

## Proposed changes in the rules with effect from 1 September 2015

Current text	Proposed text
<p data-bbox="150 277 507 309"><b>2.1 c Substitution of players</b></p> <p data-bbox="225 353 718 477"><b>The whole of the current text is replaced by the text in the next column.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="815 277 1171 309"><b>2.1 c Substitution of players</b></p> <p data-bbox="890 353 1406 521">The competition rules shall prescribe how many substitutions (up to the maximum referred to below) are allowed without the permission of the referee and whether a substituted player can return to the game.</p> <p data-bbox="890 566 1442 701">There are two scenarios - a substituted player is allowed to return (scenario A) and a substituted player is not allowed to return (scenario B).</p> <p data-bbox="890 745 1369 813">A substitution is only allowed during an interruption of play.</p> <p data-bbox="890 857 1442 925"><b>A Competition Rules allow a substituted player to return</b></p> <p data-bbox="965 969 1442 1126">Where the competition rules prescribe that a substituted player can return to the match then a maximum of eight (8) changes are allowed without the approval of the referee.</p> <p data-bbox="890 1171 1377 1238"><b>B Competition Rules do not allow a substituted player to return</b></p> <p data-bbox="965 1283 1442 1597">Where the competition rules prescribe that a substitute player cannot return to the game then a maximum of four (4) players can be substituted without the approval of the referee and once a player has been substituted he cannot, under any circumstances return to the match (including cases of injury and replacing a player with a red card) .</p> <p data-bbox="890 1641 1442 2056"><b>Players sent off:</b> A player sent off by the referee can be replaced by a substitute. The change shall be considered to be one of the maximum number of changes allowed. Furthermore, if the player sent off is not immediately replaced then the team shall still be deemed to have used one of the maximum number of changes referred to above and in addition the team may not have any more substitutions of the same sex as the player sent off until such a replacement is made.</p>

	<p><b>Injured players:</b> In the case of injury, a period (fixed by competition rules starting when the medical attendant reaches the injured player), is allowed for the assessment and/or treatment of the injured player. The competition rules shall also prescribe what happens at the end of this assessment period.</p> <p>If the maximum permitted number of substitutions has already been reached, then a player who has been sent off, or injured players who can no longer take part in the match, may still be replaced with the permission of the referee.</p>
<p><b>§ 1.3 Posts</b></p> <p>Posts with ..... end line. When it is not possible to fix the post into the floor the post may be fixed to a sufficiently heavy and large metal base plate, <i>e.g. 80 cm diameter and 1.0 cm thick</i>. The base plate ..... are not permitted.</p>	<p><b>§ 1.3 Posts</b></p> <p>Posts with ..... end line. When it is not possible to fix the post into the floor the post may be fixed to a sufficiently heavy and large metal base plate <i>with a thickness of a maximum of 1.0 cm</i>. The base plate ..... are not permitted.</p>
<p><b>§3.6 v to violate the conditions laid down for a re-start</b></p>	<p><b>§3.6 v to violate the conditions laid down for a re-start</b></p> <p><i>The whole of this clause is deleted as the circumstances are covered in § 3.9 c</i></p>
<p><b>§3.9 c how to take a re-start</b></p> <p>At the moment that ..... The players of the opposing team may not hinder him.</p> <p>The ball is brought into play ..... along the ground). No player from either team may touch the ball until the ball has travelled 2.50 m from the place of the re-start.</p> <p>If the taker of ..... taking of the throw.</p>	<p><b>§3.9 c how to take a re-start</b></p> <p>At the moment that ..... The players of the opposing team may not hinder him.</p> <p>The ball is brought into play ..... along the ground). No player from either team may touch the ball until the ball has travelled 2.50 m from the place of the re-start.</p> <p><i>An infringement of either of the above by an attacker is punished by the award of a new re-start and can be deemed as misbehaviour if this is repeated.</i></p> <p><i>An infringement of either of the above by a defender is punished by the award of a free pass and can be deemed as misbehaviour if this is repeated.</i></p> <p>If the taker of ..... taking of the throw.</p>

<p><b>§3.9 c how to take a re-start</b></p>	<p><b>§3.9 c how to take a re-start</b></p> <p>Since it is not permitted to hinder the player taking a re-start and the ball must travel at least 2.50 m, referees should ensure that hindering does not take place. Hindering shall not only include active hindering but also passive hindering.</p> <p>Passive hindering is where the opponent prevents the ball from being brought quickly into play by standing within arms' distance in front of the taker but not hindering the throw by any movement of the arms or body. If there is any movement of the arms or body to attempt to block the throw, then the hindering is no longer passive but active.</p> <p>Preventing the preparation of the re-start or trying to prevent the taking of the re-start may also be treated as misbehaviour if repeated.</p>
<p><b>§ 3.10 c how to take a free pass</b></p> <p>The person taking ..... and punish the offender as follows:</p> <p>If the infringement was made by a member of the defending team then the free pass is ordered to be re-taken.</p> <p>When the defending team makes this infringement for the second time at the same free pass the referee will give a penalty.</p> <p>If the infringement was made by a member of the attacking team ..... taking of the throw.</p>	<p><b>§ 3.10 c how to take a free pass</b></p> <p>The person taking ..... and punish the offender as follows:</p> <p>If the infringement was made by a member of the defending team then the free pass is ordered to be re-taken. <b>However, if the ball is out of the hands of an attacker and is on its way to the korf at the time the whistle is blown, then provided the conditions of § 3.2 b and c apply, the goal will count if the ball goes through the korf.</b></p> <p>When the defending team makes this infringement for the second time at the same free pass the referee will give a penalty.</p> <p>If the infringement was made by a member of the attacking team ..... taking of the throw.</p>
<p><b>§ 3.11 c how to take a penalty</b></p> <p>The person ..... taking of the penalty.</p> <p>It is permitted to score directly from a penalty.</p>	<p><b>§ 3.11 c how to take a penalty</b></p> <p>The person ..... taking of the penalty.</p> <p>It is permitted to score directly from a penalty. <b>The person taking the penalty is obliged to shoot and if he does not do so he is deemed to infringe § 3.6 g (see example 5 in the guidance notes for § 3.6 g - "intentionally ignoring clear shooting chances")</b></p>

**Proposed changes in the Guidance Notes with effect from 1 September 2015**

Current text	Proposed text
<p><b>§ 3.6 a to touch the ball with leg or foot</b></p> <p>If, in the opinion of the referee, a ball is thrown deliberately against the leg of an opponent then the opponent shall not be considered to have infringed this rule.  <b><i>Instead, the thrower shall be deemed to be guilty of misconduct and shall have a re-start awarded against him. Furthermore, if the thrower repeats the offence, a referee may give the player concerned a yellow card.</i></b></p>	<p><b>§ 3.6 a to touch the ball with leg or foot</b></p> <p>If, in the opinion of the referee, a ball is thrown deliberately against the leg of an opponent then the opponent shall not be considered to have infringed this rule.  <b><i>Instead, the thrower shall be deemed to have infringed §3.6 e.</i></b></p>
<p><b>§3.6 e solo-play</b></p> <p>Examples of solo play are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the player throws the ball away with the intention of collecting it elsewhere. This is not allowed even if he throws the ball against another player or against the post. On the other hand, when a player tries to pass the ball to another player but the latter fails to catch the ball, then the first player is allowed to recover the ball.</li> <li>• The player taps the ball along while running beside it.</li> </ul> <p>Examples where solo play should not be punished ..... avoided intentionally.</p>	<p><b>§3.6 e solo-play</b></p> <p>Examples of solo play are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the player throws the ball away with the intention of collecting it elsewhere. This is not allowed even if he throws the ball against another player or against the post. On the other hand, when a player tries to pass the ball to another player but the latter fails to catch the ball, then the first player is allowed to recover the ball.</li> <li>• The player taps the ball along while running beside it.</li> <li>• <b><i>the player deliberately throws the ball against the leg of an opponent</i></b></li> </ul> <p>Examples where solo play should not be punished ..... avoided intentionally.</p>
<p><b>§ 3.6 r to influence a shot by moving the post</b></p> <p>The goal counts if the ball ..... not have influenced the result of the shot.</p>	<p><b>§ 3.6 r to influence a shot by moving the post</b></p> <p>The goal counts if the ball ..... not have influenced the result of the shot.</p> <p><b><i>If the post is accidentally moved by a defender without the possible loss of a goal, and the referee feels that otherwise the ball would have hit the korf, he will award a re- start to the attack.</i></b></p>

<p><b>§3.6 v</b> to violate the conditions laid down for a re-start</p>	<p><b>§3.6 v</b> to violate the conditions laid down for a re-start</p> <p><b><i>The whole of this clause is deleted and the text placed in § 3.9 c</i></b></p>
<p><b>§3.9 c</b> how to take a re-start</p> <p>Preventing the preparation ..... repeated.</p>	<p><b>§3.9 c</b> how to take a re-start</p> <p>Preventing the preparation ..... repeated.</p> <p>Since it is not permitted to hinder the player taking a re-start and the ball must travel at least 2.50 m (§ 3.9), referees should ensure that hindering does not take place. Hindering shall not only include active hindering but also passive hindering.</p> <p>Passive hindering is where the opponent prevents the ball from being brought quickly into play by standing within arms' distance in front of the taker but not hindering the throw by any movement of the arms or body. If there is any movement of the arms or body to attempt to block the throw, then the hindering is no longer passive but active.</p>
<p><b>§3.12</b> To exceed the allowed time-limit in the attack zone</p> <p>The competition rules may prescribe in which matches this playing rule will be used.</p> <p>The competition rules may also prescribe the length of the shot clock period (especially in games with younger players). <b><i>It is recommended that such a period should be in multiples of 5 seconds with the shortest period 20 seconds and the longest period 40 seconds.</i></b></p> <p>If it may not be ..... clenched fist.</p>	<p><b>§3.12</b> To exceed the allowed time-limit in the attack zone</p> <p>The competition rules may prescribe in which matches this playing rule will be used.</p> <p>The competition rules may also prescribe the length of the shot clock period (especially in games with younger players). <b><i>The shortest period shall be 20 seconds and the longest period 40 seconds.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>It is recommended that such a period should be in multiples of 5 seconds.</i></b></p> <p>If it may not be ..... clenched fist.</p> <p><b><i>When the game clock is showing less than the fixed shot clock period, competition rules may prescribe that the shot clock is no longer used.</i></b></p>