |

and Other Match Officials

It is recommended that one of the referees be in line with, or behind, the second-last defending-team player or the ball if it is nearer the goal *end* line than the second-last defending-team player.
(...)

4. "Goal/no goal" situations

(...)

When a team is playing with a flying goalkeeper, the third or fourth referee should assist the on-pitch referees by taking a position on the goal *end* line of the team playing with the flying goalkeeper in order to have a better view of goal/no goal situations.

6. *Positioning off the end line when video support (VS) is in use*

When VS is in use and a match official takes a position to check whether the ball enters the goal, such as at a penalty kick, DFKSAF or corner kick or during penalties (penalty shoot-out), they should stand off the end line to avoid obstructing the VS camera(s), particularly the view of the goal line.

6. 7. Positioning in specific scenarios

3. Positioning – corner kick (1)

(...)

The other referee takes a position at the same end of the pitch but on the other side, at the intersection of the touchline and the goal *end* line. From this position, this referee watches the ball and the behaviour of the players.

5. Positioning – free kick (1)

(...)

The other referee must take a position in line with the second-last defending-team player or the goal *end* line, which is a priority in all cases. Both referees must be ready to follow the trajectory of the ball and run along the touchlines towards the corners of the pitch if a direct free kick is taken towards the goal and they are not in line with the goal *end* line.

9. Positioning – penalty kick

(...)

The other referee must be positioned at the intersection of the goal *end* line and the penalty area and checks whether the ball enters the goal. If the defending goalkeeper commits a relevant offence in accordance with Law 14 and a goal is not scored, this referee should blow the whistle to order the penalty kick to be retaken.

10. Positioning – DFKSAF from the 10m mark

(...)

The other referee must be positioned at the intersection of the goal end line and the penalty area and checks whether the ball enters the goal.

(...)

11. Positioning – DFKSAF not from the 10m mark (1)

(...)

The other referee must be positioned at the intersection of the goal end line and the penalty area and checks whether the ball enters the goal.

(...)

17. Positioning – kick-in (5)

(...)

The other referee takes a position at the same end of the pitch but on the other side, at the intersection of the touchline and the goal end line. From this position, this referee watches the ball and the behaviour of the players.

18A. Positioning – penalties (penalty shoot-out) to determine the winners of a match or a home-and-away tie (without a fourth referee)

Taking a position on the goal end line approximately 2m from the goal, the referee's main duty is to check whether the ball crosses enters the goal line and the goalkeeper complies with the requirements of Law 14.

When it is clear that the ball has crossed entered the goal line, the referee must make eye contact with the second referee to check that no offence has been committed.

(...)

18B. Positioning – penalties (penalty shoot-out) to determine the winners of a match or a home-and-away tie (with a fourth referee)

If a fourth referee is appointed, the positions of the match officials are as follows:

The referee takes a position on the goal end line approximately 2m from the goal. The referee's main duty is to check whether the ball crosses enters the goal line and the goalkeeper complies with the requirements of Law 14.

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| | <p>When it is clear that the ball has crossed <i>entered</i> the goal line, the referee must make eye contact with the second and third referees to check that no offence has been committed. (...)</p> <p>The third referee takes a position on the goal <i>end</i> line approximately 2m from the goal, on the opposite side to the referee. The third referee's main duty is to check whether the ball <i>crosses enters</i> the <i>goal</i> line and assist the referee if needed. (...)</p> |
| Interpretation and Recommendations | <p>Law 1 – The Pitch</p> <p>11 Advertising, logos and emblems on the pitch <i>If there is/are any advertising, logos or emblems in the centre circle area, the referees should use visual cues from the other parts of the halfway line (e.g. where it intersects with the touchlines) to interpret situations involving the four-second rule or the goalkeeper touching the ball again in their own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately played to them by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it.</i></p> <p>Law 5 – The Referees (...)</p> <p>External interference The referees stop play if a spectator blows a whistle and they consider that this action interferes with play, e.g. if a player picks up the ball with the hands. If play is stopped, it must be restarted with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless this was inside the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the ball was the attacking team (see Law 8). (...)</p> <p>Use of the whistle (...) If, during play, one of the referees sounds the whistle by mistake, the referees must stop the match if they consider that this action has interfered with play. If the referees stop the match, they must restart play with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless this was inside the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the ball was the attacking team (see Law 8). (...)</p> <p>Law 6 – The Other Match Officials</p> |

4. Penalties (penalty shoot-out)

(...)

If a fourth referee is appointed, the positions of the referees are as follows:

The referee must be positioned on the goal end line approximately 2m from the goal. The referee's main duty is to monitor whether the ball crosses enters the goal line and the goalkeeper advances from the line.

When it is clear that the ball has crossed entered the goal line, the referee must make eye contact with the second and third referees to ensure check that no offence has been committed.

(...)

The third referee must be positioned on the goal end line approximately 2m from the goal, on the opposite side to the referee.

The third referee's main duty is to monitor whether the ball crosses enters the line goal and assist the referee if needed.

(...)

Acoustic signal

(...)

If, during the match, the timekeeper sounds the acoustic signal by mistake, the referees must stop play if they consider that this action has interfered with play. If the referees stop play, they must restart play with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless this was inside the defending team's penalty area and the last team to touch the ball was the attacking team (see Law 8). If the sound of the acoustic signal does not interfere with play, the referees give clear signals to play on.

(...)

Law 7 - The Duration of the Match

Timeout

It is recommended that competition rules stipulate sounding an acoustic signal 10-15 seconds before the signal that indicates the end of the timeout in order to let the players and team officials know that the end of the timeout is imminent. However, any substitutions must may only be made after the whistle or acoustic signal has sounded to indicate the end of the timeout, not after the first acoustic signal, in accordance with the substitution procedure stipulated in Law 3. If a player does not return to the pitch or a substitute enters the pitch after the whistle or acoustic signal in contravention of the substitution procedure, they are deemed to have entered without permission from the referees and must be cautioned.

Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play

Kick-off

The referees do not have to request confirmation from the goalkeepers or any other player before ordering the kick-off to be taken.

Law 10 – Determining the Outcome of a Match (also applies to Law 13 – Free Kicks and Law 14 – The Penalty Kick)

The procedures below apply in the following situations concerning double touches:

Penalty kicks and penalties (penalty shoot-out)

- The penalty taker accidentally kicks the ball with both feet simultaneously or the ball touches their non-kicking foot or leg immediately after the kick:
 - If the kick is successful, it is retaken.
 - If the kick is unsuccessful, an indirect free kick is awarded (unless the referees play advantage when it clearly benefits the defending team) or, in the case of penalties (penalty shoot-out), the kick is recorded as missed.
- The penalty taker deliberately kicks the ball with both feet simultaneously or deliberately touches it a second time before it has touched another player:
 - An indirect free kick is awarded (unless the referees play advantage when it clearly benefits the defending team) or, in the case of penalties (penalty shoot-out), the kick is recorded as missed.

DFKSAFs

- The DFKSAF taker kicks the ball with both feet simultaneously (deliberately or accidentally):
 - If the kick is successful, a goal is awarded.
 - If the kick is unsuccessful, play continues.
- The DFKSAF taker accidentally touches the ball with their non-kicking foot or leg immediately after the kick:
 - If the kick is successful, it is retaken.
 - If the kick is unsuccessful, an indirect free kick is awarded (unless the referees play advantage when it clearly benefits the defending team).
- The DFKSAF taker deliberately touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

- *An indirect free kick is awarded (unless the referees play advantage when it clearly benefits the defending team).*

Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

Handling the ball

If a player scores in the opponents' goal after accidentally touching the ball with their hand/arm, without the ball having been deliberately played by any other player thereafter (a deflection does not count as deliberately playing the ball), the goal must be disallowed and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opponents. However:

- If a goal is not scored and the hand/arm did not make the player's body unnaturally bigger, play is to be continued.
- If the ball goes off the pitch over the goal end line, a goal clearance is awarded to the opponents.

(...)

Disciplinary sanctions

There are circumstances when a caution for unsporting behaviour is required when a player handles the ball, e.g. when a player:

(...)

- commits a deliberate handball offence in trying to deny the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity when the goalkeeper is not inside their own penalty area, and fails in the attempt;
- stops a ball going into the goal by a deliberate handball offence when the goal is guarded by the goalkeeper

(...)

Offences committed by goalkeepers

(...)

Restart of play

- Indirect free kick

No disciplinary sanction *action* is taken. However, if the goalkeeper deliberately stops the ball from going towards their own goal with their hand(s) or arm outside their own penalty area, they are sent off. This applies even if the ball comes from a deliberate pass back to them (including *excluding* from a kick-in) or if they touch it again after it has been deliberately played to them by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it.

Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity (DOGSO)

In order to determine whether a situation is DOGSO or not when the goal is guarded by the defending goalkeeper, the following factors should be taken into consideration:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distance between where the offence was committed and the goal. • The general direction of the play. • The likelihood of the player keeping or gaining control of the ball. • The location and number of active defending outfield players, as well as the goalkeeper. • The number of active defending players, including the active defending goalkeeper but excluding the offending player, as well as the number of active attacking players. <p><i>The following considerations apply to active and inactive players when determining whether a situation is DOGSO or not:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defending <i>Defending</i> players should be considered active if they would have had the opportunity to intervene in the attack, including by actively pressing, challenging the attacking player or intercepting the ball.; • The attacking <i>Attacking</i> players should be considered active if they would have had a clear opportunity to take part in the attack. <p>• Whether the offending player attempted to play the ball or challenge for the ball (holding, pulling, pushing and challenging with no possibility to play the ball are not considered legitimate attempts to play or challenge for the ball).</p> |
| Futsal Terms | <p>Accumulated foul</p> <p>A foul committed by a player that is penalised by a direct free kick or penalty kick; each team's tally is added up, starting from zero, in the first and second periods of the match. If extra time is needed, accumulated fouls from the second period of the match are added to those committed during extra time</p> <p>Dropped ball</p> <p>A "neutral" method of restarting play – the referees drop the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball; the ball is in play when it touches the pitch <i>The restart when play has been stopped by the referees without an offence having been committed, e.g. due to injury, a defective ball, etc. (see Law 8)</i></p> <p>Guarded</p> <p><i>When the goalkeeper is in their own penalty area and situated within an imaginary triangle formed by the goalposts and the ball; this is one of the considerations involved in determining whether an offence qualifies as denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity</i></p> |

Pitch

The playing area confined by the touchlines and goal end lines, as well as goal nets, where used

Tactical offence

When a player deliberately fouls an opponent as a strategy *either to help their own team attack (such as by stopping an opponent from intervening defensively) or to prevent a probable possible attack or counter-attack against their team, or such as* when the opponent has time and space to attack the goal