



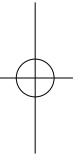
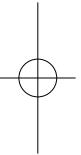
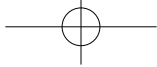
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沙滩足球竞赛规则 2024/2025

中国足球协会审定

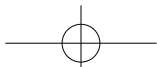


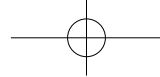
国际足联
沙滩足球竞赛规则
2024/2025



中国足球协会裁判委员会翻译审定

翻译：耿志伟、邵亮、黎祺彬





Beach Soccer Laws of the Game

2024-25

沙滩足球竞赛规则

2024-25

Approved by the FIFA Council

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Effective from 4 November 2024

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(译者注：中文翻译版如产生歧义，以对应的英文版为准。)

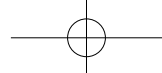


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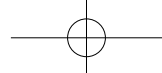
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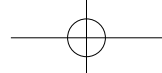


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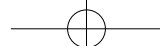
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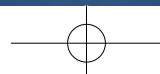


NOTES ON THE BEACH SOCCER LAWS OF THE GAME

沙滩足球竞赛规则注释

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Official languages

FIFA publishes the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game in English, Arabic, French and Spanish. If there is any divergence in the wording, the English text is authoritative.

Other languages

National football associations (FAs) which translate the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game can obtain the layout template for the 2024-25 edition from FIFA by contacting refereeing@fifa.org. National FAs which produce a translated version of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game using this format are invited to send a copy to FIFA (stating clearly on the front cover that it is that national FA's official translation) so that it can be posted on FIFA.com for use by others.

Applying the Beach Soccer Laws

That the same Beach Soccer Laws apply in every match in every confederation, country, town and village throughout the world is a considerable strength which must be preserved. This is also an opportunity which must be harnessed for the good of beach soccer everywhere.

Those who educate match officials and other participants should emphasise that:

- Referees should apply the Beach Soccer Laws within the "spirit" of the game to help produce fair and safe matches.
- Everyone must respect the match officials and their decisions, remembering and respecting the integrity of the Beach Soccer Laws.

Players have a major responsibility for the image of the game and the team captain should play an important role in helping to ensure that the Beach Soccer Laws and referees' decisions are respected and protected.

Modifications to the Beach Soccer Laws

The universality of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game means that the game is essentially the same in every part of the world and at every level. As well as creating a "fair" and safe environment in which the game is played, the Beach Soccer Laws should also promote participation and enjoyment.

Historically, FIFA allowed national FAs some flexibility to modify the "organisational" Beach Soccer Laws for specific categories of beach soccer. However, FIFA strongly believes that national FAs should be able to modify some other aspects of the way beach soccer is organised if it will benefit beach soccer in their own country.

How the game is played and refereed should be the same on every beach soccer pitch in the world. However, a country's domestic beach soccer needs should determine how long the game lasts, how many people can take part and how some unfair behaviour is punished.

官方语言

国际足联使用英文、法文、德文和西班牙文发布《沙滩足球竞赛规则》，如果不同语言文字出现任何歧义，则以英文版文字为准。

其他语言

对此规则进行翻译的各个国家足球协会，可以通过联络下列邮箱获得2024/25版竞赛规则的模板：refereeing@fifa.com。欢迎以此模板制作本国语言版本竞赛规则的各个国家足球协会，将规则副本（在封面上标明由该国国家足球协会官方翻译）发给国际足联，用以在其官方网站上发布，供其他人使用。

规则的执行

统一的沙滩足球竞赛规则适用于世界上每个大洲足球联合会、国家、城市和乡村的每一场比赛中，这凝聚力必须予以保持。这同时也是促进沙滩足球运动全面发展的机遇。

在培训比赛官员和其他足球参与者时，应强调：

- 裁判员应依照运动“精神”来执行沙滩足球竞赛规则，以创造公平和安全的比赛；
- 所有人应尊重比赛官员及其判罚决定，牢记并且尊重沙滩足球竞赛规则的诚信

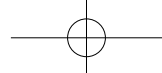
运动员是运动形象的主要责任人，球队队长在协助确保规则和裁判员的判罚受到尊重和保护方面应扮演重要角色。

沙滩足球竞赛规则修订

沙滩足球比赛规则的普遍性意味着这项比赛在世界的每个地方和每个级别都是一样的。除了创造一个“公平”和安全的比赛环境外，沙滩足球竞赛规则还应促进参与和享受。

历史上，国际足联允许各国足协对特定类别的沙滩足球赛事的规则进行一些灵活的“组织上”的修改。同时，国际足联坚信，如果这有利于他们国家的沙滩足球事业，各国足协应该有能力修改沙滩足球组织方式的其他一些方面。

沙滩足球比赛的方式和裁判方法在全世界每个球场上都应该是一样的。然而，各国有关其国内沙滩足球的不同需求应该决定它们国内赛事的比赛持续多长时间，有多少人可以参加以及如何惩罚一些不公平（不正当）的行为。



10 NOTES ON THE BEACH SOCCER LAWS OF THE GAME

Consequently, national FAs, confederations and FIFA have the option to modify all or some of the following organisational areas of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game for which they are responsible:

For youth, veterans', disability and grassroots beach soccer:

- The size of the pitch
- The size, weight and material of the ball
- The width between the goalposts and the height of the crossbar from the ground
- The duration of the three (equal) periods of the game (and one period of extra time)
- Specific requirements for the captain's compulsory armband

In addition, to allow national FAs further flexibility to benefit and develop beach soccer domestically, the following changes relating to "categories" of beach soccer are permitted:

- National FAs, confederations and FIFA have the flexibility to decide the age restrictions for youth and veterans' beach soccer.
- Each national FA will determine which competitions at the lowest levels of beach soccer are designated as "grassroots" beach soccer.

National FAs have the option to approve some of these modifications for different competitions – there is no requirement to apply them universally or to apply them all. However, no other modifications are allowed without the permission of FIFA.

National FAs are asked to inform FIFA of their use of all the above-mentioned modifications, and at which levels, as this information, and especially the reason(s) why the modifications are being used, may identify development ideas or strategies that FIFA can share to assist the development of beach soccer by other national FAs.

FIFA would also be very interested to hear about other potential modifications to the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, which could increase participation, make beach soccer more attractive and promote its worldwide development.

10 沙滩足球竞赛规则注释

因此,国家足协、洲际联合会和国际足联可以选择修改他们所负责的沙滩足球赛事中规则的全部或部分调整:

有关青少年、老年人、残疾人和草根的沙滩足球比赛所涉及的标准,包括:

- 球场的场地尺寸
- 球的尺寸、重量和材料
- 门柱之间的宽度和横梁离地的高度
- (相等)三节(和一节加时赛)比赛时间
- 对球队队长必备袖标的特殊规定

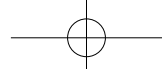
此外,为了使各国足协能够进一步灵活地在国内受益和发展沙滩足球,允许对沙滩足球的“类别”进行以下修改:

- 国家协会、洲际联合会和国际足联可以灵活决定青年和老人沙滩足球的年龄限制。
- 每个国家足协将决定哪些最低级别的沙滩足球比赛被指定为“草根”沙滩足球。

国家足协可以选择为不同的比赛批准其中的一些修改——没有要求普遍适用这些修改或全部适用。然而,未经国际足联许可,不允许进行其他修改。

请各国足协告知国际足联他们对上述所有修改的使用情况,以及在哪个级别使用,因为这些信息,特别是使用修改的原因,可能会发现国际足联可以分享的发展理念或策略,以帮助其他国家足协发展沙滩足球。

国际足联也非常希望听到对沙滩足球比赛规则的其他潜在修改,这些修改可以增加沙滩足球的参与度,使沙滩足球更具吸引力,并促进其在世界范围内的发展。



Managing amendments to the Beach Soccer Laws

For every proposed amendment, the focus must be on fairness, integrity, respect, safety, the enjoyment of the participants and how technology can benefit the game. The Beach Soccer Laws must also encourage participation by everyone, regardless of background or ability.

Although accidents occur, the Beach Soccer Laws should make the game as safe as possible. This requires players to show respect for their opponents, and referees should create a safe environment by dealing strongly with those whose play is too aggressive and dangerous. The Beach Soccer Laws embody the unacceptability of unsafe play in their disciplinary phrases, e.g. “reckless challenge” (caution = yellow card/YC) and “endangering the safety of an opponent” or “using excessive force” (sending-off = red card/RC).

Beach soccer must be attractive and enjoyable for players, match officials and coaches, as well as spectators, fans, administrators, etc. These amendments must help make the game attractive and enjoyable so that people, regardless of age, race, religion, culture, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or disability, etc. want to take part and enjoy their involvement in beach soccer.

These amendments seek to simplify the game and bring many aspects of the Beach Soccer Laws into line with those of football and futsal but, as many situations are “subjective” and referees are human (and thus make mistakes), some decisions will inevitably cause debate and discussion.

The Beach Soccer Laws cannot deal with every single situation, so where there is no direct provision herein, FIFA expects the referees to make a decision within the “spirit” of the game utilising “beach soccer understanding” – this often involves asking the question, “what would be in beach soccer’s best interests?”

关于沙滩足球竞赛规则修订方案

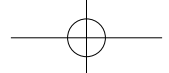
对于每次修订, 必须着眼于公平、诚信、尊重、安全、参与者的体验感, 以及如何运用科技手段令比赛受益。竞赛规则应鼓励所有具有不同背景或能力的人士参与到沙滩足球运动中来。

虽然比赛中难免发生意外, 但规则应尽可能让比赛安全进行。这既要求队员尊重对手, 也要求裁判员应该创造安全的环境, 对比赛中具有侵害性和危险性的队员采取强有力的措施。规则在纪律处罚术语上体现了对不安全行为的零容忍, 例如“鲁莽抢断”(警告=黄牌)和“危及对方安全”或“使用过分力量”(罚令出场=红牌)等。

沙滩足球必须对球员、比赛官员和教练, 以及观众、球迷、管理人员等具有吸引力和愉悦性。这些修正案必须有助于使比赛具有吸引力和愉悦性, 使人们不分年龄、种族、宗教、文化、民族、性别、性取向或残疾等, 都愿意参加并享受参与沙滩足球的乐趣。

这些修正案旨在简化比赛, 并使沙滩足球竞赛规则的许多方面与足球和五人制足球相一致, 但由于许多情况需要主观判断且裁判员是人(因此也会犯错), 一些判罚决定不可避免的会带来争议和讨论。

沙滩足球竞赛规则不可能处理每一种情况, 所以在这里没有直接规定的情况下, 国际足联希望裁判员利用“沙滩足球的理解”, 在体育“精神”范围内做出决定——这往往涉及到一个问题, “什么才是沙滩足球的最佳利益?”



Law 1

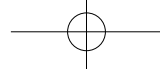
第一章

THE PITCH

比赛场地

FIFA®

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13 LAW 1 – THE PITCH

13 第一章 比赛场地

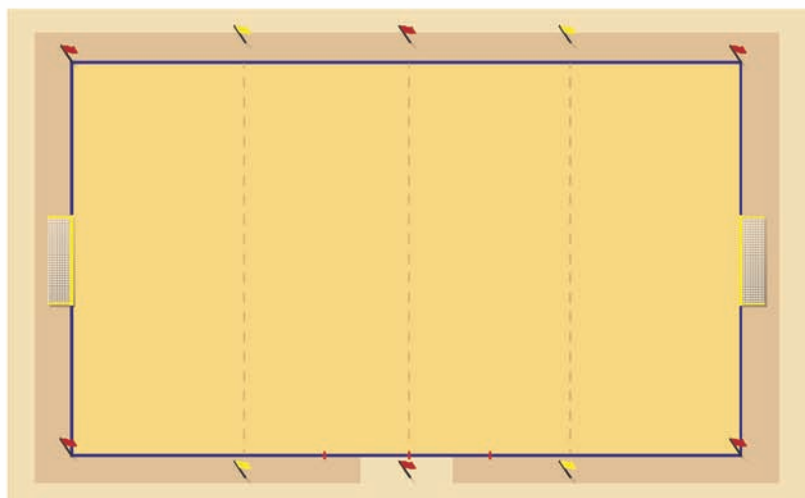
1. Pitch surface

The surface is composed of sand and must be level. It must not be rough and must be free of pebbles, shells or any other objects that could injure the players, the match officials or any other person.

For international competitions, the sand must be fine and at least 40cm deep. It must be sifted until suitable for play; however, it must not be so fine as to cause dust that sticks to the skin.

2. Pitch markings

The pitch must be rectangular and marked with continuous lines (broken lines are not permitted).



Only the lines indicated in Law 1 are to be marked on the pitch.

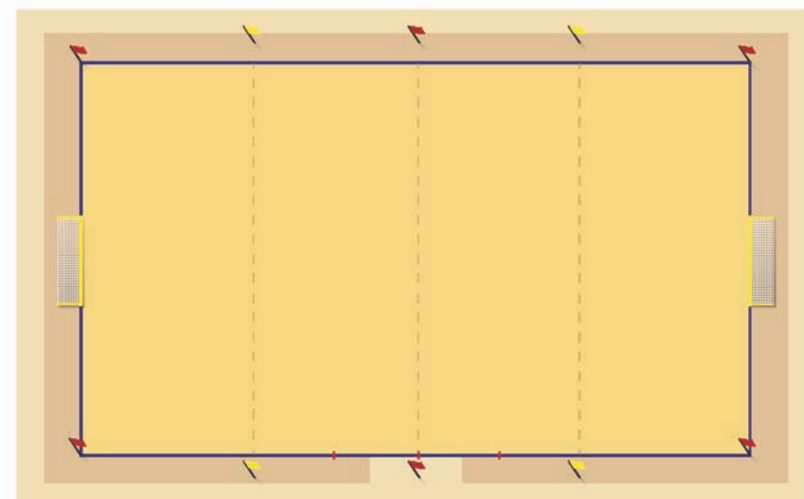
1. 场地表面

场地表面必须为平整的沙面，不粗糙且没有卵石、贝壳或任何其他可能伤及队员、比赛官员及其他人的物体。

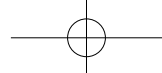
对于国际比赛，沙子必须是细颗粒，且至少 40 厘米深。沙子必须经过筛选直至适合比赛后才能使用，但沙子不能太细以致粘黏在身上。

2. 场地标记

比赛场地必须为长方形，并用连续的线标记（不允许用断裂的线）。



只有第一章中提及的标线可以标出且固定在场内地内。



14 LAW 1 – THE PITCH

14 第一章 比赛场地

If a player makes unauthorised marks on the pitch, the player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour. If the referees notice this being done during the match, play must be stopped, if they cannot apply the advantage, and the offending player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour. Play is restarted with a free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the position of the ball when play was stopped, if the ball was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch, if the ball was in the half of the pitch of the team that committed the offence.

The two longer boundary lines are touchlines. The two shorter boundary lines are goal lines, although there is no line between the goalposts.

The pitch is divided into two halves by an imaginary halfway line marked by two red flags located outside the pitch.

The point in the centre of this imaginary line is the exact position for the kick-off and certain free kicks.

Marks must be drawn on the goal line and touchline, 1m from each corner, to help the referees identify the imaginary corner arcs.

Marks must be drawn on the goal line and touchline, 5m from each of the aforementioned marks, to ensure that defending-team players retreat the minimum distance (5m) when a corner kick is being taken.

Marks must be drawn on the touchline closer to the teams' benches, 2.5m from the imaginary halfway line, in each half of the pitch, to indicate the boundaries of the substitution zone.

Marks must be drawn on the touchline further from the teams' benches, 5m from the imaginary halfway line, in each half of the pitch, to indicate the minimum distance that must be observed at kick-offs.

Marks must be drawn on each touchline, level with the imaginary penalty-area lines, to help the referees identify the penalty areas.

All lines must be 10cm wide and made of coloured tape (preferably blue) that contrasts with the sand. The tape must be flexible and hard-wearing but not harm the players' feet. These lines must be firmly anchored to the sand at each corner and in the middle of each touchline with special clamps, and to the goals with rubber rings attached to the posts.

如果队员在场地上做未经许可的标记, 则应以非体育行为予以警告。裁判员在比赛中发现后, 如果不需要掌握有利则停止比赛, 以非体育行为警告犯规队员。由对方队员罚任意球恢复比赛: 如果球在对方半场, 则在比赛停止时球所在位置; 如果球在犯规球队半场, 则在中线中点。

两条较长的边界线为边线, 两条较短的边界线为球门线。球门柱之间没有线。

场地由场外两面旗子标出的假想中线分为两个半场。

中场开球和中线中点任意球的位置在假想线的中点。

从每个角球区的角向底线和边线 1 米的地方做标记点, 帮助裁判员明确角球区位置。

距离角球弧 5 米、在球门线和边线上做一个标记, 以保证在踢角球时防守队员能退出规定的距离 (5 米)。

替补区域在中线左右各 2.5 米处。球队的替补席设置在边线后, 且必须保持替补区域的空旷。

在替补席的另一端, 距中线左右各 5 米处做标记点, 以保证开球时防守队员能退出规定距离。

距球门线 9 米在边线上做标记点, 以帮助裁判员明确罚球区。

所有线的宽度是10厘米, 由彩色胶带 (最好蓝色) 制成, 以便与沙子明显区分。胶带应有弹性且坚固, 不会伤及运动员的脚。这些线用特殊的角落连接物和沙锚固定在场地的每个角及边线的中点上。



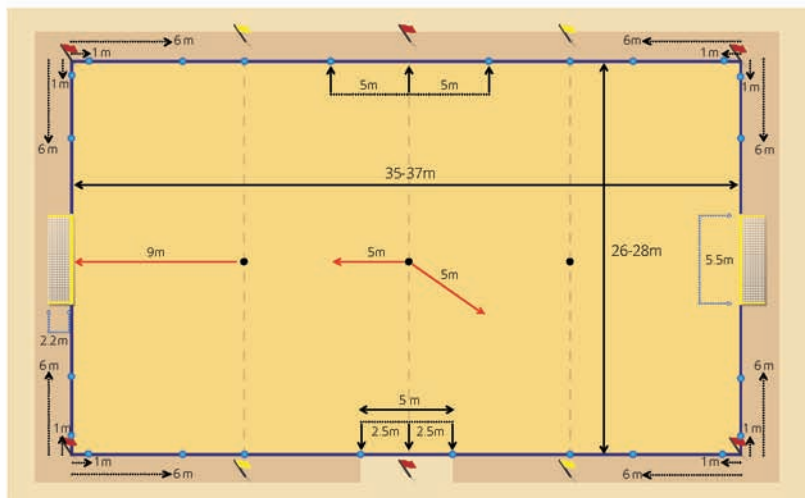
15 LAW 1 – THE PITCH

3. Pitch dimensions

Length (touchline):	Minimum	35m
	Maximum	37m
Width (goal line):	Minimum	26m
	Maximum	28m

Competition rules may determine the length of the goal line and touchline within the above requirements.

Measurements are from the outside of the lines or imaginary lines as the lines are part of the area they enclose.

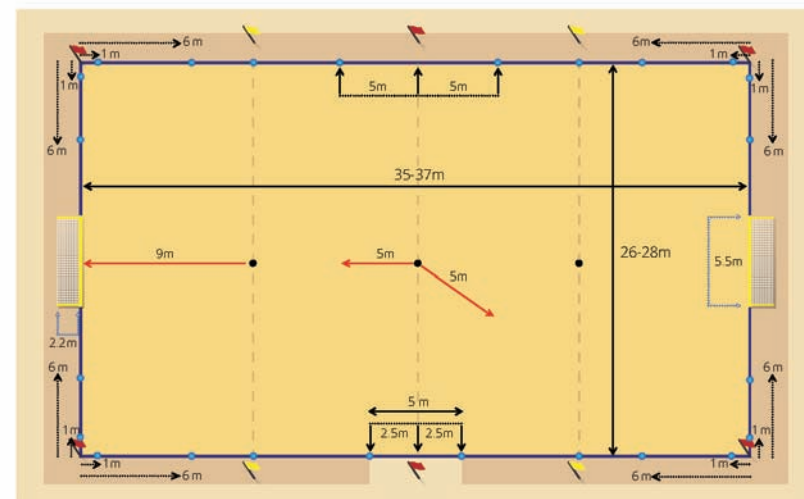


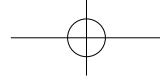
3. 场地尺寸

长度（边线）：	最小	35米
	最大	37米
宽度（球门线）：	最小	26米
	最大	28米

竞赛规程需在上述范围内确定球门线和边线的长度。

场地尺寸测量时均以标线或想象中标线的外沿为起止点，因为标线属于其所标示区域的一部分。

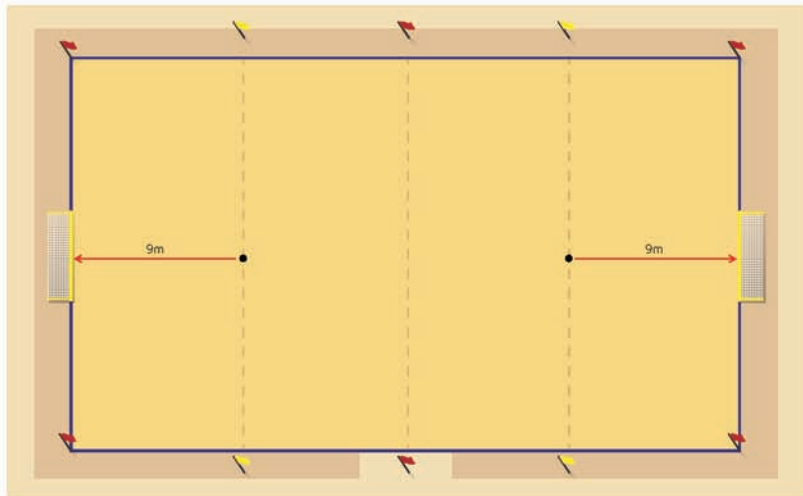




4. The penalty area

The penalty area is the area on the pitch between the goal line and an imaginary parallel line at a distance of 9m from the goal line and marked by two yellow flags placed outside the pitch, next to each touchline.

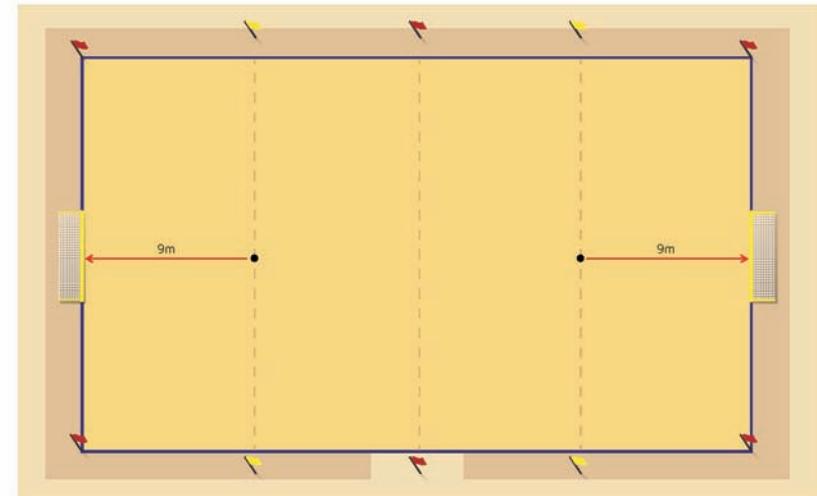
The imaginary penalty mark is in the centre of the imaginary penalty-area line.

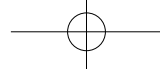


4. 罚球区

罚球区是球场上在球门线和距离球门线 9 米的假想平行线之间的区域，由放置在球场外的两面黄旗标示，紧邻两条边线。

以罚球区线上与两球门柱等距处即中点作为假想的罚球点。



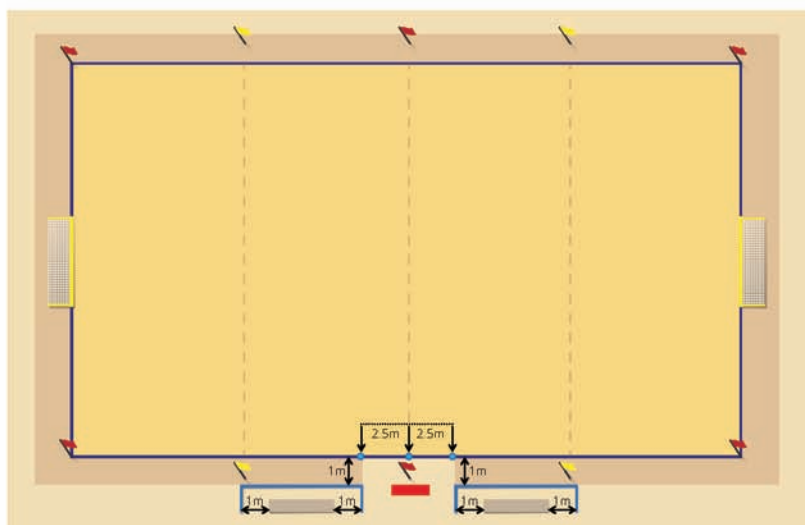


5. The substitution zone

The substitution zone is the area on the touchline in front of the timekeeper's table:

- The substitution zone is 5m in length, extending 2.5m to each side of the intersection between the imaginary halfway line and the touchline.
- The teams' benches are placed beyond the touchline and the substitution zone.
- The area in front of the timekeeper's table, 2.5m to either side of the imaginary halfway line, is kept clear.

More details on substitutions and the relevant procedure are provided in Law 3.

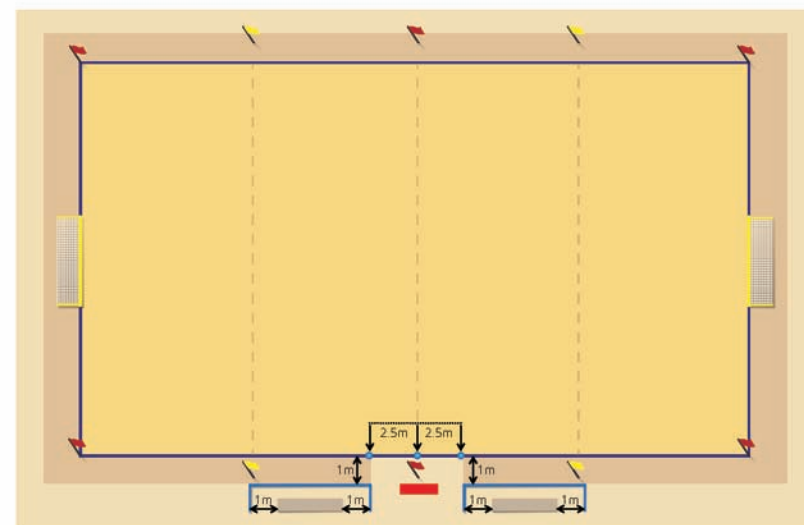


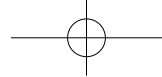
5. 替换区

换人区在计时员桌前的边线上。

- 替补区域5米长度，场地中线左右各2.5米处的边线上。
- 球队替补席位于边线及换人区后。
- 计时员桌前，且场地中线左右各2.5米处，必须保持空旷。

更多关于替换和相关程序的细节在第三章中详述。





6. The corner area

The corner area is defined by an imaginary quarter circle (arc) inside the pitch, with a radius of 1m from each corner.

7. The flagposts

Flagposts, at least 1.5m high, with a non-pointed top and a flag, must be placed as indicated below.

A total of ten flags are used as follows:

- One red flag at each corner of the pitch
- One red flag at each end of the imaginary halfway line, securely anchored at a distance of between 1m and 1.5m outside the touchlines
- One yellow flag at each end of the imaginary lines marking the penalty area, securely anchored at a distance of between 1m and 1.5m outside the touchlines.

8. The technical area

The technical area features a designated sitting area for team officials and substitutes. While the size and position of technical areas may differ between facilities, the following guidelines apply:

- The technical area should only extend 1m on either side of the designated sitting area and forwards up to a distance of 1m from the touchline.
- It is recommended that markings be used to define this area.
- The number of persons permitted to occupy the technical area is defined by the competition rules.
- The occupants of the technical area:
 - are identified before the start of the match in accordance with the competition rules;
 - must behave in a responsible manner;
 - must remain within its confines except in special circumstances, e.g. a physiotherapist/doctor entering the pitch, with one of the referees' permission, to assess an injured player.
- Only one person at a time is authorised to stand and convey tactical instructions from the technical area.

6.角球区

在比赛场地内每个角,以 1 米为半径假想四分之一圆为角球区。

7. 旗杆

在比赛场地内每个角,以 1 米为半径假想四分之一圆为角球区。在场地四周设置不低于 1.5 米的平顶旗杆,必须放置如下所示。

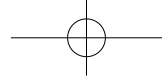
总共使用了 10 个旗子,其内容如下:

- 在场地的每个角上放置一个红旗杆;
- 在中线的两端都有一个红色旗杆,固定在边线外 1 至 1.5 米的距离;
- 在罚球区的两端各有一个黄色旗杆,固定在边线外 1 至 1.5 米的距离。

8. 技术区域

技术区域是球队官员和替补队员的指定就坐区域。尽管技术区域的尺寸和位置可能因场地设施原因有所不同,但应符合下列要求:

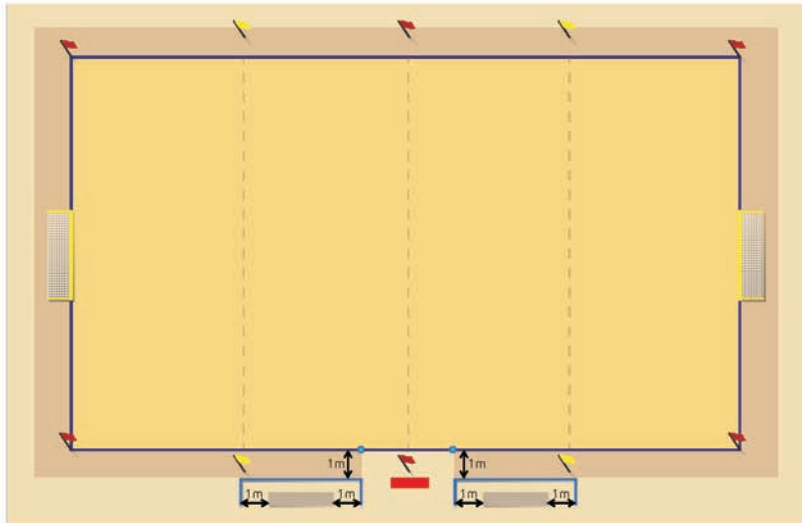
- 技术区域仅可从坐席两侧向外扩展 1 米,距边线不少于 1 米;
- 应用标记标示出该区域;
- 技术区域内的人员数量由竞赛规程规定;
- 技术区域内的人员:
 - 依据竞赛规程,在比赛开始前确认;
 - 其言谈举止应得当;
 - 应留在限定区域内。除特殊情况外,例如队医经裁判员允许进入场地查看受伤队员伤情。
- 同一时刻仅允许1人站立,从技术区域内给予战术指导;



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19 第一章 比赛场地

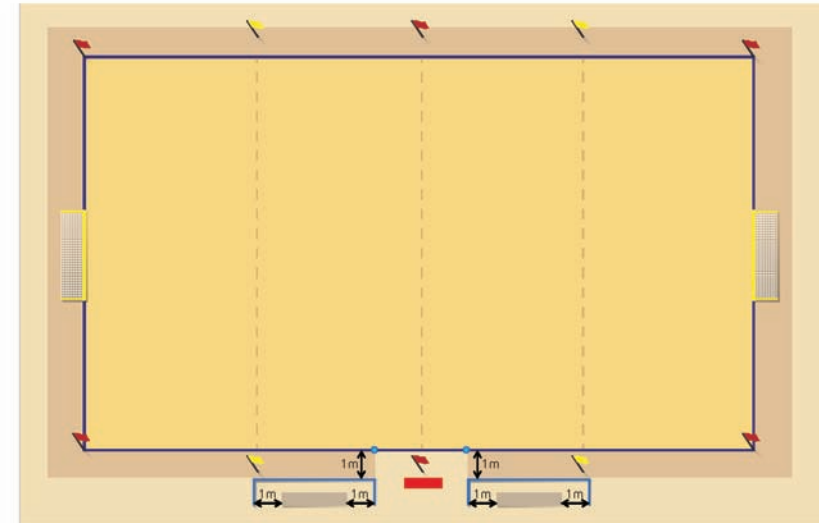
- The substitutes and the fitness coach may warm up during a match in the zone provided for this purpose behind the technical area. If such a zone is not available, they may warm up near the touchline as long as they do not obstruct the movement of the players and referees and they behave responsibly.



Safety

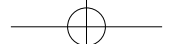
The competition rules must state the minimum distance between the boundary lines of the pitch (touchlines and goal lines) and the barriers separating the spectators (including the barriers with advertising, etc.), always in such a way as to ensure the safety of the participants.

- 在比赛中，替补队员和体能教练可以在技术区域后的指定区域内热身。如果没有指定区域，则在不妨碍场上队员和裁判员移动且举止得当的前提下，可以在边线附近热身。



安全

竞赛规程必须明确场地边界线（边线和球门线）与观众区隔板（包括广告板等）之间的最小距离，以确保参与人员的安全。



9. The goals

A goal must be placed at the centre of each goal line.

A goal consists of two upright posts equidistant from the corners of the pitch and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar. The goalposts and crossbar must be made of approved material and must not be dangerous. The goalposts and crossbar of both goals must be the same shape, which must be square, rectangular, round, elliptical or a hybrid of these options.

The distance (inside measurement) between the posts is 5.5m and the distance from the lower edge of the crossbar to the ground is 2.2m.

The position of the goalposts in relation to the goal line must be in accordance with the graphics.

Both goalposts and the crossbar have the same width and depth as the goal lines, 10cm. The nets must be made of an adequate material and 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 becomes displaced or broken, play is stopped until it has been repaired or replaced in position. If it is not possible to repair the crossbar, the match must be abandoned. The use of a rope to replace the crossbar is not permitted. 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 penalty area (see Law 8).

9.球门

球门应放置在球门线的中央。

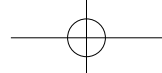
球门由两根距场地边角等距的直立球门柱和一根连接球门柱顶部的水横梁组成。球门柱和横梁应由适宜的材料制成。其形状应为方形（具有圆形棱边以保护队员安全）或圆形，且对队员不具有危险性。

两球门柱内侧距离为 5.5 米，横梁下沿至地面的距离为 2.2 米。

球门柱与球门线的位置关系必须符合图例所示。

球门柱与横梁应具有相同的宽度和深度，与球门线等宽，为 10 厘米。球网应由适宜的材料制成，系在球门柱和横梁的后方，并且必须适当撑开，不干扰守门员。

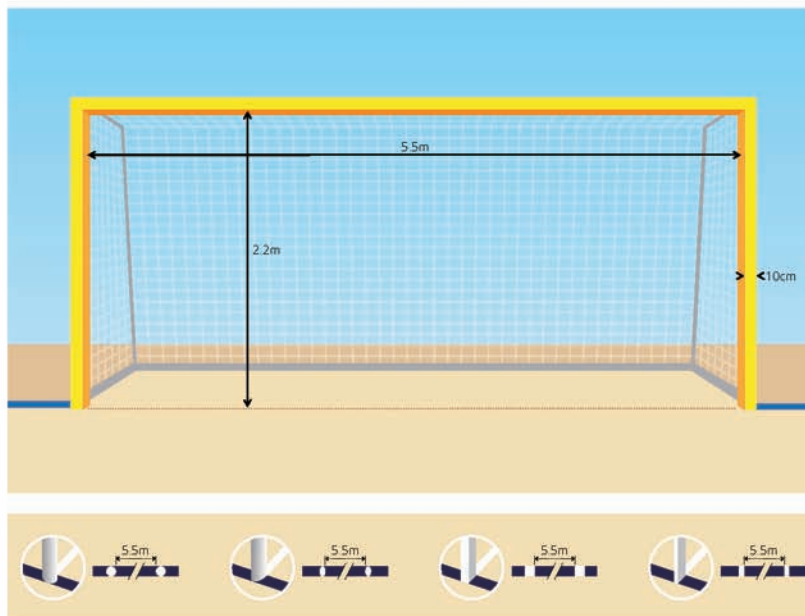
如果横梁移位或折损，则停止比赛直至横梁修复或归位。如果无法修复，则应中止比赛。不得用绳子代替横梁。如果横梁可以被修复，则在比赛停止时球所在的地点以坠球方式恢复比赛，除非该地点在罚球区内（参见第八章）。



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The goalposts and crossbars should preferably be yellow.

It is recommended that all goals used in an official competition organised under the auspices of FIFA or confederations not include any extraneous structures (i.e. except for the goalposts and crossbar – e.g. support bars) that could prevent the ball from going into the goal.



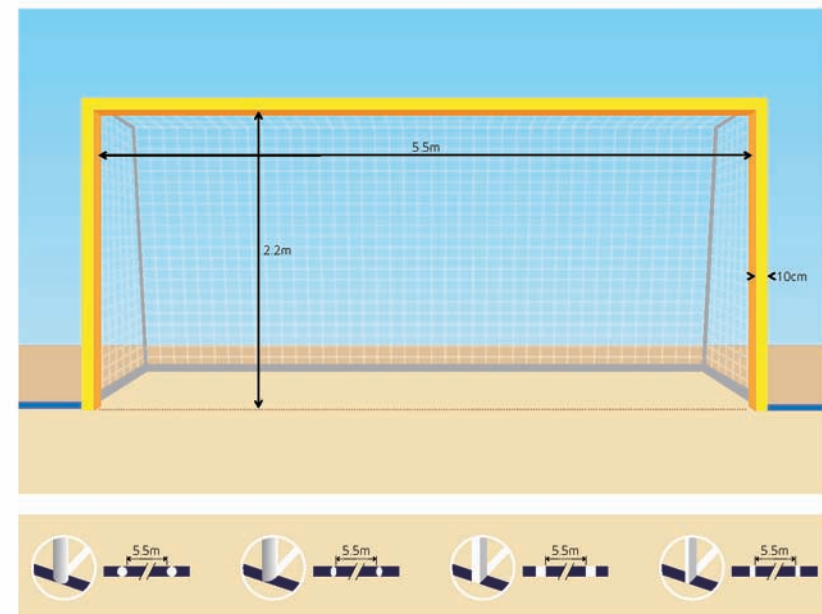
Safety

Goals must be firmly secured to the ground.

21 第一章 比赛场地

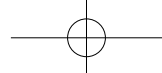
球门柱和横梁的颜色最好为黄色。

建议在国际足联或各大洲足球联合会主办的正式比赛中使用的所有球门都不包括任何多余的结构（即除了门柱和横杆外——如支撑物）。以免干扰正常进球。



安全

球门必须牢固在地面。



10. Advertising on the pitch

Advertising on the floor of the pitch is not permitted.

11. Advertising on the goal nets

If the competition rules do not prohibit it, advertising on the goal nets is permitted, provided that it does not confuse, or obstruct the view of, the players or referees.

12. Advertising on the flags

If the competition rules do not prohibit it, advertising on the flags is permitted.

13. Advertising in the technical areas

If the competition rules do not prohibit it, advertising on the surface of the technical areas is permitted, provided that it does not distract or confuse the occupants of the said areas or any other participant.

14. Advertising around the pitch

Upright advertising must be at least:

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

10. 场地上的广告

在场地上做广告是不允许的。

11. 球网上的广告

如果竞赛规程未禁止，在球网上做广告是允许的，只要不令队员或裁判员混淆或阻挡他们的视线。

12. 旗帜上的广告

如果竞赛规程未禁止，在旗帜上做广告是允许的。

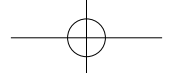
13. 技术区域内的广告

如果竞赛规程未禁止，在技术区域地面上做广告是允许的，只要不令技术区域内的人员或其他人分散注意力或造成混淆。

14. 场地周边的广告

直立广告必须至少：

- 距边线1米。不允许在技术区域和换人区设置直立广告；
- 与球门线及球网最深处距离相同；
- 距球网1米。



Law 2

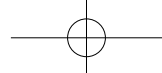
第二章

THE BALL

球

FIFA®

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1. Qualities and measurements

The ball must be:

- spherical;
- made of suitable material;
- of a circumference of between 68cm and 70cm;
- between 400g and 440g in weight at the start of the match;
- of a pressure equal to 0.4-0.6atm (400-600g/cm²) at sea level.

All balls used in matches played in an official competition organised under the auspices of FIFA or confederations must meet the requirements and bear one of the marks of the FIFA Quality Programme for Footballs.

Each mark indicates that the ball has been officially tested and meets the specific technical requirements for that mark, which are additional to the minimum specifications stipulated in Law 2 and must be approved by FIFA.

2. Advertising on the ball

In matches played in an official competition organised under the auspices of FIFA, confederations or national football associations, no form of commercial advertising is permitted on the ball, except for the logo/emblem of the competition, the competition organiser and the authorised manufacturer's trademark. The competition rules may restrict the size and number of such markings.

3. Replacement of a defective ball

If the ball becomes defective in open play, play is stopped and restarted with a dropped ball. 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).

If the ball becomes defective at a kick-off, goal clearance, corner kick, free kick, penalty kick, kick-in/throw-in or dropped ball, the restart is retaken.

If the ball becomes defective during a penalty kick or penalties (penalty shoot-out) as it moves forwards and before it touches a player, crossbar or goalpost, the penalty kick is retaken.

1. 质量与测量

比赛用球应:

- 球形;
- 由合适的材料制成;
- 周长为68厘米至70厘米;
- 在比赛开始时重量为400克至440克;
- 气压为0.4–0.6个海平面标准大气压(400–600克/平方厘米)。

在国际足联或各洲际联合会主办的正式赛事中, 所有使用的比赛用球应符合要求, 并印有国际足联足球质量规范的标志之一。

这些标志表明该球已通过官方测试, 符合与标志相对应的具体技术规范。这些标志是对第二章最低要求的补充, 并应得到国际足联的批准。

2. 球上的广告

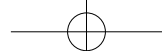
在由国际足联、各洲际联合会或国家足球协会主办的正式比赛中, 除赛事本身标志和图案、赛事组织方和授权制造商商标外, 任何形式的商业广告均不允许出现在比赛用球上。竞赛规程可限定这些标识的大小和数量。

3. 破损球的更换

如果比赛进行中球出现破损, 则停止比赛, 在球破损的位置用新球以坠球方式恢复比赛。唯一的例外是当球击中球门柱或横梁后破损并直接进门(参见本章第6款)。

如果球在开球、掷球门球、角球、任意球、罚球点球或踢、掷界外球时破损, 则重新执行恢复比赛的方式。

如果在罚球点球或点球决胜期间, 在球被踢并向前移动后, 触及队员、横梁或球门柱前出现破损, 则重罚点球。



4. Additional balls

Ball kids may hold additional balls around the pitch so that play can continue quickly.

Additional balls which meet the requirements of Law 2 may be placed around the pitch and their use is subject to the referees' control. The third referee may also have one or two additional ball(s) close at hand in order to speed up restarts of play.

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 penalty area (see Law 8).

If an extra ball enters the pitch while the ball is in play without interfering with play, the referees allow play to continue and must have the extra ball removed at the earliest possible opportunity.

6. Goal involving a defective ball

If the ball becomes defective after striking one of the goalposts or the crossbar and directly enters the goal, the referees award the goal.

4.其他比赛用球

球童可以在球场周围持有其他比赛用球,以便比赛可以快速恢复。

符合第二章规定的其他比赛用球可放置在比赛场地周围,在裁判员管理下使用。第三裁判也可以持有一个或两个额外的球,以加快比赛的重新开始。

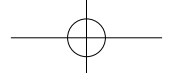
5.场内多余的球

如果在比赛进行中,场上出现了多余的球,只有在多余的球干扰比赛时,裁判员才需要停止比赛。在比赛停止时球所在的地点以坠球方式恢复比赛,除非该地点在罚球区内(参见第八章)。

如果在比赛进行中,场上出现了多余的球,但并未干扰比赛,裁判员应允许比赛继续进行,并将多余的球尽快移出比赛场地。

6.球破损后的进球

如果球在击中球门柱或横梁后破损并直接进门,裁判员判进球有效。



Law 3

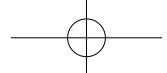
第三章

THE PLAYERS

队员

FIFA®

FIFA®



1. Number of players

A match is played by two teams, each with a maximum of five players, one of whom must be the goalkeeper. A match may not start or resume if either team has fewer than three players.

Although a match may not start if either team consists of fewer than three players, the minimum number of players, including substitutes, required for a match is left to the discretion of national football associations.

If a team has fewer than three players because one or more players has deliberately left the pitch, the referees are not obliged to stop play and the advantage may be played, but the match must not resume after the ball has gone out of play if a team does not have the minimum number of three players.

If the competition rules state that all players and substitutes must be named before kick-off and a team starts a match with fewer than five players, only the players and substitutes named on the team list may take part in the match upon their arrival.

2. Number of substitutions and substitutes

An unlimited number of substitutions may be made during a match.

Official competitions

A maximum of seven substitutes may be used in a match played in an official competition organised under the auspices of FIFA, confederations or member associations. Competition rules must state how many substitutes may be named.

Other matches

In unofficial national “A” team matches, a maximum of ten substitutes may be used.

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

- the teams concerned reach agreement on a 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.

1. 场上队员人数

一场比赛由两队参加，每队最多可有5名场上队员，其中1名必须为守门员。如果任何一队场上队员人数少于3人，则比赛不得开始或继续。

如果两支球队少于三名球员，比赛可能无法开始，但比赛所需的最低球员数量，包括替补球员，由各国足协自行决定。

如果某队因1名或多名场上队员故意离开比赛场地造成队员人数少于3人，则裁判员掌握有利，不必停止比赛。但若比赛停止后该队人数仍不足3人，则比赛不能继续。

如果竞赛规程规定，在比赛开始前必须提交所有场上队员和替补队员名单，而某队在不足5名场上队员的情况下开始比赛，则只有在提交名单内的场上队员和替补队员可在到达赛场后参加比赛。

2. 替换次数及替补队员人数

在一场比赛中的替换次数不限。

正式赛事

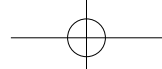
国际足联、各洲际联合会或各国会员协会组织的正式赛事比赛中，最多可使用7名替补队员。竞赛规程应明确可提名的替补队员人数。

其他比赛

在非官方国家队 A 级比赛中，最多可使用10名替补队员。在其他所有比赛中，允许提名和使用更多数量的替补队员，只要：

- 双方球队就替补队员人数上限达成一致；
- 比赛开始前告知裁判员。

如果在赛前未告知裁判员或双方球队未达成一致，则每队最多可使10名替补队员。



3. Submission of list of players and substitutes

In all matches, the names of the players and substitutes must be given to the referees prior to the start of the match, whether they are present or not. Any player or substitute whose name is not given to the referees at this time may not take part in the match.

4. Substitution procedure

A substitution may be made at any time, whether the ball is in play or not. To replace a player with a substitute, the following applies:

- The player being substituted leaves the pitch via the substitution zone, except as provided for in the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.
- The player being substituted does not need to obtain either of the referees' permission to leave the pitch.
- The referees do not need to authorise the substitute to enter the pitch.
- The substitute only enters the pitch after the player being replaced has left.
- The substitute enters the pitch via the substitution zone.
- The substitution is completed when a substitute fully enters the pitch via the substitution zone after handing the bib to the player being replaced, unless the latter player has had to leave the pitch via another zone for any reason provided for in the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, in which case the substitute hands the bib to the third referee.
- From that moment, the substitute becomes a player and the player who has been replaced becomes a substitute.
- Permission to proceed with a substitution may be refused under certain circumstances, e.g. if the substitute's equipment is not in order.
- A substitute who has not completed the substitution procedure cannot restart play by taking a kick-in/throw-in, penalty kick, free kick, corner kick or goal clearance, or by receiving a dropped ball.
- The player replaced may take further part in the match.
- All substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referees, whether called upon to play or not.
- If a period is extended to allow a penalty kick or a free kick to be taken, only the goalkeeper of the defending team or the player who was fouled for the kick, if the offence was a foul and this player is unable to take the kick due to injury, may be substituted.

5. Warming up

A maximum of five substitutes per team are allowed to warm up at the same time.

3.提交场上队员及替补队员名单

对于所有的比赛, 在比赛开始之前应向裁判员提交场上队员和替补队员名单, 无论队员是否在场。任何未在此时向裁判员提名的场上队员或替补队员不得参加比赛。

4.替换程序

无论比赛进行还是比赛停止, 可以在任何时刻进行替换。替补队员替换场上队员, 应遵循下列程序:

- 被替换下场的场上队员从换人区离场, 除非竞赛规则另有提及;
- 被替换下场的场上队员离场无需经裁判员同意;
- 替补队员进入场地无需经裁判员同意;
- 只有当被替换下场的场上队员离开场地, 替补队员才能进入场地;
- 替补队员从换人区进入场地;
- 当替补队员用手将背心递交给被替换的场上队员后, 经由换人区完全进入比赛场地时, 替换程序完成, 除非被替换的场上队员依据规则提到的其他任何原因从另外的区域离场, 此时替补队员将背心用手递交给第三裁判员;
- 从此刻起, 替补队员成为场上队员, 被替换的场上队员成为替补队员;
- 在特定的情况下, 替换请求可以被拒绝, 例如替补队员装备不整;
- 替补队员未完成替换程序前, 不得踢、掷界外球、踢罚点球、任意球、角球或掷球门球来恢复比赛, 或参与坠球;
- 被替换下场的队员可以再次参加比赛;
- 所有替补队员, 无论是否上场参与比赛, 裁判员均可对其行使职权。
- 如果一节比赛时间延长因为罚点球或任意球, 只有防守队的守门员或被犯规的球员由于受伤而无法罚球, 则允许替换。

5.热身

同一时刻每队最多被允许有 5 名替补队员进行热身。



6. Changing the goalkeeper

- Any of the substitutes may change places with the goalkeeper without informing the referees or waiting for a stoppage in the match.
- Any player may change places with the goalkeeper; however, this player must do so during a stoppage in the match and must inform the referees before the change is made.
- A player or substitute replacing the goalkeeper must wear a goalkeeper's shirt with the player or substitute's own number on the back. Competition rules may also stipulate that a player acting as a flying goalkeeper must wear exactly the same colour as the main goalkeeper's shirt.

7. Offences and sanctions

If a substitute enters the pitch before the player being replaced has left or if, during a substitution, a substitute enters the pitch from a place other than the substitution zone:

- the referees stop play (although not immediately if they can apply the advantage);
- the referees caution the substitute for entering the pitch in contravention of the substitution procedure and order the substitute to leave the pitch.

If the referees have stopped play, it is restarted with a free kick to the opposing team, to be taken:

- from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
- from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence.

If this substitute or their team also commits another offence, play is restarted in accordance with the restart of play associated with that other offence. If this substitute interferes with play, a free kick or penalty kick is awarded based on the position of the interference.

If the ball was out of play, the match is restarted in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

If, during a substitution, the player being replaced leaves the pitch via a place other than the substitution zone for reasons not provided for in the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, the referees stop play (although not immediately if they can apply the advantage) and caution the player for leaving the pitch in contravention of the substitution procedure.

If the referees have stopped play, it is restarted with a free kick to the opposing team, to be taken:

- from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
- from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence.

6. 更换守门员

- 任何替补队员都可以替换守门员，无需通知裁判员或等比赛停止；
- 任何场上队员可以和守门员互换位置，但是应在比赛停止时通知裁判员后进行；
- 场上队员或替补队员替换守门员，应穿着背部印有自己球衣号码的守门员上衣。竞赛规程可以明确要求“超人”守门员应穿着与守门员上衣颜色完全一致的服装。

7. 违规与处罚

如果替补队员在被替换的场上队员离场之前进入场地，或在替换过程中替补队员从换人区以外的地方进入场地：

- 裁判员停止比赛（如果可以掌握有利，则不必立即停止）；
- 裁判员对违反替换程序进入场地的替补队员进行警告，并令其离场。

如果裁判员停止比赛，由对方罚任意球恢复比赛，执行地点：

- 如果球在对方半场，则在停止比赛时球所在位置；
- 如果球在犯规方半场，则在中线中点。

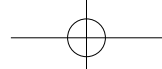
如果该替补队员或所在球队有另一违规行为，则依据沙滩足球竞赛规则及裁判员的其他相关诠释恢复比赛。如果该替补队员有干扰比赛的行为，则根据干扰的位置判罚任意球或点球。

如果球出界，比赛将按照沙滩足球规则重新开始。

如果在替换过程中，被替换的场上队员未经换人区离场且不满足规则中的特殊理由，裁判员应停止比赛（如果可以掌握有利，则不必立即停止），以违反替换程序离场警告该队员。

如果裁判员停止比赛，由对方罚任意球恢复比赛，执行地点如下：

- 如果球在对方半场，则在停止比赛时球所在位置；
- 如果球在犯规方半场，则在中线中点。

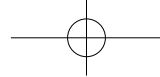


If a substitute enters the pitch in contravention of the substitution procedure or causes a team to be playing with an extra player, the referees, assisted by the other match officials, must adhere to the following guidelines:

- Stop play, although not immediately if the advantage can be applied.
- Caution the substitute for unsporting behaviour if the team plays with an extra player or for contravening the substitution procedure if the substitution was not made correctly.
- Send off the substitute if the substitute denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity. The number of players is reduced in accordance with Law 3.
- The substitute must leave the pitch at the next stoppage in the match if they have not left it before, either to complete the substitution procedure, if the offence was for this reason, or to move to the technical area, if the team was playing with an extra player.
- If the referees apply the advantage:
 - they must stop play once the substitute's team is in possession of the ball and restart it with a free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the position of the ball when play was stopped, provided that this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch, if the ball was in the offending team's half of the pitch.
 - and then the substitute's team commits an offence punishable with a free kick or penalty kick, they must sanction the substitute's team by awarding the relevant restart to the opposing team. If necessary, they also take the disciplinary action corresponding to the offence committed.
 - and then stop play because the opponents of the substitute's team commit an offence, they must restart play with a free kick to the opponents of the substitute's team, to be taken from the position of the ball when play was stopped, provided that this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the substitute's team's half of the pitch. If necessary, they also take the disciplinary action corresponding to the offence committed.
 - and then the ball goes out of play, they must restart play with a free kick to the opponents of the substitute's team, to be taken from the point on the boundary line where the ball left the pitch, if this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch if the ball left the pitch in the substitute's team's half.

如果替补球员违反替补程序进入球场或导致球队多一名球员比赛,裁判员在其他比赛官员的协助下,必须遵守以下指导方针:

- 停止比赛,如果可以掌握有利,那么不需要立即停止比赛。
- 如果替换不正确或因多出的队员违反替换程序,则因违反体育精神行为而警告该队员。
- 如果替补队员破坏对方进球或明显得分机会则罚令出场。减少的队员人数则根据竞赛规则的第3章的诠释。
- 如果多出的队员在比赛中,如果之前并未离开则在接下来比赛停止时离开场地,如果因为这个犯规,则需要完成替补程序或进入技术区域。
- 如果裁判员掌握有利:
 - 一旦替补的球队控球则必须停止比赛,由对方罚任意球恢复比赛,如果在对方半场,则在比赛停止时球所在的位置;如果在犯规球队半场,则在中线中点。
 - 如果替补球队违犯可判罚任意球或罚球点球的犯规,则裁判员必须通过由对方开球的方式来处罚替补球队。如果有必要,还可以采取相应的纪律处分;
 - 即便替补违规球队的对方出现了犯规行为,裁判员停止比赛,它依然以违反替补程序的违规来恢复比赛。执行位置根据如下原则,如果在对手的半场则在停球处执行,若在换人球队半场则是中线中点。如果有必要,还可以采取相应的纪律处分;
 - 当球出界时,由替补球队对手罚任意球来恢复比赛。执行位置根据如下原则,如果在对手的半场则从球离开球场的边线上的位置执行,如果若在替补球队半场则是中线中点。



31 LAW 3 – THE PLAYERS

- If a named substitute enters the pitch instead of a named player at the start of the match and the referees or other match officials are not informed of this change:
 - the referees allow the named substitute to continue the match;
 - no disciplinary action may be taken against the named substitute;
 - the referees report the incident to the appropriate authorities.
- If a substitute commits a sending-off offence before entering the pitch, the number of players in the team is not reduced and another substitute or the player who was going to be replaced may enter the pitch.

For any other offences:

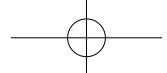
- the players concerned are cautioned;
- the match is restarted with a free kick to the opposing team, to be taken:
 - from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
 - from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence.

31 第三章 队员

- 如果比赛开始时, 名单中的替补队员代替了首发队员而出现在上, 并没有通知裁判员或其他官员去更换:
 - 裁判员允许在名单中的替补队员继续比赛;
 - 不应对该替补队员进行处罚;
 - 裁判员应向有关部门报告该事件。
- 如果一名替补队员在进入场地前违犯了罚令出场的犯规, 那么球队的人数不应该被减少, 则另外的替补队员或已经被替换的队员可以进场。

其他违规:

- 相关队员会受到警告;
- 对方球队罚任意球恢复比赛, 执行地点:
 - 如果犯规发生时, 球在对方半场, 则在比赛停止时球所在位置;
 - 如果在犯规方半场, 则在中线中点。



8. Players and substitutes sent off

A player who is sent off:

- before submission of the team list cannot be named on the team list in any capacity;
- after being named on the team list and before kick-off may be replaced by a named substitute, who cannot be replaced.

A named substitute who is sent off, whether before or after kick-off, may not be replaced.

A substitute may replace a player who is sent off after kick-off and enter the pitch after two minutes of playing time have elapsed following the sending-off (i.e. after their team has served a two-minute numerical reduction), provided that the substitute has the authorisation of the timekeeper or the third referee, unless a goal is scored before the two minutes have elapsed, in which case the following conditions apply:

- If there are five players against four or four against three and the team with the greater number of players scores a goal, the team with fewer players may be increased by one player.
- If both teams are playing with three or four players and a goal is scored, neither team is increased until it has served its respective two-minute numerical reduction.
- If there are five players playing against three and the team with five players scores a goal, the team with three players may be increased by one player only.
- If the team with fewer players scores a goal, the game continues without any change in the number of players until the two minutes have elapsed, unless the team with the greater number of players subsequently scores a goal in the interim.

If a player commits a second cautionable offence but the advantage is applied and that player's team then concedes a goal, the offending player should be issued with a second caution for misconduct and sent off prior to the kick-off, but the number of players on the pitch is not reduced as the offence was committed before the goal was scored; a substitute replaces the sent-off player. However, if the offence was stopping or interfering with a promising attack, the player should not be issued with a second caution.

If a player commits a sending-off offence during the interval between periods of play or before the start of extra time, the offending team starts the next period with one fewer player on the pitch.

8. 场上队员与替补队员被罚令出场

场上队员被罚令出场:

- 在球队名单提交前, 则不得以任何身份列入球队名单内;
- 在提交球队名单后且比赛开始前, 可由被提名的替补队员替换, 替补队员名单不得增补。

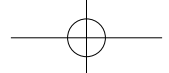
被提名的替补队员在比赛开始前或开始后被罚令出场, 替补队员名单均不得增补。

比赛开始后一名场上队员被罚令出场, 在该队员被罚令出场的2分钟比赛时间后(该队经历 2 分钟的减员), 经计时员或第三裁判员允许, 一名替补队员可以进入比赛场地代替被罚令出场的队员。如果在2分钟内有进球发生, 则应适用以下条款:

- 如果双方队员人数是5对4或4对3, 且人数较多的一方进球, 则人数较少的一方可以增加 1 人;
- 如果双方队员人数均为 3 人或 4 人, 且出现进球, 则双方人数均不增加, 直到各自经历 2 分钟减员;
- 如果双方队员人数是5对3, 且人数较多一队进球, 则人数较少一队只能增加 1 人;
- 如果人数较少的一队进球, 那么该队人数不变, 直到 2 分钟结束, 除非在此期间人数较多一队进球。

如果一名球员犯了第二次应受警告的犯规, 但裁判员掌握有利, 随后该球员所在的球队被进球, 则该违规球员应被第二次警告, 并在开球前被罚令出场, 但球场上的球员人数不减少, 替补替换被罚下的球员, 因为犯规是在进球前发生的。然而, 如果犯规是阻止或干扰有希望的进攻, 则该队员不应该得到第二次警告。

如果一名队员在每一节比赛间歇期或加时赛开始前被罚令出场, 犯规队在下一节比赛开始时减少一名队员上场。



9. Extra persons on the pitch

The coach and other officials named on the team list are team officials. Anyone not named on the team list as a player, substitute or team official is considered an outside agent.

If a team official, substitute (except as part of the substitution procedure), sent-off player or outside agent enters the pitch, the referees must:

- only stop play if there is interference with play;
- have the person removed when play stops;
- take appropriate disciplinary action.

If play is stopped and the interference was by:

- a team official, substitute or sent-off player, play restarts with a free kick or penalty kick;
- an outside agent, play restarts with a dropped ball.

The referees must report the incident to the appropriate authorities.

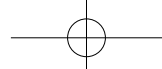
9.比赛场地内的额外人员

在比赛名单上的教练员和其他官员均是球队官员。除比赛名单中场上队员、替补队员和球队官员之外的任何人员均视为场外因素。

如果球队官员、替补队员（除替换过程中）、被罚令出场队员或场外因素进入场地，裁判员需要：

- 仅在干扰比赛时停止比赛；
- 比赛停止时令其离场；
- 如果比赛被停止且干扰来自：给予相应的纪律处罚。
- 球队官员、替补队员或被罚令出场队员，比赛以任意球或罚点球恢复；
- 场外因素，以坠球的方式恢复比赛。

裁判员需向有关机构报告相关事件。



10. Goal scored with an extra person on the pitch

If the ball is going into the goal and the interference does not prevent a defending-team player from playing the ball, the goal is awarded if the ball enters the goal (even if contact was made with the ball) unless the interference was by the attacking team.

If, after a goal is scored and play has restarted, the referees realise that an extra person was on the pitch when the goal was scored, the goal cannot be disallowed. If the extra person is still on the pitch, the referees must:

- stop play;
- have the extra person removed;
- restart with a dropped ball or free kick as appropriate.

The referees must report the incident to the appropriate authorities.

If, after a goal is scored and before play restarts, the referees realise that an extra person was on the pitch when the goal was scored:

- The referees must disallow the goal if the extra person was:
 - 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 free kick from the position of the extra person or a penalty kick if the interference was in the penalty area;
 - an outside agent, unless a goal results as outlined above in "Extra persons on the pitch"; play is restarted with a dropped ball.
- The referees must allow the goal if the extra person was:
 - a player, substitute, sent-off player or team official of the team that conceded the goal;
 - an outside agent who did not interfere with play.

In all cases, the referees must have the extra person removed from the pitch.

10.比赛场地内有额外人员时的进球

在球即将进门时,守方队员处理球没有受到干扰(即便干扰因素与球发生接触),如果球进门,则应判进球有效,除非外界干扰来自于攻方。

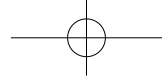
如果在进球后且比赛已恢复,裁判员意识到在进球时场上有额外人员,则进球不能被取消。如果额外人员仍在场上,则裁判员需要:

- 停止比赛;
- 令额外人员离场;
- 以坠球或任意球恢复比赛裁判员应向有关机构报告相关事件。

如果在进球后比赛恢复前,裁判员意识到在进球时场上有额外人员:

- 如果额外人员是以下人员,裁判员应判进球无效:
 - 进球队的场上队员、替补队员、被罚令出场队员或球队官员且其干扰比赛;在额外人员所在的位置以任意球恢复比赛或如果干扰地点是在罚球区内,则判罚球点球。
 - 因场外因素并干扰了比赛,除上述“比赛场地内的额外人员”的进球情况外,比赛应以坠球重新开始。
- 如果额外人员是以下人员,裁判员应判进球有效:
 - 失球队的场上队员、替补队员、被罚令出场队员或球队官员;
 - 没有干扰比赛的场外因素。

以上情况,裁判员均需令额外人员离场。



11. Improper re-entry

If a player who requires one of the referees' permission to re-enter the pitch does so without this permission, the referees must:

- stop play (not immediately if the player does not interfere with play or a match official or if the advantage can be applied);
- caution the player for entering the pitch without permission.

If this player commits another cautionable offence, the player must be sent off for two cautionable offences, e.g. if the player enters without permission from one of the referees and then trips an opponent in a reckless manner. If this offence is committed with excessive force, the player is sent off directly.

If the referees stop play, it must be restarted:

- with a free kick from the position of the interference or a penalty kick if the interference was in the penalty area;
- if there was no interference, with a free kick from:
 - the position of the ball when play was stopped if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
 - from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence.

A player who accidentally crosses one of the boundary lines of the pitch and/or who leaves the pitch as part of a playing movement is not deemed to have committed an offence.

11. 处在场外的队员违规重新进入场地

如果场上队员需经两名裁判员之一的许可方可返场,但未经许可便这样做,裁判员需:

- 停止比赛(如果该队员没有干扰比赛或比赛官员,或可以掌握有利时,可以不立即停止);
- 以未经允许进入比赛场地警告该队员。

如果该队员违犯另外可警告的犯规,则因两次警告而被罚令出场,例如,该队员未经裁判员允许进场并用鲁莽的方式绊摔对方队员;如果该犯规使用过分力量则直接罚令出场。

如果裁判员停止比赛,则比赛恢复方式为:

- 在干扰比赛的地点罚任意球或当干扰比赛发生在罚球区内,则判罚球点球;
- 如果未干扰,则任意球地点:
 - 如果犯规时球在犯规方的对方半场,则在比赛停止时球所在的位置;
 - 如果球在犯规方半场,则在中线中点。

场上队员在正常比赛移动中越过边界线/离开比赛场地作为比赛的一部分,不应视为违反规则。



12. Authorised departure from the pitch

In addition to a normal substitution, a player may leave the pitch without either referee's permission in the following situations:

- as part of a playing movement whereby the player immediately returns to the pitch, i.e. to play the ball or dribble past an opponent. However, it is not permitted to leave the pitch and move behind one of the goals before re-entering the pitch with the aim of deceiving the opponents; if this happens, the referees stop play if they cannot apply the advantage. If they stop play, they must restart it with a free kick to be taken from the position of the offence, provided that this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch, if the offence was in the team's half of the pitch. The player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour;
- due to injury. The player needs the permission of one of the referees to re-enter the pitch if the player has not been substituted. If the player has suffered bleeding, the bleeding must have stopped before the player re-enters the pitch, and the player must be checked by the referees or one of the other match officials;
- to correct or put back on their equipment. The player needs one of the referees' permission to re-enter the pitch if the player has not been substituted, and the referees or one of the other match officials must check the equipment before the player returns to the match.

13. Unauthorised departure from the pitch

If a player leaves the pitch without one of the referees' permission for reasons not permitted under the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, the timekeeper or the third referee sounds the acoustic signal to inform the referees if the advantage cannot be applied. If it is necessary to stop play, the referees sanction the offending player's team by awarding a free kick to the opposing team. If the advantage is applied, the timekeeper or the third referee must sound the acoustic signal at the next stoppage in play. The player is cautioned for leaving the pitch without either referee's permission.

14. Team captain

Each team must have a captain on the list of players who wears an identifying armband. The captain has no special status or privileges but has a degree of responsibility for the behaviour of the team.

15. Refreshments

The referees allow players to take refreshments during a stoppage in the match. It is not permitted to throw bags or any other receptacle containing liquids onto the pitch.

12. 允许离场情况

除正常替换外, 下列情况, 未经裁判许可可离开场地:

- 队员因比赛移动到场外并立即返回应作为比赛的一部分, 例如踢球或带球过对方。然而, 为了欺骗对手而在重新入场前故意移动到其中一个球门后面则是不允许的; 如果此情况发生, 裁判员暂停比赛而不需要掌握有利; 如果暂停比赛, 则需要罚任意球恢复比赛; 该队员因非体育行为被警告。
- 因为受伤。如果一名队员没有被替换, 则需要其中一名裁判员同意才可以重新进入场地。如果该队员出血, 则必须经裁判员或其他比赛官员检查完全止血后才可重新返回场地。
- 纠正或恢复他们的装备。如果一名队员没有被替换, 在重新入场前裁判员或其中一名比赛官员必须检查其装备, 经其中一名裁判员同意后才可重新入场。

13. 违规离场情况

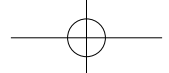
如果一名队员离开场地的行为是沙滩足球竞赛规则不允许的并未经裁判员许可; 如果没有掌握有利, 计时员或第三裁判员用声音信号通知裁判员; 如果必须暂停比赛, 裁判员则判罚任意球给对方球队。如果掌握有利则在接下来停止比赛时, 计时员或第三裁判员发出声音信号。该队员因未经裁判员允许而离开场地被警告。

14. 球队队长

每只球队上场名单里应有一名队长, 其应佩带标识袖标。球队队长并不享有特殊身份或权力, 但他对球队的行为需承担一定责任。

15. 茶点

裁判应允许球员在比赛停止时吃点心。不允许向球场上扔出袋子或任何其他含有液体的容器。



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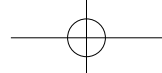
第四章

THE PLAYERS'
EQUIPMENT

球员装备

FIFA®

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1. Safety

A player must not use or wear any equipment or other item that is dangerous.

All items of jewellery (necklaces, rings, bracelets, earrings, leather bands, rubber bands, etc.) are forbidden and must be removed. Using tape to cover jewellery is not permitted.

The players and substitutes must be inspected before the start of the match. If a player is wearing or using unauthorised/dangerous equipment or jewellery on the pitch, the referees must order the player to:

- remove the item;
- leave the pitch at the next stoppage if the player is unable or unwilling to comply.

A player who refuses to comply or wears the item again must be cautioned.

2. Compulsory equipment

The compulsory equipment of a player comprises the following separate items:

- A shirt with sleeves
- Shorts; these may not be rolled up and must be in keeping with the professional appearance of the player's equipment

The team captain must wear the armband issued or authorised by the relevant competition organiser, or a single-coloured armband that may also have the word "captain" or the letter "C" or a translation thereof, which should also be a single colour (see also "Modifications to the Beach Soccer Laws").

3. Colours

- The two teams must wear colours that distinguish them from each other as well as from the match officials.
- Each goalkeeper must wear colours that are distinguishable from those of the other players and the match officials.
- If the two goalkeepers' shirts are the same colour and neither has another shirt to change into, the referees allow the match to be played.

Undershirts must be a single colour which is the same as the main colour of the shirt sleeve or comprise a pattern/colours which exactly replicate(s) the shirt sleeve.

Undershorts/tights must be the same colour as the main colour of the shorts or the lowest part of the shorts – players of the same team must wear the same colour.

Competition rules may obligate the occupants of the technical area, other than the substitutes, to wear clothing that is a different colour to the clothing worn by the players and match officials.

1. 安全性

队员不得使用或佩戴具有危险性的任何装备或其他物件。

禁止佩戴任何类型的珠宝首饰（项链、指环、手镯、耳坠、皮质带、橡胶带等），如有佩戴必须移除。不允许用胶带覆盖珠宝首饰。

在比赛开始前，场上队员和替补队员应接受检查。如果队员佩戴或使用了未授权/具有危险性的装备或珠宝首饰，裁判员需令其：

- 移除相关物件；
- 如果队员暂时无法或不愿将物件摘除，则需在下一次比赛停止时，离开比赛场地摘除。

应对拒绝摘除或再次穿戴相关物件的队员需以警告。

2. 必要装备

场上队员的必要装备包括如下分离物件：

- 有袖上衣；
- 短裤；短裤不能被卷起来，球员的外观装备要展现专业形象。

队长必须佩戴相关比赛组织者颁发或授权的臂章，或单色臂章，臂章上也可以有“队长”或字母“C”或其译文的单色袖标该文字也应该是单色（另见“沙滩足球规则的修改”）

3. 颜色

- 比赛两队的着装颜色应有别于对方球队和比赛官员。
- 每名守门员着装颜色应有别于其他场上队员和比赛官员。
- 如果双方守门员的上衣颜色相同且无法更换，裁判员允许比赛进行。

上衣紧身内衣应是单色，且与衣袖主色一致，或包含与衣袖完全一致的图案和颜色。

内衬裤/紧身裤应与短裤主色或短裤底部颜色一致—同队场上队员应颜色统一。

竞赛规程可以规定除替补队员外的技术区域内人员穿着与场上队员和比赛官员颜色不同的服装。



4. Other equipment

Non-dangerous protective equipment – for example, gloves, headgear, facemasks and knee and arm protectors made of soft, lightweight padded material – is permitted, as are goalkeepers' caps and sports spectacles. Goalkeepers may wear trousers. As with shorts, these may not be rolled up and must be in keeping with the professional appearance of the player's equipment.

Footwear is not permitted.

Elastic foot bindings are permitted provided that they do not fully cover the heels or toes.

Bibs

A bib must be worn over the shirt to identify the substitutes. The bib should be a different colour to both teams' shirts and the opposing team's bibs.

Head covers

Where head covers (excluding goalkeepers' caps) are worn, they must:

- be black or the same main colour as the shirt (provided that the players of the same team wear the same colour);
- be in keeping with the professional appearance of the player's equipment;
- not be attached to the shirt;
- not be dangerous to the player wearing it or any other player (e.g. due to an opening/closing mechanism around the neck);
- not have any parts extending out from the surface (protruding elements).

Knee and arm protectors

Where knee and arm protectors are worn, they must be the same colour as the main colour of the shirt sleeve (arm protectors) or the shorts/trousers (knee protectors) and must not protrude excessively. When it is not possible to match these colours, black or white protectors may be used with shirt sleeves/shorts (or trousers, where applicable) of any colour. When protectors that do not match the shirt sleeves/shorts (or trousers) are used, all such protectors must be the same colour (black or white).

4.其他装备

可允许佩戴不具危险性的保护器具,如软性、轻质材料制成的手套、头罩、面具、护膝和护臂,类似的还包括守门员球帽和运动眼镜等。守门员可以穿长裤。与短裤一样,不能卷起,必须与球员装备的专业外观保持一致。

不允许穿鞋袜。

脚上允许绑弹性绷带,但不能完全覆盖脚跟或脚趾。

背心

背心应穿在最外边以区分替补队员,被替换下场的球员应穿上背心以完成替换程序。背心的颜色应有别于双方球队上衣颜色和对方背心颜色。

头巾

如需佩戴头巾(守门员球帽除外),其应:

- 为黑色或与上衣主色一致(同队场上队员必须颜色统一);
- 设计合乎球员装备专业形象;
- 不得与上衣相连;
- 不会对佩戴者个人和其他队员构成危险(如在颈部有可开合的装置);
- 不能有任何部分凸出头巾表面(突出表面的部件)。

护膝和护臂

在使用护膝和护臂时,其应与衣袖主色或短裤/长裤主色一致,且不得过分突出。当不能匹配这些颜色时,黑色或白色的护具可以与任何颜色的衣袖/短裤(或长裤,当适用时)一起使用。当护具不能与衣袖/短裤(或长裤)匹配时,所有的护具颜色应统一(黑色或白色)。



Electronic communication

Players (including substitutes and sent-off players) are not permitted to wear or use any form of electronic or communication equipment (except where electronic performance and tracking systems are allowed).

The use of electronic or communication equipment by team officials is permitted where it directly relates to player welfare or safety or for tactical/coaching reasons but only small, mobile, handheld equipment (e.g. microphones, headphones/earpieces, mobile/smartphones, smartwatches, tablets, laptops) may be used. A team official who uses unauthorised equipment or who behaves in an inappropriate manner as a result of the use of electronic or communication equipment will be dismissed from the technical area.

Electronic performance and tracking systems (EPTS)

Where wearable technology (WT) as part of EPTS is used in matches played in an official competition organised under the auspices of FIFA, confederations or national football associations, the competition organiser must ensure that the technology attached to the players' equipment is not dangerous and meets the requirements for wearable EPTS under the FIFA Quality Programme for EPTS.

Where EPTS are provided by the match or competition organiser during matches played in an official competition, it is the responsibility of that match or competition organiser to ensure that the information and data transmitted from the EPTS to the technical area are reliable and accurate.

The FIFA Quality Programme for EPTS supports competition organisers with the approval process for reliable and accurate EPTS.

5. Slogans, statements, images and advertising

Equipment must not bear any political, religious or personal slogans, statements or images. Players must not reveal undergarments that show political, religious or personal slogans, statements or images, or advertising other than the manufacturer's logo. For any offence, the player and/or the team will be sanctioned by the competition organiser, national football association or FIFA.

Principles

- Law 4 applies to all equipment (including clothing) worn by players and substitutes; its principles also apply to all team officials in the technical area.
- The following are (usually) permitted:
 - The player's number, name, team crest/logo, initiative slogans/emblems promoting the game of beach soccer, respect and integrity as well as any advertising permitted by the competition rules or national FA, confederation or FIFA regulations
 - The facts of a match: teams, date, competition/event, venue

电子通信

不允许队员（包括替补队员和被罚令出场的队员）穿戴或使用任何形式的电子或通信设备（表现跟踪电子系统除外）。

允许球队官员使用任何关乎队员福祉与安全、或用于战术/指导的电子通信设备，但只能使用小型、可移动、便携（例如麦克风、耳机/耳麦、手机/智能手机、智能手表、平板电脑、笔记本电脑等）的设备。球队官员如果使用违规设备，或使用设备方式及行为不当，将被驱逐出技术区域。

表现跟踪电子系统 (EPTS)

可穿戴技术作为EPTS在国际足联、洲际联合会和国家足球协会组织的正式赛事中使用，竞赛组织者应确保附加在队员装备上的设备不具有危险性，并满足在国际足联质量规范中为可穿戴 EPTS 设立的标准。

如果在正式赛事中由比赛或竞赛组织者提供 EPTS，比赛或竞赛组织者有责任确保从EPTS传送至技术区域信息和数据的可靠性和准确性。

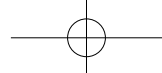
国际足联EPTS质量方案为向竞赛组织方对于表现跟踪电子系统的可靠性和准确性的认证过程提供支持。

5. 标语、言论、图像及广告

队员装备不得带有任何政治、宗教性或个人的标语、言论或图像。队员不得展示内衣上带有任何政治、宗教或个人的标语、言论或图像，以及生产商标志以外的广告。任何违反规定的队员和（或）队伍将受到赛事组织方、该国国家足球协会或国际足联的处罚。

原则

- 第四章适用于场上队员和替补队员的所有装备（包括服装）；这些原则也适用于技术区域内的全体球队官员。
- 以下内容（通常）是允许的：
 - 队员的号码、名字、球队徽章/标志、意在推广沙滩足球运动的倡议标语/图案、有关尊重与诚信精神的内容，以及国际足联、各大洲足球联合会或国家足球协会竞赛规程中允许的任何广告。
 - 比赛信息：包括球队、日期、赛事名称、比赛地点等。



- Permitted slogans, statements or images should be confined to the shirt front and/or armband.
- In some cases, the slogan, statement or image might only appear on the captain's armband.

Interpreting the Law

When interpreting whether a slogan, statement or image is permissible, note should be taken of Law 12 (Fouls and Misconduct), which requires the referees to take action against a player who is guilty of:

- using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s);
- acting in a provocative, derisory or inflammatory way.

Any slogan, statement or image which falls into any of these categories is not permitted.

Whilst "religious" and "personal" are relatively easily defined, "political" is less clear but slogans, statements or images related to the following are not permitted:

- Any person, living or dead (unless part of the official competition name)
- Any local, regional, national or international political party/organisation/group, etc.
- Any local, regional or national government or any of its departments, offices or functions
- Any organisation which is discriminatory
- Any organisation whose aims/actions are likely to offend a notable number of people
- Any specific political act/event

When commemorating a significant national or international event, the sensibilities of the opposing team (including its supporters) and the general public should be carefully considered.

Competition rules may contain further restrictions/limitations, particularly in relation to the size, number and position of permitted slogans, statements and images. It is recommended that disputes relating to slogans, statements or images be resolved prior to a match/competition taking place.

- 经许可的标语、言论及图像仅可出现在上衣正面和/或臂章位置。
- 在某些情况下, 标语、言论及图像仅可出现在队长袖标上。

规则解读

在判断某个标语、言论及图像是否应被允许时, 需考虑第十二章(犯规与不正当行为)中的相关规定, 裁判员需要对队员的如下行为采取措施:

- 使用攻击性、侮辱性或辱骂性的语言和/或行为。
- 有挑衅、嘲讽或煽动性质的行为。

任何属于上述范畴的标语、言论及图像都是不被允许的。

宗教和个人的标语、言论及图像相对比较容易辨认, 而政治性内容有时并不明确, 但标语、言论及图像如果涉及下列内容, 则不被允许:

- 任何在世或已故的人(除非属于官方赛事名称的一部分)。
- 任何本地的、地区性的、国家性的或国际性的政党/政治组织/政治团体等。
- 任何本地的、地区性的或国家性的政府及其任何部门、机构或职能。
- 任何带有歧视性的组织。
- 任何以冒犯大量人群为目的或有此类行动的组织。
- 任何特殊政治行为/事件。

当纪念国家或国际重大事件时, 应谨慎考虑到对方球队(包括其支持者)及公众的感受。

竞赛规程可以包含进一步的规定/限制, 特别是有关标语、言论及图像的尺寸、数量和位置。建议在比赛/赛事开始前解决有关标语、言论及图像的分歧。



6. Offences and sanctions

For any offence not involving dangerous equipment, play need not be stopped and the player:

- is instructed by the referees to leave the pitch to correct the equipment;
- leaves when play stops, unless the equipment has already been corrected.

A player who leaves the pitch to correct or change equipment must:

- have the equipment checked by a match official before being allowed to re-enter;
- only re-enter with permission from one of the referees.

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, a free kick is awarded, to be taken:

- from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
- from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence.

However, if there was interference, a free kick is awarded from the position of the interference (or a penalty kick, if the interference was in the penalty area).

7. Numbering of the players

The competition rules must stipulate the policy regarding the numbering of the players, which is normally from 1 to 15, with number 1 reserved for a goalkeeper.

The organiser must bear in mind that it is very difficult and inappropriate for referees to make the signal of numbers greater than 15.

The number of each player must be visible on their back and be distinguishable from the main colour of the shirt. The competition rules must determine the size of the numbers and whether they are mandatory as well as their presence/size on other items of the players' basic equipment.

6. 违规与处罚

对于不涉及危险装备的任何违规, 比赛不需要被停止, 该队员:

- 由裁判员引导离开比赛场地调整装备;
- 除非已经调整好装备, 否则需在比赛停止时离开比赛场地。

离开比赛场地调整或更换装备的队员应:

- 在被允许重新进入比赛场地前, 由一名比赛官员检查装备;
- 只可在两名裁判员之一允许后重新进入比赛场地。

在这种情况下, 未经允许进入比赛场地的队员应被警告, 如果因警告而停止比赛, 则以任意球恢复比赛:

- 如果停止比赛时候, 球在本方半场, 则在停止时球所在地点恢复比赛;
- 如果停止比赛时候, 球在对方半场, 则在中线中点恢复比赛;

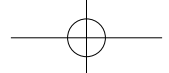
然而, 如果该队员干扰了比赛, 则在发生干扰的地点判罚直接任意球 (或如果干扰出现在罚球区内为罚点球)。

7. 队员号码

竞赛规程应对队员号码做出明确规定, 号码通常为 1至15号, 1号预留给守门员。

比赛组织者应留意, 对于裁判员来说, 示意大于15号的队员号码是困难且不适宜的。

每个队员的号码应清晰的印在背部, 并区别于球衣主色。竞赛规程应明确号码的尺寸, 以及该尺寸是否为强制性规定, 包括在其他基本装备上是否需要号码及其尺寸。



Law 5

第五章

THE REFEREES

裁判员

FIFA®

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1. The authority of the referees

Each match is controlled by two referees – the referee and the second referee – who have the full authority to enforce the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game in connection with the match.

2. Decisions of the referees

The decisions of the referees regarding facts connected with play, including whether or not a goal is scored and the result of the match, are final. The decisions of the referees, and all other match officials, must always be respected.

The referees may not change a restart decision on realising it is incorrect or on the advice of another match official if play has restarted or the referees have signalled to confirm the end of the periods (including extra time) and left the pitch and its vicinity after the timekeeper has sounded the acoustic signal, or the match has been abandoned.

Sometimes, one of the assistant referees indicates/communicates a YC/RC offence but the referees do not see the indication or hear the communication until after play has restarted. The referees can still take the appropriate disciplinary action, but the restart associated with the offence does not apply.

The decisions of the referee prevail over those of the second referee whenever there is disagreement between them.

In the event of undue interference or improper conduct, the referee will relieve the second referee or the other match officials of their duties, arrange for them to be substituted and make a report to the appropriate authorities.

3. Powers and duties

The referees:

- enforce the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game;
- control the match in cooperation with the other match officials, where applicable;
- ensure that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2;
- ensure that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4;
- keep a record of match incidents;
- stop the match, at their discretion, for any offences against the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game;
- stop, suspend or abandon the match due to any other issue, such as because of outside interference; e.g. if:
 - the floodlights are inadequate;
 - an object thrown/kicked by a spectator hits a match official, player, substitute or team official – the referee may allow the match to continue or stop, suspend or abandon it depending on the severity of the incident;

1.裁判员的权力

每场比赛由两名裁判员掌控, 裁判员和第二裁判员有全部权力去执行与比赛相关的沙滩足球竞赛规则。

2.裁判员的决定

裁判员依据与比赛相关的事实所做出的决定, 包括进球与否以及比赛的结果, 都是最终的决定。裁判员和其他比赛官员的决定应始终得到尊重。

如果裁判员本人, 或经其他比赛官员建议后, 意识到比赛恢复方式的决定发生错误, 但比赛已经恢复、或在计时员给出声音信号后裁判员已经鸣哨确认每一节(包括加时赛)结束并离开比赛场地及附属区域、或已经中止了比赛, 则不可更改该决定。

有些情况下, 一名助理裁判员提示/通知裁判员有涉及黄牌/红牌的犯规发生, 但裁判员并未看到提示或听到通知, 直到比赛已经恢复。裁判员仍然可以给予相应的纪律处罚, 但犯规对应的比赛恢复方式不适用。

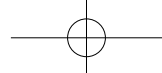
当裁判员和第二裁判员的判罚不一致时, 无论何时, 裁判员的决定为最终判罚。

当出现过分干预或不适当行为时, 裁判员可以解除第二裁判员或其他比赛官员的职权, 并指派他人替代, 并向有关机构报告。

3.权力与职责

两名裁判员(裁判员和第二裁判员):

- 执行《沙滩足球竞赛规则》;
- 如有其他比赛官员, 与他们协作管理比赛;
- 确保任何比赛用球符合规则第二章的要求;
- 确保队员装备符合规则第四章的要求;
- 对比赛事件进行记录;
- 根据自身的判断, 当任何违反规则的行为发生时停止比赛;
- 因场外干扰等其他任何原因, 暂停、中断或中止比赛, 如:
 - 照明灯光不足;
 - 观众掷/踢入的物品击中比赛官员、场上队员、替补队员或球队官员, 裁判员依据事件的严重程度决定继续、暂停、中断或中止比赛;



- a spectator blows a whistle which interferes with play – play is stopped and restarted with a dropped ball;
- an extra ball, other object or animal enters the pitch during the match

The referees must:

- stop play (and restart with a dropped ball) if it interferes with play, unless the ball is going into the goal and the interference does not prevent a defending-team player playing the ball; in such cases, the goal is awarded if the ball enters the goal (even if contact was made with the ball) unless the interference was by the attacking team;
- allow play to continue otherwise and have it removed at the earliest possible opportunity;
- stop play if, in their opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensure that the player is removed from the pitch. An injured player, including a goalkeeper, may not be treated on the pitch, must leave the pitch by the nearest boundary-line point, may only return to the pitch after the match has restarted and must re-enter the pitch from the substitution zone. The only exceptions to the requirement to leave the pitch are when:
 - a player has sand in their eyes, in which case the player may use water to clean their eyes and may be helped by a player who is on the pitch but not by a substitute or medical staff. Water bottles may be placed behind the goals to enable a quick restart;
 - a free kick or penalty kick has been awarded and the injured player will be the goalkeeper;
 - players from the same team have collided and need attention;
 - a severe injury has occurred;
 - a player is injured as a result of a foul punished by the referees, in which case the player must take the ensuing free kick or penalty kick. If the player is seriously injured and is unable to take the kick:
 - the player must be replaced by a team-mate who was on the bench when the offence was committed and this substitute must take the kick;
 - a seriously injured goalkeeper who is unable to take a free kick or penalty kick must be replaced by another goalkeeper, who must take the kick. The team may only replace the goalkeeper with another substitute if it does not have another goalkeeper available;
 - a player who feigns serious injury in order to avoid taking a free kick or penalty kick must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour;
- ensure that any player bleeding leaves the pitch. The player may only re-enter on receiving a signal from the referees, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped and there is no blood on the equipment;

- 观众鸣哨干扰比赛——裁判员停止比赛并以坠球的方式恢复比赛;
- 比赛进行中, 多余的球、其他物品或动物进入场内。

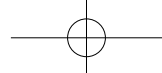
裁判员需:

- 如果干扰比赛, 则停止比赛(以坠球的方式恢复比赛); 除非当球即将进门时, 外界干扰没有影响到防守队员处理球; 这种情况下, 如果球进门(即使干扰因素与球发生接触), 应判进球有效, 除非外界干扰来自进攻方;
- 如果其未干扰比赛, 则裁判员允许比赛继续, 并尽早将其移出比赛场地。
- 在他们认为队员严重受伤时停止比赛, 确保受伤队员离开比赛的地。受伤队员, 包括守门员, 不能在场上接受治疗的, 必须从最近的边线离场, 且只能在比赛恢复之后返回场地; 其应从换人区入场。仅有当发生如下情况时, 不必遵循离场治疗的规定:
 - 当队员因眼睛里进沙子, 在这种情况下, 队员可以用水清洗他们的眼睛, 且可以获得一名场上队员的帮助, 但不是替补队员和队医; 水瓶允许放置在球门后面, 便于快速拿取。
 - 一个任意球或罚球点球已经被判罚且受伤队员是守门员;
 - 同队队员发生碰撞;
 - 出现严重受伤;
 - 裁判员判罚犯规, 且被犯规队员受伤, 在这种情况下, 该球员必须随后执行踢任意球或罚球点球。如果球员严重受伤, 无法去执行:
 - 被替换的队友一定是犯规发生时在替补席的队员, 该替补队员必须去踢; 因严重受伤而不能踢任意球和罚球点球的守门员必须被守门员替换, 该替补守门员必须去执行。
 - 如果该队没有其他守门员替换, 则只能由替补队员来进行替换;
 - 一个队员伪装受伤严重而躲避踢任意球或罚球点球, 则必须 因违反体育精神行为被黄牌警告。
- 确保队员因受伤流血时离开比赛场地。因流血离场的队员只有在流血停止且装备上无血渍的情况下, 在得到裁判员信号后, 方可重回场地。



- ensure that, if the doctors and/or stretcher-bearers have been authorised to enter the pitch, the player leaves on a stretcher or on foot. A player who does not comply must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour;
- show the relevant caution or red card, if they have decided to caution or send off a player who is injured and has to leave the pitch for treatment, before the player leaves the pitch;
- in instances when play has been stopped, restart play with a dropped ball if the match has not been stopped for another reason or if an injury suffered by a player is not the result of an offence;
- allow play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in their opinion, only slightly injured;
- allow play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed stands to benefit from such an advantage and penalise the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time or within a few seconds;
- punish the more serious offence when more than one offence occurs at the same time;
- take disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offences. They are not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play;
- take action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and warn them, caution them or send them off from the pitch and its immediate surrounds, including the technical area. If the offender cannot be identified, the senior coach present in the technical area will receive the sanction. A medical team official who commits a sending-off offence may remain if the team has no other medical person available, and act if a player needs medical attention;
- make a decision with the assistance of the other match officials regarding incidents that the referees have not seen;
- ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the pitch;
- indicate the restart of the match after it has been stopped;
- give the signals described in the section entitled Practical Guidelines for Beach Soccer Referees and Other Match Officials;
- take a position on and around the pitch as described in the relevant sections of the Practical Guidelines for Beach Soccer Referees and Other Match Officials, when required to do so;
- provide the appropriate authorities with a match report, which includes information on any sanctions imposed on players and/or team officials and any other incidents that occurred before, during or after the match.

- 如果裁判员已经指示医生和(或)担架手进入比赛场地,受伤队员应在担架上或自行离开比赛场地。违反规定的受伤队员应因非体育行为被警告;
- 如果裁判员已经决定要对需要离场接受治疗的受伤队员予以警告或罚令出场,应在其离场前出示红黄牌;
- 如果比赛未因其他原因停止,或队员受伤并不是因违反规则造成的,以坠球方式恢复比赛;
- 如果他认为队员只是受轻伤,则允许比赛继续进行直到停止;
- 当被犯规的球队能从有利中获益,则允许比赛继续。如果预期的有利局面没有在那一时刻或随后几秒内出现,则判罚最初的犯规;
- 在同一时刻发生一种以上犯规时,判罚更严重的犯规;
- 对实施可警告或罚令出场犯规的队员执行纪律处罚。裁判员不必立即进行处罚,但应在比赛下一次比赛停止时进行;
- 向对自己行为不负责任的球队官员进行劝诫、对其警告,或将其驱逐出比赛场地及周边,包括技术区域。如果违规人员无法被辨别确认,则该球队技术区域内最高职务的教练员将接受此纪律处罚。球队医务人员犯有可罚令出场的违规行为时,如果该队没有其他医务人员,可留在替补席,并在队员需要时给予医疗处置;
- 在未看到相关事件时,在其他比赛官员的协助下做出决定;
- 确保没有未经批准的人员进入比赛场地;
- 在比赛停止后,示意比赛恢复;
- 根据“裁判员和其他比赛官员信号”章节的要求给出手势;
- 在需要时,根据沙滩足球裁判员和其他比赛官员实践指南相关章节的要求,在场地上和场地周边选择站位;
- 向相关部门提交比赛报告,包括任何针对队员和(或)球队官员的纪律处罚以及任何在赛前、赛中或赛后发生的其他意外事件。



The referee:

- acts as the timekeeper and third referee in the event that these two other match officials are not present;
- suspends or abandons the match, at their discretion, for any offences against the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game;
- suspends or abandons the match, at their discretion, because of outside interference of any kind.

The second referee:

- replaces a referee who becomes injured or indisposed.

4. Liability of the match officials

The referees (or where applicable, the other match officials) 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 any individual, club, company, association or other body, which is due or which may be due to any decision that they may take under the terms of the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game or in respect of the normal procedures required to hold, play and control a match.

Such decisions may include:

- a decision that the condition of the pitch or its surrounds is such or that the weather conditions are such as to allow or not to allow a match to take place;
- a decision to abandon a match for whatever reason;
- a decision as to the suitability of the accessories, the ball and equipment used during a match;
- a decision to stop or not to stop a match due to spectator interference or any problem in spectator areas;
- a decision to stop or not to stop play to allow an injured player to be removed from the pitch for treatment;
- a decision to require an injured player to be removed from the pitch for treatment (aside from the exceptions listed above);
- a decision to allow or not to allow a player to wear certain apparel or equipment;
- a decision (where they have the authority) to allow or not to allow any persons (including team or venue officials, security officers, photographers or other media representatives) to be present in the vicinity of the pitch;
- any other decision that they may take in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game or in conformity with their duties under the terms of FIFA, confederation, member association or competition rules or regulations under which the match is played.

裁判员:

- 当计时员和第三裁判员不在场时,行使这两位其他比赛官员的职责;
- 根据自身的判断,因任何违规行为中断或中止比赛;
- 根据自身的判断,因任何外界干扰中断或中止比赛。

第二裁判员:

- 当裁判员受伤或身体不适时对其进行替代。

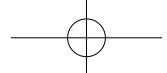
4.比赛官员的责任

裁判员(或其他比赛官员)不对如下情况承担责任:

- 队员、官员或观众任何形式的受伤;
- 任何形式的财产损失;
- 由于或可能由于根据竞赛规则,或按照正常程序要求做出的维持、继续和管理比赛的决定,对任何个人、俱乐部、公司、协会或其他机构所造成的任何损失。

这些决定可能包括:

- 就比赛场地及其周边环境,或天气状况决定是否进行比赛;
- 因无论何种原因决定中止比赛;
- 决定在比赛中使用的配件、球和器材是否适用;
- 由于观众干扰或观众区域的任何问题,决定是否停止比赛;
- 是否停止比赛将受伤队员移至场外治疗;
- 要求受伤队员移至场外治疗(上述列明情况除外);
- 是否允许队员穿着某种服装或佩戴某种设备;
- (在拥有权力时)决定是否允许任何人员(包括球队或球场官员、安保人员、摄像师或者其他媒体代表)出现在比赛场地附近区域;
- 根据沙滩足球竞赛规则、或依据国际足联、各洲际足球联合会、各个国家足球协会条款或比赛所涉及的竞赛规程履行职责时所做出的决定。



5. International matches

A second referee is mandatory for international matches.

6. Referees' equipment

Compulsory equipment

Referees must have the following equipment:

- At least one whistle
- Red and yellow cards
- A notebook (or another means of keeping a record of the match)
- At least one watch

Other equipment

Referees may be permitted to use:

- equipment for communicating with other match officials – headsets, etc.;
- EPTS or other fitness monitoring equipment.

Referees are prohibited from wearing any other electronic equipment, including cameras.

Referees and other match officials are also prohibited from wearing jewellery (although the referee is permitted to wear a watch or similar device to time the match if the timekeeper is absent).

7. Time review system and video support

Time review system

The time review system (TRS) is only used in the event that there is no video support.

The referees make use of the TRS in order to:

1. verify whether the ball entered the goal before the acoustic signal at the end of a period (notwithstanding the exception of periods extended to allow the completion of penalty kicks or free kicks); and/or
2. verify whether an offence was committed before the acoustic signal at the end of a period.

Only the referees may decide to perform a review. After a review has been completed, only the referee will communicate the final decision.

5. 国际比赛

国际比赛中应委派第二裁判员。

6. 裁判员的装备

必须的装备

裁判员应有如下装备：

- 至少一个口哨
- 红牌和黄牌
- 记录簿（或其他可记录比赛情况的用具）
- 至少一只手表

其他装备

允许裁判员使用：

- 与其他比赛官员通信的设备——如耳麦等；
- 表现跟踪电子系统或其他体质监测设备。

禁止裁判员使用任何其他电子设备，包括摄影摄像设备。

禁止裁判员和其他比赛官员佩戴珠宝首饰（虽然在没有计时员的情况下，允许裁判员佩戴手表或其他计时设备）。

7. 时间审查与视频支持

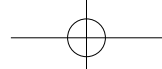
时间审查系统

时间审查系统仅在没有视频支持的情况下使用。

裁判使用时间审查系统（TRS）命令：

1. 在一节时间结束时，确认球是否在声音信号之前进入球门（然而延长以完成点球或任意球除外）；和/或
2. 确认在一节时间结束时的声信号之前是否发生了犯规。

只有裁判可以决定进行审查。审核完成后，只有裁判能宣布最终决定。



Video support

The use of video support (VS) is only permitted when the match/competition organisers have fulfilled all the VS protocol and implementation requirements (as set out by FIFA) and received written permission from FIFA.

The referees make use of VS when a team's head coach (or, in the head coach's absence, another designated team official) challenges a decision in relation to the following situations:

1. Goal/no goal
2. Penalty/no penalty
3. Free kick/no free kick in the opposing team's half or from the centre of the pitch
4. Direct red cards (not second cautions)
5. Mistaken identity

In addition, VS can be used at the referees' discretion when there is a disagreement between the two referees regarding an incident in one of the above-mentioned categories.

VS can also be used at the referees' discretion in the following situations:

6. If the chronometer malfunctions
7. If the chronometer is incorrectly (re)started/stopped by the timekeeper pursuant to the provisions of Laws 6 and 7
8. To verify whether a goal has been scored
9. To verify whether the ball entered the goal before the acoustic signal at the end of a period (notwithstanding the exception of periods extended to allow the completion of penalty kicks or free kicks)
10. To verify whether an offence was committed before the acoustic signal at the end of a period

VS involves one or more replays of the incident. The referees will review the replay footage directly and the referee will make the final decision. The initial decision does not change unless the replay footage shows that a "clear and obvious error" was committed or a "serious missed incident" occurred.

视频支持

只有当比赛/竞赛组织者满足所有协议和实施要求（如国际足联规定）并获得国际足联的书面许可时，才允许使用视频支持。

当球队主教练（或在没有主教练的情况下，一名球队名单上的球队官员）挑战有关下列情况的判罚时，裁判员可使用视频支持：

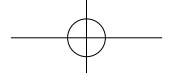
1. 进球/未进球
2. 罚球点球/不是罚球点球
3. 对方半场或场地中间任意球与否
4. 直接红牌（第二张黄牌除外）
5. 纪律处罚对象识别错误

此外，当两名裁判对上述类别之一的事件存在分歧时，可由裁判员自行决定使用视频支持。

在以下情况下，裁判也可以酌情使用视频支持：

6. 如果计时器出现故障
7. 如果计时器错误地（重新）启动/停止
8. 核实是否进球
9. 在一节时间结束时，核实球是否在声音信号之前进入球门（延长时间以完成点球或任意球除外）
10. 核实在一节时间结束时发出声音信号之前是否发生了犯规。

视频支持涉及到一个事件或多个事件回放。两名裁判将直接审查回放录像，主裁判将做出最终判罚。除非回放录像显示发生了“明显错误”或“严重遗漏事件”，初始的判罚不用更改。



Law 6

第六章

THE OTHER
MATCH OFFICIALS

其他比赛官员

FIFA®

FIFA®



1. The assistant referees

Three assistant referees may be appointed (a third referee, a fourth referee and a timekeeper) who must perform their duties in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game. They are positioned off the pitch, level with the imaginary halfway line and on the same side as the substitution zone. The timekeeper remains seated at the timekeeper's table, while the third and fourth referees' duties may be performed either seated or standing up.

The timekeeper and the third and fourth referees are equipped with a suitable chronometer, which is supplied by the association or club under whose jurisdiction the match is being played, and they may assist the referees with offences when they have a clearer view than the referees.

They are provided with a timekeeper's table in order to perform their duties correctly.

2. Powers and duties

The third referee:

- assists the referees and the timekeeper;
- keeps a record of the players taking part in the match;
- monitors the replacement of balls at the request of the referees;
- checks the substitutes' equipment before they enter the pitch;
- records the goalscorers' numbers;
- informs the on-pitch referees regarding any offence, misconduct, or unsporting behaviour by any participant in the match, which the referees may decide to take into consideration or not;
- records the names and numbers of any players cautioned or sent off;
- 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;

1. 助理裁判员

每场比赛应委派三名助理裁判员（一名第三裁判员，第四裁判员和一名计时员），他们应依照沙滩足球竞赛规则行使职责。他们位于比赛场地外，平齐于中线且在相同换人区同侧。计时员应就坐于计时台处，第三和第四裁判员可就坐或站立行使职责。

计时员和第三、第四裁判员应配备有适合的计时器及设备。这些设备应由管辖比赛的协会或俱乐部提供。如果他们具有更佳的视野，可就违规行为向裁判员提供协助。

需提供给他们计时台，以便其正确行使职责。

2. 权限和职责

第三裁判员：

- 协助场上两位裁判员和计时员；
- 记录参加比赛的队员；
- 在裁判员的要求下监督球的更换；
- 在替补队员进入比赛场地前检查其装备；
- 记录进球队员的号码；
- 就比赛参与者的任何犯规、不正当行为或非体育行为通知场上裁判员，场上裁判员可以决定是否予以考虑；
- 记录被警告或罚令出场队员的姓名和号码；
- 递交给每支球队官员一张表单，提示替换被罚令出场球员的替补队员何时可以进场。



THE SUBSTITUTE MAY ENTER THE PITCH WHEN THERE IS/ARE
_____ MINUTE(S) AND _____ SECOND(S) LEFT ON THE CHRONOMETER
BEFORE THE END OF THE _____ PERIOD.

LE REMPLAÇANT POURRA ENTRER SUR LE TERRAIN QUAND
LE CHRONOMÈTRE INDIQUERA _____ MINUTE(S) ET _____ SECONDE(S)
AVANT LA FIN DE LA _____ PÉRIODE.

EL SUPLENTE PODRÁ ENTRAR EN EL TERRENO DE JUEGO CUANDO
EL CRONÓMETRO INDIQUE _____ MINUTO(S) Y _____ SEGUNDO(S)
PARA FINALIZAR EL _____ PERIODO.

يمكن للاعب البديل أن يدخل أرضية الملعب إذا
تبقت في الكرونومتر دقيقة/دقائق، و_____ ثانية/ثوانٍ
على نهاية الشوط _____.

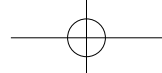
- under the referees' supervision, checks the re-entry of a player who has left the pitch to correct their equipment;
- under the referees' supervision, checks the re-entry of a player who has left the pitch due to an injury of any kind;
- signals to the referees when an obvious error has been made in cautioning or sending off a player or if an act of violent conduct has been committed out of the referees' field of vision. In all cases, the referees decide on any facts connected with play;
- supervises the conduct of the persons situated in the technical area and on the benches, and informs the referees of any inappropriate behaviour;
- keeps a record of stoppages in play because of outside interference and the reasons for them;
- checks, together with one of the referees, that kick-offs are taken correctly;
- checks, together with one of the referees, that free kicks from the centre of the pitch are taken correctly;
- assists the referees by providing any other relevant information regarding the match;
- takes a position on the pitch as described in the relevant sections of the Practical Guidelines for Beach Soccer Referees and Other Match Officials, when required to do so;
- replaces the second referee in the event that the referee or second referee becomes injured or indisposed.



THE SUBSTITUTE MAY ENTER THE PITCH WHEN THERE IS/ARE
_____ MINUTE(S) AND _____ SECOND(S) LEFT ON THE CHRONOMETER
BEFORE THE END OF THE _____ PERIOD.

当计时器所示时间距离第_____节结束_____分钟_____秒时，替补队员可以进入比赛场地。

- 在裁判员的授权下，监督离场整理装备的队员重新进场；
- 在裁判员的授权下，监督因任何受伤离场的队员重新进场；
- 在裁判员执行警告或罚令出场出现明显错误，或有暴力行为发生在裁判员视线范围之外时，用信号通知裁判员。在任何情况下，裁判员根据比赛相关的事实做出决定；
- 监督任何位于技术区域或替补席人员的行为，并将任何不当行为通知裁判员；
- 记录比赛中由于外界干扰而产生的中断及其原因；
- 协助场上裁判员保证开球程序的正确性；
- 协助裁判员保证在中线中点踢任意球的正确性；
- 提供任何其他与比赛相关的信息，以协助裁判员；
- 在需要时，按照沙滩足球裁判员和其他比赛官员实践指南的相关部分要求，在比赛场地上选择站位；
- 当裁判员或第二裁判员受伤或不能行使职责时，替代第二裁判员。

**The timekeeper:**

ensures that the duration of the match complies with the provisions of Law 7 by:

- starting the chronometer after the first kick-off in each period has been taken correctly;
- stopping the chronometer after a goal has been scored, after a penalty kick or a free kick has been awarded, or after the referees have stopped play for any other reason;
- restarting the chronometer after play has been correctly resumed following a kick-off, a free kick, a penalty kick or a dropped ball, or after any other restart if the referees have stopped play for any other reason;
- recording the goals and periods of play on the public scoreboard, if one is available;
- timing a team's two-minute numerical reduction;
- signalling the end of the first and second periods, the end of the match and the end of the period of extra time, if extra time is played, with a different whistle or acoustic signal from the one used by the referees;
- taking a position by the pitch as described in the relevant sections of the Practical Guidelines for Beach Soccer Referees and Other Match Officials;
- performing the specific duties of the third referee in the event of the latter's absence, if a fourth referee is not appointed;
- providing any other relevant information regarding the match.

3. International matches

For international matches, the presence of a third referee and a timekeeper is mandatory.

For international matches, the chronometer used must incorporate all the necessary functions (precise timekeeping and a device to time one or more two-minute numerical reductions simultaneously).

计时员:

通过以下工作, 确保比赛时间与规则第七章要求相符

- 正确开球后开启计时器;
- 在进球、判罚点球或任意球后, 或裁判员因为其他原因暂停比赛后而停止计时器;
- 当比赛通过开球、任意球、罚球点球或坠球正确恢复后, 或裁判员因为其他原因暂停比赛而重新开始后, 重新启动计时器;
- 在有公共记分牌的情况下, 记录进球和比赛的每一节;
- 对球队的 2 分钟减员进行计时;
- 以不同于裁判员的哨音或其他声音信号, 示意第一节和第二节比赛结束、全场结束或当有加时赛时加时赛的结束;
- 在需要时, 按照沙滩足球裁判员和其他比赛官员实践指南的相关部分要求, 在比赛场地上选位;
- 如果没有任命第四裁判员, 在第三裁判员缺席的情况下, 行使第三裁判员的特定职责;
- 提供任何与比赛相关的其他信息。

3. 国际比赛

国际比赛中, 必须有第三裁判员和计时员。

国际比赛中, 计时器应具备所有必要的功能 (精确计时、同时记录一个或多个 2 分钟减员期)。



4. Fourth referee

A fourth referee may be appointed under the competition rules. Their role and duties must be in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

The fourth referee:

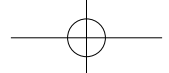
- replaces the third referee if either of the referees or the third referee is unable to start or continue officiating the match and can also replace the timekeeper if needed;
- assists the referees and the third referee at all times, including with any administrative duties before, during and after the match, as required by the referees;
- submits a report after the match to the appropriate authorities on any misconduct or any other incident that occurred out of the view of the referees, and also advises the referees of any report being made;
- records all incidents occurring before, during and after the match;
- carries an alternative manual chronometer in case it is required due to an incident of any kind;
- takes a position near the timekeeper so as to be able to assist the referees and the third referee by providing any relevant information regarding the match.

4.第四裁判员

第四裁判员的任命应依据赛事规程。他们的权力与职责必须符合沙滩足球竞赛规则条款的规定。

第四裁判员：

- 裁判员或第三裁判无法（继续）执法比赛时，替补为第三裁判，同时在必要时也可以替补计时员；
- 根据裁判员及第三裁判的要求，在赛前、赛中或赛后的全部时间协助裁判员承担管理性的职责；
- 赛后就任何不正当行为或发生在裁判员视线之外的事件向相关机构提交报告，并在裁判员填写任何报告时提供建议；
- 记录赛前、赛中和赛后发生的所有意外事件；
- 携带一个备用手工计时器，以备在任何意外事件发生时的需要；
- 在靠近计时员的位置就坐，以便提供任何与比赛相关的信息来协助裁判员及第三裁判。



Law 7

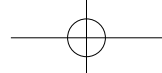
第七章

THE DURATION
OF THE MATCH

比赛时间

FIFA®

FIFA®



1. Periods of play

The match lasts for three equal periods of 12 minutes of playing time, which may only be reduced if permitted by competition rules.

2. Ending the periods of play

Each period, including the extra-time period when played, ends when the stipulated playing time has elapsed. The timekeeper signals the end of each period, and the extra-time period when played, with an acoustic signal that is different from the whistle used by the referees.

- The period ends when the acoustic signal sounds, even if the referees do not signal the end by blowing their whistle, unless no timekeeper is present or the signal from the timekeeper cannot be sounded due to equipment failure. If no signal from the timekeeper is forthcoming, the referees signal the end of the period with their own whistle.
- If a free kick or penalty kick is awarded when a period is about to end, the period will be considered to have ended once the kick has been completed. Either kick is considered completed when, after the ball is in play, one of the following occurs:
 - the ball stops moving or goes out of play;
 - the ball is played by any player (including the kicker) other than the defending goalkeeper;
 - the referees stop play for an offence by the kicker or a team-mate of the kicker.

If a defending-team player commits an offence before the kick is completed, the referees continue the game by ordering a retake or awarding a further free kick or penalty kick as appropriate, in line with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

- A goal scored in accordance with Laws 1 and 10 but after the end of the period, as indicated by the timekeeper with the acoustic signal, will only be allowed in the above situations.

Periods of play will not be extended in any other case.

3. Chronometer

If the chronometer does not work properly, the timekeeper informs the referees accordingly. The timekeeper must then time the match using a manual chronometer. In such a situation, the assistant referees invite an official from each team in order to inform them of how much time is left to be played.

If, after a stoppage in play, the timekeeper forgets to start the chronometer, the referees order the timekeeper to add the elapsed time on the chronometer.

1.比赛节数

比赛分为三段均为 12 分钟时长的三节, 只有竞赛规程允许的情况下才能缩短比赛时间。

2. 单节比赛结束

每一节比赛, 包括加时赛, 在规定的比赛时间结束时结束。计时员用与裁判使用的哨声不同的声音信号发出每一节结束和加时赛结束的信号。

- 当声音信号响起时, 该节比赛结束, 即使裁判没有鸣哨以示结束, 除非没有计时员在场或由于设备故障无法发出计时员的信号。如果没有来自计时员的信号, 裁判会用他们自己的哨声表示比赛结束。
- 如果一节即将结束时出现了任意球或罚球点球, 当任意球或罚点球罚完成后, 即视为一节结束。在比赛恢复后出现如下任一情况时, 视为罚球完成:
 - 球停止移动或离开比赛场地;
 - 球被除守方守门员以外的任一队员触及 (包括主罚队员);
 - 裁判员因主罚队员或主罚队员球队违规而停止比赛。

如果防守队员在罚球结束前违规, 则裁判员依据规则让比赛继续, 判罚重新罚球或下一次任意球或罚点球。

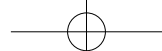
- 根据规则第1章和第10章规定, 在计时员用声音信号示意一节结束后出现的进球, 只有符合如上情况, 方可视为进球有效。

比赛每一节不应因任何其他原因而延长。

3.计时器

如果计时器不能正常工作, 计时员即刻通知裁判员, 计时员必须使用手动计时仪计时。在这种情况下, 协助裁判员通知每队一名官员, 告知他们比赛还有多少时间。

如果比赛暂停后, 计时员忘记开启计时器, 裁判员应要求计时员补足之前的时间。



4. Interval between periods of play

Players are entitled to a break not exceeding three minutes between periods of play.

If extra time is played, there is no interval between the end of the third period and the start of extra time. However, in this case, a short drinks break (which should not exceed one minute) is permitted.

Competition rules must state the duration of the interval between the periods, and it may be altered only with the referees' permission.

5. Medical stoppage

Medical stoppages may be permitted under competition rules, e.g. drinks breaks and cooling breaks, which should not exceed one minute.

6. Abandoned match

An abandoned match is replayed unless the competition rules or organisers determine otherwise.

4. 中场休息

每节之间队员有休息的权力, 时间不得超过 3 分钟。

如果进入加时赛, 最后一节和加时赛开始之间没有休息。然而, 在最后一节和加时赛开始间, 允许有短暂的补水间歇(不超过1分钟)。

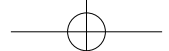
竞赛规程应规定每节休息的时间, 其只有经过裁判员的允许才可更改。

5. 医疗暂停

竞赛规程可以允许医疗暂停, 例如: 饮水间歇或降温间歇, 但不得超过1分钟。

6. 中止的比赛

除非竞赛规程或主办方另有规定, 否则中止的比赛需进行重赛。

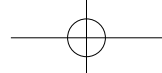


Law 8

第八章

THE START
AND RESTART
OF PLAY

比赛的开始与恢复



59 LAW 8 – THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

A kick-off starts each period of a match, including extra time, and restarts play after a goal has been scored. Free kicks, penalty kicks, kick-ins/throw-ins, goal clearances and corner kicks are other restarts.

A dropped ball is the restart when the referees stop play and the Law does not require one of the above restarts.

If an offence occurs when the ball is not in play, this does not change how play is restarted.

1. Kick-off

Procedure

- The referee tosses a coin and the team that wins the toss decides which goal to attack in the first period or to take the kick-off.
- Depending on the above, the other team takes the kick-off or decides which goal to attack in the first period.
- The team that decided which goal to attack in the first period takes the kick-off to start the second period.
- For the second period, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.
- In the third period, the team that wins the toss of a coin decides which goal to attack or to take the kick-off.
- Depending on the above, the other team takes the kick-off or decides which goal to attack in the third period.
- If extra time is played, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals; the team that decided which goal to attack in the third period takes the kick-off.
- After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team.

For every kick-off:

- All players, except the player taking the kick-off, must be in their own half of the pitch.
- The opponents of the team taking the kick-off must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play.
- The ball must be stationary in the centre of the pitch.
- Whichever of the on-pitch referees is not situated on the bench side indicates that the kick-off can be taken by signalling with the whistle.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves.
- A goal may not be scored directly from the kick-off: if the ball directly enters the opponents' goal, a goal clearance is awarded to the opponents; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opponents.

59 第八章 比赛的开始与恢复

开球用于一场比赛每一节、加时赛的开始和进球后的恢复比赛。任意球、罚球点球、踢/掷界外球、掷球门球和角球是其他恢复比赛的方式。

当裁判员暂停比赛，而规则未明确以上任何一种方式恢复比赛时，以坠球恢复比赛。

如果违规发生在比赛停止时，则不改变恢复比赛的方式。

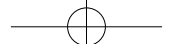
1. 开球

程序

- 裁判员掷硬币，掷硬币猜中的一队决定上半场进攻方向或者由本方开球。
- 根据上述选择结果，另一队开球，或者决定上半场进攻方向。
- 选择第一节进攻方向的一队，在第二节开球开始比赛。
- 第二节，双方球队交换半场和进攻方向。
- 第三节，掷硬币猜中的一队决定进攻方向或者由本方开球。
- 根据上述选择结果，另一队开球，或者决定第三节进攻方向。
- 如果进行加时赛，双方球队交换半场和进攻方向。选择第三节进攻方向的一队，则开球开始比赛。
- 当一队进球后，由另一队开球。

每次开球时：

- 除开球队员外，所有场上队员应处在本方半场内。
- 开球队的对方队员应距球至少5 米直至比赛开始。
- 球应放定在场地的中线中点上。
- 由场上位于替补席对面一侧的裁判员鸣哨示意开球
- 当球被踢且明显移动时，比赛即为开始。
- 开球不可直接踢入对方球门得分，如果球直接进入对方球门，那么对方将获得一次球门球；如果球直接踢入本方球门，则由对方开角球。



60 LAW 8 – THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

Offences and sanctions

- If the player taking the kick-off touches the ball again before it has touched another player, a free kick is awarded, to be taken:
 - from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
 - from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence.

For a handball offence, a free kick to be taken from the position of the offence is awarded.

In the event of any other kick-off procedure offence, the kick-off is retaken.

Summary table

Offence	Outcome of the kick-off		
	Ball enters goal	Ball does not enter goal	Location of restart
Offence by the kicker (double touch)	Free kick to defending team	Free kick to defending team	Centre of the pitch or place where the offence was committed
Offence by an attacking-team player other than the kicker (entering the opponents' half)	Kick-off is retaken and caution for offending player	Kick-off is retaken and caution for offending player	—
Offence by a defending-team player (not respecting the required distance from the ball)	Goal	Kick-off is retaken and caution for offending player	—
Offence by a defending-team player and an attacking-team player at the same time	Kick-off is retaken and caution for both offending players	Kick-off is retaken and caution for both offending players	—

60 第八章 比赛的开始与恢复

违规与处罚

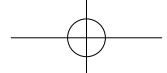
- 如果开球队员在其他场上队员触及球前再次触球，则判罚任意球：
 - 如果比赛停止时球在对方半场，则在犯规的地点罚球；
 - 如果比赛停止时球在本方半场，则在中线中点罚球。

如果是手球犯规，则在犯规地点判罚任意球。

对于其他任何违反开球程序的情况，应重新开球。

概要列表

违规	开球的结果		
	取得进球	未取得进球	重开位置
开球违规 (二次触球)	对方罚任意球	对方罚任意球	中线中点或者违规的地点
进攻队的队员犯规 (提前进入对方半场)	重开, 给与犯规队员黄牌警告	重开, 给与犯规队员黄牌警告	—
防守队的队员犯规 (未退出规定距离)	进球有效	重开, 给与犯规队员黄牌警告	—
双方队员同时犯规	重开, 双方都给与犯规队员黄牌警告	重开, 双方都给与犯规队员黄牌警告	—



2. Dropped ball

Procedure

- The ball is dropped for the defending team's goalkeeper in their penalty area if, when play was stopped:
 - the ball was in the penalty area; or
 - the last touch of the ball was in the penalty area.
- In all other cases, one of the referees drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position where it last touched a player, an outside agent or a match official.
- All other players (of both teams) must remain at least 2m from the ball until it is in play.
- The ball is in play when it touches the pitch.

Offences and sanctions

- The ball is dropped again if it:
 - touches a player before it touches the pitch;
 - goes out of play after it touches the pitch, without touching a player.
- If a dropped ball enters the goal without touching at least two players, play is restarted with:
 - a goal clearance if it enters the opponents' goal;
 - a corner kick if it enters the goal of the player to whom the ball is dropped.

However, if a dropped ball enters either goal without touching at least two players due to circumstances beyond the control of the player to whom it is dropped (such as the weather conditions or the ball being improperly dropped), the ball should be dropped again.

2. 坠球

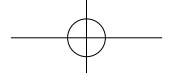
程序

- 比赛停止时, 应坠球给本方罚球内的守方守门员
 - 球在罚球区域内
 - 最后触球处在罚球区域内
- 所有的其他情况, 裁判员应坠球给在比赛停止时球所在地点或球最后触及队员、场外因素或比赛官员的地点坠球给最后触球球队的队员。
- 其他所有(双方)队员应距球至少2米, 直至比赛恢复。
- 当球触及地面, 比赛即为恢复。

违规与处罚

- 出现如下情况时, 需重新坠球:
 - 球在触及地面前被队员触及。
 - 球在触及地面后, 未经队员触及而离开比赛场地。
- 如果坠球后, 球未经至少两名场上队员触及而进入球门:
 - 若球进入对方球门, 则以掷球门球恢复比赛。
 - 若球进入得到坠球队员本方的球门, 则以角球恢复比赛。

然而, 如果因对于得到坠球一方的不可抗力(比如天气条件或不正确坠球)致使坠球未经至少两名队员触及后进入任何一方球门, 则应重新坠球。



Law 9

第九章

THE BALL
IN AND OUT
OF PLAY

比赛进行及停止



1. Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly passed over the goal line or touchline on the ground or in the air;
- play has been stopped by the referees;
- it hits the ceiling, if there is one.

The ball is also out of play when it touches a match official, remains on the pitch and:

- a team starts a promising attack; or
- the ball goes directly into the goal; or
- the team in possession of the ball changes.

In these three cases involving the ball touching a match official, play is restarted with a dropped ball.

2. Ball in play

The ball is in play at all other times when it touches a match official, as well as when it rebounds off a goalpost, the crossbar or a corner flagpost and remains on the pitch.

3. Indoor pitch

The minimum height of ceilings should be stipulated in the competition rules.

If the ball hits the ceiling while in play, the game is restarted with a kick-in/throw-in, to be taken by the opponents of the team that last touched the ball. The kick-in/throw-in is taken from the point on the touchline nearest to the place on the ground above which the ball hit the ceiling.

1.比赛停止

出现下列情况时, 比赛即为停止:

- 球的整体从空中或地面越过球门线或边线;
- 比赛被裁判员停止;
- 击中天花板, 如果有的话。

球触及比赛官员后仍在比赛场地内, 并且出现下列情况, 也属于比赛停止:

- 一队开始了一次有希望的进攻; 或
- 球直接进入了球门; 或
- 球权发生了转换。

在上述三种涉及到球触及比赛官员的情况下, 以坠球恢复比赛。

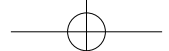
2.比赛进行

其他所有时间, 如果球触及比赛官员, 或从球门柱、横梁或角旗杆弹回并且仍在比赛场地内, 均为比赛进行。

3.室内比赛场地

天花板的最低高度该由竞赛规程规定。

如果比赛进行中球击中天花板, 则由最后触球队的对方踢或掷界外球恢复比赛。踢/掷界外球的地位于距球击中天花板位置最近的边线上。

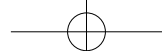


Law 10

第十章

**DETERMINING
THE OUTCOME
OF A MATCH**

确定比赛结果



1. Goal scored

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

If the goalkeeper throws the ball directly into the opponents' goal, a goal clearance is awarded.

No goal

If one of the referees signals a goal before the ball has passed wholly over the imaginary goal line (between the goalposts, as stipulated in Law 1) and immediately realises that an error has been made, play is restarted with a dropped ball.

2. Winning team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

When competition rules require a winning team after a drawn match or home-and-away tie, the only permitted procedures for determining the winning team are:

- the away-goals rule;
- one period of extra time not exceeding three minutes. The competition rules must stipulate the duration of extra time;
- penalties (penalty shoot-out).

A combination of the above procedures may be used.

In this case, and if the match is a league match, points will be awarded as follows:

- Win at the end of the third period: three points to the winning team
- Win at the end of extra time: two points to the winning team
- Win following penalties (penalty shoot-out): one point to the winning team

1. 进球得分

当球的整体从球门柱之间及横梁下方越过假想球门线,且进球队未犯规时,即为进球得分。

如果守门员直接将球掷入对方球门,由对方掷球门球。

无效进球

如果两名裁判员之一在球未完全越过假想球门线(在球门柱之间,如规则第一章规定)时示意进球但随即意识到错误,则以坠球恢复比赛。

2. 获胜队

比赛中进球数较多的队伍为获胜队。如果双方球队进球数相等或没有进球,则该场比赛为平局。

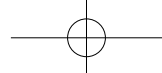
当竞赛规程规定一场比赛出现平局,或主客场进球数相同时必须有一方获胜,仅允许采取如下方式决定获胜队:

- 客场进球规则;
- 一节且不超过 3 分钟的加时赛。竞赛规程应规定加时赛的时长;
- 点球决胜。

可将上述各方式组合使用。

假如这样,如果比赛是联赛,积分遵从下列原则:

- 三节比赛结束获胜,获胜的球队获得3分;
- 加时赛结束获胜,获胜的球队获得2分;
- 点球决胜结束获胜,获胜的球队获得1分。



3. Penalties (penalty shoot-out)

Penalties (penalty shoot-out) are taken after the match has ended and, unless otherwise stated, the relevant Beach Soccer Laws of the Game apply. A player who has been sent off during the match is not permitted to take part; warnings and cautions issued during the match and before the coin toss to decide which team will take the first kick are not carried forward into penalties (penalty shoot-out).

Penalties (penalty shoot-out) are not part of the match.

Procedure

Before penalties (penalty shoot-out) start

- Unless there are other considerations (e.g. pitch condition, safety, camera placement, etc.) or the competition rules specify otherwise, the referee tosses a coin to decide the goal at which the kicks will be taken.
- The referee tosses a coin and the team that wins the toss decides whether to take the first or second kick.
- All players and substitutes are eligible to take kicks, except those players who, when the match or extra time finishes, have withdrawn from the match injured or have been sent off.
- Each team is responsible for selecting from the eligible players and substitutes, as well as the order in which they will take the kicks. The referees do not need to be informed of the order.
- If, at the end of the match or extra time when played, and before penalties (penalty shoot-out) start, one team has a greater number of players (including substitutes) than its opponents, it may choose to keep the number of players as at the end of the match or reduce its number to the same number as its opponents and the referees must be informed of the name and number of each player excluded, if any. Any excluded player is not eligible to take part in the penalties (penalty shoot-out), whether as a kicker or as a goalkeeper (except as outlined below).
- A goalkeeper who is unable to continue before or during penalties (penalty shoot-out) may be replaced by a player or substitute excluded to equalise the number of players, but the replaced goalkeeper takes no further part and may not take a kick.
- If the goalkeeper has already taken a kick, the replacement may not take a kick until the next round of kicks.

3.点球决胜

点球决胜在比赛结束之后进行, 除另有说明外, 有关的沙滩足球竞赛规则条款适用。在比赛中被罚令出场的队员不能参加; 比赛中的劝诫和警告不带入罚点球决胜。

点球决胜不是比赛的一部分。

程序

点球决胜开始前

- 裁判员通过掷硬币决定罚点球决胜使用的球门, 除非有其他考虑(如场地条件、安全性、摄像机位置等)或竞赛规程另有规定。
- 裁判员掷硬币, 猜中的一队决定先踢或后踢。
- 所有场上队员和替补队员都有资格参加点球决胜, 比赛或加时赛结束时因受伤退出比赛或已被罚令出场的球员除外。
- 各队负责从有资格的队员中选择罚球队员的顺序, 无需告知裁判员。
- 如果在比赛或加时赛结束时, 点球决胜开始前, 有一队的队员(包括替补队员)人数明显多于对方, 则可选择减少队员人数以与对方保持一致, 并应告知裁判员被排除的队员姓名及号码。任何被排除的队员无论作为球员还是作为守门员都不得参加罚球点球决胜(下述情况除外)。
- 在点球决胜前或过程中, 守门员在无法继续参与的情况下可以被已经排除的场上队员或替补队员替换, 但被替换的守门员不再具备罚球资格。
- 如果守门员已经完成罚球, 则替换他的队员不具备罚球资格, 直到下一轮罚球。

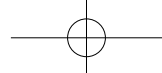


During penalties (penalty shoot-out)

- Only eligible players and substitutes, the referees and the other match officials are permitted to remain on the pitch.
- All eligible players and substitutes, except the player taking the kick and the two goalkeepers, must remain in the opposite half of the pitch.
- The goalkeeper of the kicker's team must remain on the opposite side to the second referee, on the touchline, level with the imaginary penalty mark.
- Any eligible player or substitute may change places with the goalkeeper.
- The kick is completed when the ball stops moving or goes out of play or when the referees stop play for any offence; the kicker may not play the ball a second time.
- The referees keep a record of the kicks.
- If the goalkeeper commits an offence and, as a result, the kick is retaken, the goalkeeper is warned for the first offence; if the same player commits any subsequent offence(s), they are cautioned.
- If the kicker is penalised for an offence committed after the referees have signalled for the kick to be taken, that kick is recorded as missed and the kicker is cautioned.
- If both the goalkeeper and the kicker commit an offence at the same time, the kick is recorded as missed and the kicker is cautioned.
- If, during penalties (penalty shoot-out), one team's number of players is reduced, the team with more players may choose to keep the number of players as it is or reduce its number to the same number as its opponents, and the referees must be informed of the name and number of each player excluded, if any. Any excluded player is not eligible to take further part in the kicks, whether as a kicker or as a goalkeeper (except as outlined above).

点球决胜进行中

- 只有符合资格的场上队员和替补队员、裁判员和其他比赛官员可以留在比赛场地内；
- 除主罚队员和两名守门员外，所有符合资格的场上队员和替补队员应留在对面半场；
- 主罚队员一方的守门员应位于比赛场地内、第二裁判员的对侧边线上，假想球点的平行线上；
- 符合资格的场上队员或替补队员可与守门员互换位置；
- 当球停止移动或离开比赛场地，或因发生任何违规的情况而裁判员停止比赛时，视为罚球点球完成；主罚队员不得再次触球；
- 裁判员记录罚点球决胜情况；
- 如果因守门员违规而造成重踢罚点球，则其第一次违规应被劝诫，在比赛中如果该球员后续依然出现违规，则应被警告；
- 裁判员示意执行罚点球后，主罚队员违规，则警告主罚队员，此球记为罚失；
- 守门员与主罚队员同时违规，则警告主罚队员，并记为罚失；
- 如果在点球决胜过程中，一队队员人数减少，则人数多的一队可以选择减少人数以与对方保持一致，并应告知裁判员被排除的队员姓名及号码；任何被排除的队员，无论作为球员还是守门员，不得参加罚点球决胜（以上所述除外）。

**Subject to the conditions explained below, both teams take five kicks:**

- The kicks are taken alternately by the teams.
- Each kick is taken by a different kicker, and all eligible players and substitutes must take a kick before any player or substitute can take a second kick.
- The above principle continues for any subsequent sequence of kicks, but a team may change the order of kickers.
- If, before both teams have taken five kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could score, even if it were to complete its five kicks, no more kicks are taken.
- If the scores are level after both teams have taken five kicks, kicks continue until one team has scored one goal more than the other from the same number of kicks.
- Penalties (penalty shoot-out) must not be delayed for a player who leaves the pitch. The player's kick will be forfeited (not scored) if the player does not return in time to take a kick.

Substitutions and sendings-off during penalties (penalty shoot-out)

- A player, substitute or team official may be cautioned or sent off.
- A goalkeeper who is sent off must be replaced by an eligible player or substitute.
- A player or substitute other than the goalkeeper who is unable to continue may not be replaced.
- The referees must not abandon the match if a team is reduced to fewer than three players.

4. Away goals

Competition rules may provide that, where teams play each other home and away, if the aggregate score is equal after the second match, any goals scored on the pitch of the opposing team will count double.

双方球队各罚 5 次点球, 并遵循如下规定:

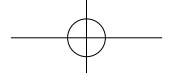
- 双方球队轮流罚球。
- 每次罚球由不同的队员执行, 直至符合资格的场上队员和替补队员均罚过一次后, 才可罚第二次。
- 上述条款在接下来的罚球中继续适用, 但球队可以更换罚球队员的顺序。
- 在双方球队各完成5次罚球前, 如果一队进球数已经超过另一队罚满5次可能的进球数, 则不再继续罚球。
- 在双方球队踢完5次罚球点球后, 如果比分相同, 则继续罚球, 直到出现罚完相同次数时, 一队比另一队多进一球为止。
- 不得因一名队员离场而拖延点球决胜。如果队员未及时返回罚球, 则视为丧失本次踢球资格(罚失)。

点球决胜期间的替换队员和罚令出场

- 场上队员和替补队员和球队官员可以被警告或罚令出场;
- 守门员被罚令出场, 应由符合资格的场上队员或替补队员替换;
- 非守门员的场上队员或替补队员如无法继续罚球, 则不能被替换;
- 如果一队人数少于3人, 裁判员不应中止比赛。

4. 客场进球规则

竞赛规程若规定双方球队进行主客场比赛, 如果第二场比赛结束后两队总进球数相同, 则任何在客场的进球将双倍计算。



Law 11

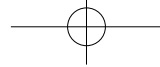
第十一章

OFFSIDE

越位

FIFA®

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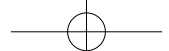


70 LAW 11 – OFFSIDE

There is no offside in beach soccer.

70 第十一章 越位

沙滩足球没有越位。



Law 12

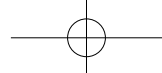
第十二章

**FOULS AND
MISCONDUCT**

犯规与不正当行为

FIFA®

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Free kicks and penalty kicks can only be awarded for offences committed when the ball is in play.

1. Free kick

A free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences against an opponent in a manner considered by the referees to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- Charges
- Jumps at
- Kicks or attempts to kick
- Pushes
- Strikes or attempts to strike (including head-butt)
- Tackles or challenges
- Trips or attempts to trip

If an offence involves contact, it is penalised with a free kick or penalty kick.

- “Careless” is when a player shows a lack of attention or consideration when making a challenge or acts without precaution. No disciplinary sanction is needed.
- “Reckless” is when a player acts with disregard to the danger to, or consequences for, an opponent and must be cautioned.
- “Using excessive force” is when a player exceeds the necessary use of force and/or endangers the safety of an opponent and must be sent off.

A free kick is also awarded if a player commits any of the following offences:

- A handball offence
- Holding an opponent
- Unlawfully preventing an opponent from executing a scissors kick or overhead kick
- Impeding an opponent with contact
- Biting, spitting at or deliberately throwing sand at someone on the team lists or a match official
- Throwing/kicking an object at the ball, an opponent or a match official, or making contact with the ball with a held object.

只有在比赛进行中犯规或违规，才可判罚任意球和罚球点球。

1.任意球

如果裁判员认为，一名场上队员草率的、鲁莽的或使用过分力量对对方队员实施如下犯规，则判罚任意球：

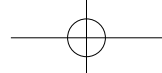
- 冲撞；
- 跳向；
- 踢或企图踢；
- 推搡；
- 打或企图打（包括用头顶撞）；
- 用脚或其他部位抢截或争抢；
- 绊或企图绊。

如果是有身体接触的犯规，则判罚任意球或罚球点球。

- 草率是指队员在争抢时没有预防措施，缺乏注意力或考虑。这种情况不必给予纪律处罚。
- 鲁莽是指队员的行为没有顾及到可能对对方造成的危险或后果。这种情况下应对队员予以警告。
- 使用过分力量是指队员使用了超出自身所需要的力量，危及了对方的安全。这种情况应将队员罚令出场。

如果场上队员实施如下犯规时，也判罚任意球：

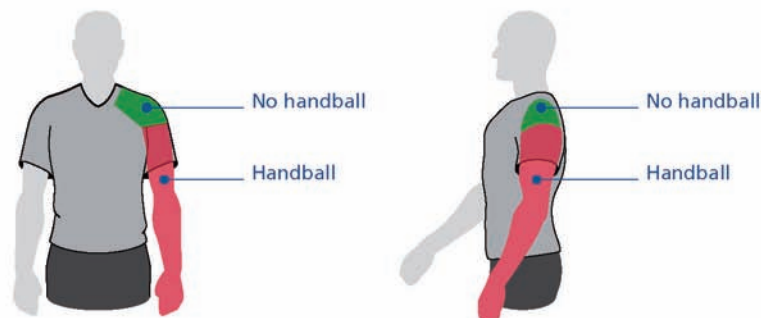
- 手球犯规。
- 使用手臂等部位拉扯、阻止对方队员行动。
- 用不正当的方式阻挡对方队员完成剪刀球或倒钩球。
- 在身体接触的情况下阻碍对方队员移动。
- 对球队名单上的人员或比赛官员实施咬、吐口水或故意向某人扔沙子。
- 把球当作物品向对方队员或比赛官员扔掷/踢，或用手中的物品触及球。



73 LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Handling the ball

For the purposes of determining handball offences, the upper boundary of the arm is in line with the bottom of the armpit.



Not every touch of a player's hand/arm with the ball is an offence.

It is an offence if a player:

- deliberately touches the ball with their hand/arm, for example moving the hand/arm towards the ball.
- touches the ball with their hand/arm when it has made their body unnaturally bigger. A player is considered to have made their body unnaturally bigger when the position of their hand/arm is not a consequence of, or justifiable by, the player's body movement for that specific situation. By having their hand/arm in such a position, the player takes a risk of their hand/arm being hit by the ball and being penalised.

A goal is not awarded if a player scores in the opponents' goal:

- directly from their hand/arm, even if accidental, including by the goalkeeper;
- immediately after the ball has touched their hand/arm, even if accidental.

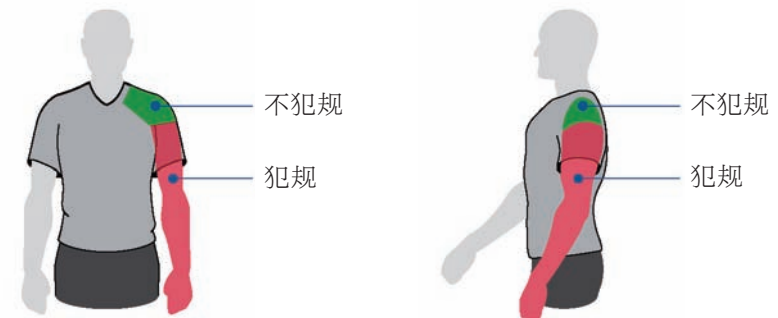
In the event of an accidental handball by an attacking-team player leading directly or immediately to a goal being scored, play is restarted with a goal clearance for the opposing team.

The goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as any other player outside the penalty area. If the goalkeeper handles the ball inside their penalty area when not permitted to do so, a free kick from the centre of the pitch is awarded but there is no disciplinary sanction. However, if the offence is playing the ball a second time (with or without the hand/arm) after a restart before it touches another player, the goalkeeper must be sanctioned if the offence stops a promising attack or denies an opponent or the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity.

73 第十二章 犯规与不正当行为

手球

在判定手球犯规时，臂部的上端边界定义为与腋窝的底部齐平。



不是每次手臂触球都是犯规。

队员的下列行为视为犯规：

- 故意用手/臂部触球，包含手/臂部向球移动的动作。
- 手/臂部触球，此时其所在位置使身体不自然地扩大。当手/臂部的位置不是那一特定时刻身体移动的结果或合理行为，则认为是令身体不自然扩大。在把手/臂部放置于此种位置，队员应承担手/臂部被球击中而被判罚犯规的风险。

如果队员使球进入对方球门，则进球无效：

- 手/臂部触球得分，即使是意外的，包括守门员。
- 手/臂部触球后立即形成得分，即使是意外的。

如果意外手球直接或间接导致进球，在进球后将由对方球队以球门球重新开始。

在本方罚球区外，守门员和所有其他场上队员在手球上具有同等限制。如果守门员在本方罚球区内以违规方式手球，将判罚任意球在中线中点，无需纪律处罚。然而，当比赛恢复后在球触及其他队员前第二次触球（无论是否用手/臂部），如果守门员违规破坏一次有希望的进攻或破坏进球或明显进球得分机会，守门员应被处罚。



Scissors kicks/overhead kicks

Scissors kicks and overhead kicks are an inherent part of beach soccer and their execution must be protected, as must the players who perform such kicks.

Referees must ensure that such kicks may be performed and sanction any players who unlawfully prevent them from being performed.

To sanction an opponent who prevents the execution of a scissors kick or an overhead kick, the referees must take the following criteria into consideration:

- If the ball is in the possession of the player who is executing or intends to execute a scissors kick or an overhead kick, and an opponent touches them or the ball, a free kick or penalty kick is awarded against the opponent's team.
- In the aforementioned two cases, if, as a result of the opponent's intervention, the player who is executing or intends to execute a scissors kick or an overhead kick strikes the opponent, the referees sanction the opponent for preventing or attempting to prevent the kick from being executed.
- If the ball is not in the possession of the player who is executing or intends to execute a scissors kick or an overhead kick, and an opponent touches the ball, the opponent has not committed an offence.
- If the ball is not in the possession of the player who is executing or intends to execute a scissors kick or an overhead kick, and this player strikes an opponent in the process, the player who is executing or intends to execute the kick is sanctioned in accordance with the offence.
- A player is considered to be in possession of the ball, for the purposes of a scissors kick or overhead kick, when, after controlling it with any part of the body except the hands or arms, the ball remains in the air and in close proximity to the player, whether in front or on either side of them.

A player defending against a scissors kick or an overhead kick does not commit an offence if they jump without turning their body or do not move towards the opponent, even if they accidentally make contact with the opponent.

踢剪刀球/踢倒钩球

踢剪刀球和踢倒钩球是沙滩足球内在的一部分而必须被保护, 包括完成动作的队员。

裁判员必须确保动作能顺利完成。

对任何阻止踢剪刀球和踢倒钩球的对方队员要处罚, 但裁判员必须考虑以下标准:

- 如果球已经在执行或企图执行剪刀球和倒钩球队员的控制中, 一名对方队员干扰该队员或干扰球, 则被判罚任意球或罚点球。
- 在上述两种情况下, 如果执行或企图执行剪刀球和倒钩球队员因为被干扰而打到了对方队员, 则裁判员仍要因为阻止或试图阻止倒钩球的完成而判罚该队员犯规。
- 如果球不在执行或企图执行剪刀球和倒钩球队员的控制中, 一名对方队员触球, 则该队员没有犯规。
- 如果球不在执行或企图执行剪刀球和倒钩球队员的控制中, 而该队员在此过程中打到对方队员, 则执行或企图执行倒钩球队员被判罚犯规。
- 当一名队员的目的是踢剪刀球或倒钩球, 在球停留在空中并接近该队员时, 除了手和胳膊外其他身体任何一部分都已经控制了球, 无论是在前面还是两边, 则这个时候, 该队员被认为已经控制了球。

如果一名防守队员跳起来没有转动身体或向对手移动, 即使身体接触了对方, 则并不认为犯规。



2. Offences penalised with a free kick to be taken from the centre of the pitch or from the place where the offence was committed

a) Free kick from the centre of the pitch

A free kick to be taken from the centre of the pitch is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences in their team's own half of the pitch:

- plays in a dangerous manner (as defined below)
- impedes the progress of an opponent without any contact being made
- attempts to deceive the referees, e.g. by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled (simulation)
- is guilty of dissent, using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s) or other verbal offences
- any other offence not mentioned in the Beach Soccer Laws for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player

A free kick to be taken from the centre of the pitch is also awarded (with no disciplinary action taken even if the offence denies a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity or stops or interferes with a promising attack):

- if a team keeps possession of the ball, while it is in play, in its own penalty area for more than four seconds;
- if a goalkeeper commits any of the following offences:
 - controls the ball with the hands, arms or feet in their own half of the pitch for more than four seconds;
 - having played the ball with the hand or arm inside their penalty area after receiving it from a team-mate, deliberately touches it again with the hand or arm in the same penalty area after once again receiving it from a team-mate, without the ball having been touched by an opponent or gone out of play in between the two passages of play;
 - with the ball in play, releases the ball from the hands and kicks it into the air before it touches the ground;
 - after playing the ball outside their penalty area, deliberately returns to their penalty area with the ball and, before it has touched another player, touches or plays the ball with any part of the body.

A goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball when:

- the ball is between the hands or between the hand and any surface (e.g. the pitch, own body) or when touching it with any part of the hands or arms;
- holding the ball in an outstretched open hand;
- bouncing it on the pitch or throwing it in the air.

2.在犯规地点或中线中点罚的任意球

a) 中线中点的任意球

如果一名场上队员在本方半场实施如下犯规时, 则判任意球在中线中点执行:

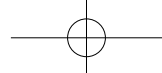
- 以危险方式进行比赛(定义如下);
- 在没有身体接触的情况下阻碍对方行进;
- 试图用假装受伤或假装被犯规欺骗裁判员(佯装);
- 表示异议, 使用攻击性、侮辱性或辱骂性的语言和/或动作, 或其他言语违规行为;
- 实施沙滩足球竞赛规则中没有提及的, 令裁判员停止比赛执行对队员警告或罚令出场的任何其他犯规。

以下情况也在中线中点罚任意球(即使违规行为是破坏了进球或明显的进球机会, 或阻止或干扰了有希望的进攻, 也不需要给予任何纪律处罚):

- 比赛进行中, 如果某球队在本方罚球区内保持完全控球超过4秒;
- 如果守门员实施如下犯规:
 - 在本方半场内, 以手、臀部或脚控制球超过4秒;
 - 在本方罚球区内用手或臀部接到同队队员回传球后, 又再次在本方罚球区内故意用手或臀部接到了同队队员的回传球, 在这两个过程中球并未被对方队员触及或比赛停止;
 - 比赛进行中, 直接踢手抛空中球;
 - 在罚球区外拿球后, 在球触及其他队员前故意又返回本方罚球区, 用身体任何部位踢或触及球;

当出现下列情况时, 视为守门员用手控制球:

- 球在双手之间, 或手与任何表面(如地面、自己的身体)之间, 以及用手或臀部的任何部分触球;
- 用伸展开的手持球;
- 向地面拍球或向空中抛球。

**b) Free kick to be taken from the place where the offence was committed**

A free kick to be taken from the place where the offence occurred is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences in the opposing team's half of the pitch:

- plays in a dangerous manner (as defined below)
- impedes the progress of an opponent without any contact being made
- attempts to deceive the referees, e.g. by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled (simulation)
- is guilty of dissent, using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s) or other verbal offences
- prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from the hands or kicks or attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it
- any other offence not mentioned in the Beach Soccer Laws for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player

Playing in a dangerous manner

Playing in a dangerous manner is any action that, while trying to play the ball, threatens injury to someone (including the players themselves) and includes preventing a nearby opponent from playing the ball for fear of injury.

Impeding the progress of an opponent without contact

Impeding the progress of an opponent means moving into the opponent's path to obstruct, block, slow down or force a change of direction when the ball is not within playing distance of either player.

All players have a right to their position on the pitch; being in the way of an opponent is not the same as moving into the way of an opponent.

A player may shield the ball by taking a position between an opponent and the ball if the ball is within playing distance and the opponent is not held off with the arms or body. If the ball is within playing distance, the player may be fairly charged by an opponent.

Blocking an opponent

Blocking an opponent can be considered a legitimate tactic in beach soccer, as long as the player blocking the opponent is stationary at the time of any contact and does not deliberately cause contact by moving or extending the body into the opponent's path, and the opponent has the opportunity to evade the block. A block can be performed against an opponent who may or may not have the ball.

b) 在犯规地点的任意球

如果一名队员在对方半场违犯如下犯规, 将在犯规地点被判罚任意球:

- 以危险方式进行比赛(定义如下);
- 在没有身体接触的情况下阻碍对方行进;
- 试图用假装受伤或假装被犯规欺骗裁判员(佯装);
- 表示异议, 使用攻击性、侮辱性或辱骂性的语言和/或动作, 或其他言语违规行为;
- 在守门员发球或掷球过程中, 阻止守门员从手中发球或掷球、踢或准备踢球;
- 实施沙滩足球竞赛规则中没有提及的, 令裁判员停止比赛执行对队员警告或罚令出场的任何其他犯规。

以危险方式进行比赛

以危险方式进行比赛是指在尝试争球的过程中做出的任何动作, 存在对某人(包括队员自己)造成伤害的危险, 包括使附近的对方队员因为害怕受伤而不敢争抢球。

在没有身体接触的情况下阻碍对方行进

阻碍对方行进是指当球不在双方的合理争抢范围时, 移动至对方的行进路线上以阻碍、阻挡、减缓或迫使对方改变行进方向。

所有队员有权在比赛场地内选择自己的位置。已处在对方行进路线上和移动至对方行进路线上是不同的概念。

如果球在一名队员的合理争抢范围内, 且其没有用臂部或身体阻拦对方队员争球, 则该名队员可以在对方队员和球之间选好位置护球。如果球在双方的合理争抢范围内, 队员可用合理冲撞的方式与对方争抢球。

阻挡对方队员

阻挡对方队员被认为是沙滩足球中的一种合法战术, 只要实施阻挡的队员在身体接触的瞬间保持静止, 且没有通过移动或向对方路线上伸展身体的方式故意造成接触, 且对方有机会躲避阻挡。可以向对方有球或无球队员实施阻挡。



3. Disciplinary action

The referees have the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the pitch for the pre-match inspection until leaving the pitch after the match ends (including penalties (penalty shoot-out)).

If, before entering the pitch at the start of the match, a player or team official commits a sending-off offence, the referees have the authority to prevent the player or team official from taking part in the match; the referees will report any other misconduct.

A player or team official who commits a cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the pitch, against any other person or the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, is disciplined according to the offence.

The yellow card communicates a caution and the red card communicates a sending-off.

Only a player, substitute or team official may be shown the red or yellow card.

Players and substitutes

Delaying the restart of play to show a card

Once the referees have decided to caution or send off a player, play must not be restarted until the sanction has been administered.

Advantage

If the referees apply the advantage for an offence for which a caution/sending-off would have been issued had play been stopped, this caution/sending-off must be issued when the ball is next out of play. However, if the offence was denying the opposing team an obvious goalscoring opportunity, the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour; if the offence was interfering with or stopping a promising attack, the player is not cautioned.

The advantage should not be applied in situations involving serious foul play, violent conduct or a second cautionable offence unless there is a clear opportunity to score a goal. The referees must send off the player when the ball is next out of play, but if the player plays the ball or challenges/interferes with an opponent, the referees will stop play, send off the player and restart with a free kick, to be taken:

- from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage if the ball was in the half of the team against which the offence was committed;
- from the centre of the pitch if the ball was in the half of the team that committed the offence;

unless the player committed a more serious offence, in which case the free kick is to be taken from the position of the offence (a penalty kick is awarded if this was inside the offender's penalty area).

3. 纪律处罚

裁判员从进入比赛场地进行赛前检查,至比赛结束(包括罚点球决胜)离开比赛场地,均有权执行纪律处罚。

如果上场队员或球队官员在开赛进入比赛场地前,犯有可被罚令出场的违规行为,裁判员有权阻止该队员或球队官员参加比赛。裁判员将就任何其他不正当行为提交报告。

一名队员或球队官员,无论是在场内还是场外,对任何人或违反沙滩足球竞赛规则,实施可警告或罚令出场的犯规,均将受到相应的处罚。

黄牌代表警告,红牌代表罚令出场。

只可对场上队员、替补队员或球队官员出示红黄牌。

场上队员和替补队员

延迟恢复比赛而出示红黄牌

一旦裁判员决定对队员予以警告或罚令出场,在处罚程序执行完成前,不得恢复比赛。

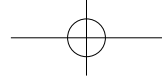
有利原则

如果裁判员在出现可警告/罚令出场的犯规时,没有停止比赛而掌握有利,则应在比赛下一次停止时执行该警告/罚令出场。然而,如果犯规是破坏对方明显的进球得分机会,则该队员因非体育行为被警告;如果犯规是干扰或破坏一次有希望的进攻,则不需警告该队员。

在出现严重犯规、暴力行为、或第二次可警告的犯规时,不应掌握有利,除非有明显的进球得分机会。裁判员应在随后比赛停止时将该队员罚令出场,但如果该犯规队员触球或与对方队员争抢或干扰对方队员,裁判员则停止比赛,将该队员罚令出场,并以任意球恢复比赛,罚球地点是:

- 如果犯规是在对方半场,则在犯规时候所在地点;
- 如果犯规是在本方半场,则在中线中点;

除非该队员出现了更严重的违规,这种情况下将在犯规地点罚任意球(如果犯规是在罚球区内则判罚点球)。



If the advantage is applied and a second yellow card or red card is given after a goal is scored, the sanctioned team continues with the same number of players, with a substitute replacing the sent-off player. If a goal is not scored, the team continues with one fewer player.

If a defending-team player starts holding an attacking-team player outside the penalty area and continues to do so inside the penalty area, the referees must award a penalty kick.

Cautionable offences

A player is cautioned if guilty of:

- delaying the restart of play;
- dissent by word or action;
- entering, leaving or re-entering the pitch without one of the referees' permission or in contravention of the substitution procedure;
- failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with:
 - a dropped ball, corner kick, kick-off or kick-in/throw-in;
 - a free kick (only for defending-team players);
- entering the opponents' half of the pitch before the ball is in play when the player's team is taking a kick-off (except the player taking the kick-off);
- persistent offences (no specific number or pattern of offences constitutes "persistent");
- unsporting behaviour.

A substitute is cautioned if guilty of:

- delaying the restart of play;
- dissent by word or action;
- entering the pitch in contravention of the substitution procedure;
- unsporting behaviour.

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.

如果掌握有利且在进球后出示第二张黄牌或红牌,被处罚的球队以相同的人数继续参加比赛,由替补队员替换被罚令出场的队员。如果没有进球,该队以少一人继续比赛。

如果防守队员在罚球区外就开始使用手臂等部位拉扯、阻止对方队员行动,并持续至罚球区内,裁判员应判罚球点球。

可警告的犯规

场上队员犯有如下行为时,应被警告:

- 延误比赛恢复;
- 以语言或行动表示异议;
- 未经两名裁判员之一的许可进入或离开比赛场地或违反替换程序;
- 当比赛恢复时未退出规定距离:
 - 坠球、角球、中场开球或界外球,
 - 任意球(只针对防守队员);
- 当该队员所在球队开球时,在球开始移动前进入对方半场(除非由该队员开球)。
- 持续违反规则(对“持续”的定义并没有明确的次数和犯规类型)。
- 违反体育精神的行为。

替补队员犯有如下行为时,应被警告:

- 延误比赛恢复;
- 以语言或行动表示异议;
- 违反替换程序进入比赛场地;
- 违反体育精神的行为。

如果出现两个独立的、可警告的犯规行为(即使发生在相距很近的时间或距离内),应进行两次警告,例如一名队员未经替换区进入比赛场地,随后实施了一次鲁莽的抢断或通过犯规/手球阻止了对方有希望的进攻等。



Cautions for unsporting behaviour

There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour, including if a player:

- attempts to deceive the referees, e.g. by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled (simulation);
- commits a free-kick offence in a reckless manner;
- handles the ball to interfere with or stop a promising attack, except where the referees award a free kick or penalty kick for a non-deliberate handball offence;
- denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity and the referees award a free kick or penalty kick for a non-deliberate handball offence;
- commits any other offence which interferes with or stops a promising attack, except where the referees award a free kick or penalty kick for an offence which was an attempt to play the ball or a challenge for the ball;
- denies an opponent an obvious goalscoring opportunity by committing an offence which was an attempt to play the ball or a challenge for the ball and the referees award a free kick or penalty kick;
- handles the ball in an attempt to score a goal (whether or not the attempt is successful) or in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a goal;
- makes unauthorised marks on the pitch;
- plays the ball when leaving the pitch after being ordered to leave;
- shows a lack of respect for the game;
- verbally distracts an opponent during play.

Celebration of a goal

Players can celebrate when a goal is scored, but the celebration must not be excessive; choreographed celebrations are not encouraged and must not cause excessive time-wasting.

Leaving the pitch to celebrate a goal is not a cautionable offence but players should return as soon as possible.

A player must be cautioned, even if the goal is disallowed, for:

- approaching the spectators in a manner which causes safety and/or security issues;
- acting in a provocative, derisory or inflammatory way;
- covering the head or face with a mask or other similar item;
- removing the shirt or covering the head with the shirt.

对非体育行为的警告

在一些情况下应以非体育行为警告相关队员, 包括一名队员:

- 试图用假装受伤或假装被犯规欺骗裁判员(佯装);
- 以鲁莽的方式实施可判为任意球的犯规;
- 通过手球的方式干扰或阻止有希望的进攻; 除非裁判因非故意手球犯规判罚任意球或点球;
- 通过非故意手球犯规破坏对方明显进球或明显的进球机会, 裁判员判罚了任意球或点球;
- 通过其他犯规的方式干扰或阻止有希望的进攻, 除非裁判员判罚了罚球点球而且犯规的意图是触球或争抢球;
- 在意图触球时或抢截球时出现犯规, 破坏对方明显进球得分机会, 并被判任意球或罚点球;
- 用手球的方式试图得分(无论进球与否)或阻止进球未遂;
- 在比赛场地上制造未经许可的标记;
- 在被要求离场的过程中触球;
- 表现出对比赛缺乏尊重;
- 在比赛进行中用语言干扰对方队员;

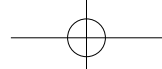
庆祝进球

队员可以在进球得分后进行庆祝, 但庆祝活动不得过度; 不鼓励事先编排的庆祝动作, 这种庆祝不得过度浪费时间。

离开场地庆祝进球无需予以警告, 但场上队员应尽快返场。

队员应被警告的行为, 即使进球被取消:

- 以可能引发安全和/或安保问题的方式接近观众;
- 做出挑衅、嘲讽或煽动性质的动作或表现;
- 用面具或类似器物遮住头部或面部;
- 脱去上衣或用上衣遮住头部。



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)
- 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 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 by touching the ball in the area between the place from where the opponents are taking a free kick and the offending player/substitute's team's own goal before the ball touches the goalposts, the crossbar, the goalkeeper or the ground
- Serious foul play
- Biting, spitting at or deliberately throwing sand at someone
- Violent conduct
- Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s)
- Receiving a second caution in the same match

A player or substitute who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the pitch and the technical area.

Stopping a promising attack (SPA)

Where a player stops a promising attack by committing a deliberate handball offence, the player is cautioned wherever the offence occurs (except a goalkeeper within their own penalty area). Where a player commits an offence against an opponent which stops a promising attack and the referees award a free kick or penalty kick, the offender is not cautioned if the offence was an attempt to play the ball or a challenge for the ball; in all other circumstances (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball, etc.), the offending player must be cautioned.

A player, sent-off player, substitute or team official who enters the pitch without the required permission from one of the referees or in violation of the substitution procedure and who interferes with play by committing an offence that stops a promising attack is sent off for committing two separate cautionable offences.

In order to determine whether a situation is SPA or not, the following factors should be taken into consideration:

- It must not be a DOGSO situation
- The distance between where the offence was committed and the goal
- The general direction of the play
- The likelihood of keeping or gaining control of the ball

罚令出场的犯规

场上队员或替补队员犯有如下行为时, 应被罚令出场:

- 通过故意手球犯规破坏对方球队进球或明显的进球得分机会(守门员在本方罚球区内除外)。
- 通过对正在向防守方球门移动的对方队员实施可判为任意球或罚球点球的犯规, 破坏进球或明显的进球得分机会, 且犯规不是争抢球。
- 罚任意球时, 在球接触球门柱、横梁、守门员或地面前, 犯规队员/替补队员在球和本方球门柱形成的区域内触球破坏对方球队进球或明显的进球得分机会。
- 严重犯规。
- 咬人、向任何人吐口水或故意扔沙子。
- 暴力行为。
- 使用攻击性、侮辱性或辱骂性的语言和/或行为。
- 在同一场比赛中得到第二次警告。

被罚令出场的场上队员或替补队员应离开比赛场地周边区域及技术区域。

阻止有希望的进攻 (SPA)

如果队员因故意手球犯规而阻止了有希望的进攻, 该队员将受到警告(在本方的罚球区内的守门员除外)。如果队员对对方犯规, 阻止了有希望的进攻, 被判罚任意球或罚球点球, 如果犯规是意图是触球或试图以争抢球为目的, 则不警告犯规队员; 在所有其他情况下(如阻止移动、拉扯、推、没有抢球的可能等), 必须警告犯规队员。

队员、罚令出场的队员、替补队员、被替换的队员或球队官员在未经裁判允许或违反替补程序的情况下进入球场, 并通过犯下阻止有希望进攻的犯规来干扰比赛的, 将因犯有两项单独的可警告的行为而被罚令出场。

在判定是否为阻止有希望的进攻的情景时, 应考虑以下因素:

- 一定不是破坏进球或明显进球得分机会的情况
- 犯规地点发生的地点与球门间的距离
- 比赛发展的大致方向
- 控制球或得到控球权的可能性



- Whether the number of active attacking players is greater than the number of active defending players (excluding the defending goalkeeper and the player who committed the offence)

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).

Where a player denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by committing a non-deliberate handball offence and the referees award a free kick or penalty kick, the offender is cautioned.

Where a player commits an offence against an opponent which denies the opponent an obvious goalscoring opportunity and the referees award a free kick or penalty kick, the offender is cautioned if the offence was an attempt to play the ball or a challenge for the ball; in all other circumstances (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball, etc.), the offending player must be sent off.

A player, sent-off player, substitute or team official who enters the pitch without the required permission from one of the referees or in violation of the substitution procedure and interferes with play, committing an offence by denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity, is guilty of a sending-off offence.

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 defending players

Serious foul play

A tackle or challenge that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

Any player who lunges at an opponent with excessive force when challenging for the ball from the front, from the side or from behind, whether using one or both legs, or who endangers the safety of an opponent is guilty of serious foul play.

Violent conduct

Violent conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent when not challenging for the ball, or against any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.

Violent conduct may occur either on the pitch or outside its boundaries, whether the ball is in play or not.

- 有效进攻队员的数量是否大于有效防守队员的数量 (不包括防守门将和犯规队员)

破坏进球或明显进球得分机会 (DOGSO)

无论发生在何处,当队员用故意手球犯规破坏对方进球或明显进球得分机会时应被罚令出场 (守门员在己方罚球区的情况除外)。

当队员通过非故意手球犯规破坏对方球队进球或明显的进球机会,裁判员判罚任意球或点球,则犯规队员应被警告。

当队员对对方犯规,破坏了对方明显的进球得分机会,裁判员判罚任意球或罚球点球,如果犯规的意图是触球的或争抢球,则警告犯规队员。除此以外的所有情形 (如拉拽、推搡、没有触球的可能性等情况),应将犯规队员罚令出场。

场上队员、被罚令出场的队员、替补队员或球队官员未经裁判员许可或违反替换程序进入比赛场地,干扰了比赛并实施破坏对方进球或明显进球得分机会的行为,应视为可被罚令出场的犯规。

在判定是否为破坏进球或明显进球得分机会的情景时,应考虑如下因素:

- 犯规发生地点与球门间的距离;
- 比赛发展的大致方向;
- 控制球或得到控球权的可能性;
- 防守方队员位置和人数。

严重犯规

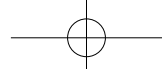
危及到对方队员安全或使用过分力量、野蛮方式的抢截,应视为严重犯规加以处罚。

任何队员用单腿或双腿从对方身前、侧向或后方,使用过分力量或危及对方安全的蹬踹动作,应视为严重犯规。

暴力行为

暴力行为是指队员的目的不是争抢球,而是对对方队员或任何其他人员,使用或企图使用过分力量或野蛮动作,无论是否与他人发生身体接触。

暴力行为可能发生在场内或场外,无论比赛进行中或停止时。



The advantage should not be applied in situations involving violent conduct unless there is a clear subsequent opportunity to score a goal. In such a case, the referees must send off the player guilty of violent conduct when the ball is next out of play.

The referees are reminded that violent conduct often leads to mass confrontation between players; therefore, they must try to avert this with strict intervention.

A player or substitute who is guilty of violent conduct must be sent off.

Team officials

Where an offence is committed by someone from the technical area (substitute, sent-off player or team official) and the offender cannot be identified, the senior team coach present in the technical area will receive the sanction.

Warning

The following offences should usually result in a warning; repeated or blatant offences should result in a caution or sending-off:

- Entering the pitch in a respectful/non-confrontational manner
- Failing to cooperate with a match official, e.g. ignoring an instruction/request from an assistant referee
- Minor/low-level disagreement (by word or action) with a decision
- Occasionally leaving the confines of the technical area without committing another offence

Caution

Cautionable offences by team officials include (but are not limited to):

- Clearly/persistently not respecting the confines of their team's technical area
- Delaying the restart of play by their team
- Deliberately entering the technical area of the opposing team (non-confrontationally)
- Dissent by word or action, including:
 - throwing/kicking drinks bottles or other objects
 - action(s) which show(s) a clear lack of respect for the match official(s), e.g. sarcastic clapping
- Excessively/persistently gesturing for a red or yellow card
- Acting in a provocative or inflammatory manner
- Persistent unacceptable behaviour (including repeated warning offences)
- Showing a lack of respect for the game

涉及暴力行为时裁判员不应根据有利条款,除非有明显的进球得分机会。在这种情况下,裁判员应在下一次比赛停止时将有暴力行为的队员罚令出场。

裁判员需要注意,暴力行为常常会导致队员间的集体冲突;因此,裁判员应严格干预以尽力避免其发生。

有暴力行为的场上队员或替补队员应被罚令出场。

球队官员

如果技术区域人员(替补队员、被罚令出场的队员或球队官员)和违反规则且违规人员无法被辨别确认的,则该球队技术区域内最高职务的教练员将接受此纪律处罚。

劝诫

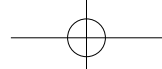
下列违规行为通常应进行劝诫,如果反复或过于明显地违规,则应警告或罚令出场:

- 以有礼貌/非对抗的态度进入比赛场地。
- 不配合比赛官员。例如无视助理裁判员的指令/要求。
- 轻微/较低程度地(以语言或行动)对判罚表示异议。
- 偶尔离开技术区域,且无其他违规行为。

警告

球队官员应警告的违规行为包括(但不限于):

- 清晰/持续地违反技术区域的限制。
- 延误本方球队恢复比赛。
- 故意进入对方技术区域(非对抗性的)。
- 以语言或行动表示异议,包括:
 - 扔/踢饮料瓶或其他物品。
 - 做出明显对比赛官员缺乏尊重的动作。例如讽刺性的鼓掌等。
- 过分/持续地做出出示红牌或黄牌的动作。
- 做出挑衅或煽动性的动作或行为。
- 持续做出不可接受的行为(包括重复发生应被劝诫的违规)。
- 表现出对比赛缺乏尊重。



Sending-off

Sending-off offences include (but are not limited to):

- Delaying the restart of play by the opposing team, e.g. holding onto the ball, kicking the ball away, obstructing the movement of a player
- Deliberately leaving the technical area to:
 - show dissent towards, or remonstrate with, a match official
 - act in a provocative or inflammatory manner
- Entering the opposing technical area in an aggressive or confrontational manner
- Deliberately throwing/kicking an object onto the pitch
- Entering the pitch to:
 - confront a match official (including during the break between periods and at full time)
 - interfere with play, an opposing player or a match official
- Physical or aggressive behaviour (including spitting, biting or throwing sand) towards any other person
- Receiving a second caution in the same match
- Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s)
- Using unauthorised electronic or communication equipment and/or behaving in an inappropriate manner as a result of using electronic or communication equipment
- Violent conduct

Offences where an object is thrown/kicked (including the ball)

In all cases, the referees take the appropriate disciplinary action:

- Reckless – caution the offender for unsporting behaviour
- Using excessive force – send off the offender for violent conduct

4. Restart of play after fouls and misconduct

If the ball is out of play, play is restarted according to the previous decision. The following restarts apply if the ball is in play and a player commits a physical offence on the pitch:

- against an opponent – a free kick from the centre of the pitch, free kick from the position of the offence or penalty kick;
- against a team-mate, substitute, sent-off player, team official or match official – a free kick from the position of the offence or penalty kick.

罚令出场

应罚令出场的违规行为包括 (但不限于):

- 延误对方球队恢复比赛。例如持球、将球踢走、妨碍队员的移动等。
- 故意离开技术区域并且:
 - 对比赛官员表达异议或抗议。
 - 表现出挑衅或嘲讽的态度。
- 以侵略性或对抗性的态度故意进入对方技术区域。
- 故意向场内扔/踢物品。
- 进入比赛场地并且:
 - 与比赛官员进行对抗 (包括每节休息及比赛之间和全场比赛结束时)。
 - 干扰比赛、对方队员或比赛官员。
- 对其他任何人的身体或攻击行为 (包括吐口水、咬人或扔沙子)。
- 在一场比赛中受到第二次警告。
- 使用攻击性、侮辱性或辱骂性的语言和/或行为。
- 使用未经授权电子或通信设备和/或使用电子或通信设备时做出不当行为。
- 暴力行为

投掷/踢物品 (包括球) 的犯规

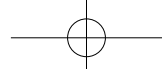
所有情况下, 裁判员使用相应的纪律处罚:

- 鲁莽的——以非体育行为警告犯规队员
- 使用过分力量的——以暴力行为将犯规队员罚令出场

4. 犯规与不正当行为出现后的比赛恢复方式

如果比赛已经停止, 则以之前的决定恢复比赛。如果比赛进行中, 场上队员在比赛场地内实施有身体接触的犯规, 以下列方式恢复比赛:

- 对对方场上队员——以在中线中点的任意球、在犯规地点的任意球或罚点球恢复比赛。
- 对同队队员、替补队员、被罚令出场的队员、球队官员或比赛官员——以在犯规地点的任意球或罚点球恢复比赛。



All verbal offences are penalised with a free kick, to be taken:

- from the position of the offending player if this was in the opponents' half of the pitch;
- from the centre of the pitch if the offending player was in their own half of the pitch.

If the referees stop play for an offence committed by a player, on or off the pitch, against an outside agent, play is restarted with a dropped ball unless a free kick is awarded for leaving the pitch without the referees' permission; the free kick is taken:

- from the point on the boundary line where the offending player left the pitch if this was in the opponents' half of the pitch;
- from the centre of the pitch if the player left the pitch from their own half.

If, when the ball is in play:

- a player commits an offence against a match official or an opposing player, substitute, sent-off player or team official off the pitch; or
- 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 it was an offence punishable with a free kick from the position of the offence and the nearest boundary-line point lies on the goal line or on the part of the touchline that belongs to the offender's penalty area.

- a substitute, sent-off player or team official commits an offence against a substitute, sent-off player or team official of either team, play is restarted with a dropped ball (see Law 8).

If an offence is committed off the pitch by a player against a player, substitute or team official of their own team, play is restarted:

- with a free kick from the boundary-line point closest to where the offence occurred if this is in the opponents' half of the pitch;
- with a free kick from the centre of the pitch if the closest point on the boundary line is in the offending player's own half of the pitch.

If a player makes contact with the ball with an object held in the hand, play is restarted with a free kick (or penalty kick).

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, a match official or the match ball, play is restarted with a free kick 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 closest point on the boundary line; a penalty kick is awarded if this point lies on the goal line or on the part of the touchline that belongs to the offender's penalty area.

所有言语违规行为, 均判罚任意球, 执行地点:

- 如果发生在对方半场, 则在犯规队员犯规的地点;
- 如果犯规队员在本方半场, 则在中线中点。

如果裁判员因处置场内或场外队员对场外实施的违规行为而停止比赛, 则以坠球方式恢复比赛, 除非在其未经裁判员允许离开场地时, 则判罚任意球。任意球的位置如下要求:

- 如果犯规队员在对方半场则在队员离开场地的边线处。
- 如果犯规队员在己方半场则是中线中点。

如果比赛进行中:

- 场上队员对比赛场地外的比赛官员或对方场上队员、替补队员、被罚令出场的队员或球队官员实施犯规; 或
- 替补队员、被罚令出场的队员或球队官员对比赛场地外的对方队员或比赛官员实施犯规或造成了干扰:

在距犯规/干扰地点最近的边界线上以任意球恢复比赛; 如果犯规在最近的边界线位于犯规方罚球区内的球门线上, 则判罚球点球。

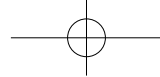
- 替补队员、被罚令出场的队员或球队官员对任意一方的替补队员, 被罚令出场的队员或是官员实施犯规, 则通过坠球方式恢复比赛 (详见第八章)。

如果一名场上队员在比赛场地外对同队的场上队员、替补队员或球队官员犯规, 则恢复比赛在:

- 如果这在对方半场, 则在距离犯规发生地点最近的场地边界线上罚任意球;
- 如果犯规发生最近地点在犯规队员本方半场的边界线上, 则任意球在中线中点。

如果队员使用手中的物品 (球鞋、护腿板等) 触球, 则以任意球 (或罚球点球) 恢复比赛。

如果处于比赛场地内或比赛场地外的场上队员, 向对方场上队员扔掷或踢 (除球之外的) 物品, 或向对方替补队员、被罚令出场的队员、球队官员或比赛官员或比赛用球扔掷或踢物品 (包括球), 则在相关人员或比赛用球被物品击中或可能被击中的地点以任意球恢复比赛, 或者该地点在犯规方的罚球区内, 则判罚球点球。如果该地点在比赛场地外, 则在距该地点最近的边界线上以任意球恢复比赛; 如果最近的边界线位于犯规方罚球区内的球门线上, 则判罚球点球。

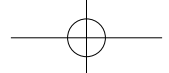


85 LAW 12 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

If a substitute, sent-off player, player temporarily off the pitch or team official throws or kicks an object onto the pitch and it interferes with play, an opponent or a match official, play is restarted with a free kick where the object interfered with play or struck or would have struck the opponent, match official or ball (or with a penalty kick if this is within the offender's penalty area).

85 第十二章 犯规与不正当行为

如果替补队员、被罚令出场的队员、暂时离场的场上队员或球队官员向比赛场地内扔掷或踢出物品且干扰了比赛、对方队员或比赛官员，则在该物品干扰比赛地点，或对方队员、比赛官员或球被击中或可能被击中的地点，以任意球恢复比赛（如该地点在犯规方罚球区内，则判罚球点球）。



Law 13

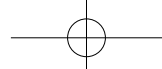
第十三章

FREE KICKS

任意球

FIFA®

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1. Types of free kick

Free kicks are awarded to the opposing team of a player, substitute, sent-off player or team official guilty of an offence. There are two types of free kick in beach soccer:

- a. Free kick in the opposing team's half
- b. Free kick from a team's own half or from the centre of the pitch

The four-second count must be shown clearly by one of the referees when a free kick is taken.

2. Procedure

- The players may not form a wall.
- The player taking the free kick must be clearly identified.
- If the offence was a foul, the player who was fouled must take the kick, unless this player has been seriously injured, in which case it must be taken by the substitute who replaces the fouled player.
- If the offence was not a foul, e.g. handball, the free kick may be taken by any player or substitute of the team taking the kick.
- The player taking the kick may make a small mound of sand with their feet or the ball to raise the position of the ball.
- The free kick must be taken within four seconds of the referees' signal to do so.
- Additional time must be allowed for a free kick to be taken at the end of each period (including extra time); in such situations, the referees allow the defending goalkeeper to be replaced by an outfield player or an eligible substitute, although in the latter case, the substitution procedure must be followed.
- If a free kick enters the kicker's own goal directly, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.
- If a free kick enters the opposing team's goal directly, a goal is awarded.
- If the ball becomes defective after hitting one of the goalposts or the crossbar and does not enter the goal, the referees do not order the free kick to be retaken; they stop play and restart it with a dropped ball.
- If a player takes a free kick before the referees give the signal for it to be taken, the referees stop play, order the free kick to be retaken and caution the kicker.
- If a period of play is extended to allow a free kick to be taken and the ball hits one of the goalposts, the crossbar or the goalkeeper before crossing the goal line between the goalposts and the crossbar, the referees award a goal.

1. 任意球的种类

当场上队员、替补队员、被罚令出场的队员或者球队官员犯规时，判由对方球队罚任意球。沙滩足球有两种类型的任意球：

- a) 在对方半场罚的任意球
- b) 在本方半场或中线中点罚的任意球。

罚任意球时，两名裁判员之一应以清晰的方式进行 4 秒计时。

2. 程序

- 队员不允许排人墙；
- 执行罚球的队员必须被明确；
- 如果有犯规发生，被犯规的队员必须罚球，除非该队员受伤严重，这种情况下由替换该被犯规队员的替补队员来执行罚球。
- 如果该违规不是犯规，比如手球，任意球可以被该队任何队员或者替补队员来执行罚球。
- 罚球队员可以用脚或者球做一小堆沙子来提升球的位置。
- 两名裁判员之一示意可以罚球后，任意球必须在 4 秒中罚出。
- 在每节结束时，必须允许有额外时间来执行罚任意球（包括加时赛），在这种情况下，裁判员允许守方守门员被场外队员或有资格的替补队员替换，尽管是后一种情况，依然要遵循替换程序。
- 如果任意球直接进入罚球队员本方球门，则判给对方角球；
- 如果任意球直接进入对方球门，则判为进球；
- 如果球击中球门柱或横梁未进入球门后发生破裂，裁判员不能允许重新罚任意球，则停止比赛并坠球恢复比赛。
- 如果裁判员在给出罚球手势前，该队员就将任意球发出，则要求重新罚球并警告该队员；
- 如果因罚任意球而延长比赛时间，球在越过球门柱和横梁之间的球门线之前，球击中其中一个球门柱、横梁或守门员，则判罚进球有效。

- Except where the Law designates another position, free kicks for offences involving a player entering, re-entering or leaving the pitch without permission are taken from the position of the ball when play was stopped or from the centre of the pitch. However, for the offences mentioned in Law 12.1, if a player commits an offence off the pitch, play is restarted with a free kick taken on the boundary line closest to where the offence occurred; a penalty kick is awarded if this point lies on the goal line or on the part of the touchline that belongs to the offender's penalty area.

The ball:

- must be stationary and the kicker must not touch it again until it has touched another player;
- is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves.

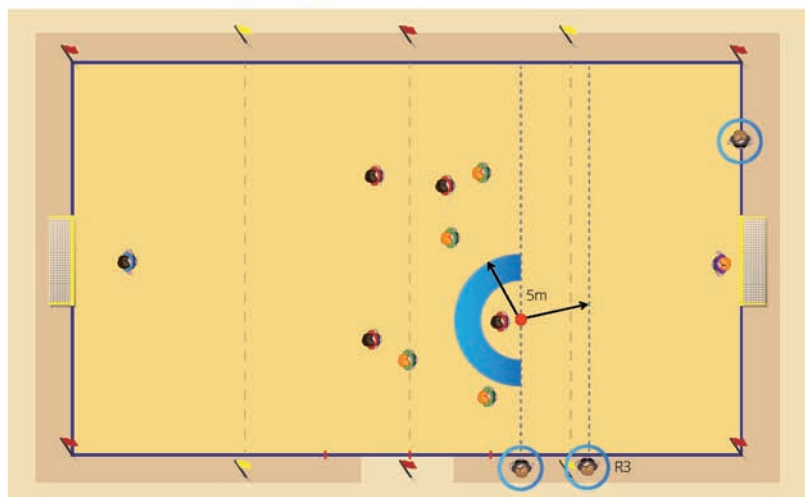
A free kick can be taken by lifting the ball with a foot or with both feet simultaneously.

Feinting to take a free kick to confuse opponents is permitted as part of beach soccer.

If a player, while correctly taking a free kick, deliberately kicks the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball again but not in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, the referees allow play to continue.

3. Positioning at free kicks

a. Free kicks in the opposing team's half



- 除非规则明确指定位置, 对于未经裁判员允许场上队员进入、重新进入或离开比赛场地而被判罚的任意球, 应在比赛停止时球所在地点或中线中点罚球。然而, 对规则12.1章中提到的违规, 如果一名场上队员在比赛场地外犯规, 则应在距犯规发生地点最近的边界线上以任意球恢复比赛; 如果是可判为任意球的犯规且距离犯规地点最近的边界线位于犯规方罚球区内的球门线, 则判罚点球。

球

- 应放定, 且罚球队员不得在其他队员触球前再次触球。
- 当球被踢且明显移动时, 即为比赛恢复。

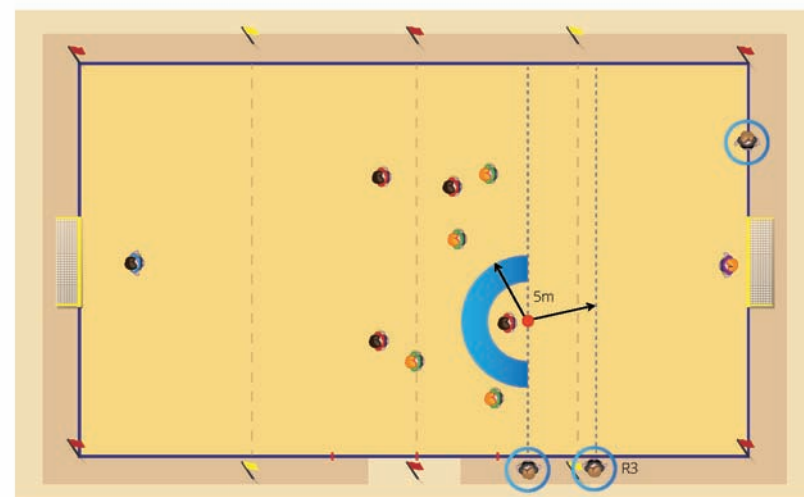
任意球可以用单脚或双脚同时挑起的方式踢出。

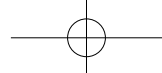
作为沙滩足球的一部分, 允许用假动作迷惑对方罚任意球。

如果一名队员在以正确方式罚任意球的过程中, 故意将球踢向对方以再次触球, 但并未使用草率的、鲁莽的方式或过分的力量, 裁判员允许比赛继续。

3. 任意球的位置

a) 在对方半场的任意球





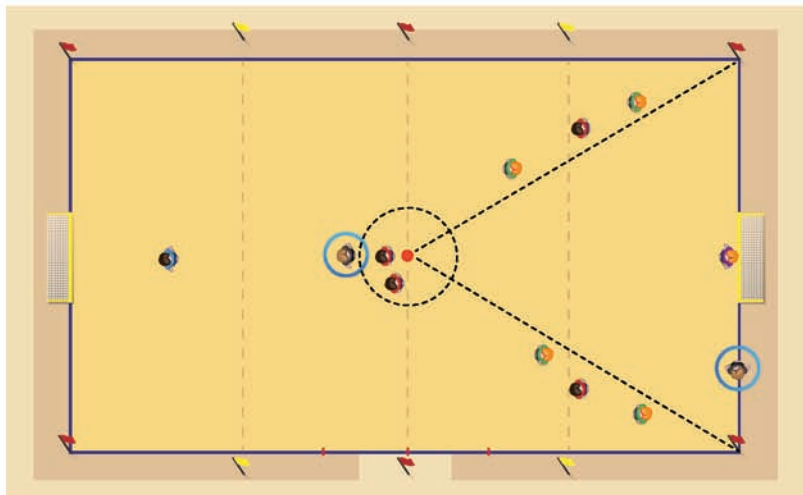
89 LAW 13 – FREE KICKS

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If the free kick is taken in the half of the pitch of the team that committed the offence, every player must be:

- on the pitch;
- at least 5m away from the ball until it is in play (apart from the kicker);
- behind an imaginary line level with the ball that runs parallel to the goal line (apart from the defending goalkeeper), so that they do not obstruct the kicker. No player except the kicker may cross this imaginary line until the ball is in play.

b. Free kicks from a team's own half or from the centre of the pitch



If the free kick is taken in the half of the team that did not commit the offence, or from the centre of the pitch, all players must:

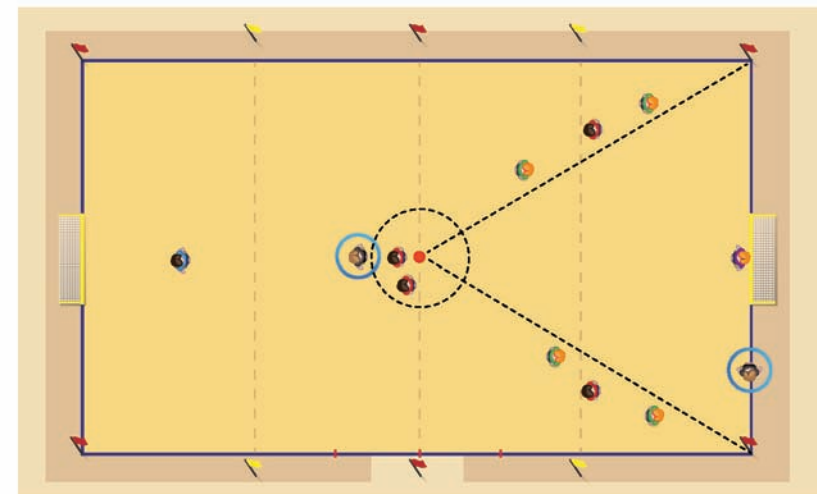
- be on the pitch;
- leave an imaginary area free between the ball and the corner flags on either side of the defending team's goal, apart from the defending goalkeeper.

In addition, the defending-team players must be at least 5m away from the ball until it is in play.

如果被犯规在对方半场要罚的任意球, 每一名队员必须:

- 在场地内;
- 距球至少 5 米直到比赛开始 (罚球队员除外);
- 在球的假想平行线后面而与球门线并行 (守方守门员除外), 但不能阻碍罚球队员, 除了罚球队员其他任何队员不能穿越假想线 直到比赛开始。

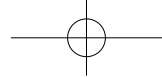
b) 在本方半场或中线中点的任意球



如果任意球在未犯规队伍的半场, 或在中线中点判罚, 则每一名队员必须:

- 在场地内;
- 在球和防守球队球门两侧的角旗杆之间的假想区域不准站人, 除了防守队守门员;

另外, 守方队员必须距球至少 5 米直到比赛开始。



Procedure for free kicks from a team's own half or from the centre of the pitch

- If the ball is kicked in the direction of the opponents' goal – within the area between the ball and the corner flags – only the defending team's goalkeeper may touch the ball while it is in the air and has not touched the goalposts or the crossbar. In all other cases, i.e. if the ball goes outside this area (even if it re-enters it) or touches the ground, the defending goalkeeper, the goalposts or the crossbar, the restriction no longer applies, and any player may touch or play the ball.
- If the free kick is taken from the team's own penalty area:
 - the ball is in play when it has been kicked and moves;
 - all opponents must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- If the free kick is taken from less than 1m from the touchline:
 - all players (except the defending goalkeeper) must remain outside the defending team's penalty area on the side of the pitch from which the kick is taken until the ball is in play.

4. Offences and sanctions

If, at a free kick in a team's own half of the pitch or from the centre of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken and while the ball is in play, any player (except the defending goalkeeper) touches the ball in the area between the ball and the corner flags before the ball has touched the goalposts, the crossbar, the defending goalkeeper or the ground, or has previously left this area:

- If the referees do not apply the advantage and the offence is committed by a defending-team player:
 - a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the ball was touched, if the offence was committed outside the team's penalty area;
 - a penalty kick is awarded if the player touched the ball in their own penalty area.
- If the referees do not apply the advantage and the offence is committed by a team-mate of the kicker, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the ball was touched if this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch if the ball was touched in the team's own half of the pitch.

The referees do not impose any sanctions, unless a defending-team player touches the ball in the area between the place where the kick was taken and their own goalposts and denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity. In this case, the player is sent off.

If, at a free kick in a team's own half of the pitch or from the centre of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, an opponent does not respect the minimum distance from the ball or enters the area between the ball and the corner flags and clearly impacts the kick or, once the kick has been taken, plays the ball or challenges an opponent for the ball:

从本方半场或中线中点的任意球程序

- 如果球被直接踢进对方球门——在球和角旗杆之间的区域——当球在空中而没有触及球门柱和横梁时只有防守队的守门员可以触球。在所有其他情况下, 如果球出了这个区域(即使重新进入)或触及地面, 守方守门员, 球门柱或横梁, 此限制不再适用, 任何队员都可以触及球。
- 如果是在本方罚球区内的任意球:
 - 当球被踢并移动比赛即为开始;
 - 所有对方队员必须留在罚球区外直到比赛开始。
- 如果任意球是在距离边线不到1米的地方进行的:
 - 所有队员(防守门将除外)必须保持在防守队罚球区外, 在罚球点的一侧, 直到球被踢出。

4. 违规与处罚

如果是在本方半场或中线中点的任意球, 两个裁判员之一给出罚球信号并比赛开始后, 当球触及球门柱, 横梁, 守方守门员或地面, 或之前已经离开此区域前, 在球和两个角旗杆之间的区域任何队员(守方守门员除外)触球:

- 如果裁判员没有掌握有利而防守方队员犯规:
 - 如果犯规发生在罚球区外, 在触球的地方被判罚任意球;
 - 如果队员触球地点在本方罚球区内, 则判罚点球。
- 如果裁判员没有掌握有利而罚球方队员犯规, 如果触球地点在对方半场, 则在触球地点判罚任意球, 如果触球地点在本方半场则在中线中点罚球。

裁判员不需要实施任何处罚, 除非防守方队员在球和本方球门柱之间的区域触球后阻挡了对方一个进球或明显得分机会, 这种情况, 该队员被罚令出场。

如果任意球处在本方半场或中线中点, 其中一个裁判员给出罚球指令后球进入比赛前, 对方队员未遵守最小距离或进入球和角旗杆之间的区域, 并明显地影响了罚球, 或者球踢出后, 触球或与对方争抢球:



- the kick is retaken and the offending player is cautioned, unless the referees apply the advantage or another offence is committed that is punishable by a free kick or penalty kick. In this case, the referees punish the offence committed subsequently. The referees do not impose any other sanctions, unless another offence is committed that requires it.

If, at a free kick in a team's own half of the pitch or from the centre of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, a team-mate of the kicker enters the area between the ball and the corner flags and clearly impacts the kick or, once the kick has been taken, plays the ball or challenges an opponent for the ball:

- if the referees cannot apply the advantage, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the player entered the restricted area if this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch if this was in the player's own half of the pitch. The referees do not impose any other sanctions, unless another offence is committed that requires it.

If, at a free kick in a team's own half of the pitch or from the centre of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, one or more opponents do not respect the minimum distance from the ball or enter the area between the ball and the corner flags, and one or more team-mates of the kicker enter the area between the ball and the corner flags and clearly impact the kick or, once the kick has been taken, play the ball or challenge an opponent for the ball:

- the free kick is retaken and the referees warn the players but do not impose any other sanctions.

If, at a free kick in a team's own half of the pitch or from the centre of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, an opponent does enter the area between the ball and the corner flags and, while the ball is in play, touches the ball in the area between the ball and the corner flags before the ball has touched the goalposts, the crossbar, the defending goalkeeper or the ground, or has previously left this area:

- If the referees do not apply the advantage:
 - a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the ball was touched, if the offence was committed outside the team's penalty area;
 - a penalty kick is awarded if the player touched the ball in their own penalty area. No disciplinary sanctions are issued.

If, at a free kick in the opponents' half of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, an opponent does not respect the minimum distance from the ball or enters the area between the goal line and the parallel imaginary line level with the ball and clearly impacts the kick or, once the kick has been taken, plays the ball or challenges an opponent for the ball:

- 重新罚球并警告防守队员，除非裁判员掌握有利或另有犯规而判罚任意球和罚球点球。这种情况下，裁判员将判罚接下来的犯规，裁判员不需要实施其他惩罚，除非其他犯规需要。

如果任意球处在本方半场或中线中点，其中一个裁判员给出罚球指令后球进入比赛前，罚球方队员进入球和角旗杆之间的区域，并明显地影响了罚球，或球踢出后，触球或与对方争抢球：

- 如果裁判员不能掌握有利，则判给对方任意球，如果提前进入的地点在对方半场则在进入地点罚球，如果提前进入地点在本方半场则在中线中点罚球。裁判员不需要实施其他惩罚，除非其他犯规需要。

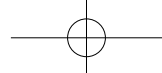
如果任意球处在本方半场或中线中点，其中一个裁判员给出罚球指令后球进入比赛前，一名或多名对方队员未遵守最小距离或进入球和角旗杆之间的区域，同时，一名或多名罚球方队员进入球和角旗杆之间的区域，并且明显触球，或球踢出后，触球或与对方争抢球：

- 重新罚任意球同时裁判员口头警告违规队员而不需要实施其他惩罚。

如果在球队本方半场的任意球或从中线中点的任意球中，在其中一名裁判发出要罚球的信号后，但在球进入比赛之前，对方球员确实进入了球和角旗之间的区域，之后并且在球开出时，在球接触到门柱、横梁、防守门将或地面之前，或之前已经离开此区域前，在球与角旗之间的区域接触球：

- 如果裁判员没有掌握有利：
 - 如果犯规发生在罚球区外，在触球的地方被判罚任意球；
 - 如果队员触球地点在本方罚球区内，则判罚球点球。

如果任意球处在对方半场，其中一个裁判员给出罚球指令后球进入比赛前，对方队员未遵守最小距离或进入球的假想平行线和球门线之间的区域，并且明显影响罚球，或球踢出后，触球或与对方争抢球：



- the free kick is retaken and the offending player is cautioned, unless the referees apply the advantage or another offence is committed that is punishable by a free kick or penalty kick. In this case, the referees punish the offence committed subsequently. The referees do not impose any other sanctions, unless another offence is committed that requires it.

If, at a free kick in the opponents' half of the pitch, after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, a team-mate of the kicker does not respect the minimum distance from the ball or enters the area between the goal line and the parallel imaginary line level with the ball and clearly impacts the kick or, once the kick has been taken, plays the ball or challenges an opponent for the ball:

- a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the position where the offending player entered the restricted area or did not respect the minimum distance from the ball, provided that this is in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch if this is in the team's own half of the pitch. The referees do not impose any other sanctions, unless another offence is committed that requires it.

If, at a free kick in the opponents' half of the pitch and after one of the referees has given the signal for the kick to be taken but before the ball is in play, one or more players of both teams do not respect the minimum distance from the ball or enter the area between the goal line and the parallel imaginary line level with the ball and clearly impact the kick or, once the kick has been taken, play the ball or challenge an opponent for the ball:

- the free kick is retaken, and the referees warn the players but do not impose any other sanctions.

If the team taking a free kick takes more than four seconds:

- the referees award a free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the game was originally to be restarted, if this is in the half of the team defending the original free kick, or from the centre of the pitch if the original free kick was to be taken from the centre of the pitch or the team's own half of the pitch.

If a free kick is taken by a team-mate of the player who had been previously identified:

- the referees stop play, caution the team-mate for unsporting behaviour and restart play with a free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the place where the player kicked the ball if the original free kick was taken in the half of the team defending the free kick, or from the centre of the pitch if the original free kick was taken in the team's own half of the pitch.

If an opponent who is in the penalty area when the free kick is taken, or who enters the penalty area before the ball is in play, touches or challenges for the ball before it is in play, the free kick is retaken.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches it again before it has touched another player, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the kicker touched the ball if the offence was committed in the half of the team defending the original free kick, or from the centre of the pitch if the offence was in the kicker's own half of the pitch. If the kicker commits a handball offence, a free kick from the position of the offence or

- 重新罚球并警告防守队员，除非裁判员掌握有利或另有犯规而判罚任意球和罚球点球。这种情况下，裁判员将判罚接下来的犯规，裁判员不需要实施其他惩罚，除非其他犯规需要。

如果任意球处在对方半场，其中一个裁判员给出罚球指令后球进入比赛前，罚球方队员未遵守最小距离或进入球的假想平行线和球门线之间的区域，并且明显影响罚球，或球踢出后，触球或与对方争抢球：

- 违规队员提前进入的区域或地点判给对方任意球，如果提前进入的地点在对方半场则在进入地点罚球，如果提前进入地点在本方半场则在中线中点罚球。裁判员不需要实施其他惩罚，除非其他犯规需要。

如果任意球处在对方半场，其中一个裁判员给出罚球指令后球进入比赛前，一名或多名双方队员未遵守最小距离或进入球的假想平行线和球门线之间的区域，并且明显影响罚球，或球踢出后，触球或与对方争抢球：

- 重新罚任意球同时裁判员口头警告违规队员而不需要实施其他惩罚。

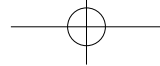
如果罚任意球超过4秒：

- 裁判员判罚任意球给对方，如果最初的任意球在防守方半场，则在最初的罚球点重新开始；如果最初的任意球在中线中点或本方半场，则在中线中点罚球。

如果任意球被先前确定罚球队员的队友罚出：

- 裁判员停止比赛，因违反体育精神的行为警告该队员并判罚任意球给防守方重新恢复比赛。如果最初的任意球在防守方的半场，则将在最初地点来罚球；如果最初的任意球在本方半场，则在中线中点。

当罚任意球时，对方队员在罚球区内，或者在比赛开始前进入罚球区，在比赛开始前触或阻挡发球，则重罚任意球。



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a penalty kick is awarded, unless the kicker was the goalkeeper and the touch is inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, in which case a free kick to be taken from the centre of the pitch is awarded.

An opponent who obstructs the kicker from moving towards the ball when a free kick is going to be taken must be cautioned, even if the offender was respecting the 5m minimum distance.

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如果，球进入比赛后，罚球队员在其他队员未触球前再次触球，则判罚任意球给对方，如果犯规地点在最初任意球时的防守方半场，则在罚球队员触球地点罚球；如果罚球队员手球犯规，则在犯规地点罚任意球或罚球点球，除非罚球队员是守门员而触球地点在守门员的本方罚球区内，则该任意球由中线中点罚出。

当罚任意球时，对方队员阻挡发球者向球移动则必须被警告，即使该队员距球至少5米。

5. Summary table

Offences after the referees' whistle and before the ball is in play

Offence	Outcome of the free kick		
	Ball enters goal	Ball does not enter goal	Location of restart
Offence by attacking-team player	Impact: free kick to defending team No impact: goal	Impact: free kick to defending team No impact: play continues	Centre of the pitch or place where the offence was committed
Offence by defending-team player	Goal	Impact: free kick is retaken and caution for offending player No impact: no retake	—
Defending-team player and attacking-team player commit offence at same time	Impact: free kick is retaken No impact: goal	Impact: free kick is retaken No impact: no retake	—

Offences after the referees' whistle and after the ball is in play (touching or playing the ball in the area between the ball and the corner flags before the ball touches the ground, the goalposts, the crossbar or the goalkeeper)

Offence	Outcome of the free kick		
	Ball enters goal	Ball does not enter goal	Location of restart
Offence by attacking-team player	Free kick to defending team	Free kick to defending team	Centre of the pitch or place where the offence was committed
Offence by defending-team player	Goal	Free kick is retaken and caution for offending player	Place where the offence was committed
Defending-team player and attacking-team player commit offence at same time	Free kick is retaken	Free kick is retaken	—

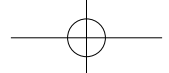
5.概要列表

裁判员吹哨后球进入比赛前的犯规

违规	任意球的结果		
	取得进球	未取得进球	罚球地点
进攻队员犯规	影响: 守方踢任意球 不影响: 进球有效	影响: 守方踢任意球 不影响: 比赛继续	中线中点或犯规的地点
防守队员犯规	进球有效	影响: 重踢任意球并警告防守队员 不影响: 不重踢	—
双方队员同时犯规	影响: 重踢任意球 不影响: 进球有效	影响: 重踢任意球 不影响: 不重踢	—

裁判员吹哨后球进入比赛后的犯规 (球在触及地面, 球门柱, 横梁或守门员前, 在球和角旗杆之间的区域触或踢该球)

违规	任意球的结果		
	取得进球	未取得进球	罚球地点
进攻队员犯规	守方踢任意球	守方踢任意球	守方踢任意球 (中线中点或犯规的地点)
防守队员犯规	进球有效	进攻方踢任意球或球点球	在犯规的地点
双方队员同时犯规	重踢任意球	重踢任意球	—



Law 14

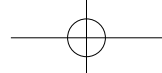
第十四章

THE PENALTY
KICK

罚球点球

FIFA®

FIFA®



A penalty kick is awarded if a player commits a free-kick offence mentioned in Law 12.1 inside their penalty area or off the pitch as part of play as outlined in Law 12.

A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

1. Procedure

The ball must be stationary on the imaginary penalty mark.

The player taking the penalty kick:

- must be clearly identified;
- must be the player who was fouled, if the offence was a foul, unless they have been seriously injured, in which case the kick must be taken by the substitute who replaces the fouled player. If the offence was not a foul, e.g. handball, the penalty kick may be taken by any player or substitute of the team taking the kick.

The defending goalkeeper must remain on the goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts, until the ball has been kicked. The goalkeeper must not behave in a way that unfairly distracts the kicker, e.g. delay the taking of the kick or touch the goalposts, crossbar or goal net.

If the defending goalkeeper asks to be replaced after the kicker has placed the ball, the referees must caution the goalkeeper for delaying the restart of play, but the replacement can be made.

The players other than the kicker and goalkeeper must be:

- on the pitch;
- at least 5m from the imaginary penalty mark;
- outside the penalty area.

The kicker may make a small mound of sand using their feet or the ball in order to raise the position of the ball.

After the players have taken positions in accordance with this Law, one of the referees signals for the penalty kick to be taken.

The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forwards; back-heeling is permitted provided the ball moves forwards.

When the ball is kicked, the defending goalkeeper must have at least part of one foot touching, in line with or behind the imaginary goal line.

The ball is in play when it is kicked forwards and clearly moves.

The kicker must not play the ball again until it has touched another player.

If a penalty kick is awarded when a period is about to end, the period will be considered to have ended once the penalty kick has been completed. The kick is considered completed when, after the ball is in play, any of the following occurs:

- the ball stops moving or goes out of play;

队员在本方罚球区内,或如规则第十二章规定的作为比赛一部分离开比赛场地后,实施可判为12.1章提到的任意球犯规,则判罚点球。

罚点球可直接踢入球门得分。

1.程序

球应放定在假想罚球点上。

罚点球的队员:

- 必须被明确;
- 如果这个违规是犯规,则必须是被犯规的队员,除非是严重受伤,这种情况下则必须是被替换的替补队员罚球。如果这个违规不是犯规,比如手球,则这个罚球点球可以任何队员或替补队员来罚。

守方守门员应处在球门柱之间的球门线上,面向主罚队员,直至球被踢出。守门员不应做出不公平干扰罚球队员的行为,例如延迟罚球过程或触碰门柱、横梁或球门网。

如果罚球队员已经把球放好后守方守门员提出更换,裁判员必须因延误比赛重新开始而给予警告,但允许完成替换。

主罚队员和守门员以外的其他场上队员应:

- 在比赛场地内;
- 距离假想罚球点至少 5 米;
- 在罚球区外。

罚球队员可以用脚或球做一个小的沙丘,以提高球的位置。

场上队员的位置符合本章规定后,两名裁判员之一示意执行罚球点球。

主罚队员应向前踢球;

允许使用脚后跟踢球,只要球最终向前移动。

在球被踢出时,守方守门员应至少有一只脚的一部分接触球门线,与假想球门线平齐或是在线后。

当球被向前踢出且明显移动,即为比赛恢复。主罚队员在其他队员触及球前不得再次触球。

如果判罚罚球点球时一节比赛即将结束,罚球点球踢球完成后一节比赛即为结束。比赛恢复后,出现下列情况之一,罚球视为完成:

- 球停止移动或离开比赛场地;



- the ball is played by any player (including the kicker) other than the defending goalkeeper;
- the referees stop play for an offence by the kicker or a team-mate of the kicker.

2. Offences and sanctions

Once the referees have signalled for a penalty kick to be taken, the kick must be taken. If it is not taken, one of the referees may take disciplinary action before signalling again for the kick to be taken.

A team-mate of the player taking the penalty kick is penalised for encroachment only if:

- the encroachment clearly impacted on the goalkeeper; or
- the encroaching player plays the ball or challenges an opponent for the ball and then scores, attempts to score or creates a goalscoring opportunity.

A team-mate of the goalkeeper is penalised for encroachment only if:

- the encroachment clearly impacted on the kicker; or
- the encroaching player plays the ball or challenges an opponent for the ball and this prevents the opponents from scoring, attempting to score or creating a goalscoring opportunity.

If, before the ball is in play, one of the following occurs:

- the player taking the penalty kick or a team-mate commits an offence:
 - if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken;
 - if the ball does not enter the goal, the referees stop play and restart with a free kick to the opposing team;except for the following situations, when play will be stopped and restarted with a free kick to the opposing team, regardless of whether or not a goal is scored:
 - a penalty kick is kicked backwards;
 - a team-mate of the identified kicker takes the kick: the referees caution the player who took the kick;
 - the kicker feints to kick the ball after having completed the run-up (feinting in the run-up is permitted): the referees caution the kicker.
- the defending goalkeeper commits an offence:
 - if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded;
 - if the ball misses the goal or rebounds from the crossbar or goalpost(s), the kick is only retaken if the goalkeeper's offence clearly impacted on the kicker;
 - if the ball is prevented from entering the goal by the goalkeeper, the kick is retaken.

- 球被除守方守门员以外的任一队员触及(包括主罚队员);
- 裁判员因罚球队员或罚球队员的同队队员违规而停止比赛。

2. 违规与处罚

一旦裁判员鸣哨示意执行罚球点球,球应踢出。如未踢出,两名裁判员之一可以在再次鸣哨示意罚球之前执行纪律处罚。

只有在以下情况下,罚球方的同队队友才会因提前进入的违规行为受到处罚:

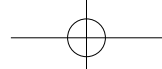
- 提前进入行为明显地影响了守方守门员
- 提前进入的队员触球或与对方争抢球后得分、试图得分或创造进球得分机会。

只有在以下情况下,守门员的同队队友才会因提前进入的违规行为受到处罚:

- 提前进入行为明显地影响了罚球队员;
- 提前进入的队员触球或与对方争抢球,阻止对方得分、试图得分或创造得分机会。

如果在比赛恢复前,出现下列情况之一:

- 主罚队员或其同队队员违规:
 - 如果球进门,则重踢罚球点球;
 - 如果球未进门,则裁判员停止比赛,由对方踢任意球恢复比赛;除非出现以下情况,无论进球与否,比赛停止并由对方踢任意球恢复比赛:
 - 向后踢罚球点球;
 - 事先明确的主罚队员的同队队员踢罚球点球,裁判员警告罚球队员。
 - 主罚队员完成助跑后使用假动作踢球(在助跑过程中使用假动作是允许的),裁判员警告主罚队员。
- 守方守门员违规:
 - 如果球进门,则进球有效;
 - 如果球偏离球门或从横梁或球门柱弹回,只有在守门员违规明显影响主罚队员时,才重踢罚球点球;
 - 如果守门员阻止了球进门,则重踢罚球点球。



If the goalkeeper's offence results in the kick being retaken, the goalkeeper is warned for the first offence in the game; if the same player commits any subsequent offence(s) in the game, they are cautioned.

- a team-mate of the defending goalkeeper commits an offence:
 - if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded;
 - if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken; the offender is warned for the first offence in the game. If the same player commits any subsequent offence(s) in the game, they are cautioned.
- a player of both teams commits an offence, the kick is retaken unless a player commits a more serious offence (e.g. illegal feinting); the offenders are warned for the first offence in the game. If the same players commit any subsequent offence(s) in the game, they are cautioned. If a player commits a more serious offence (e.g. illegal feinting), a free kick is awarded to the opponents and the offender is cautioned without warning.
- both the defending goalkeeper and the kicker commit an offence at the same time, the kicker is cautioned and play restarts with a free kick to the defending team.

An opponent who obstructs the kicker from moving towards the ball when a penalty kick is going to be taken must be cautioned, even if the offender was respecting the 5m minimum distance.

If, after a penalty kick has been taken:

- the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player:
 - a free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the offence was committed, provided that this was in the half of the pitch of the team defending the penalty kick, or from the centre of the pitch, if the offence was committed in the kicker's own half of the pitch (unless it was a handball offence, in which case the free kick is taken from the position of the offence).
- the ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forwards:
 - the kick is retaken unless the ball is going into the goal and the interference does not prevent the defending goalkeeper or a defending-team player from playing the ball, in which case the goal is awarded if the ball enters the goal (even if contact was made with the ball) unless the interference was by the attacking team.
- the ball rebounds into the pitch from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts and is then touched by an outside agent:
 - the referees stop play;
 - play is restarted with a dropped ball at the position where the ball touched the outside agent.

如果由于守门员违规导致重踢罚球点球, 则其第一次违规应被劝诫, 在比赛中如果 该球员后续依然出现违规, 则应被警告。

- 守方守门员的同队队员违规:
 - 如果球进门, 则进球有效;
 - 如果球未进门, 则重踢罚球点球。则其第一次违规应被劝诫, 在比赛中如果该球员后续依然出现违规, 则应被警告。
- 双方队员违规, 则重踢罚球点球, 除非一名队员的违规程度更重 (如非法假动作), 则其第一次违规应被劝诫, 在比赛中如果该球员后续依然出现违规, 则应被警告。如果一名队员的违规程度更重 (如非法假动作), 判由对方罚任意球, 并被警告。
- 如果守方守门员与主罚队员同时违规, 则警告主罚队员, 由守方踢任意球恢复比赛。

在踢罚球点球时, 阻碍罚球队员向球移动的对方队员应被警告, 即使违规队员遵守了至少距球5米的规定。

罚球点球踢出后, 如果:

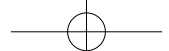
- 主罚队员在其他队员触及球前再次触球:
 - 判对方罚任意球, 在犯规的地点, 如果是在本方半场防守球罚球点球时; 或者在中线中点如果犯规是在罚球方半场 (除非手球犯规, 则在犯规地点判罚任意球)。
- 球在向前移动过程中被场外因素触及:
 - 应重踢罚球点球。但如果球将要进门时, 此干扰因素没有阻止守方守门员或防守队员处理球, 如果随后球进门, 则视为进球有效 (即使场外因素与球发生接触), 除非干扰是来自进攻方。
- 球从守门员、横梁或球门柱弹回比赛场地内, 随后被场外因素触及:
 - 裁判员停止比赛;
 - 在球被场外因素触及的地点以坠球恢复比赛。

3. Summary table

Offence	Outcome of the penalty kick		
	Ball enters goal	Ball does not enter goal	Location of restart
Encroachment by attacking-team player	Impact: penalty is retaken No impact: goal	Impact: free kick to defending team No impact: no retake	Position where the offence was committed
Encroachment by defending-team player	Impact: goal No impact: goal	Impact: penalty is retaken No impact: no retake	–
Encroachment by defending- and attacking-team player	Impact: penalty is retaken No impact: goal	Impact: penalty is retaken No impact: no retake	–
Offence by goalkeeper	Goal	Not saved: penalty is not retaken (unless kicker is clearly impacted) Saved: penalty is retaken and warning for goalkeeper; caution for any further offence(s)	–
Goalkeeper and kicker commit offence at same time	Free kick to defending team and caution for kicker	Free kick to defending team and caution for kicker	Imaginary penalty mark
Ball kicked backwards	Free kick to defending team	Free kick to defending team	Imaginary penalty mark
Wrong kicker (not identified)	Free kick to defending team and caution for wrong kicker	Free kick to defending team and caution for wrong kicker	Imaginary penalty mark
Illegal feinting	Free kick to defending team and caution for kicker	Free kick to defending team and caution for kicker	Imaginary penalty mark

3.概要列表

违规	罚球点球的结果		
	进球	未进球	罚球地点
进攻队员提前进入	影响: 重踢罚球点球 不影响: 进球有效	影响: 守方踢任意球 不影响: 不重踢	在犯规地点
防守队员提前进入	影响: 进球有效 不影响: 进球有效	影响: 重踢罚球点球 不影响: 不重踢	–
双方队员提前进入	影响: 重踢罚球点球 不影响: 进球有效	影响: 重踢罚球点球 不影响: 不重踢	–
守门员违反规则	进球有效	未扑出: 不重踢罚球点球 (除非明显影响主罚队员) 扑出: 重踢罚球点球, 劝诫守门员; 后续犯规应警告	–
守门员和主罚队员同时违反规则	守方踢任意球并警告主罚队员	守方踢任意球并警告主罚队员	假想点球点
向后踢球	守方踢任意球	守方踢任意球	守方踢任意球
经确认主罚队员以外的队员罚球	守方踢任意球并警告罚球队员	守方踢任意球并警告罚球队员	假想点球点
不合法的假动作	守方踢任意球并警告主罚队员	守方踢任意球并警告主罚队员	假想点球点

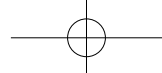


Law 15

第十五章

THE KICK-IN/
THROW-IN

踢界外球/掷界外球



A kick-in/throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball passes over the touchline on the ground or in the air, or when the ball hits the ceiling while in play on an indoor pitch.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a kick-in/throw-in:

- If the ball enters the opponents' goal, a goal clearance is awarded.
- If the ball enters the taker's goal, a corner kick is awarded.

1. Procedure

There are two types of procedure:

- Kick-in
- Throw-in

All opponents must stand at least 5m from the point on the touchline where the kick-in/throw-in is to be taken.

The ball must be put into play within four seconds of the team being ready to put the ball into play or the referee signalling that the team is ready to put it into play.

If the restart of play is delayed for tactical reasons, the referees start the four-second count following a whistle, irrespective of whether the player taking the kick-in/throw-in is ready or not.

If the ball does not enter the pitch from a kick-in/throw-in, the referees order a player from the opposing team to take it.

If a player, while correctly taking a kick-in/throw-in, deliberately kicks/throws the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball again but not in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, the referees allow play to continue.

The kicker/thrower must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

Kick-in

At the moment of delivering the ball, the kicker must:

- stand facing the pitch;
- have part of each foot on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline;
- kick the ball, which must be stationary, either from the touchline – at the point where it left the pitch – or from the ground outside the pitch near the touchline.

If the kick-in is not taken from the touchline, the ball is in play as soon as it enters the pitch. If the kick-in is taken from the touchline, the ball is in play as soon as it clearly moves.

当球的整体从地面或空中越过边线, 或当室内比赛中球击中天花板, 由最后触球队员的对方执行。

界外球不能直接得分:

- 如果球直接进入对方球门, 判掷球门球。
- 如果球直接进入本方球门, 判踢角球。

1. 程序

有两种形式的程序:

- 踢界外球
- 掷界外球

所有对方队员应距踢界外球的边线上的地点至少5米。

当发球方准备好恢复比赛或裁判员示意其已准备好恢复比赛时, 应在4秒内将球踢出恢复比赛。

如果因为战术原因而延误比赛重新开始, 则不考虑队员是否做好了发球的准备, 裁判员应吹哨开始数4秒计时。

如果界外球发出而球未进入比赛场地, 则裁判员应判由对方发界外球。

如果队员在发界外球时, 以正确的方式故意将界外球踢/掷向对方队员以再次触球, 但并未使用草率的、鲁莽的方式或过分的力量, 裁判员应允许比赛继续。

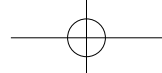
踢/掷球队员在其他队员触及球前不得再次触球。

踢界外球

在踢界外球的一瞬间, 踢球队员:

- 面向场地;
- 脚的一部分应在边线上或在边线外;
- 球应放在球离开比赛场地边线上或出界地点场地外接近边线处;

如果未在边线上踢界外球, 当球进入场地即为比赛恢复。如果在边线上踢界外球, 当球被踢且明显移动时, 即为比赛恢复。



Throw-in

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower must:

- stand facing the pitch;
- have a part of each foot on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline;
- throw the ball with both hands from behind and over the head from the point where it left the pitch.

The ball is in play as soon as it enters the pitch.

2. Offences and sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker/thrower touches the ball again before it has touched another player, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the offence was committed, provided that this was in the half of the pitch of the team defending the kick-in/throw-in, or from the centre of the pitch if the offence was committed in the team's own half of the pitch. If the kicker/thrower commits a handball offence:

- a free kick to be taken from the position of the offence is awarded;
- a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the kicker's/thrower's penalty area, unless the kicker/thrower was the goalkeeper, in which case a free kick to be taken from the centre of the pitch is awarded.

An opponent who unfairly distracts or impedes the kicker/thrower (including moving closer than 5m to the point where the kick-in/throw-in is to be taken) is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and if the kick-in/throw-in has been taken, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the offence was committed, provided that this was in the half of the pitch of the team defending the free kick, or from the centre of the pitch if the offence was committed in the other half of the pitch.

For any other offence, including if a kick-in/throw-in is not taken within four seconds, the kick-in/throw-in is awarded to the opposing team (who may choose to take a kick-in or throw-in).

掷界外球

在掷界外球的一瞬间, 掷球队员:

- 面向场地;
- 脚的一部分应在边线上或在边线外;
- 双手持球由头后和头上在球出界地点将球掷出。

当球进入场地即为比赛恢复。

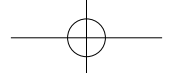
2. 违规与处罚

如果比赛恢复后, 发球队员在其他队员触及球前再次触球, 如果犯规地点在发球队员的防守方半场, 则在犯规地点判罚任意球; 如果犯规地点在发球队员本方半场, 则在中线中点。如果发球队员手球犯规:

- 判罚任意球在犯规地点。
- 如果犯规发生在发球队员本方罚球区内, 则判罚罚球点球, 除非发球队员为守门员, 这种情况下判罚任意球在中线中点。

对方队员不正当地干扰或阻挡发球 (包括移动至距离发球地点不足 5 米处), 将因违反体育精神的行为而被警告, 如果界外球已被发出, 则在犯规地点判罚任意球, 如果这是防守方半场的任意球; 如果犯规地点在另一个半场, 则在中线中点。

对于其他任何犯规, 包括没有在 4 秒内将球发出, 由对方发界外球 (发球队员可以选择踢界外球或掷界外球)。



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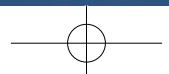
第十六章

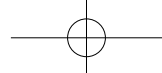
THE GOAL
CLEARANCE

掷球门球

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A goal clearance is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored.

A goal may not be scored directly from a goal clearance. If the ball directly enters the goal of the team whose goalkeeper took the goal clearance, a corner kick is awarded to the opponents. If the ball directly enters the goal of the team that did not take the goal clearance, the said team is awarded a goal clearance.

1. Procedure

- The ball is thrown or released from any point within the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team.
- The ball is in play when it is thrown or released and clearly moves.
- The ball must be put into play within four seconds of the team being ready to put the ball into play or the referee signalling that the team is ready to put it into play.
- Opponents must be outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.

2. Offences and sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper who took the goal clearance touches the ball again before it has touched another player, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the offence occurred, provided that this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch, if the offence was committed in the half of the pitch of the offending team. If the goalkeeper commits a handball offence:

- a free kick to be taken from the place where the offence was committed is awarded if the offence occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area;
- a free kick from the centre of the pitch is awarded if the offence occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area.

If the goal clearance is not taken within four seconds, a free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the centre of the pitch.

If, when a goal clearance is taken, any opponents are inside the penalty area because they did not have time to leave, the referees allow play to continue.

If an opponent who is in the penalty area when the goal clearance is taken, or who enters the penalty area before the ball is in play, touches or challenges for the ball before it is in play, the goal clearance is retaken.

If a player enters the penalty area before the ball is in play and fouls or is fouled by an opponent, the goal clearance is retaken and the offender may be cautioned or sent off, depending on the offence.

For any other offence, the goal clearance is retaken. If the offence is committed by the team taking the clearance, the four-second count is not reset and continues once the goalkeeper is ready to retake the clearance.

当球的整体从地面或空中越过球门线,而最后由进攻队员触及,且并未出现进球,则判为掷球门球。

掷球门球不可以直接得分。如果球直接进入掷球门球的守门员方球门,则判给对方角球。如果球直接进入对方球门,判对方掷球门球。

1. 程序

- 由守方守门员在罚球区内任何一点将球掷出或释放。
- 当球被掷出或释放且明显移动时,即为比赛恢复。
- 当发球方准备好恢复比赛或裁判员示意发球方准备好恢复比赛时,应在 4 秒内将球发出,恢复比赛。
- 对方队员应处在罚球区外,直至比赛恢复。

2. 违规与处罚

如果比赛恢复后,掷球门球的守门员在其他队员触及球前再次触球,则在犯规地点判罚任意球,如果犯规地点在对方半场;如果犯规在本方半场,则在中线中点。如果守门员手球犯规:

- 如果犯规发生在守门员的罚球区外,则在犯规地点判罚任意球;
- 如果犯规发生在守门员的罚球区内,则在中线中点判罚任意球。

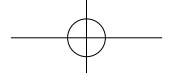
如果球门球没有在4秒内发出,由对方在中线中点踢任意球。

如果掷球门球时,对方队员因没有时间离开而处于罚球区内,裁判员允许比赛继续。

在掷球门球时处在罚球区内或在比赛恢复前进入罚球区的对方队员,在比赛恢复前触及或争抢球,应重掷球门球。

在比赛恢复前,如果队员进入罚球区内,对对方队员或被对方队员犯规,应重掷球门球。依据犯规情况,犯规队员可被警告或罚令出场。

对于其他任何犯规,重掷球门球。如果以违规的方式发出球门球,在重新发球门球时4秒计时不重新开始而继续之前的秒数。



Law 17

第十七章

THE CORNER
KICK

角球

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A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opponents.

1. Procedure

- The ball must be placed in the corner area closest to the point where the ball passed over the goal line.
- The kicker may make a small mound of sand using their feet or the ball to raise the position of the ball.
- The ball must be stationary and is kicked by a player of the attacking team.
- The ball must be put into play within four seconds of the team being ready to put the ball into play or the referee signalling that the team is ready to put it into play.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves; it does not need to leave the corner area.
- The corner flagpost must not be moved.
- Opponents must remain at least 5m from the imaginary corner arc until the ball is in play.

2. Offences and sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player, a free kick is awarded, to be taken from the place where the offence occurred, provided that this was in the opponents' half of the pitch, or from the centre of the pitch, if the offence was committed in the half of the pitch of the offending team. If the kicker commits a handball offence:

- a free kick to be taken from the position of the offence 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 a free kick from the centre of the pitch is awarded.

If a player, while correctly taking a corner kick, deliberately kicks the ball at an opponent in order to play the ball again but not in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, the referees allow play to continue.

For any other offence by the team taking the kick, including if a corner kick is not taken within four seconds or from the corner area, a goal clearance is awarded to the defending team. For any other offence by the defending team, the kick is retaken.

当球的整体从地面或空中越过球门线，而最后由防守队员触及，且并未出现进球，则判为角球。

角球可以直接踢入对方球门得分。如果角球直接踢入本方球门，则判给对方踢角球。

1. 程序

- 球应放在距球越过球门线处最近的角球区内。
- 开球队员可以用脚或球做一个小沙堆来提高球的位置。
- 球应放定并由进攻队员踢球。
- 当发球方准备好恢复比赛或裁判员示意发球方准备好恢复比赛时，应在 4 秒内将球发出，恢复比赛。
- 当球被踢且明显移动时，即为比赛恢复。球无须离开角球区。
- 角旗杆不能被移动。
- 对方队员应距角球弧至少5米，直到比赛恢复。

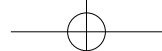
2. 违规与处罚

如果比赛恢复后，踢球队员在其他队员触球前再次触球，如犯规地点在对方半场，则在犯规地点判罚任意球；如犯规在本方半场，则在中线中点。如果踢球队员手球犯规：

- 判罚任意球在犯规地点；
- 如果犯规发生在踢球队员本方罚球区内，则判罚罚球点球。除非踢球队员为守门员，这种情况下判罚任意球在中线中点。

如果队员踢角球时，以正确的方式故意将球踢向对方队员以再次触球，但并未使用草率的、鲁莽的方式或过分的力量，裁判员应允许比赛继续。

对于其他任何犯规，包括没有在4秒内踢出或未在角球区内发球，由对方掷球门球。对于防守方的其他任何犯规，将重踢。

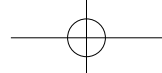


TIME REVIEW SYSTEM PROTOCOL AND VIDEO SUPPORT PROTOCOL

时间审查系统 和视频支持操作规范

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108 TIME REVIEW SYSTEM PROTOCOL AND VIDEO SUPPORT PROTOCOL

Time review system

The time review system (TRS) is only used in the event that there is no video support.

1. Principles

The referees make use of the TRS in order to:

1. verify whether the ball entered the goal before the acoustic signal at the end of a period (notwithstanding the exception of periods extended to allow the completion of penalty kicks or free kicks); and/or
2. verify whether an offence was committed before the acoustic signal at the end of a period.

2. Practicalities

The use of the TRS during a beach soccer match involves the following practical arrangements:

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.
2. The replay operator (RO) has independent access to, and replay control of, all TV broadcast footage.
3. The referee review area (RRA) is where the referees review the replay footage before the final decision is made. It must be located close to the pitch and its location must be clearly identified.
4. Two monitors must be available within the RRA:
 - One monitor for the RO, who assists the referees during the review of the replay footage
 - One monitor facing the pitch for the referees to review the replay footage
5. The RO assists the referees during the review by showing the footage as requested by the referees (e.g. different camera angles, adjusting the replay speed, etc.) on the referees' monitor.
6. The RO must undergo special training, including familiarisation with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, and obtain the necessary certification.
7. If the technology malfunctions and there is no approved spare equipment available, the TRS cannot be used. Both teams must be informed immediately.
8. As certification is required to serve as an RO, an RO who is unable to start or continue the match may only be replaced by someone who is qualified for the role. If no qualified replacement can be found, the match must be played/continue without the use of the TRS and both teams must be informed immediately.

108 时间审查系统 和视频支持操作规范

时间审查系统

时间审查系统 (TRS) 仅在没有视频支持的情况下使用。

1. 原则

裁判员使用时间审查系统 (TRS) 的命令是:

1. 在一节时间结束时, 确认球是否在声音信号之前进入球门 (尽管延长时间以完成点球或任意球除外); 和/或
2. 确认在一节时间结束时的声信号之前是否发生了犯规。

2. 实施方法

在沙滩足球比赛期间使用时间审查系统 (TRS) 需遵循下列实施方法:

1. 原则上, 使用的摄像机应覆盖全部场地、主计时器、球门以及双方罚球区。这意味着至少需要4台摄像机: 每个罚球区 (包括球门线) 1台, 主计时器1台, 全部场地1台。
2. 录像操作员 (RO) 可以独立操作和重播所有电视广播片段。
3. 裁判审查区 (RRA) 是裁判在做出最终决定之前审查回放镜头的地方。它必须靠近球场, 并且必须清楚地标明其位置。
4. 裁判审查区 (RRA) 内必须有两个监视器可用:
 - 一个监视器面向重播操作员, 在审查回放录像时协助裁判员
 - 一个监视器面向球场, 供裁判员查看回放录像
5. 在审查过程中, 录像操作员 (RO) 通过在裁判员的监视器上显示裁判员要求的镜头 (例如不同的摄像机角度、调整回放速度等) 来协助裁判员。
6. 录像操作员 (RO) 必须接受特殊培训, 包括熟悉比赛的沙滩足球规则, 并获得必要的认证。
7. 如果技术出现故障, 并且没有批准的备用设备可用, 则无法使用时间审查系统 (TRS)。必须立即通知比赛中的双方队伍。
8. 由于担任录像操作员 (RO) 需要认证, 因此录像操作员 (RO) 如无法开始或继续比赛只能由有资格担任该职位的人代替。如果找不到合格的替补者, 比赛必须在不使用时间审查系统 (TRS) 的情况下进行/继续进行, 并且必须立即通知比赛中的双方队伍。



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3. Procedure

Initial decision

The referees must always make an initial decision (including taking any disciplinary action needed) as if there were no TRS.

Decision by the referees to perform a review

1. Only the referees may decide to perform a review.
2. In all cases, the referees must indicate that a review will take place by clearly showing the “TV signal” (outline of a TV screen).

Review

1. The referees go to the RRA to view replay footage. The review will be performed by both referees, but the referee will make the final decision.
2. During the referees’ review (RR), the other match officials will supervise what is happening on the pitch and within the technical area.
3. Players, substitutes or team officials who enter the RRA or try to influence the RR or the final decision will be cautioned.
4. The referees can request different camera angles/replay speeds to precisely determine whether an offence was committed or the ball entered the goal before or after the acoustic signal.
5. The review process should be completed as efficiently as possible, but the accuracy of the final decision is more important than speed. For this reason, and because some situations are complex and may involve several reviewable decisions/incidents, there is no time limit for the review process.

Final decision and restart

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.
3. The referee will then take/change/rescind any disciplinary action (where appropriate) and restart play in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game or signal that the period has ended.
4. If, at the end of the RR, the match is to be restarted with a kick-off, penalty kick or free kick, the referee must inform the timekeeper of the correct time so that the chronometer can be adjusted.
5. Once the referees are ready to restart the match, the timekeeper can restart the chronometer from the newly adjusted time.

109 时间审查系统 和视频支持操作规范

3.程序操作

初始判罚

裁判员始终应做出初始判罚（包括任何纪律处罚），就像没有视频支持一样。

由裁判员决定执行回看

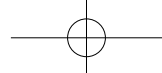
- 1.只有裁判员才能决定执行回看。
- 2.在所有情况下，裁判员必须通过清楚显示地“电视信号”（电视屏幕的显示）来进行回看。

回看分析

- 1.裁判员前往裁判审查区（RRA）查看回放录像。审查将由两名裁判进行，但裁判员将做出最终决定。
- 2.在裁判员审查（RR）期间，其他比赛官员将监督球场上和技术区域内发生的事情。
- 3.进入裁判审查区（RRA）或试图影响裁判员审查（RR）或最终决定的球员、替补或球队官员将受到警告。
- 4.裁判员可以要求不同的摄像机角度/回放速度，以精确地确定在声信号之前或之后是否发生了犯罪或球是否进入了球门。
- 5.审查过程应尽可能高效地完成，但最终决定的准确性比速度更重要。因此，由于某些情况很复杂，可能涉及多个可审查的决定/事件，审查过程没有时间限制。

最终决定和重新开始

- 1.裁判员是唯一能做出最终决定的人。
- 2.当裁判审查（RR）完成时，裁判必须在计时台前显示“电视信号”并传达最终决定，如有必要，还必须传达给两队的主教练。
- 3.然后，裁判员将采取/改变/撤销任何纪律处分（在适当的情况下），并根据比赛的沙滩足球规则重新开始比赛，或发出比赛结束的信号。
- 4.如果在裁判审查（RR）结束时，比赛将以开球、点球或任意球重新开始，裁判员必须通知计时员正确的时间，以便调整计时器。
- 5.一旦裁判员准备重新开始比赛，计时员就可以从新调整的时间重新开始计时。



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Match validity

In principle, a match is not invalidated because of one or more:

1. malfunctions of the technology;
2. wrong decisions involving the TRS;
3. decisions not to review an incident; or
4. reviews of a non-reviewable situation.

Video support

1. Principles

The referees make use of video support (VS) when a team's head coach (or, in the head coach's absence, a designated team official as stipulated on the team list) challenges a decision in relation to the following situations:

1. Goal/no goal
2. Penalty/no penalty
3. Free kick/no free kick in the opposing team's half or from the centre of the pitch
4. Direct red cards (not second cautions)
5. Mistaken identity

In addition, VS can be used at the referees' discretion when there is a disagreement between the two referees regarding an incident in one of the above-mentioned categories.

VS can also be used at the referees' discretion in the following situations:

6. If the chronometer malfunctions
7. If the chronometer is incorrectly (re)started/stopped by the timekeeper pursuant to the provisions of Laws 6 and 7
8. To verify whether a goal has been scored
9. To verify whether the ball entered the goal before the acoustic signal at the end of a period (notwithstanding the exception of periods extended to allow the completion of penalty kicks or free kicks)
10. To verify whether an offence was committed before the acoustic signal at the end of a period

A successful challenge means that the referees' initial decision is changed, while an unsuccessful challenge means that the initial decision is confirmed. The initial decision does not change unless the replay footage shows that a "clear and obvious error" was committed or a "serious missed incident" occurred.

There is no limit on the number of successful challenges available to each team.

In addition, each team is allowed one unsuccessful challenge in each period of the match.

Challenges not used during one period of the match cannot be carried forward into the other periods.

110 时间审查系统 和视频支持操作规范

有效比赛

原则上, 以下一种或多种情况出现后, 比赛结果仍然有效:

1. 技术故障;
2. 涉及视频支持的错误判罚;
3. 不予回看分析某一事件的决定; 或
4. 对不可回看分析的情景做出回看分析。

视频支持

1. 原则

当球队主教练 (或在没有主教练的情况下, 一名球队名单上的球队官员) 挑战有关下列情况的判罚时, 裁判员可使用视频支持。

1. 进球/未进球
2. 罚球点球/不是罚球点球
3. 对方半场或中线中点的任意球/不是任意球
4. 直接红牌 (不是第二次警告)
5. 纪律处罚对象错误

此外, 当两名裁判员对上述类别之一的事件存在分歧时, 裁判员可以自行决定是否使用VS。

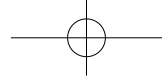
裁判员也可以在下列情况, 自行决定使用视频支持:

6. 如计时器故障
7. 根据第6章和第7章, 计时员错误的 (重新) 启动/停止计时器
8. 确定是否进球得分
9. 在一节时间结束时, 确定球是否在声音信号之前进入球门 (尽管延长时间以完成点球或任意球除外)
10. 确定在一节时间结束时发出声音信号之前是否发生了犯规

成功挑战表示裁判员初始判罚被更改, 而失败挑战表示初始判罚被确认正确。除非回放录像显示出现了“清晰且明显的错误”或“遗漏的严重事件”, 初始判罚不应更改。

每队的成功挑战次数没有限制。

此外, 每一节每队有一次失败挑战。上一节未使用的挑战不带到下一节。



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If extra time is played to determine the winners of the match, each team is allowed an additional unsuccessful challenge during extra time.

Challenges not used during the third period of the match cannot be carried forward into extra time.

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).

The referees will review the replay footage directly (referees' review – RR) and the referee will make the final decision.

The referees must remain “visible” during the RR to ensure transparency.

If play continues after an incident that is then reviewed, any disciplinary action taken/required during the post-incident period is not cancelled, even if the initial decision is changed (except a caution for stopping or interfering with a promising attack or a sending-off for denial of an obvious goalscoring opportunity (DOGSO)).

The period of play before and after an incident that can be reviewed is determined by this protocol.

2. Reviewable decisions/incidents

The categories of decision/incident that can be reviewed through a challenge are:

1. Goals
 - 1.1 Attacking-team offence in the build-up to or scoring of the goal (e.g. handball, foul, etc.)
 - 1.2 Ball out of play prior to the goal
 - 1.3 Goal/no goal situations
2. Penalty-area incidents and incidents in the opposing team's half
 - 2.1 Penalty-kick offence not penalised
 - 2.2 Penalty kick incorrectly awarded
 - 2.3 Offence punishable with a free kick in the opposing team's half or from the centre of the pitch not penalised
 - 2.4 Free kick in the opposing team's half or from the centre of the pitch incorrectly awarded
 - 2.5 Attacking-team offence in the build-up to the penalty incident (e.g. handball, foul, etc.)
 - 2.6 Location of the offence (inside or outside the penalty area)
 - 2.7 Ball out of play prior to the incident

111 时间审查系统 和视频支持操作规范

如需通过加时赛决定比赛获胜队，每队在加时赛额外有一次失败挑战。下半场未使用的挑战不带入加时赛。

第三节比赛未使用的挑战不带入加时赛。

如果需通过点球决胜决定比赛获胜队，每队在点球决胜阶段额外有一次失败挑战。比赛中未使用的挑战不带入点球决胜阶段。

两名裁判员直接查看回放录像，并由主裁判作出最终判罚。

在回看分析过程中，裁判员应保持“可见”状态，以确保该环节的透明性。

如果某一事件发生后比赛继续进行，裁判员随后对该事件进行回看分析，即使初始判罚发生更改，任何在该事件后执行/需要执行的纪律处罚不得撤销（破坏或干扰对方有希望进攻的警告以及破坏明显进球得分机会的罚令出场除外）。

本操作规范决定事件前后可回看分析的起止时间阶段。

2.可回看分析的判罚/事件

可以通过挑战进行回看分析的判罚/事件类别如下：

- 1.进球
 - 1.1进攻方在进攻发展阶段或形成得分时违规（如手球、犯规等）
 - 1.2进球前比赛停止
 - 1.3进球/未进球情况
- 2.罚球区事件和对方半场事件
 - 2.1漏判罚球点球
 - 2.2错判罚球点球
 - 2.3漏判罚对方半场任意球或中线中点任意球
 - 2.4错判罚对方半场任意球或中线中点任意球
 - 2.5罚球区事件前进攻方在进攻发展阶段的违规（如手球、犯规等）
 - 2.6犯规的位置（罚球区内或外）
 - 2.7事件发生前比赛停止



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3. Direct red cards (not second cautions)

- 3.1 DOGSO
- 3.2 Serious foul play
- 3.3 Violent conduct, biting or spitting at another person
- 3.4 Offensive, insulting or abusive action(s)

4. Mistaken identity (red or yellow cards, wrong kicker)

- If the referees penalise an offence and then give the wrong player from the offending (penalised) team a yellow or red card, the identity of the offender can be reviewed.
- If the referees penalise an offence and then the wrong player tries to take the free kick or penalty kick, the identity of the correct player can be reviewed before it is taken.

The offence itself cannot be reviewed unless it relates to a goal, penalty-area incident, an offence punishable with a free kick in the opposing team's half or from the centre of the pitch, or direct red card.

VS can also be used at the referees' discretion when there is a disagreement between the two referees regarding an incident in one of the above-mentioned categories and in relation to the following incidents:

1. If the chronometer malfunctions, to determine how the time should be corrected
2. If the chronometer is incorrectly (re)started/stopped by the timekeeper pursuant to the provisions of Laws 6 and 7
3. To verify whether a goal has been scored
4. To verify whether the ball entered the goal before the acoustic signal at the end of a period (notwithstanding the exception of periods extended to allow the completion of penalty kicks or free kicks)
5. To verify whether an offence was committed before the acoustic signal at the end of a period

3. Practicalities

The use of VS during a beach soccer match involves the following practical arrangements:

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.
2. The replay operator (RO) has independent access to, and replay control of, all TV broadcast footage.

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3.直接红牌(非第二次警告)

- 3.1破坏明显得分机会
- 3.2严重犯规
- 3.3暴力行为, 咬人或向其他人吐口水
- 3.4攻击性, 辱骂性或侮辱性动作

4.纪律处罚对象错误

- 如果裁判员判罚犯规后, 出示红黄牌时错认了犯规(被判罚)球队的受处罚队员, 可通过回看分析确认; 犯规行为本身不得进行回看分析, 除非其涉及进球、罚球点球事件或直接红牌。
- 如果裁判员判罚的犯规, 然后错误的队员试图顶替去罚任意球或球点球,

那么在罚球前, 可以对正确的主罚队员身份进行确认。除非与进球、罚球区事件、可在对方半场或中线中点任意球判罚的犯规或直接红牌有关, 否则不能对犯规进行视频回看。

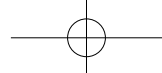
当两名裁判员对上述期中一个事件以及以下事件存在分歧时, 主裁判也可以自行决定使用视频回看(VS):

- 1.如果计时器出现故障, 确定如何修正比赛时间
- 2.根据第6章和第7章, 计时员错误的(重新)启动/停止计时器
- 3.确定是否进球得分
- 4.在一节时间结束时, 确定球是否在声音信号之前进入球门(尽管延长时间以完成点球或任意球除外)
- 5.确定在一节时间结束时发出声音信号之前是否发生了犯规

3.实施方法

在沙滩足球比赛中使用视频支持涉及以下安排:

- 1.原则上, 使用的摄像机应覆盖全部场地、主计时器、球门以及双方罚球区。这意味着至少需要4台摄像机: 每个罚球区(包括球门线)1台, 主计时器1台, 全部场地1台。
- 2.录像操作员对所有电视转播片段具有独立的读取和回放控制权力。



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3. The referee review area (RRA) is where the referees review the replay footage before the final decision is made. It must be located close to the pitch and its location must be clearly identified.
4. Two monitors must be available within the RRA:
 - One monitor for the RO, who assists the referees during the review of the replay footage
 - One monitor facing the pitch for the referees to review the replay footage
5. The RO assists the referees during the review by showing the footage as requested by the referees (e.g. different camera angles, adjusting the replay speed, etc.) on the referees' monitor.
6. The RO must undergo special training, including familiarisation with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game, and obtain the necessary certification.
7. If the technology malfunctions and there is no approved spare equipment available, VS cannot be used. Both teams must be informed immediately.
8. As certification is required to serve as an RO, an RO who is unable to start or continue the match may only be replaced by someone who is qualified for the role. If no qualified replacement can be found, the match must be played/continue without the use of VS and both teams must be informed immediately.

4. Procedure

Initial decision

The referees must always make an initial decision (including taking any disciplinary action needed) as if there were no VS (except for serious missed incidents).

Challenge or decision by the referees to perform a review

1. To challenge a decision, the head coach (or, in their absence, a designated team official as stipulated on the team list) must immediately:
 - twirl their finger in the air; and
 - inform the third or fourth referee of their request for a review.
2. The third or fourth referee will inform the referees of the challenge via the communication system and by raising a "paddle".
3. Alternatively, where applicable, the referees may decide to perform a review at their own discretion.
4. If play has already stopped, the referees delay the restart to perform the review.
5. If play has not already stopped, the referees stop play when the ball is in a neutral zone/situation, i.e. when neither team has a good attacking opportunity.
6. In all cases, the referees must indicate that a review will take place by clearly showing the "TV signal" (outline of a TV screen).

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3. 回看分析区域用于裁判员在做出最终判罚前查看回放片段, 其应位于比赛场地 附近, 且应清晰标识。
4. 在回看分析区域, 应由2台显示器:
 - 1台显示器用于录像操作员在查看回放片段时协助裁判员。
 - 1台显示器面向场地, 用于裁判员查看回放片段。
5. 录像操作员在回看分析过程中协助裁判员, 应裁判员要求在显示器上播放比赛片段 (例如不同摄像机角度、调整回放速度等)。
6. 录像操作员应接受特别训练, 包括熟悉五人制足球竞赛规则, 并获取必备的资质。
7. 如果出现技术故障且没有符合要求的备用设备, 不能使用视频支持。应立即通知双方球队。
8. 由于录像操作员需要资质, 无法开始和继续比赛的录像操作员只能由其他有资质的人替换。如果没有具有资质的人员可替换, 比赛应在没有视频支持下进行/继续, 应立即通知双方球队。

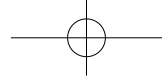
4. 操作程序

初始判罚

裁判员始终应做出初始判罚 (包括任何纪律处罚), 就像没有视频支持一样 (遗漏的严重事件除外)。

由挑战或裁判员决定启动回看分析

1. 在挑战判罚时, 主教练 (在没有主教练时, 由球队名单中指定的球队官员) 应立即:
 - 在空中转动手指; 且
 - 通知第三或第四裁判员需要回看分析。
2. 第三或第四裁判员通过通信设备和举起标识, 通知裁判员有挑战请求。
3. 或者在需要时, 裁判员自行决定启动回看分析。
4. 如果比赛已经停止, 裁判员延迟恢复比赛, 以启动回看分析。
5. 如果比赛尚未停止, 裁判员在球处于中立区域/状态时停止比赛, 例如双方都不具有好的进攻机会。
6. 在所有情况下, 裁判员应清晰的做出“电视手势” (电视屏幕轮廓), 示意进行回看分析。



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Review

1. The referees go to the RRA to view replay footage. The review will be performed by both referees, but the referee will make the final decision.
2. During the RR, the other match officials will supervise what is happening on the pitch and within the technical area.
3. Players, substitutes or team officials who enter the RRA or try to influence the RR or the final decision will be cautioned.
4. The referees can request different camera angles/replay speeds but, in general, slow-motion replays should only be used for facts, e.g. the position of an offence or player, the point of contact for physical offences and handball, or whether the ball was out of play (including in goal/no goal situations); normal speed should be used for the intensity of an offence or to decide if it was a handball offence.
5. For decisions/incidents relating to goals, penalty/no penalty, free kick/no free kick in the opposing team's half or from the centre of the pitch and red cards for DOGSO, it may be necessary to review the attacking phase of play (APP) that led directly to the decision/incident; this may include how the attacking team gained possession of the ball in open play.
6. For other red-card offences (serious foul play or violent conduct), chronometer incidents and mistaken identity, only the incident is reviewed.
7. The Beach Soccer Laws of the Game do not allow restart decisions to be changed if play has restarted. However, for the purposes of the VS system, following an immediate challenge, an incident can still be reviewed, and the initial decision changed, even if play has already restarted.
8. The review process should be completed as efficiently as possible, but the accuracy of the final decision is more important than speed. For this reason, and because some situations are complex, with several reviewable decisions/incidents, there is no time limit for the review process.

Final decision and restart

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.
3. The referee will then take/change/rescind any disciplinary action (where appropriate) and restart play in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.
4. If the initial decision is overturned, or a serious missed incident is identified, play will restart in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

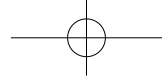
114 时间审查系统 和视频支持操作规范

回看分析

1. 裁判员前往分析回看区域查看回放片段。由两名裁判员进行回看分析, 但裁判员做出最终判罚。
2. 在回看分析器件, 其他比赛官员监督场上和技术区域内的情况。
3. 场上队员、替补队员或球队官员进入分析回看区域或试图影响回看分析或最终判罚, 将被警告。
4. 裁判员可以要求调取不同角度的摄像机位画面/回放速度。一般来说, 只在判定客观性事实时使用慢速画面, 如犯规/队员的位置、有身体接触犯规和手球的接触部位、球出界(包括进球与否)等。而在判定犯规程度或手球犯规时, 应使用常速画面。
5. 对涉及进球、罚球点球和破坏明显进球得分机会的罚令出场的判罚/事件, 必要时应回看分析直接导致判罚/事件出现的进攻发展阶段; 这可能包括进攻方是如何在比赛进行中获得控球权。
6. 对于其它红牌犯规(严重犯规或暴力行为)、计时器事件和纪律处罚对象错误, 只回看分析该事件。
7. 在比赛已经恢复后, 沙滩足球竞赛规则不允许更改关于比赛恢复的判罚。然而, 就视频支持体系而言, 即使比赛已经恢复, 在立即出现挑战的情况下, 也可以进行分析回看, 并更改初始判罚。
8. 应尽可能高效的完成回看分析, 但是相比于速度, 最终判罚的准确性更加重要。因此, 由于一些复杂情景包括多个可回看分析的判罚/事件, 对回看分析没有时间限制。

最终判罚和比赛恢复

1. 裁判员是唯一可以做出最终判罚的人。
2. 当回看分析结束, 裁判员应给出电视手势, 在计时台前做出最终判罚, 并在需要时通知双方主教练。
3. 在需要时, 裁判员执行/更改/撤销相关纪律处罚, 并根据五人制足球竞赛规则恢复比赛。
4. 如果更改初始判罚或确认遗漏的严重事件, 根据五人制足球竞赛规则恢复比赛。



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5. If the initial decision is not overturned, play will restart:
 - according to the initial decision if play had already stopped; or
 - with a dropped ball if play was stopped by the referees to perform the RR.
6. If the initial decision is overturned, or a serious missed incident is identified, the time when the incident occurred is relevant. The referee must inform the timekeeper of the correct time so that the chronometer can be adjusted.
7. If the RR relates to a chronometer incident, the referee must inform the timekeeper of the correct time so that the chronometer can be adjusted.
8. Once the referees are ready to restart the match, the timekeeper can restart the chronometer from the newly adjusted time.

Match validity

In principle, a match is not invalidated because of one or more:

1. malfunctions of the technology;
2. wrong decisions involving VS;
3. decisions not to review an incident; or
4. reviews of a non-reviewable situation.

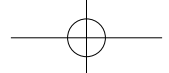
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5. 如果没有更改初始判罚, 比赛恢复方式为:
 - 如果比赛已经停止, 根据初始判罚恢复; 或
 - 如果裁判员停止比赛以启动回看分析, 以坠球恢复比赛。
6. 如果更改初始判罚或确认遗漏的严重事件, 事件发生的时间是重要的。裁判员应通知计时员修正比赛时间, 并调整计时器。
7. 如果回看分析涉及计时器事件, 裁判员应通知计时员修正比赛时间, 并调整计时器。
8. 一旦裁判员准备好恢复比赛, 计时员应按照新调整的比赛时间重新启动计时器。

最终判罚和比赛恢复

原则上, 以下一种或多种情况出现后, 比赛结果仍然有效:

1. 技术故障;
2. 涉及视频支持的错误判罚;
3. 不予回看分析某一事件的决定; 或
4. 对不可回看分析的情景做出回看分析。

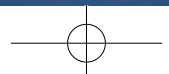


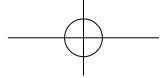
**PRACTICAL GUIDELINES
FOR BEACH SOCCER REFEREES
AND OTHER MATCH OFFICIALS**

**沙滩足球裁判员
和其他比赛官员实践指南**

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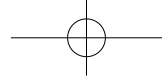


PRACTICAL GUIDELINES FOR BEACH SOCCER REFEREES AND OTHER MATCH OFFICIALS

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沙滩足球裁判员 和其他比赛官员 实践指南

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SIGNALLING

Referee and Other Match Official Signals

The referees must give the signals detailed below, bearing in mind that most of the signals need only be made by one of the referees, but one signal must be made by both referees at the same time.

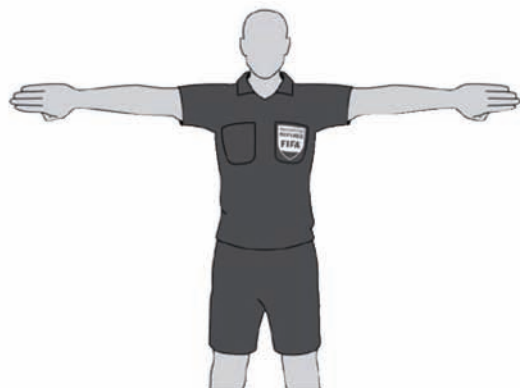
In addition to the existing “two-armed” signal for an advantage, a similar “one-armed” signal is now permitted, as it is not always easy for referees to run with both arms extended.

The assistant referees give the signals that the chronometer has been stopped and that a kick-off has been taken incorrectly.

1. Signals by at least one of the referees



Kick-off/restart of play



Free kick from attacking half of the pitch

手势

裁判员和其他比赛官员的手势

裁判员应按下列要求给出手势，并记住大多数的手势只需要两名裁判员之一给出，但有一个手势需要两名裁判员同时给出。

除了两个胳膊前伸的手势表示有利外，类似一个胳膊前伸的手势现在是允许的，因为裁判员伸开双臂跑动并不总是那么容易的。

当出现不正确的中场开球时，助理裁判员要给出手势并暂停计时器。

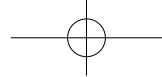
1. 需两名裁判员中至少一名做出的手势



开球/比赛恢复



在前场的任意球



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119 手势



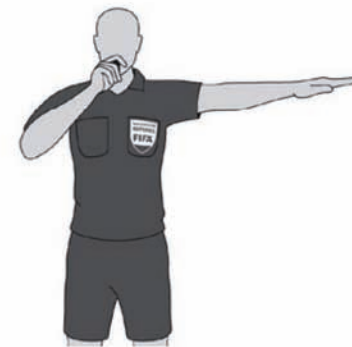
Free kick from a team's own half or from the centre of the pitch



Penalty kick



在本方半场的任意球或
中线中点的任意球



球点球



Kick-in/throw-in (Option 1)



(Option 2)



踢界外球/掷界外球 (示例1)



踢界外球/掷界外球 (示例2)



Corner kick (Option 1)



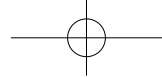
(Option 2)



角球 (示例1)



角球 (示例2)



120 SIGNALLING

120 手势

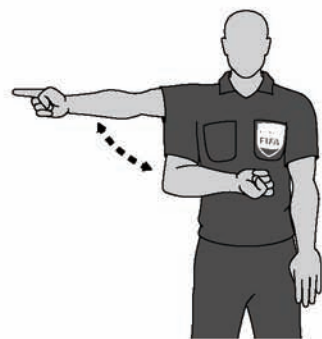


Goal clearance (Option 1)

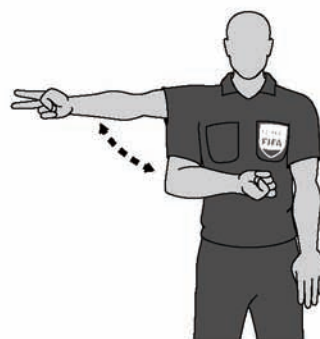


(Option 2)

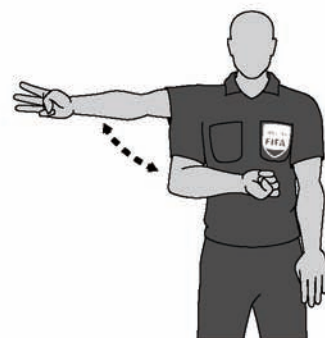
FOUR-SECOND COUNT



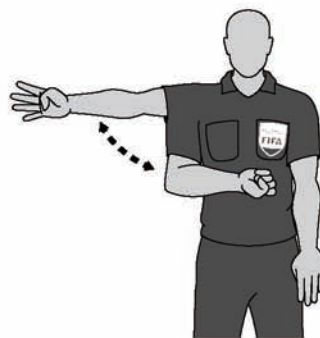
(Step I)



(Step II)



(Step III)



(Step IV)



(Step V)



掷球门球 (示例1)

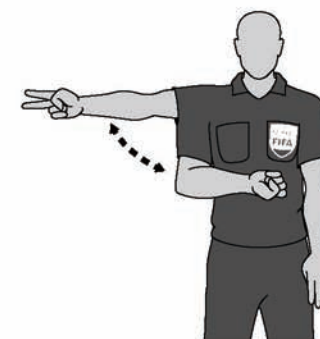


掷球门球 (示例2)

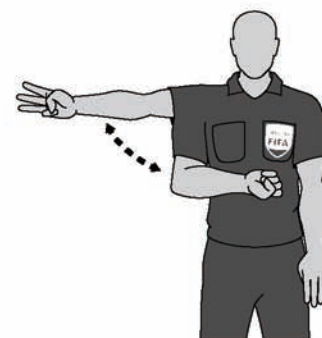
四秒计时



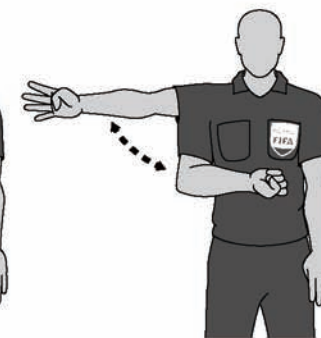
(第一步)



(第二步)



(第三步)



(第四步)



(第五步)



121 SIGNALLING

121 手势

At least one of the referees must clearly show the four-second count:

- at the following restarts:
 - corner kicks;
 - kick-ins/throw-ins;
 - goal clearances;
 - free kicks;
- when the goalkeeper controls the ball in their own half of the pitch.

Referees do not count four seconds for the following restarts:

- Kick-offs
- Penalty kicks

两名裁判员中的至少一名应当清晰地给出 4 秒计时:

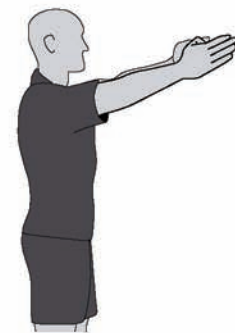
- 在下列比赛恢复方式
 - 角球;
 - 球门球;
 - 任意球;
 - 踢/掷界外球;
- 守门员在本方半场控制球。

裁判员在下列比赛恢复方式时无需 4 秒计时:

- 开球
- 罚球点球



Stop the chronometer



Advantage (Option 1)



(Option 2)



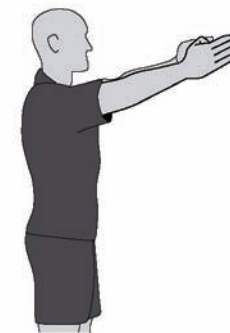
Caution (yellow card)



Sending-off (red card)



暂停



有利 (示例1)



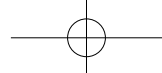
有利 (示例2)



警告 (黄牌)



罚令出场 (红牌)



122 SIGNALLING

122 手势



Number of player: 1



Number of player: 2



Number of player: 3



Number of player: 4



Number of player: 5



Number of player: 6



队员号码-1



队员号码-2



队员号码-3



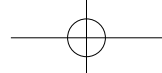
队员号码-4



队员号码-5



队员号码-6



123 SIGNALLING

123 手势



Number of player: 7



Number of player: 8



Number of player: 9



Number of player: 10



Number of player: 11



Number of player: 12



队员号码-7



队员号码-8



队员号码-9



队员号码-10



队员号码-11



队员号码-12



124 SIGNALLING

124 手势



Number of player: 13



Number of player: 14



Number of player: 15



队员号码-13



队员号码-14



队员号码-15



(Step I)
Number of player: 30



(Step II)



(Step I)
Number of player: 52



(Step II)



队员号码-30
(第1步)



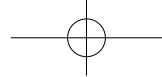
队员号码-30
(第2步)



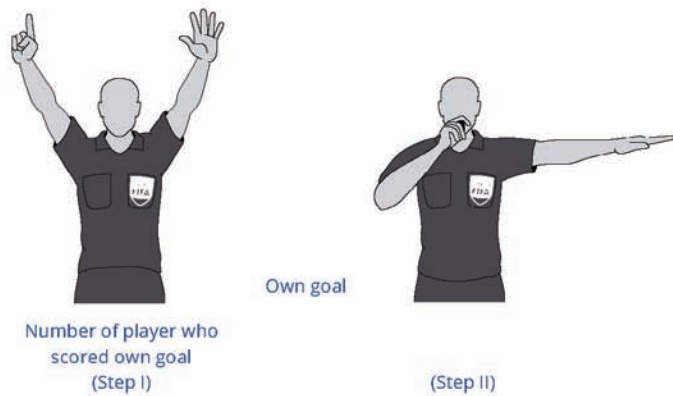
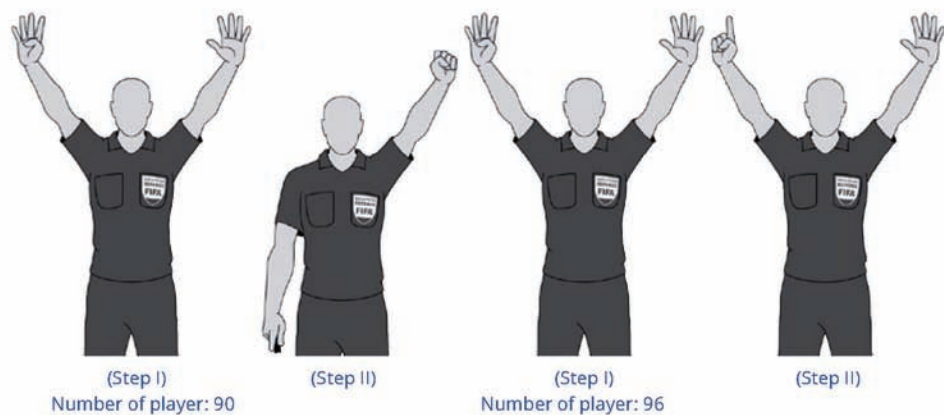
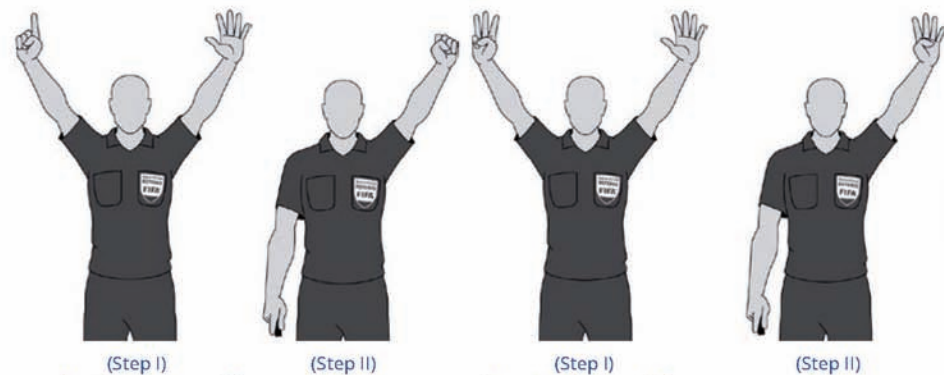
队员号码-52
(第1步)



队员号码-52
(第2步)

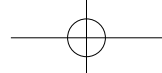


125 SIGNALLING



125 手势





2. Signal by both referees together



First pass to goalkeeper

3. Signals by the assistant referees



Stop the
chronometer



Incorrect kick-off
(third referee)



Incorrect kick-off
(timekeeper)

Third or fourth referee signals after a goal is scored when they are monitoring the goal line of the attacking team



(Step I)



(Step II)

2. 两名裁判员一起给出的手势



第一次回传给守门员

3. 助理裁判员手势



暂停



错误的开球
(第三裁判)



错误的开球
(计时裁判)

第三裁判员或第四裁判员在协助进攻队球门线时, 在进球后的手势



(第1步)



(第2步)



POSITIONING

1. Positioning with the ball in play

Recommendations:

- Play should be between the referee and the second referee.
- The referees should use a wide diagonal system.
- Staying outside and parallel to the touchline makes it easier to keep the play and the other referee within each respective referee's field of vision.
- The referee nearest to the play (the "action area", i.e. the place where the ball is located at any given moment) should be within the other referee's field of vision, and the latter should focus on controlling the "influence area" (the place where the ball is not located at that moment but where an offence or a foul is likely to occur).
- One of the referees should be close enough to see play without interfering with it.
- The referees only enter the pitch to obtain a better view of play.
- "What needs to be seen" does not always happen in the vicinity of the ball. The referees should also pay attention to:
 - aggressive individual player confrontations off the ball;
 - possible offences in the penalty area towards which play is heading;
 - offences occurring after the ball is played away;
 - the next phase of play.

2. General positioning during the match

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 line than the second-last defending-team player.

The referees must always face the pitch. One of the referees should control the action area and the other referee should control the influence area.

3. Goalkeeper releasing the ball

One of the referees must take a position in line with the edge of the penalty area and check that the goalkeeper does not touch the ball a second time after putting it into play or with the hands or arms outside the penalty area, while also timing the number of seconds for which the goalkeeper is in possession of the ball.

选位

1. 比赛进行中的选位

建议:

- 比赛应在裁判员及第二裁判员站位之间进行;
- 裁判员应采用对角线站位方式;
- 保持在边线外并且身体与边线平行,以便使比赛和另一裁判员均在视线范围内;
- 处于近端(有球区域)的裁判员应在另一名裁判员的视野之内,后者应集中注意力于控制无球区域(违规或犯规容易发生的无球区域);
- 两名裁判员之一在不干扰比赛的情况下,应尽量靠近以便观察;
- 仅在需要获得更好观察位置时,裁判员才进入场地;
- “要被看到的”内容不是总发生在球的附近。裁判员同时应注意到:
 - 个别无球队员具有攻击性的行为;
 - 在比赛发展方向的罚球区内可能发生的犯规;
 - 球被踢出后发生的犯规;
 - 下一个阶段的比赛。

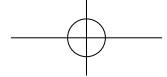
2. 比赛期间一般选位原则

建议两名裁判员之一与倒数第二名防守队员平齐或在其后方,或当球较倒数第二名防守队员更接近球门线时与球平齐或在其后方。

裁判员应始终面向场内。两名裁判员之一应掌握有球区域,另一名裁判员掌握无球区域。

3. 守门员发球

两名裁判员之一应与守门员平齐,以观察其在发出球后是否再次触球或是否在罚球区外用手或臂触球,同时对守门员控制球进行计时。



The same position should be taken by one of the referees for a goal clearance. The four-second count will start if the goalkeeper is inside their own penalty area. A goalkeeper who is outside their own penalty area may be cautioned for delaying the restart of play.

Once the goalkeeper has released the ball, the referees take suitable positions for controlling the match.

4. “Goal/no goal” situations

When a goal has been scored and there is no doubt about the decision, the referee and the second referee must make eye contact and the referee nearest to the timekeeper's table must approach the timekeeper and the third referee to communicate the number of the player who scored the goal with the mandatory signal.

If a goal has been scored but play has continued because the situation is unclear, the referee nearest to the goal blows the whistle to attract the attention of the other referee, and then the referee nearest to the timekeeper's table approaches the timekeeper and the third referee to communicate the number of the player who scored the goal with the mandatory signal.

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

5. Positioning in ball-out-of-play situations

The best position is one from which the referees can make the right decision and have the optimal view of play and the players. All recommendations about positioning are based on probabilities, which must be adjusted using specific information about the teams, the players and the events in the match up to that point.

6. Positioning in specific scenarios

1. Positioning – kick-off (1)

At every kick-off, one of the referees must be situated on the goal line, on the same side of the pitch as the substitution zone, from where this referee watches to see if a goal is scored.

The other referee must be on the touchline on the other side of the pitch and must use the 5m marks to make sure that the defenders do not advance too far forward. This referee also pays attention to any possible indication from the third referee that a player has committed an offence at the kick-off, and blows the whistle to signal for the kick-off to be taken.

在掷球门球时, 两名裁判员之一也应采用同样的选位。如果守门员在本方罚球区内, 开始4秒计时。如果守门员在本方罚球区外, 可以以延误比赛重新开始对其进行警告。

一旦守门员发出球后, 裁判员应选择合适的位置以便掌握比赛。

4. “进球—非进球”情况

当发生进球且没有疑问时, 裁判员和第二裁判应进行眼神确认, 而计时台近端的裁判员应靠近计时员和第三裁判, 用规定的手势通知他们进球队员的号码。

如果发生进球但由于并不清晰, 比赛仍在继续, 则距球门最近的裁判员应鸣哨引起另一裁判员的注意, 然后距计时台最近的裁判员应靠近计时员和第三裁判, 用规定的手势通知他们进球队员的号码。

当球队使用“超人”战术守门员时, 第三裁判应协助场上裁判员, 在使用“超人”战术球队的球门线观察进球/非进球情况。

5. 比赛停止时的选位

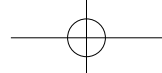
最好的选位能使裁判员做出正确的判罚决定并且具有观察比赛和队员的最佳视角。所有关于选位的建议都是基于可能发生的情况, 并应根据球队、队员和比赛情况的特定信息而进行调整。

6. 特定情境下的选位

1. 选位——开球 (1)

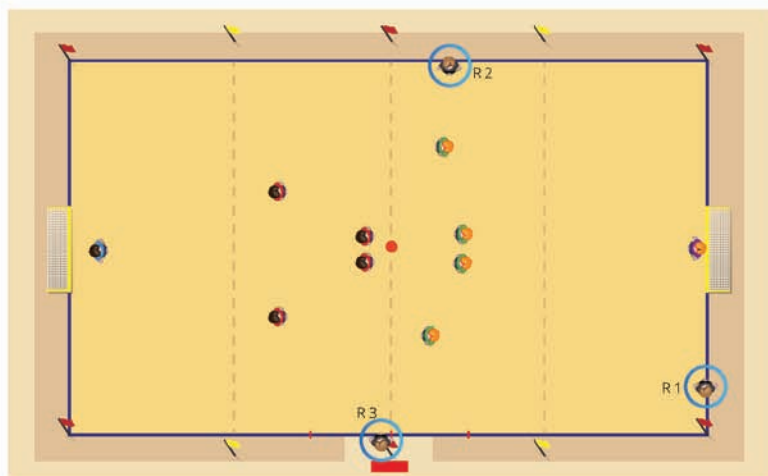
开球时, 两名裁判员之一站在换人区一侧的球门线, 如果进球得分可以清楚地看到。

另一名裁判员应位于对侧边线的5米标志点上, 确保防守队员不能向前。该名裁判员还要注意第三裁判员及开球出现的任何违规行为, 然后吹哨给出开球手势。



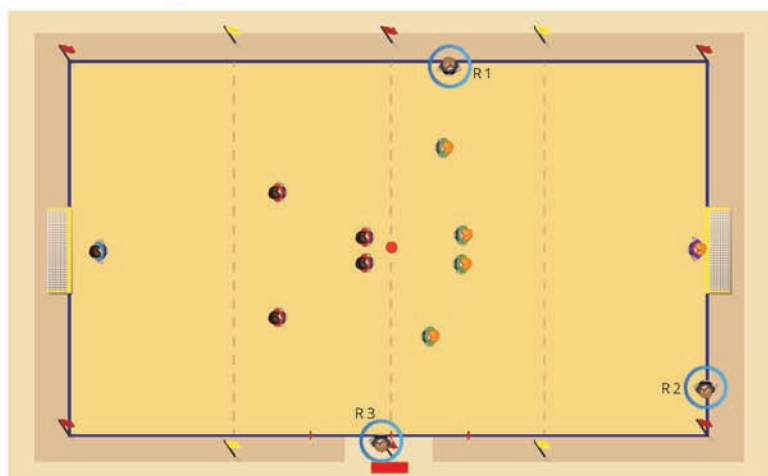
129 POSITIONING

The third referee takes up a position level with the imaginary halfway line to assist the referees in determining the correct position of the ball, and to ensure that all the players (except the kicker) are in their own half of the pitch. The third referee raises an arm if an offence is committed by the team taking the kick-off. In such cases, the timekeeper, who does not start the chronometer, immediately sounds the acoustic signal to inform the referees that the kick-off must be retaken.



2.Positioning – kick-off (2)

2.

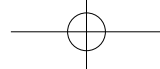


第三裁判位于假想中线的水平位置协助裁判员确定球的位置，确保所有队员在本方半场（开球队员除外）。如果开球时候出现球队违规，第三裁判单臂上举，与此同时，计时员不能开启计时器并立即用声音信号提醒裁判员，开球重新进行。



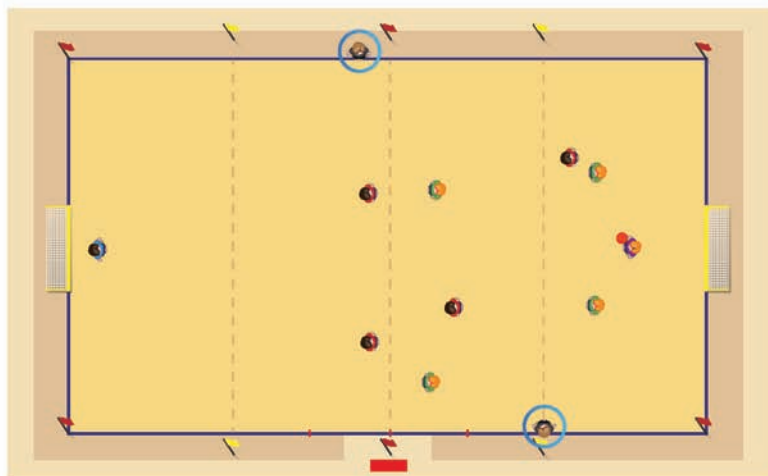
2.选位——开球 (2)





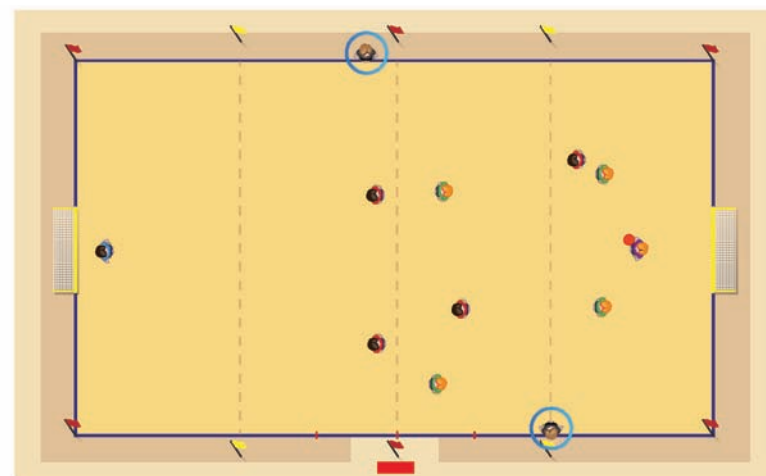
3. Positioning – goal clearance (1)

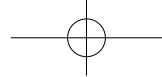
- One of the referees must first check if the ball is inside the penalty area:
- If the ball is not inside the area, the referees may start the four-second count if they consider that the goalkeeper is ready to take the goal clearance or is delaying picking up the ball for tactical reasons.
- If a team taking a goal clearance decides to substitute its goalkeeper, one of the referees, after blowing the whistle, starts the four-second count regardless of whether the ball is inside the penalty area or not. If there is no ball inside the penalty area, the third referee or a ball kid immediately throws a ball into the penalty area.
- When the ball is inside the penalty area, one of the referees must take a position in line with the edge of the penalty area to check that the goalkeeper is ready to put the ball into play and that the opposing team's players are outside the penalty area. The referees then signal the four-second count, unless it has already started in accordance with the previous point.
- Finally, whichever of the on-pitch referees supervised the goal clearance must take a suitable position to control the match, which is a priority in all cases.



3.选位——掷球门球(1)

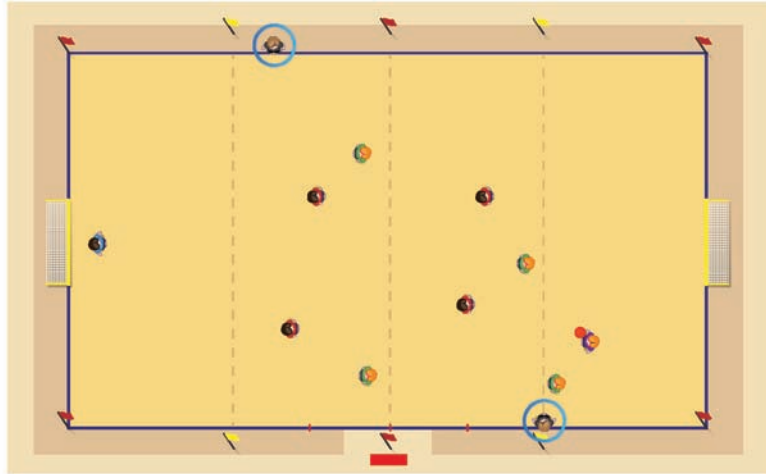
- 两名裁判员之一应查看球是否在罚球区内:
- 如果球不在罚球区内, 当裁判员认为守门员已经准备好掷球门球时或由于战术原因拖延捡球, 可以进行4秒计时。
- 如果本球队发球门球时准备更换守门员, 则其中一名裁判员鸣哨后将进行4秒计时而无需考虑球是否在罚球区内。如果罚球区内没有球, 则第三裁判员或球童应立即扔一个球到罚球区内。
- 一旦球在罚球区内, 两名裁判员之一应站在与罚球区线平齐的位置, 观察守门员准备好发球以及对方队员在罚球区外。然后, 裁判员示意开4秒计时, 除非根据上一款4秒计时已经开始。
- 最后, 监督掷球门球的裁判员应选择一个合适的位置掌握比赛, 这在任何情况下都是首先要做到的。





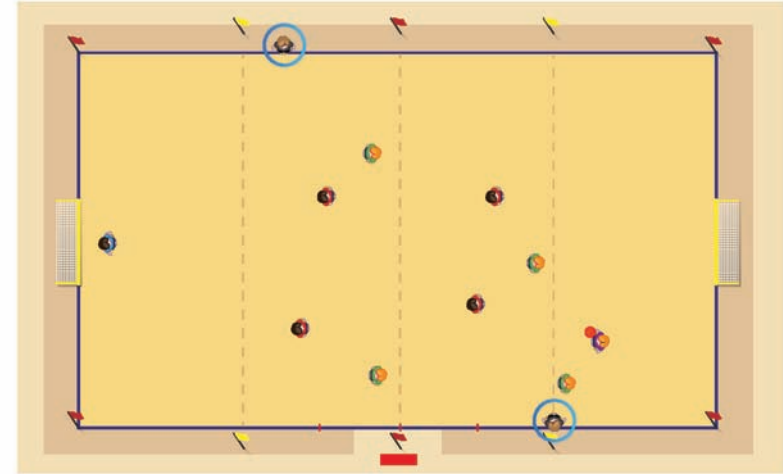
131 POSITIONING

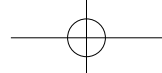
4. Positioning – goal clearance (2)



131 选位

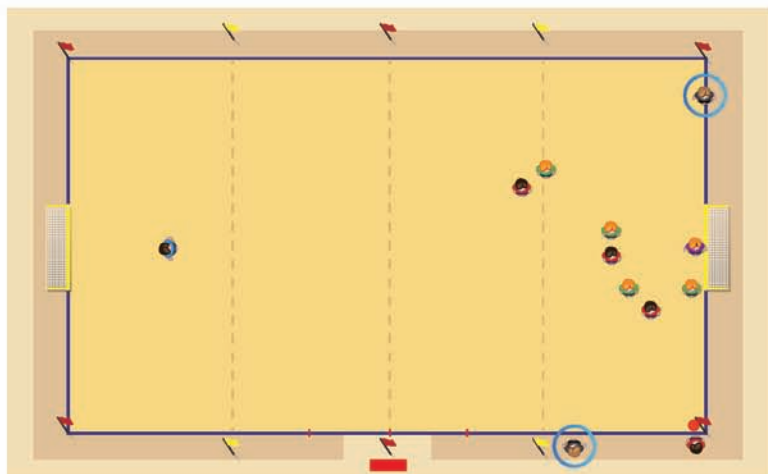
4.选位——掷球门球(2)



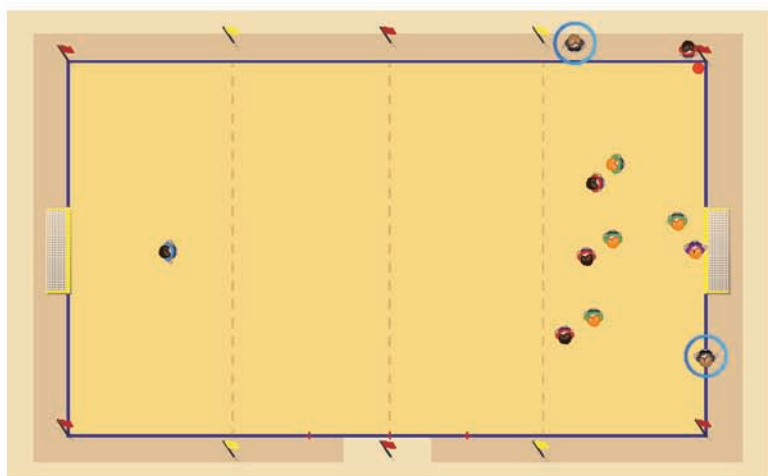


5. Positioning – corner kick (1)

At a corner kick, the referee nearest to the location of the kick takes a position on the touchline at a distance of approximately 6-8m from the imaginary corner arc where the kick is to be taken. From this position, this referee must check that the ball is properly placed inside the corner area and that the defending-team players are at least 5m away from the imaginary corner arc. 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 line. From this position, this referee watches the ball and the behaviour of the players.

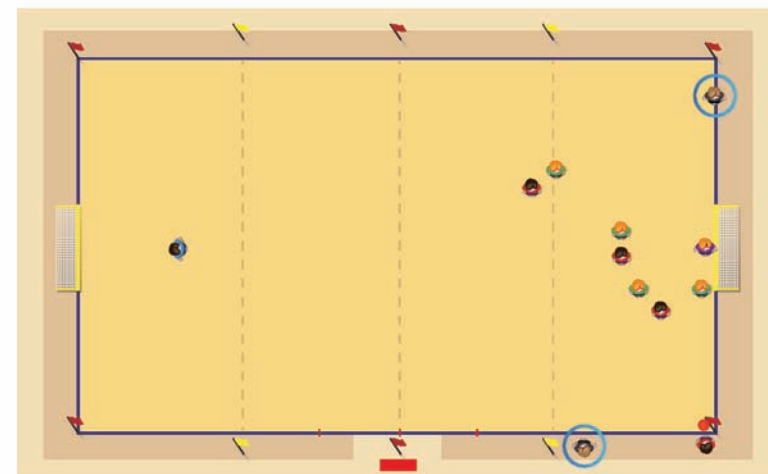


6. Positioning – corner kick (2)

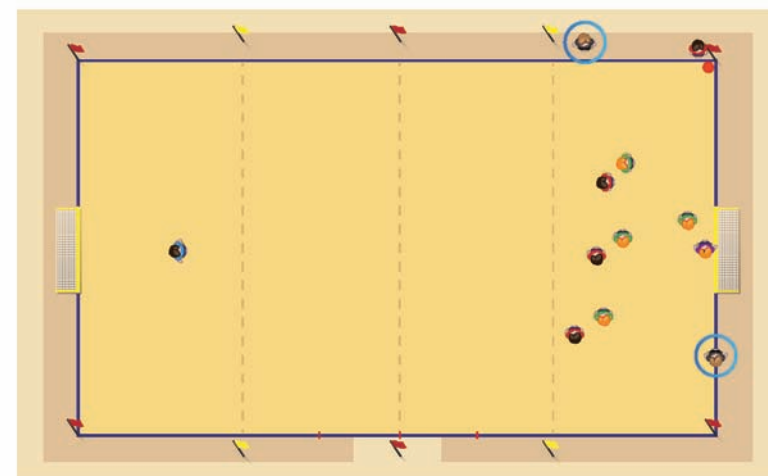


5. 选位——角球 (1)

踢角球时，近端裁判员位于距踢角球一侧的角球弧大约6-8米的边线上，从这个位置上他应查看球摆放在角球弧内以及防守队员距角球弧至少5米。另一名裁判员位于同侧球门线与对侧边线的交界处，从此位置上观察球和队员的行为。



6. 选位——角球 (2)

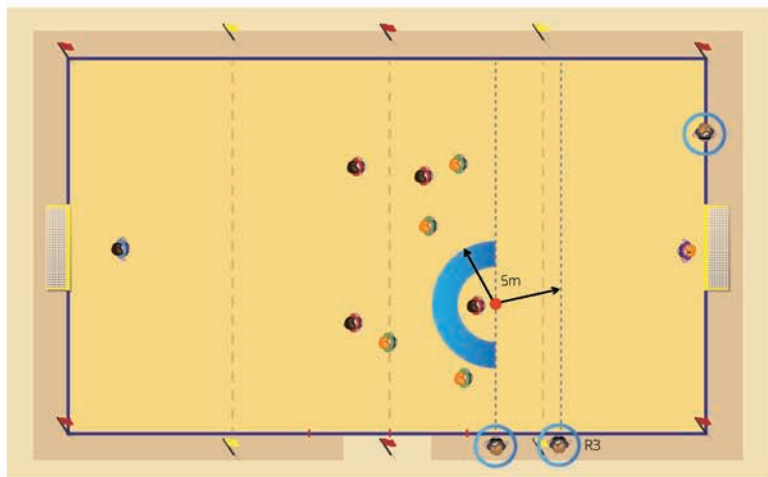




7. Positioning – free kick in the opposing team's half

At a free kick in the opponents' half, the nearest referee takes a position on the touchline, in line with the place from where the kick is to be taken, and checks that the ball is properly placed, as well as watching the players for encroachment while the kick is being taken. The other referee must take a position on the goal line, which is a priority in all cases. Both referees must be ready to follow the trajectory of the ball.

If the free kick is within 5m of the imaginary penalty-area line, the third referee takes a position on the touchline, 5m away from the other referee on the touchline, in the direction of the defending team's goal, to watch for encroachment by the defending team's goalkeeper.



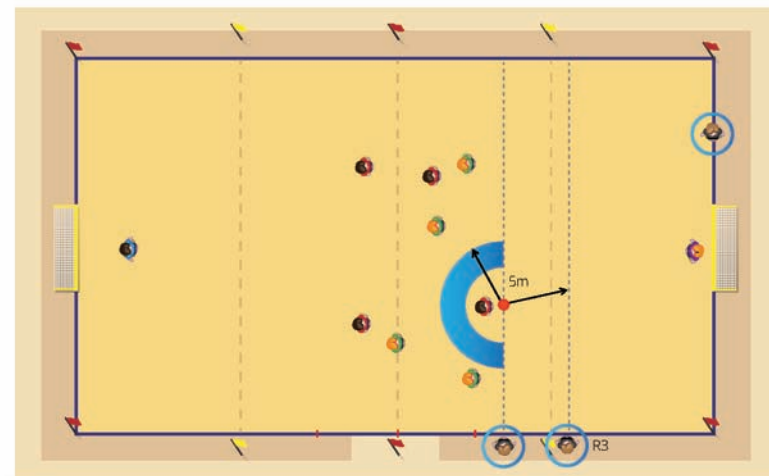
8. Positioning – free kick in a team's own half or from the centre of the pitch

At a free kick from a team's own half or from the centre of the pitch, the referee closest to the location of the free kick first stands in front of the ball and ensures that the defending-team players are at least 5m away from the ball and clear of the imaginary area between the ball and the corner flags. Furthermore, they must ensure that the kicker's team-mates are not in the imaginary area between the ball and the corner flags, and that the ball is correctly placed. After having conducted these checks, this referee moves behind the ball without disturbing the player taking the kick, and blows the whistle to signal for the free kick to be taken, as well as to indicate any offence occurring after the order to take the free kick (before or after the free kick is taken). The other referee must take a position on the goal line, which is a priority in all cases. Both referees must be ready to follow the trajectory of the ball.

7.选位——在对方半场的任意球

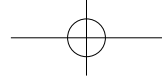
在执行在对方半场任意球时, 近端裁判员应位于与任意球地点平齐的边线位置上, 查看球的正确摆放以及球被踢出时队员提前进入的情况。另一名裁判员应位于球门线的位置上, 这在任何情况下都是首先要做到的。两名裁判员都应时刻准备跟踪球的运行轨迹。

如果任意球的位置距离罚球区线5米以内, 则第三裁判应站在距离控制罚球裁判员5米的边线上, 靠近防守方球门, 观察防守方守门员提前进入的情况。

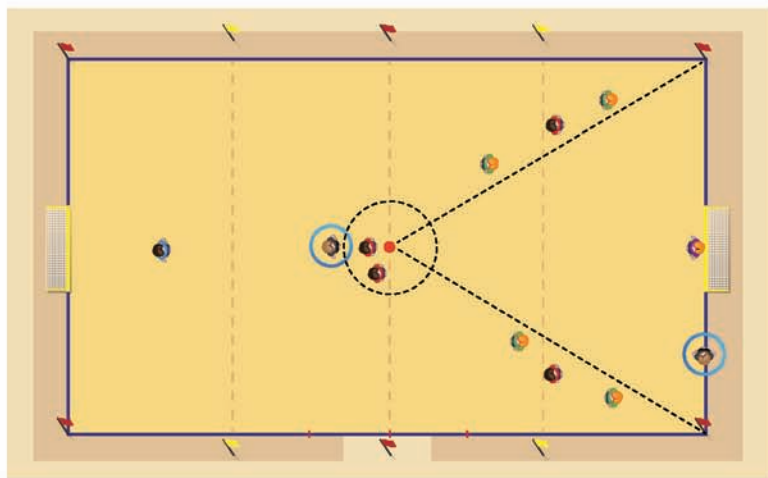
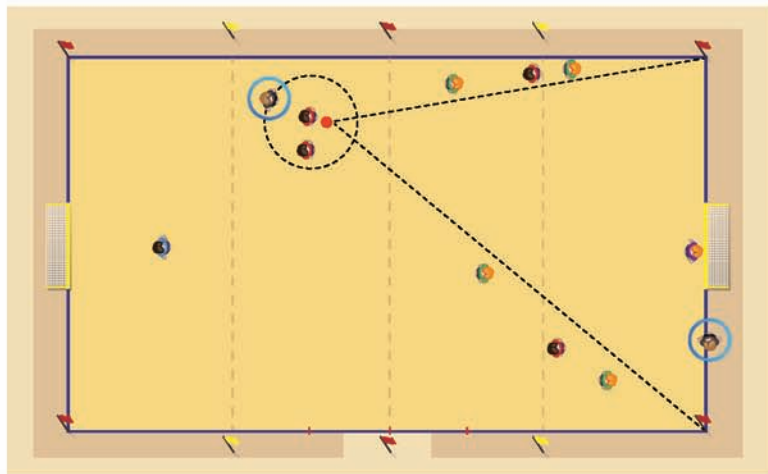


8.选位——在本方半场或中线中点的任意球

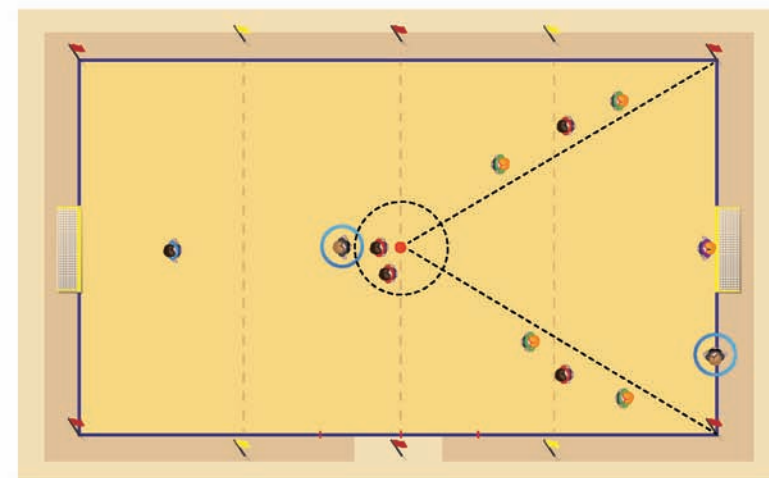
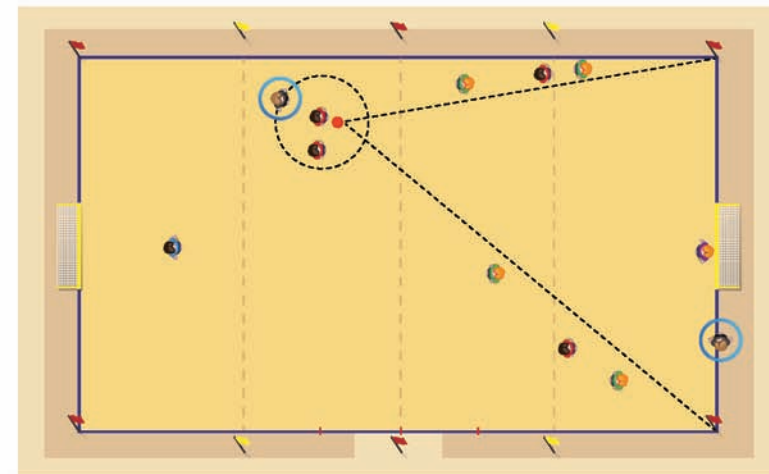
对于从本方半场或中线中点执行的任意球, 首先, 裁判员应站在任意球地点的球前面以确保防守队员距球至少5米以及球和角旗杆之间的区域是空出来的。其次, 也必须明确踢球队员的队友不能站在球和角旗杆之间的区域及球放置正确。在这些检查之后, 裁判员移到球后但不能影响队员完成罚球, 然后吹哨并给出发球手势, 同时观察给出任意球信号后的任何犯规行为(不管是发球前还是发球后)。另一名裁判员位于球门线, 这在任何情况下都是首先要做到的, 两名裁判员都应时刻准备跟踪球的运行轨迹。

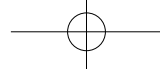


134 POSITIONING



134 选位

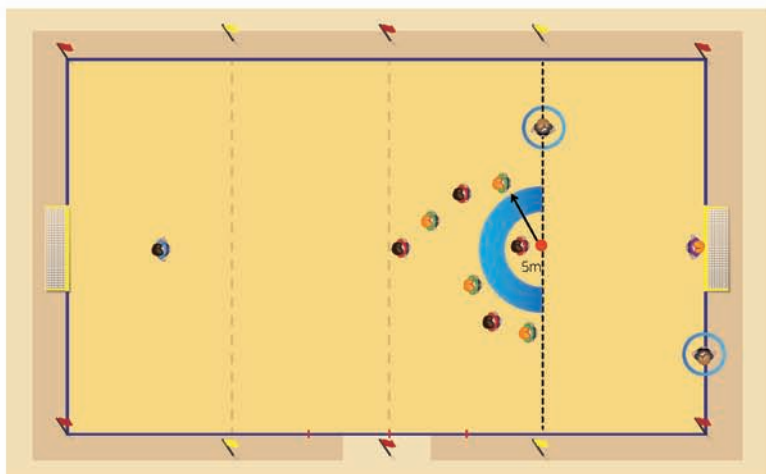




9. Positioning – penalty kick

One of the referees takes a position in line with the imaginary penalty mark and checks that the ball is properly placed, identifies the kicker and watches the players for encroachment while the kick is being taken. This referee does not order the kick to be taken until it has been checked that the positions of all the players are correct and may be assisted by the other referee, if necessary.

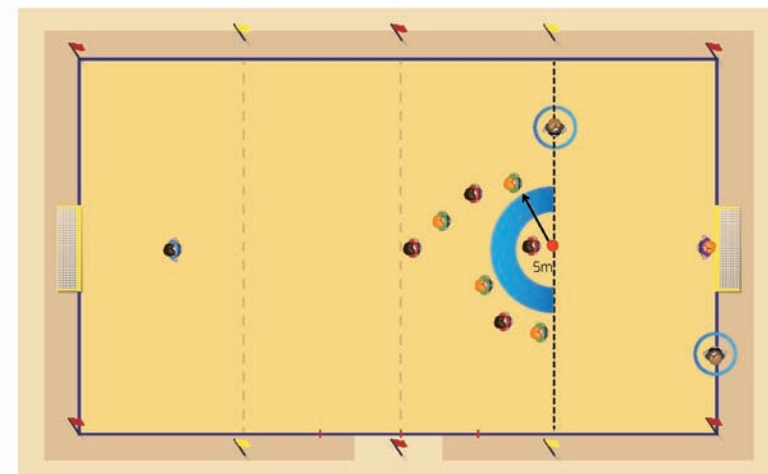
The other referee must be positioned on the goal line and checks whether the ball enters the goal. If the defending goalkeeper commits a relevant offence in accordance with Law 14 and a goal is not scored, the referee situated on the goal line must raise their hand and the other referee should blow the whistle to order the penalty kick to be retaken.



9.选位——罚点球

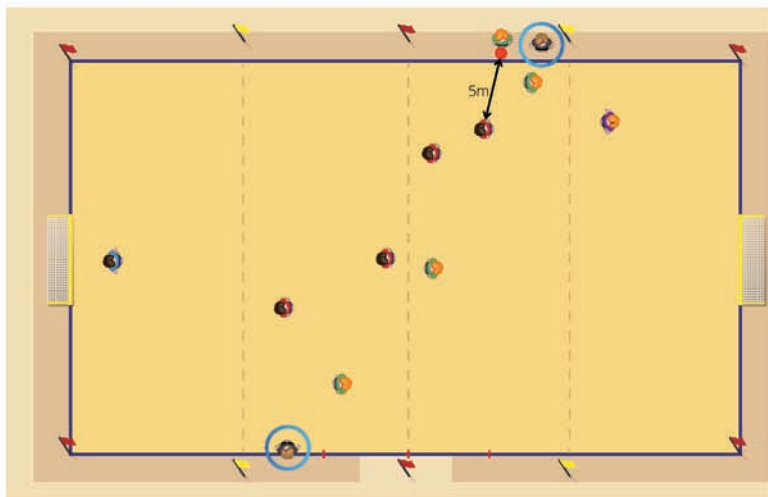
两名裁判员之一位于与罚点球点平齐处并查看球的正确摆放, 确认主罚队员以及观察球被踢出时队员提前进入的情况。在确认所有队员位置正确后, 给出罚点球信号, 在必要的情况下, 另一名裁判员可进行协助。

另一裁判员位于球门线处, 查看球是否进门。如果守方守门员违反第十四章规则且球没有进门, 位于球门线的裁判员单臂上举然后另一名裁判员应鸣哨并判罚重踢罚点球。

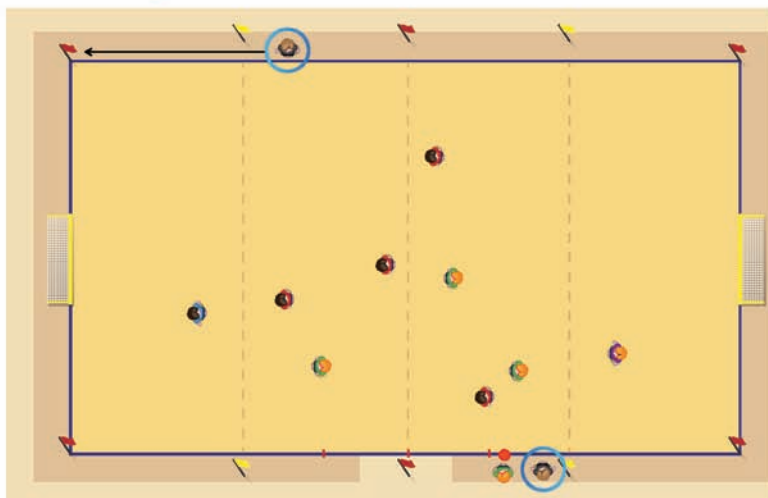




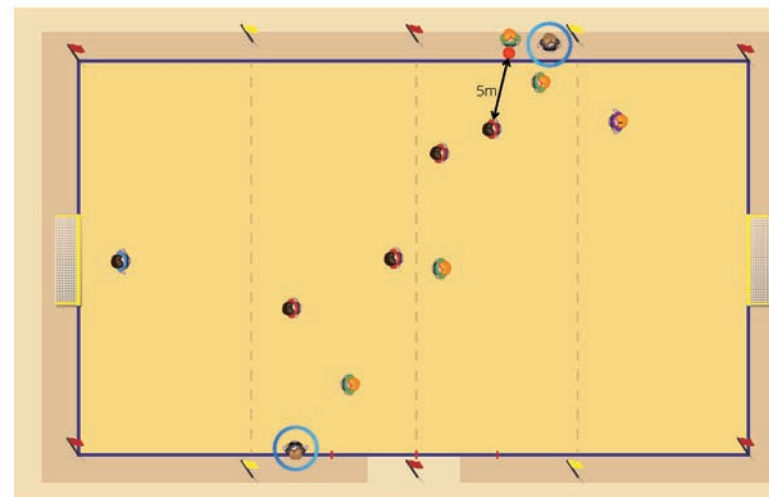
10. Positioning – kick-in/throw-in (1)



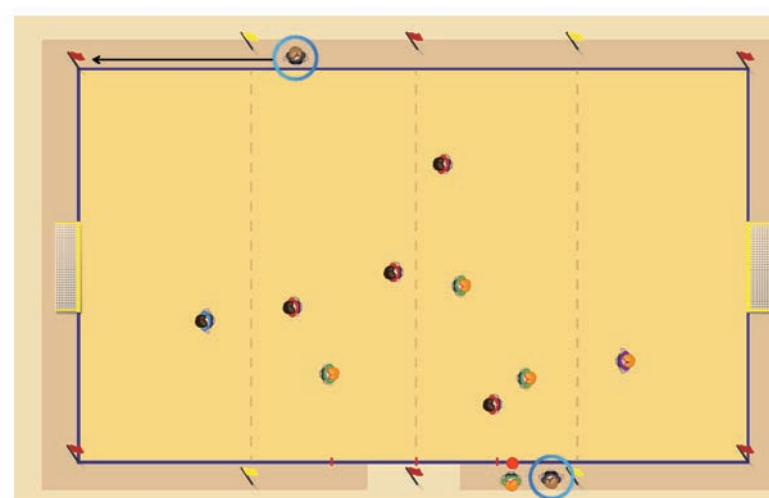
11. Positioning – kick-in/throw-in (2)

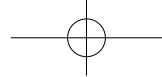


10.选位——踢界外球/掷界外球(1)



11.选位——踢界外球/掷界外球(2)

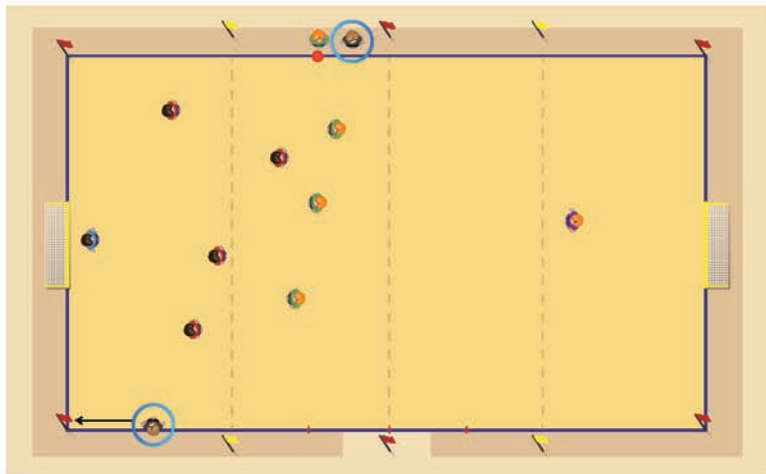




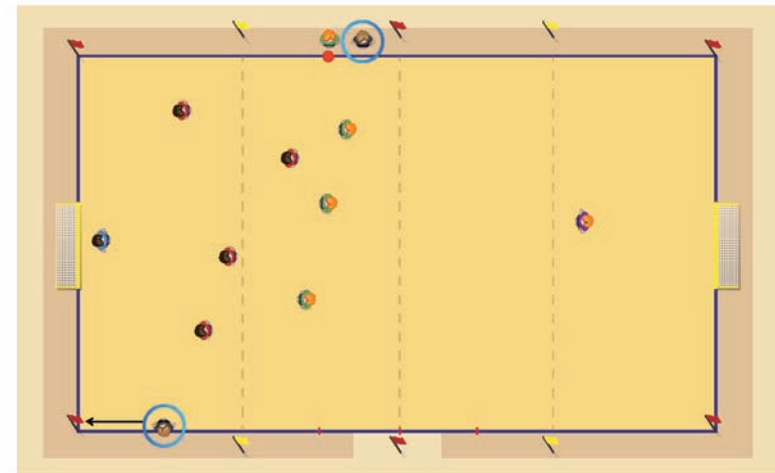
137 POSITIONING

137 选位

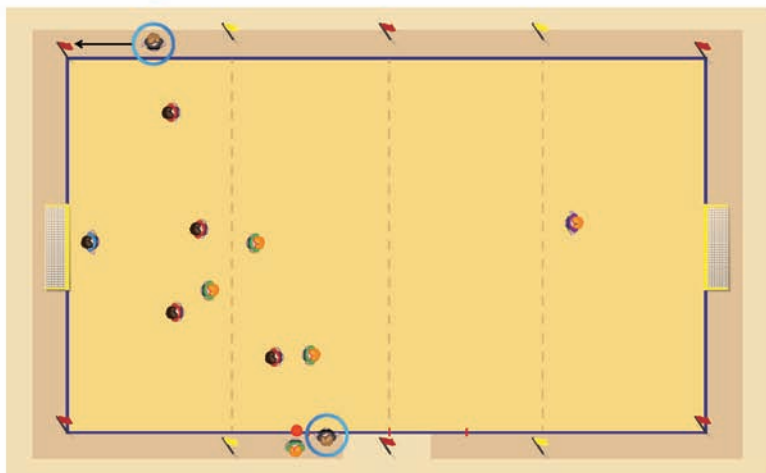
12. Positioning – kick-in/throw-in (3)



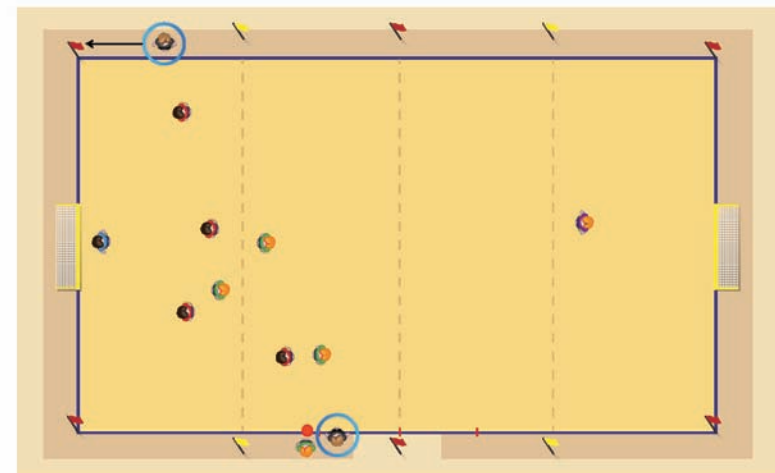
12.选位——踢界外球/掷界外球(3)

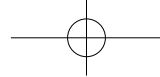


13. Positioning – kick-in/throw-in (4)



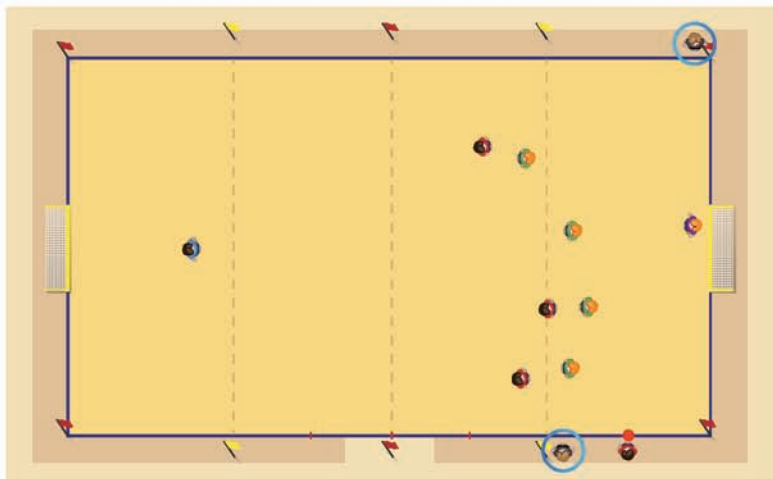
13.选位——踢界外球/掷界外球(4)





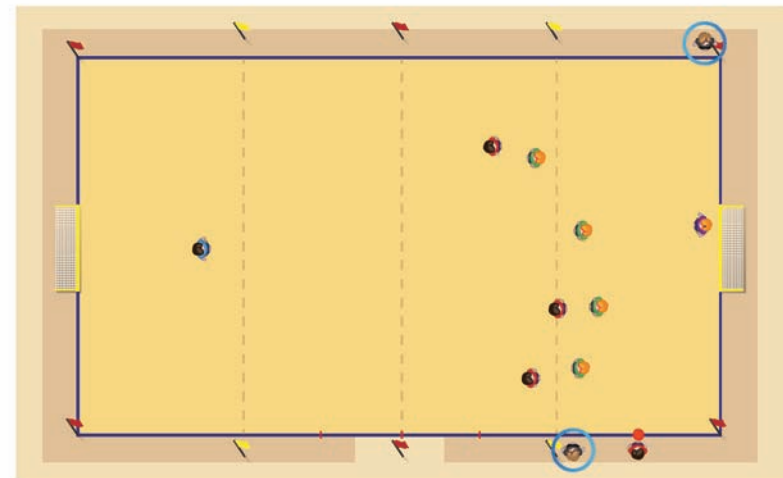
14. Positioning – kick-in/throw-in (5)

At a kick-in/throw-in close to the imaginary corner arc in favour of the attacking team, the referee nearest to the point from where the kick-in/throw-in is to be taken remains at an approximate distance of 5m. From this position, this referee checks that the kick-in/throw-in is taken in accordance with the procedure and that the defending-team players are at least 5m from the point from which the kick-in/throw-in is to be taken. 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 line. From this position, this referee watches the ball and the behaviour of the players.



14.选位——踢界外球/掷界外球(5)

攻方执行靠近角球弧的界外球时,近端裁判员位于与界外球踢出/掷出地点相距大约5米处。从此位置上查看界外球踢出/掷出符合程序要求以及防守队员距踢出/掷出界外球地点至少5米。另一名裁判员位于同侧球门线与对侧边线的交界处,从此位置上观察球和队员的行为。





15. Positioning – penalties (penalty shoot-out) to determine the winners of a match or a home-and-away tie

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

The referee takes a position on the goal line approximately 2m from the goal, on the opposite side of the pitch to the team benches. The referee's main duty is to check whether the ball crosses the goal line and the goalkeeper complies with the requirements of Law 14. When it is clear that the ball has crossed the goal line, the referee must make eye contact with the second and third referees to check that no offence has been committed.

The second referee takes a position in line with the imaginary penalty mark, at an approximate distance of 3m and on the same side of the pitch as the team benches, to check that the ball and the goalkeeper of the kicker's team are correctly positioned. The second referee blows the whistle for the kick to be taken.

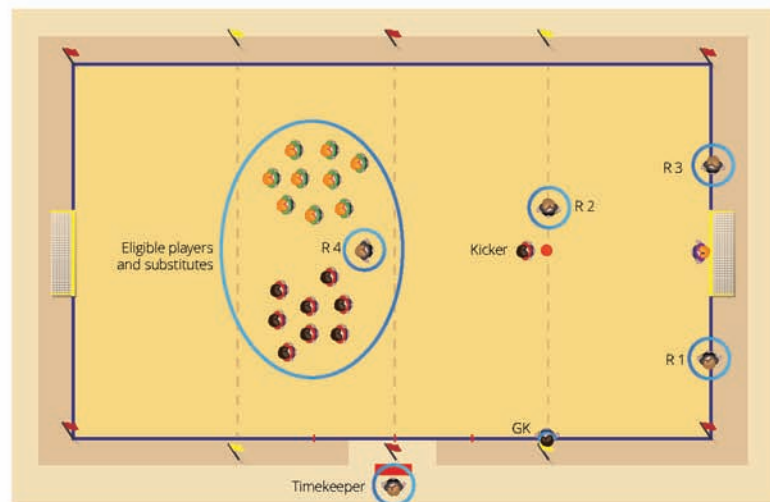
The third referee takes a position on the goal line approximately 2m from the goal, on the opposite side to the referee. The third referee's main duty is to check whether the ball crosses the line and assist the referee if needed.

The fourth referee takes a position near the centre of the pitch to control the remaining eligible players and substitutes of both teams.

The timekeeper takes a position at the timekeeper's table to:

- ensure that any players and substitutes excluded from taking a kick and the team officials behave correctly;
- reset the scoreboard to 0-0 and record the outcome of the kicks on the scoreboard.

All the match officials make a note of the kicks taken and the numbers of the players who took them.



15.选位——罚点球决胜或主客场比赛胜负

如果任命了第四裁判员,比赛官员职责如下:

裁判员位于距球门约2米的球门线上,在球场的另一侧,于球队替补席对面,其主要职责是查看球是否越过球门线以及守门员是否遵守规则第十四章的要求。当球清晰的越过球门线,则裁判员应与第二和第三裁判员进行眼神交流以确认无违规发生。以确认是否有违规行为。

第二裁判员位于与罚球点球点平齐距其大约3米的位置上,在球场的同一侧,于球队替补席保持一致,查看球和进攻方守门员的位置正确。第二裁判员鸣哨示意罚球。

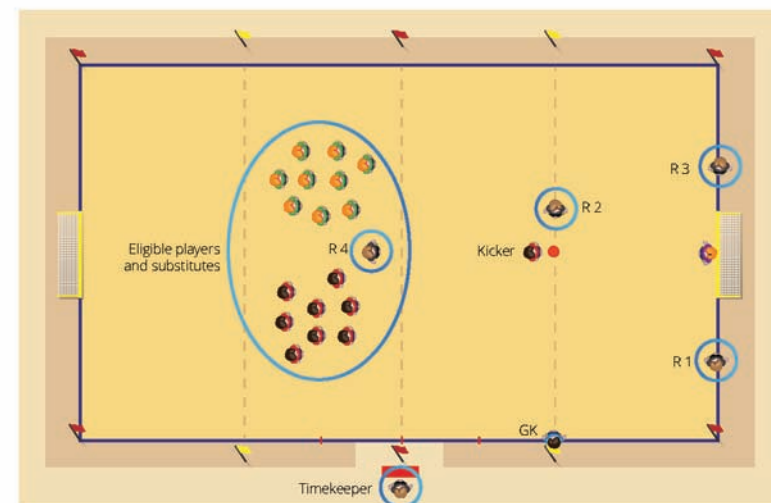
第三裁判站在距离球门约2米的球门线上,与裁判相对。其主要职责是查看球是否越过球门线,并在必要时协助裁判。

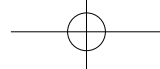
第四裁判员位于场地中心,管理双方其余具有罚球资格的场上队员和替补队员。

计时员在计时台上就座,以便:

- 计时员位于计时台,确保任何不参加罚球的队员和替补队员和双方球队官员行为适当;
- 将重置记分牌为0-0,并在记分牌上记录罚球结果。

所有比赛官员需记录罚球执行情况以及相应罚球队员的号码。

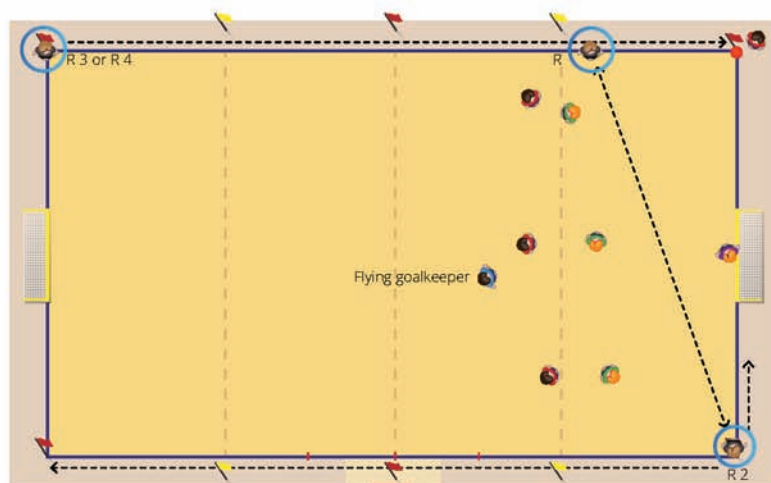




16. Positioning – changing of sides by the on-pitch referees

The referees may change sides of the pitch if they consider that it will positively impact the game. However, the referees should bear in mind the following:

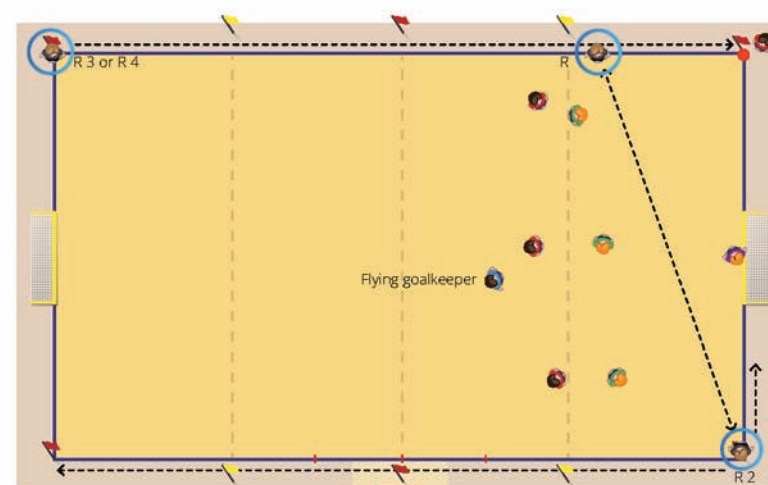
- They must not change sides when the ball is in play.
- In principle, they should only change sides when one of the referees awards a free kick on the opposite side of the pitch.
- The referees may return to their “normal” sides when the game permits.

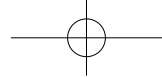


16.选位——场上裁判员交换位置

如果裁判员认为对比赛有益，他们可以互换位置。然而，裁判员应记住如下要求：

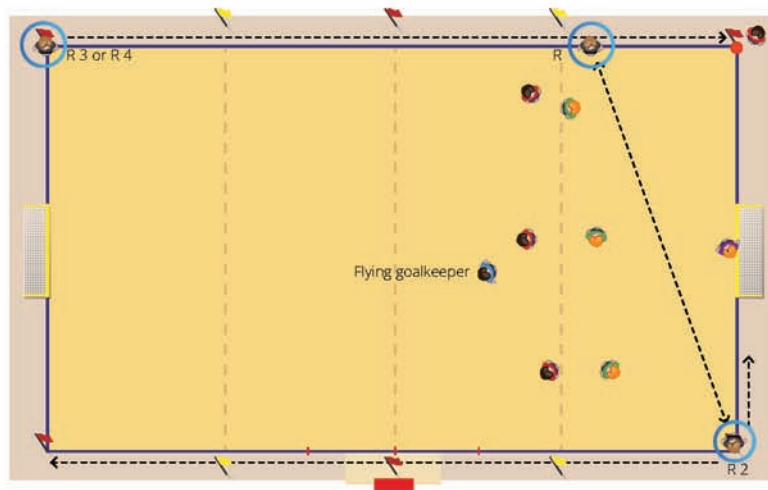
- 不能在比赛进行时交换位置；
- 原则上，他们仅在其中一名裁判员在场地另一边判罚了任意球时交换位置；
- 在比赛情况允许时，裁判员可以换回原位。





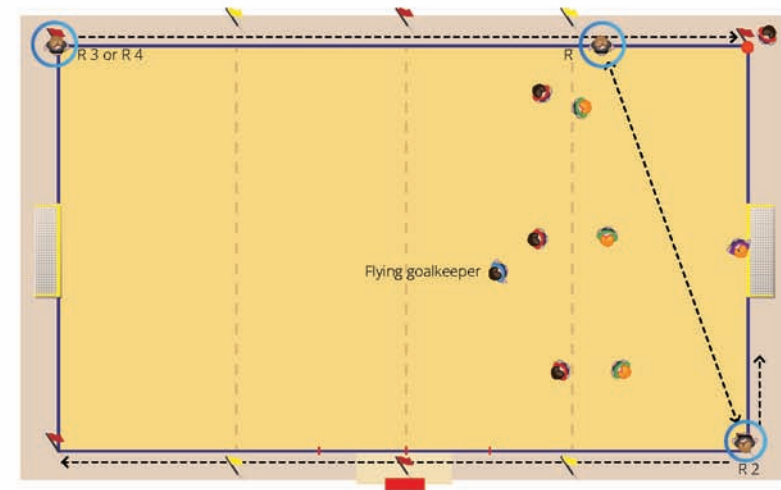
17. Positioning – third or fourth referee when one or more teams play with a flying goalkeeper

When a team plays with a flying goalkeeper, the third or fourth referee controls the goal line of this team when it is attacking. If a goal is scored in the flying goalkeeper's goal, the third or fourth referee informs the other referees using the approved signal.



17.选位——第三裁判员或第四裁判员在一方或双方使用“超人”守门员时

当一支球队使用“超人”守门员时，第三裁判员或第四裁判员在该队进攻时监控其球门线。如果球进入该队球门，第三裁判员或第四裁判员用特定的手势通知其他裁判员。





INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Law 5 – The Referees

Powers and duties

Beach soccer is a competitive sport, and referees must understand that physical contact between the players is normal and an acceptable part of the game.

Nevertheless, if the players do not respect the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game and the spirit of fair play, the referees must take the appropriate action to ensure that they are respected.

The referees have the power to caution or send off players or team officials during the interval between periods of play and after the match has finished, as well as during extra time and penalties (penalty shoot-out).

Advantage

The referees may play the advantage whenever an offence occurs and the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game do not explicitly prohibit the advantage from being applied. For example, if the goalkeeper decides to distribute a goal clearance quickly with opponents inside the penalty area, the advantage may be applied; however, the advantage may not be played when a kick-in/throw-in is taken incorrectly.

The application of the advantage is not permitted for an offence under the four-second rule, unless the offence is committed by the goalkeeper in their own half of the pitch when the ball is already in play and the goalkeeper's team immediately loses possession. In the remaining cases involving this rule (at free kicks, kick-ins/throw-ins, goal clearances and corner kicks), the referees cannot apply the advantage.

The referees should consider the following factors in deciding whether to apply the advantage:

- The severity of the offence: if the offence warrants a sending-off, the referees must stop play and send off the player unless there is an opportunity to score a goal.
- The position where the offence was committed: the closer to the opposing goal, the more effective the advantage can be.
- The chances of an immediate, promising attack.
- The atmosphere of the match.

The decision to penalise the original offence must be taken within a few seconds, but it is not possible to go back if the corresponding signal has not previously been given or a new passage of play has been allowed.

诠释及建议

第五章 裁判员

权力与职责

沙滩足球是一项竞技运动，裁判员应理解队员之间的身体接触是正常的，这也作为比赛可接受的一部分。

然而，如果队员不尊重沙滩足球竞赛规则和公平竞赛精神，则裁判员应采取相应的措施以确保其得到尊重。

在比赛的每节休息和比赛结束后、以及在加时赛期间和罚点球决胜过程中，裁判员有权力警告队员或球队官员，或将其罚令出场。

有利

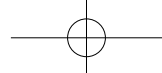
在违规发生时裁判员可以掌握有利，沙滩足球竞赛规则没有明确禁止有利原则。例如，如果守门员在对方在罚球区内时决定快速掷球门球，可以掌握有利进行判罚。然而，踢/掷界外球违规时不能掌握有利进行判罚。

违反4秒规则不应援引掌握有利，除非守门员在本方半场控球违规，且比赛在进行中而该队立即失去控球权。其他情况下（任意球、踢/掷界外球、球门球和角球），裁判员不能基于有利原则进行判罚。

裁判员应考虑以下情况是否掌握有利：

- 犯规的严重性：如果犯规涉及罚令出场，则裁判员应停止比赛并将该队员罚令出场，除非存在明显的得分机会；
- 犯规发生的地点：越接近对方球门，掌握有利越有效；
- 有即刻、潜在的进攻机会；
- 比赛的气氛；

判罚最初的犯规应在接下来的几秒钟内完成，但如果先前没有给出相应手势，或者新的比赛阶段已经形成，则不能判罚原来的犯规。



If the offence warrants a caution, it must be issued at the next stoppage. However, unless there is a clear advantage, it is recommended that the referees stop play and caution the player immediately. If the caution is not issued at the next stoppage, it cannot be shown later.

If the offence was denying the opposing team an obvious goalscoring opportunity, the player is cautioned for unsporting behaviour. If the offence was interfering with or stopping a promising attack, the player is not cautioned (see Law 12 – Advantage). However:

- if the offence was a reckless challenge or a tactical offence, such as tactical holding, the offending player must be cautioned (see the section dedicated to Law 12 below);
- if the offence involved the use of excessive force, the offending player must be sent off.

More than one offence occurring at the same time

Where more than one offence is committed at the same time, the referees punish the more serious offence in terms of sanction, restart, physical severity and tactical impact.

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 penalty area (see Law 8).

Four-second count when the ball is in play

Each time that a team's goalkeeper is in possession of the ball, while it is in play and in the goalkeeper's own half of the pitch, one of the referees must visibly perform the four-second count.

Restart of play

The referees especially must ensure that restarts of play are carried out quickly and must not allow restarts (kick-ins/throw-ins, goal clearances, corner kicks or free kicks) to be delayed for tactical reasons. Where restarts are carried out lawfully, the four-second count starts and it is not necessary to use the whistle. If the referees believe that the restart is being delayed for tactical reasons, they must blow the whistle and then start the four-second count, irrespective of whether the player taking the restart is ready or not. In cases where the four-second count does not apply (kick-offs or penalty kicks), any players who delay the restart are cautioned.

Persons holding balls are positioned around the pitch to facilitate restarts and the development of play.

如果出现可警告的犯规，则警告应在下一次比赛停止时进行。然而，除非是明显的有利，建议裁判员立即停止比赛并警告该队员。如果没有在下一次比赛停止时进行警告，则在此之后不能再进行警告。

如果犯规是破坏对方明显的进球得分机会，则该队员因非体育行为被警告。如果犯规是干扰或破坏一次有希望的进攻，则不需警告该队员（参见规则第十二章）。然而：

- 如果犯规是以鲁莽争抢或战术犯规，该队员必须受到警告（参见规则第十二章）。
- 如果犯规以使用过分力量的，该队员必须被罚令出场。

同时发生多个违规

当同时发生多个违规时，裁判员应根据纪律处罚、恢复比赛方式、身体接触严重性和战术效果等判罚更严重的违规。

外部干扰

如果观众鸣哨而裁判员认为干扰了比赛，例如场上队员用手捡起球，则裁判员应停止比赛。如果比赛停止，则应在比赛停止时球所在地点以坠球恢复比赛，除非该地点位于守方罚球区内且最后触球是攻方（参见规则第八章）。

比赛进行中的 4 秒计时

比赛进行中，每次守门员在本方半场控制球时，两名裁判员之一应明显地进行4秒计时。

比赛恢复

裁判员应特别注意确保比赛尽快恢复，不能允许比赛恢复时（踢/掷界外球、掷球门球、角球或任意球）由于战术原因导致延误。当比赛根据规则恢复时，应开始4秒计时，且不需使用哨音。如果裁判员认为出现战术原因延误比赛恢复，应鸣哨并开始4秒计时，无论队员是否准备好。在4秒计时不适用的情况下（中场开球或罚球点球），延误比赛恢复的队员应被警告。

允许持球人员位于场地周边，以促使比赛恢复和进行。



Use of the whistle

The use of the whistle is mandatory for:

- kick-offs:
 - to start play (first, second and third periods, and period of extra time, if necessary);
 - to restart play after a goal;
- stopping play:
 - to award a free kick or penalty kick;
 - to suspend or abandon a match or to confirm the timekeeper's acoustic signal when ending the period of play;
- restarting play for:
 - free kicks;
 - penalty kicks;
- restarting play after it has been stopped due to:
 - the issue of a caution or sending-off for misconduct;
 - injury to one or more players.

The use of the whistle is not needed to:

- stop play for:
 - a goal clearance, corner kick or kick-in/throw-in (but it is mandatory if the situation is unclear);
 - a goal (but it is mandatory if the ball has not clearly entered the goal);
- restart play from:
 - a goal clearance, corner kick or kick-in/throw-in if the minimum distance of 5m has not been requested;
- restart play with a dropped ball.

Using the whistle too frequently will result in the impact being diminished when it is truly needed. When the team taking a kick-in/throw-in or corner kick requests that the defending-team players observe the required distance (or the correct positioning at a goal clearance), the referees will clearly inform the players that play cannot be restarted until after the whistle. If, in these cases, a player restarts play before the referees' whistle, the player is cautioned for delaying the restart of play.

哨音的使用

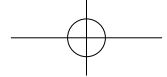
必须鸣哨的情况:

- 开球:
 - 开始比赛 (第一, 第二和第三节, 包括如有需要时的加时赛);
 - 进球后恢复比赛;
- 停止比赛:
 - 判罚任意球或罚球点球;
 - 中断或中止比赛, 或在每节比赛结束时确认计时员的声音信号;
- 恢复比赛
 - 任意球;
 - 罚球点球;
- 因下列情况暂停比赛后, 恢复比赛时:
 - 因不正当行为执行警告或罚令出场;
 - 一名或多名队员受伤。

无需鸣哨的情况:

- 停止比赛:
 - 掷球门球、角球或踢/掷界外球 (但不清晰的情况必须鸣哨);
 - 进球 (但进球不清晰的情况必须鸣哨);
- 下列方式恢复比赛时:
 - 掷球门球、角球或踢/掷界外球时, 未要求管理至少5 米的距离。
- 以坠球恢复比赛。

频繁鸣哨将降低在真正需要时哨音的效果。当一队踢/掷界外球或角球时要求对方队员遵守规定距离 (或掷球门球时处于正确位置), 裁判员应清楚地告知队员, 在鸣哨前不能恢复比赛。在此情况下, 如果队员在裁判员鸣哨前恢复比赛, 则该队员将因延误比赛恢复而被警告。



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 penalty area (see Law 8). If the sound of the whistle does not interfere with play, the referees give clear signals to play on.

Body language

Body language is a tool that the referees use to:

- help themselves control the match;
- show authority and self-control.

Body language is not a means of justifying a decision.

Law 6 – The Other Match Officials

Duties and responsibilities

The third referee and the timekeeper help the referees to control the match in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game. They also assist the referees in all other matters involving the running of the match at the request of and under the direction of the referees. This commonly includes such matters as:

- inspecting the pitch, the balls used and players' equipment;
- determining if problems with equipment or bleeding have been resolved;
- monitoring the substitution procedure;
- maintaining back-up records of time, goals, cautions and sendings-off.

Positioning of the assistant referees and teamwork

1. Kick-off

The third referee is situated on the touchline at the intersection with the imaginary halfway line and checks that:

- the substitutes, team officials and other persons are correctly positioned, and all players except the kicker are in their own half of the pitch;
- the kick-off is taken correctly.

The timekeeper is situated at the timekeeper's table.

在比赛进行中, 如果两名裁判员之一错误鸣哨, 当这一行为干扰了比赛, 则应停止比赛。如果裁判员停止比赛, 则应在比赛停止时球所在地点以坠球恢复比赛, 除非该地点处于罚球区内(参见规则第八章)。如果哨声没有干扰比赛, 则裁判员应给出比赛继续的明确信号。

肢体语言

肢体语言是裁判员运用的工具, 以:

- 协助其管理比赛;
- 显示其权威和自我控制力。

肢体语言不是对判罚的解释。

第六章 其他比赛官员

权责范围

依据沙滩足球竞赛规则, 第三裁判员和计时员应帮助裁判员控制比赛。他们也在裁判员的要求和指挥下协助处理比赛运行中所有其他事务, 通常包括:

- 检查场地、球和队员装备;
- 确定装备或流血等问题已被处理得当;
- 监督替换程序;
- 对时间、进球、警告和罚令出场进行记录备份。

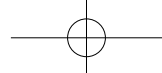
助理裁判员的站位选择与团队合作

1. 开球

第三裁判员位于边线和假想中线的交叉点上并查看:

- 替补队员、球队官员及其他人员处于正确的位置, 除了开球队员外其他队员都要在本方半场;
- 开球是否正确执行;

计时员位于计时台。



2. General positioning during the match

The third referee checks that the substitutes, team officials and other persons are in the correct positions. To do so, the third referee may move along the touchline, if necessary, but without entering the pitch.

The timekeeper is positioned at the timekeeper's table and ensures that the chronometer is stopped and started in accordance with the development of play.

3. Substitutions

The third referee checks that the substitutes' equipment is correct and that the substitutions are made correctly. To do so, the third referee may move along the touchline, if necessary, but without entering the pitch.

4. Penalties (penalty shoot-out)

Where no fourth referee is in place, the third referee must be positioned in the half of the pitch where the kicks are not being taken, together with the eligible players and substitutes. From this position, the third referee observes the players' behaviour and ensures that no player takes another penalty kick before all of the other eligible players and substitutes in their team have taken a kick.

If a fourth referee is appointed, they must be positioned at the timekeeper's table to reset the scoreboard to 0-0 and record the outcome of the kicks on the scoreboard.

All the match officials make a note of the kicks taken and the numbers of the players who took them.

Assistant referee signals (mandatory)

If the third referee is observing the goal line when one or both teams is/are playing with a flying goalkeeper and the ball enters the goal under the third referee's observation, the third referee raises an arm and then immediately points to the centre of the pitch to inform the referees that a goal has been scored.

Acoustic signal

The acoustic signal is an essential signal in a match, to be used only when necessary in order to gain the attention of the referees.

Situations when the acoustic signal is mandatory:

- End of the periods of play
The timekeeper may indicate the start of a period of play with the acoustic signal after one of the referees has signalled with the whistle.
- Communication of incorrect behaviour by substitutes or team officials
- Communication of a breach of the substitution procedure
- Communication of a disciplinary error committed by the referees
- Communication of external interference

2. 比赛期间的一般选位原则

第三裁判员查看替补队员、球队官员和其他人员处于正确的位置。要做到这一点, 如果必要, 他可以沿着边线移动, 但不能进入场地。

计时员位于计时台并确保按照比赛的进行情况开启或停止计时器。

3. 替补队员

第三裁判员要查看替补队员的装备符合要求以及替换符合程序。要做到这一点, 如果必要, 他可以沿着边线移动, 但不能进入场地。

4. 罚点球决胜

在没有第四裁判员时, 第三裁判员应位于非罚点球所在的半场内, 与其他具有罚球资格的场上队员和替补队员在一起。从此位置上观察队员的行为, 确保没有队员在球队其他具有罚球资格的场上队员和替补队罚球前进行第二次罚球。

如果委派第四裁判员, 他必须位于计时台并重置记分牌为0-0, 并在记分牌上记录罚球结果。

所有比赛官员需记录罚点球执行情况以及相应罚球队员的号码。

助理裁判员的信号(强制性的)

如果第三裁判员在一方或双方球队使用“超人”守门员时监控球门线, 球在其监控下进门, 第三裁判员应举手后立即指向中点, 示意进球。

声音信号

声音信号是比赛中一种基本信号, 仅用于在必要情况下吸引裁判员的注意。

下列是必须使用声音信号的情况:

- 每节比赛结束; 在两名裁判员之一鸣哨示意后, 计时员可用声音信号示意每节比赛开始。
- 提示替补队员或球队官员的不恰当行为;
- 提示违反替换程序;
- 提示裁判员在纪律处罚中的错误;
- 提示场外干扰。



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 penalty area (see Law 8). If the sound of the acoustic signal does not interfere with play, the referees give clear signals to play on.

Chronometer

If the chronometer does not work properly, the timekeeper informs the referees accordingly. The timekeeper must then time the match using a manual chronometer. In such a situation, the assistant referees invite an official from each team in order to inform them of how much time is left to be played.

If, after a stoppage in play, the timekeeper forgets to start the chronometer, the referees order the timekeeper to add the elapsed time on the chronometer.

After restarts, the chronometer is started as follows:

- Kick-off: after the ball is kicked and clearly moves, in accordance with the procedure
- Goal clearance: after the goalkeeper releases the ball from the hands, in accordance with the procedure
- Corner kick: after the ball is kicked and clearly moves, in accordance with the procedure
- Kick-in: after the ball is kicked and clearly moves, in accordance with the procedure
- Throw-in: after the ball enters the pitch, in accordance with the procedure
- Free kick: after the ball is kicked and clearly moves, in accordance with the procedure
- Penalty kick: after the ball is kicked forwards and clearly moves, in accordance with the procedure
- Dropped ball: after the ball is released from the hands of one of the referees and touches the pitch, in accordance with the procedure

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.

在比赛进行中,如果计时员错误地发出声音信号,当裁判员认为这一行为干扰了比赛,则应停止比赛。如果裁判员停止比赛,则应在比赛停止时球所在的地点以坠球恢复比赛,除非该地点位于罚球区(参见规则第八章)。如果声音信号没有干扰比赛,则裁判员应给出明确的比赛继续信号。

计时器

如果计时器不能正常工作,计时员应通知裁判员。此时计时员应用手动计时器继续计时。在这种情况下,助理裁判员邀请每队派一名球队官员,以便于通知他们剩余的比赛时间。

在比赛恢复后,如果计时员忘记了开启计时器,则裁判员应令计时员补足没有计入的比赛时间。

比赛恢复后,应按照如下情况启动计时器:

- 开球: 根据程序,当球被踢并明显移动后;
- 掷球门球: 根据程序,当球从守门员的手中释放后;
- 角球: 根据程序,当球被踢并明显移动后;
- 踢界外球: 根据程序,当球被踢并明显移动后;
- 掷界外球: 根据程序,当球进场后;
- 任意球: 根据程序,当球被踢并明显移动后;
- 罚球点球: 根据程序,当球被向前踢出并明显移动后;
- 坠球: 根据程序,当球从两名裁判员之一的手中释放并触及场地。

第八章 比赛开始与恢复

开球

在给出开球信号前,裁判员无需得到守门员或任何其他球员确认。



Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

Charging an opponent

The act of charging is a challenge for space using physical contact within playing distance of the ball without using arms or elbows. It is an offence to charge an opponent:

- in a careless manner;
- in a reckless manner;
- using excessive force.

Holding an opponent

Holding an opponent includes the act of preventing the player from moving freely using the hands, the arms or the body.

Referees must intervene early and deal firmly with holding offences, especially inside the penalty area and when corner kicks, kick-ins/throw-ins or free kicks are being taken.

To deal with these situations, the referees must:

- warn any player holding an opponent before the ball is in play;
- caution the player if the holding continues before the ball is in play;
- award a free kick or penalty kick and caution the player if it happens once the ball is in play.

If a defending-team player starts holding an attacking-team player outside the penalty area and continues holding the player inside the penalty area, the referees award a penalty kick.

Disciplinary sanctions

- A caution for unsporting behaviour must be issued when a player holds an opponent to prevent the opponent from gaining possession of the ball or taking up an advantageous position.
- A player who denies an obvious goalscoring opportunity by holding an opponent must be sent off.
- No further disciplinary action must be taken in other situations involving a player holding an opponent.

Restart of play

- Free kick from the place where the offence occurred or penalty kick if the offence occurred inside the penalty area

第十二章 犯规与不正当行为

冲撞对方队员

冲撞是指在争抢球的范围内用身体而非手臂或肘部争取空间的行为。

下列冲撞对方是犯规：

- 用草率的方式；
- 用鲁莽的方式；
- 使用过分力量。

拉扯对方队员

拉扯对方队员包括用手、臂或身体阻止对方自由移动的行为。裁判员要及早预防和严肃处理拉扯犯规，特别是在罚球区内和当踢角球、界外球或任意球时。对待这种情况，裁判员应：

- 在比赛恢复前，提醒任何拉扯对方的队员；
- 在恢复比赛前，如果该队员继续拉扯对方，要给予警告；
- 一旦在比赛恢复后发生，应警告犯规队员，并判罚任意球或罚球点球。

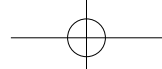
如果一名守方队员从罚球区外开始拉扯进攻队员，并持续到罚球区内，裁判员应判罚罚球点球。

纪律处罚

- 当队员拉扯对方以阻止对方控制球或抢占有利位置，因非体育行为应被警告；
- 当队员拉扯对方以破坏明显进球得分机会，应被罚令出场；
- 对于其他形式的拉扯犯规，不需要给予纪律处罚。

比赛恢复

- 在犯规发生地点踢任意球，或当犯规发生在罚球区内则判罚点球。



Handling the ball

Disciplinary sanctions

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

- interferes with or stops a promising attack by the opposing team, except where the referees award a free kick or penalty kick for a non-deliberate handball offence;
- denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity and the referees award a free kick or penalty kick for a non-deliberate handball offence;
- attempts to score a goal by deliberately handling the ball;
- 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.

However, a player who denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball is sent off. This punishment arises not from the act of the player deliberately handling the ball but from the unacceptable and unfair intervention that prevented a goal from being scored.

Restart of play

- Free kick from the place where the offence occurred or penalty kick if the offence occurred inside the penalty area

Outside their own penalty area, the goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as does any other player. Inside their own penalty area, the goalkeeper cannot be guilty of a handball offence incurring a penalty, except the offence of throwing an object at the ball or making contact with the ball with a held object. The goalkeeper can, however, be guilty of several offences that incur a free kick.

Using the goal or a team-mate for support

Playing the ball while deliberately using the goal or a team-mate for support is not permitted, including by:

- hanging onto the crossbar;
- kicking/pushing the goal to get into an advantageous position;
- being lifted up by a team-mate to get into an advantageous position;
- being pushed by a team-mate to get into an advantageous position.

If a player commits this kind of offence, they must be cautioned, and a free kick is awarded to the opposing team (see Law 13):

- from the position where the offence was committed, if it was committed in the opponents' half of the pitch;

手球

纪律处罚

队员手球犯规时, 在有些情况下需要对该违背体育精神行为进行警告; 例如, 当队员:

- 干扰或破坏对方有希望的进攻, 除裁判员认为非故意手球判罚的任意球或点球除外;
- 非故意手球破坏了对方一次明显进球或明显进球得分机会, 裁判员判罚了任意球或点球;
- 企图用故意手球得分;
- 当守门员不在本方罚球区内时, 试图用手或臂破坏进球或明显进球得分机会, 但未遂。

然而, 如果队员用故意手球来破坏对方进球或破坏明显的得分机会, 将被罚令出场。这个处罚不是针对队员故意手球的行为, 而是因为其不可接受的和不公正的干预阻止了一个进球。

比赛恢复

- 在犯规发生地点踢任意球或当犯规出现在罚球区内时踢罚点球;

在本方罚球区外, 守门员与其他队员有相同的手球限制。在本方罚球区内, 守门员不能因手球犯规而被判罚罚球点球, 但向球扔掷物品或用手持物品触球犯规除外。然而, 守门员会因一些违规行为而 被判罚任意球。

以球门或队友为支撑

不允许故意使用球门或以队友为支撑触球, 例如:

- 悬挂在横梁上;
- 踢/推球门以获得有利位置;
- 被队友举起以获得有利位置;
- 被队友推动以获得有利位置。

如果队员实施上述违规行为, 应被警告并由对方踢任意球 (参见第十三章)。

- 如果犯规在对方半场, 在犯规地点罚球;



- from the centre of the pitch, if it was committed in the offending team's half of the pitch.

If a player commits one of the above offences to deny their opponents a goal, they must be sent off (see Law 13).

Offences committed by goalkeepers

Possession of the ball means that the goalkeeper has control of the ball. The goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball by touching it with any part of the body, except if the ball rebounds off the goalkeeper.

A goalkeeper is not permitted to be in possession of the ball inside their own half of the pitch for more than four seconds, whether:

- with the hands or arms (inside their penalty area);
- with the feet (anywhere in their own half of the pitch).

In such cases, the referee nearest to the goalkeeper must clearly and visibly make the four-second count.

Restart of play

- Free kick

Offences committed against goalkeepers

An opponent cannot challenge a goalkeeper once the goalkeeper has gained possession of the ball with the hands.

It is an offence to:

- prevent a goalkeeper from releasing the ball from the hands;
- play the ball or attempt to do so when the goalkeeper is holding it in the palm of the hand;
 - a player who kicks or attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it must be penalised for playing in a dangerous manner;
- unfairly impede the movement of the goalkeeper, e.g. at the taking of a corner kick.

An attacking-team player coming into physical contact with a goalkeeper inside the latter's own penalty area does not necessarily mean that any offence has been committed, except if the attacking-team player jumps at, charges or pushes the goalkeeper in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force.

Restart of play

If play was stopped because an offence was committed against the goalkeeper as specified above and the referees could not apply the advantage rule, play will be restarted with a free kick.

- 如果犯规在本方半场, 在中线中点罚球。

如果队员以此类违规阻止对方进球, 应被罚令出场并由对方踢任意球 (参见第十三章)。

守门员的犯规

获得球权意味着守门员已经对球取得了控制。守门员用身体的任何部位触球将被视为获得球权, 除非球意外地从他身上弹出。

不允许守门员在本方半场内控制球超过 4 秒, 无论:

- 用手或臂 (在本方罚球区内);
- 用脚 (在本方半场的任何位置)。

在这种情况下, 距守门员最近的裁判员应清晰且公开进行 4 秒计时。

比赛恢复

- 任意球

对守门员的犯规

在守门员用手获得球权后, 对方队员不得与其争抢。

下列情况是犯规:

- 阻止守门员从手中发球;
- 争抢或企图争抢守门员控制在手掌上的球;
 - 守门员从手中发球的过程中, 如果队员踢或企图踢球, 裁判员应判罚该队员以危险方式比赛;
- 不正当的阻挡守门员移动, 如在踢角球时。

进攻队员与在本方罚球区内的守门员发生身体接触并不意味着犯规, 除非进攻队员草率的、鲁莽的或使用过分力量跳向、冲撞或推守门员。

比赛恢复

如果由于出现以上情况且裁判员不能掌握有利而停止比赛, 应在犯规地点踢任意球恢复比赛。



Playing in a dangerous manner

Playing in a dangerous manner does not necessarily involve physical contact between the players. If there is physical contact, the action becomes an offence punishable with a free kick from the position of the offence or a penalty kick. In the case of physical contact, the referees should carefully consider the likelihood that, at the very least, misconduct has also been committed.

Disciplinary sanctions

- If a player acts in a dangerous manner in a “normal” challenge, the referees do not administer any disciplinary action. If the action entails an obvious risk of injury, the referees must caution the player for making a reckless challenge on an opponent.
- If a player denies an obvious goalscoring opportunity by playing in a dangerous manner, the referees must send off the player.

Restart of play

- Free kick from the centre of the pitch if the offence was committed in the player's own half of the pitch or from the place of the offence if this was in the opponents' half of the pitch

If there is contact or the referees consider that the challenge was made in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, a different offence has been committed, punishable with a free kick from the position of the offence or a penalty kick.

Showing dissent by word or action

A player or substitute who is guilty of dissent by protesting (verbally or non-verbally) against the decisions of the referees or assistant referees must be cautioned.

The captain of a team has no special status or privileges under the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game but has a degree of responsibility for the behaviour of the team.

Any player or substitute who attacks a match official or is guilty of using offensive, rude or obscene action(s) or language must be sent off.

Delaying the restart of play

Referees caution players who delay the restart of play with tactics such as:

- taking a free kick before the referees blow the whistle with the sole intention of forcing them to order a retake;
- kicking or carrying the ball away after the referees have stopped play;
- delaying leaving the pitch after the medical staff is beckoned onto the pitch to assess an injury;
- provoking a confrontation by deliberately touching the ball after the referees have stopped play.

以危险方式比赛

以危险方式比赛并不一定涉及到球员之间的身体接触。如果有身体接触,则构成可判为任意球或罚球点球的犯规。此时,裁判员要认真考虑,很可能发生不正当行为。

纪律处罚

- 如果队员以危险方式“正常地”参与比赛,裁判员不必进行纪律处罚。如果队员的行为表现出明显的伤害风险,裁判员应以鲁莽的与对方争抢的理由警告犯规队员;
- 如果队员以危险方式比赛破坏明显进球得分机会,裁判员必须将该队员罚令出场。

比赛恢复

- 如果犯规发生在队员的本方半场则任意球在中线中点或如果在对方半场则任意球在犯规地点。

如果有身体接触,或裁判员认为争抢是草率的、鲁莽的或使用过分的力量,则转变为在犯规地点可判为任意球或罚球点球的犯规。

用语言或行动表示异议

场上队员或替补队员以抗议(言语的或非言语的)裁判员或助理裁判员的判罚的形式表示异议,应被警告。

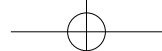
在沙滩足球竞赛规则中,球队队长没有特殊的身份和特权,但他要对本队的行为负一定责任。

任何场上队员或替补队员攻击比赛官员或对其使用无礼的、粗鲁的或下流的行为或言语必须被罚令出场。

延误比赛恢复

裁判员对以战术目的延误比赛恢复的队员进行警告,例如:

- 在裁判员吹哨之前踢的任意球,而其唯一目的是迫使裁判给出重踢任意球判罚;
- 在裁判员暂停比赛后,将球踢开或用手将球带走;
- 在队医查看伤情后,拖延离开场地;
- 在裁判员暂停比赛后,队员故意触球而引发冲突。



Simulation

Any player who attempts to deceive the referees by feigning injury or pretending to have suffered an offence will be guilty of simulation and will be punished for unsporting behaviour. If the match is stopped as a result of this offence, play is restarted with a free kick.

Mass confrontations

In situations of mass confrontations:

- referees should quickly and efficiently identify and deal with the initiator(s) of the confrontation;
- referees should take a good position on the pitch around the confrontation so that all incidents can be viewed and offences can be identified;
- the third and fourth referees should enter the pitch, if needed, to assist the referees;
- after the confrontation, disciplinary action must be taken.

Persistent offences

The referees should be alert at all times to players who persistently commit offences against the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game. In particular, they must be aware that, even if a player commits a number of different offences, the player must still be cautioned for persistently infringing the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

There is no specific number of offences which constitutes “persistence” or the presence of a pattern – this is entirely a matter of judgement and must be determined in the context of effective game management.

Serious foul play

A player who is guilty of serious foul play should be sent off and play should be restarted with a free kick, to be taken from the position where the offence occurred, or with a penalty kick (if the offence occurred inside the offender’s penalty area).

The advantage should not be applied in situations involving serious foul play unless there is a clear subsequent opportunity to score a goal. In such a case, the referees must send off the player guilty of serious foul play when the ball is next out of play.

佯装

任何队员试图通过诈伤或假装被犯规来欺骗裁判员, 将视为佯装, 并被判违背体育精神行为。如果比赛因此而暂停, 则以任意球恢复比赛。

群体冲突

在群体冲突时:

- 裁判员应迅速高效的确认和处理冲突的发起者;
- 裁判员应在场上冲突地点附近选择好的位置, 以观察所有的事件并确认犯规;
- 第三裁判员和第四裁判员(如委派)应在必要时进入场地协助裁判员;
- 在冲突后, 应进行纪律处罚。

持续违反规则

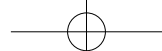
裁判员自始至终都应注意那些持续违反沙滩足球竞赛规则的队员, 特别是裁判员应意识到, 即使一名队员多次犯规的形式不同, 该队员仍应因持续违反沙滩足球竞赛规则而受到警告。

对“持续犯规”次数或其表现模式, 规则中并没有明确规定, 这完全是一个判断问题, 应根据有效管理比赛的情况而决定。

严重犯规

队员有严重犯规行为应被罚令出场, 在犯规地点踢任意球或判罚球点球(如果犯规发生在犯规队员的罚球区内)恢复比赛。

当严重犯规发生时裁判员不应掌握有利, 除非有非常明显的进球机会。在这种情况下, 裁判员应在比赛下一次停止后将犯有严重犯规的队员罚令出场。



Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

Procedure

- If the ball becomes defective after hitting one of the goalposts or the crossbar and enters the goal, the referees award the goal.
- If the ball becomes defective after hitting one of the goalposts or the crossbar and does not enter the goal, the referees do not order the penalty kick to be retaken but stop play, which is restarted with a dropped ball.
- If the referees order the penalty kick to be retaken and the original penalty kick was not awarded for a foul, the new penalty kick does not have to be taken by the original kicker.
- If the kicker takes the penalty kick before the referees give the signal, they order the penalty kick to be retaken and caution the kicker.

Law 15 – The Kick-In/Throw-In

Procedure for offences

The referees are to remind the defending-team players that they must be at least 5m from the point from which the kick-in/throw-in is to be taken. Where necessary, the referees warn any player not respecting the minimum distance before the kick-in/throw-in is taken and caution any player who subsequently fails to retreat to the correct distance. Play is restarted with a kick-in/throw-in, and the four-second count is begun again if it has already been started.

If a kick-in/throw-in is taken incorrectly, the referees may not apply the advantage even if the ball goes directly to an opponent, but rather must order a player from the opposing team to retake it.

Law 16 – The Goal Clearance

Procedure for offences

If the goalkeeper, while correctly taking a goal clearance, deliberately throws the ball at an opponent but not in a careless or reckless manner or using excessive force, the referees allow play to continue.

If, when taking the goal clearance, the goalkeeper does not release the ball from inside their penalty area, the referees order the goal clearance to be retaken, although the four-second count continues from the point from where it was stopped once the goalkeeper is ready to retake it.

The referees start the four-second count whenever the goalkeeper is in control of the ball, whether with the hands or the feet.

第十四章 罚球点球

程序如下

- 如果球击中球门柱或横梁后破损并进入球门,则裁判员判进球有效;
- 如果球击中球门柱或横梁后破损,但未进入球门,裁判员不应判重踢罚球点球,应停止比赛,以坠球恢复比赛;
- 如果裁判员判重踢罚球点球,则新的罚球点球不必由原来的队员执行;
- 如果主罚队员在裁判员鸣哨前踢球,则裁判员应判重踢罚球点球并警告该队员。

第十五章 踢界外球/掷界外球

程序违规

裁判员应提醒防守队员距执行界外球的位置不应少于5米。在必要时,裁判员应在执行界外球前劝诫任何不遵守最小距离的防守队员,并警告仍然拒绝退出规定距离的队员。以执行界外球恢复比赛,如果4秒计时已经开始,则重新计时。

如果没有正确执行发界外球,即使是球直接发给了对方队员,裁判员也不应掌握有利,而是判由对方队员重发界外球。

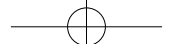
第十六章 球门球

程序违规

如果守门员在正确掷球门球过程中,故意将球掷向对方队员,但并不是以草率的、鲁莽的方式或使用过分力量,则裁判员应允许比赛继续。

在掷球门球时,如果守门员没有从本方罚球区内掷球,裁判员应令其重掷球门球,但在守门员准备好再次掷球时,4秒计时从停止处继续进行。

每当守门员控制球时,无论用手还是用脚,裁判员开始4秒计时。



If a goalkeeper who has taken a goal clearance correctly then deliberately touches the ball with the hand or arm outside their penalty area after it has been in play and before another player has touched it, the referees, in addition to awarding a free kick to the opposing team, take disciplinary action against the goalkeeper in accordance with the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game.

If the goalkeeper takes a goal clearance using the foot, the referees warn the goalkeeper and order them to retake the goal clearance using the hand, but the four-second count continues from the point where it was stopped once the goalkeeper is ready to retake the goal clearance.

Law 17 – The Corner Kick

Procedure for offences

The referees are to remind the defending-team players that they must remain at least 5m from the imaginary corner arc until the ball is in play. Where necessary, the referees warn any player not respecting the minimum distance before the corner kick is taken and caution any player who subsequently fails to retreat to the correct distance.

If a goalkeeper, as part of a playing movement, ends up outside their own goal or off the pitch, the opposing team may take the corner kick quickly.

如果守门员正确掷球门球，在比赛恢复后和其他队员触及之前，在本方罚球区外故意用手或臂触球，裁判员除了判给对方任意球外，还可根据沙滩足球竞赛规则对其进行纪律处罚。

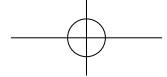
如果守门员用脚发球门球，裁判员对其进行劝诫，令其用手重新发球，但在守门员准备好再次掷球时，4秒计时从停止处继续进行。

第十七章 角球

程序违规

裁判员应提醒防守队员距角球弧不应少于5米，直到比赛恢复。在必要时，裁判员应在踢角球前劝诫任何不遵守最小距离的防守队员，并警告仍然拒绝退出规定距离的队员。

如果作为移动的一部分，守门员处在本方球门之外或在场外时，对方球队可快速踢出角球。



BEACH SOCCER TERMS

A

Abandon

To end/terminate a match before the scheduled finish

Action area

Area of the pitch where the ball is and the play is taking place

Active attacking and/or defending players

Players engaged in the play or with a high possibility of becoming involved in it

Additional time

Time allowed at the end of each period (including the period of extra time) to take a free kick or penalty kick if the offence was committed before the end of the period

Advantage

The referees allow play to continue when an offence has occurred if this benefits the non-offending team

Assessment of injured player

Quick examination of an injury, usually by a medical person, to see if the player requires treatment

Away-goals rule

Method of deciding a match/tie when both teams have scored the same number of goals; goals scored away from home count double

B

Blocking

Action whereby a player takes up or moves into a position to distract an opponent or prevent an opponent from reaching the ball or a particular area of the pitch, but without deliberately causing contact

Brutality

An act which is savage, ruthless or deliberately violent

沙滩足球术语

A

中止

在比赛程序尚未完成前, 终止/取消该场比赛

有球区域

比赛场地上球和比赛正在进行的区域

有效进攻和/或防守队员

参与进攻/防守或参与可能性很高的队员

额外时间

如果在每节最后结束前出现犯规, 则允许每节最后(包括加时赛)有时间完成罚任意球或罚球点球

有利原则

当犯规发生, 未犯规的一方能从中获得利益时, 裁判员允许比赛继续进行

对受伤队员的伤情评估

通常由医护人员对场上受伤队员伤势进行的快速诊断, 以确定是否需要治疗

客场进球规则

当两队进球数相同时用来判定比赛胜负的方法。在客场的进球将被双倍计算

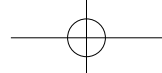
B

阻挡

场上队员占据或移动至一个位置以分散对方注意力或阻止对方触及球或到达特定区域的行为, 但没有故意造成身体接触

野蛮行为

野蛮、粗暴的行为或故意使用暴力的行径



C

Careless

Any action (usually a tackle or challenge) by a player which shows a lack of attention, consideration or precaution

Caution

Disciplinary sanction which results in a report to a disciplinary authority; indicated by showing a yellow card; two cautions in a match result in a player, substitute or team official being dismissed (sent off)

Centre of the pitch

The point in the centre of the imaginary halfway line

Challenge

An action when a player competes/contends with an opponent for the ball

Charge (an opponent)

Physical challenge against an opponent, usually using the shoulder and upper arm (which is kept close to the body)

D

Deceive

Act to mislead/trick the referees into giving an incorrect decision/disciplinary sanction which benefits the deceiver and/or their team

Deliberate

An action which the player intended/meant to make; it is not a “reflex” or unintended reaction

Discretion

Judgement used by referees or other match officials when making a decision

Dissent

Public protest or disagreement (verbal and/or physical) with a match official's decision, punishable with a caution (yellow card)

Distract

To disturb, confuse or draw attention (usually unfairly)

Dropped ball

A “neutral” method of restarting play – the referees drop the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball (except in the penalty area, where the ball is dropped for the goalkeeper); the ball is in play when it touches the ground

C

草率的

场上队员缺乏注意力、考虑或预防的任何行为（通常是抢截或争抢）

警告

向有关机构报告的纪律处罚，以出示黄牌表示。场上队员、替补队员或球队官员在一场比赛中得到两次警告将被罚令出场

场地的中心

位于假想中线中心的点

争抢

一名队员与对方对抗/争夺球的行为冲撞（对方队员）

冲撞（对方队员）

用身体对方队员使用的争抢动作，通常使用肩部或上臂（紧贴身体）

D

欺骗

误导/使用诡计使裁判员做出错误的判罚/纪律处罚，以使该队员自身和/或其球队获利

故意

队员有意/有目的而做出的行为，而非“本能的”或无意识的反应

自由量裁权

裁判员或其他比赛官员在做出判罚时的裁决

异议

对裁判员的判罚公开表达异议或抗议（用语言和/或肢体动作），应被警告（黄牌）

干扰

扰乱、迷惑或吸引注意力（通常是以不公平的方式）

坠球

一种中立的恢复比赛方式；——裁判员坠球给最后触球球队的队员（除非是在罚球区内，需坠球给守门员），当球接触地面时比赛即为恢复



E

Electronic performance and tracking system (EPTS)

System which records and analyses data about the physical and physiological performance of a player

Endanger the safety of an opponent

Put an opponent in danger or at risk (of injury)

Excessive force

Using more force/energy than is necessary

Extra time

A method of trying to decide the outcome of a match, involving an additional period of play not exceeding three minutes

F

Feinting

An action which attempts to confuse an opponent. The Beach Soccer Laws define permitted and "illegal" feinting

Flying goalkeeper

A goalkeeper who (temporarily) plays as an outfield player, often stationed in the opponents' half and leaving the goal unguarded. This role may be performed by the team's regular goalkeeper or another player brought on to replace the usual goalkeeper specifically for this purpose

H

Holding offence

A holding offence occurs only when a player's contact with an opponent's body or equipment impedes the opponent's movement

E

表现跟踪电子系统(EPTS)

记录、分析球员身体和生理表现数据的系统

危及对方安全

使对方队员处在(受伤的)危险或风险中

过分力量

使用超出必要的力气或力量

加时赛

一种决定比赛结果的方式, 为一节时间不超过 3 分钟

F

假动作

试图迷惑对方队员的行为。规则中已经定义了允许的和不合法的假动作

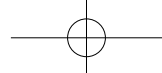
“超人”守门员

守门员(临时)充当外场队员, 通常放弃防守本方球门位于对方半场, 可以由球队原来的守门员担任, 也可以由专门为此替换原守门的另一队员担任

H

拉扯/阻止移动犯规

拉扯/阻止移动犯规仅限于队员以接触对方身体或装备的方式阻碍对方移动



I

Immediately (in relation to a goal scored after an accidental handball)

When there are no challenges for the ball and the player does not dribble with it after the accidental handball. If, after an accidental handball, a player runs a significant distance with the ball (e.g. starting from their own half of the pitch) before scoring a goal, this would not be considered “immediate”

Impede

To delay, block or prevent an opponent's action or movement

Influence area

Area of the pitch where the ball is not being played, but a dispute between players may occur

Intercept

To prevent a ball reaching its intended destination

K

Kick

The ball is kicked when a player makes contact with it using the foot and/or the ankle and it clearly moves

N

Negligible

Insignificant, minimal

O

Offence

An action which breaks/violates the Beach Soccer Laws of the Game

Offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or action(s)

Behaviour (verbal and/or non-verbal) which is rude, hurtful or disrespectful: punishable with a sending-off (red card)

Outside agent

Any person who is not a match official or on the team list (players, substitutes and team officials) or any animal, object, structure, etc.

I

立即 (关于意外手球后的进球)

当意外手球后, 双方对球没有进行争抢。如队员在进球前运球跑了很长一段距离 (例如从自己的半场开始), 这将被视为“立即”

阻碍

延缓/阻挡或阻止对方队员的行动或移动

无球区域

在场地上球不在的区域, 但可能出现队员间的纠纷

阻截

阻止球到达预定的地点

K

踢

队员使用脚和/或脚踝接触球, 且球明显移动, 视为踢球

N

微不足道

不明显的、轻微的

O

违规

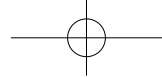
破坏/违反沙滩足球竞赛规则的行为

攻击性、侮辱性或辱骂性的语言和/或行为

粗鲁的、伤害性的、无礼的 (言语和/或非言语) 行为: 判罚令出场 (红牌)

场外因素

除比赛官员和球队名单 (场上队员、替补队员、球队官员) 上的任何人, 或动物、物体或建筑结构体等



P

Penalise

To punish, usually by stopping play and awarding a free kick or penalty kick to the opposing team

Penalties (penalty shoot-out)

Method of deciding the result of a match by each team alternately taking kicks until one team has scored one more goal and both teams have taken the same number of kicks (unless during the first five kicks for each team, one team could not equal the other team's score even if they scored from all their remaining kicks)

Pitch

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

Play

Action by a player which makes contact with the ball

Playing distance

Distance to the ball which allows a player to touch the ball by extending the foot/leg or jumping or, for goalkeepers, jumping with arms extended. The distance depends on the physical size of the player

Playing time

The time during which the chronometer is running; the timekeeper stops the chronometer after a goal has been scored, after a penalty kick or a free kick has been awarded, or after the referees have stopped play for any other reason

R

Reckless

Any action (usually a tackle or challenge) by a player which disregards (ignores) the danger to, or consequences for, the opponent

Restart

Any method of resuming play after it has been stopped

Restart position

A player's position at a restart is determined by the position of their feet or any part of their body which is touching the ground

P

判罚

一种惩罚, 通常是以停止比赛并判给对方任意球或罚球点球的方式

点球决胜

决定比赛胜负的方式, 由双方球队轮流踢罚球点球, 直至当双方罚球点球次数相同时, 一队进球数比另一队多一球 (除非在前 5 轮罚球时, 一队罚完剩余所有轮次可能的进球数都无法追平另一队)

比赛场地

由边线和球门线限定的比赛区域, 也包括球门网

处理球

队员接触球的行为

合理争抢距离

队员可以通过伸脚/腿或起跳以及守门员跳起后手臂展开而接触到球的距离。此距离取决于队员的体型

比赛净时

通过计时器记录的比赛进行时间; 进球得分、判罚罚球点球或判罚任意球, 或裁判因其他原因停止比赛后计时员停止计时器计时

R

鲁莽的

队员的行为 (通常是拦截或争抢) 不顾及 (忽视) 可能对对方造成的危险或后果

比赛恢复

比赛停止后, 以任何方式继续比赛

比赛恢复时的位置

队员在比赛恢复时的位置由脚的位置或任何接触地面的身体部位决定

S

Sanction

Disciplinary action taken by the referees

Sending-off

Disciplinary action when a player is required to leave the pitch for the remainder of the match having committed a sending-off offence (indicated by a red card). A team official may also be sent off

Serious foul play

A tackle or challenge for the ball that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality; punishable with a sending-off (red card)

Serious injury

An injury that is judged to be bad enough that play must be stopped, but for which medical staff should swiftly remove the player from the pitch for treatment or assessment, if necessary, so that play may resume

Severe injury

An injury that is judged to be so serious that play must be stopped and it is necessary for medical staff to perform treatment or an assessment on the pitch before removing the injured player, such as in potential cases of concussion, broken bones or spine injuries

Signal

Physical indication from the referees or any match official; usually involves movement of the hand or arm, or use of the whistle

Simulation

An action which creates a wrong/false impression that something has occurred when it has not (see also "deceive"), committed by a player to gain an unfair advantage

Spirit of the game

The main/essential principles/ethos of beach soccer as a sport but also within a particular match

Suspend

To stop a match for a period of time with the intention of eventually restarting play, e.g. due to heavy rain, a thunderstorm or severe injury

S

纪律处罚

裁判员实施的纪律措施

罚令出场

当队员具有可被罚令出场的犯规（出示红牌作为表示）时实施的纪律处罚，其应离开比赛场地，不得参加剩余的比赛。球队官员也可被罚令出场

严重犯规

当抢截或争抢球时，采用危及对方队员安全、使用过分的力量或野蛮的方式，应被罚令出场（红牌）严重受伤受伤严重程度足以令比赛停止，必要时，医务人员应将受伤队员移出比赛场地进行治疗或评估，以令比赛可恢复

严重受伤

受伤极其严重比赛必须停止，医务人员应在场上进行治疗或评估之后才能将受伤队员移出，例如可能发生脑震荡、骨折或脊椎受伤的情况

极重受伤

受伤极其严重比赛必须停止，医务人员应在场上进行治疗或评估之后才能将受伤队员移出，例如可能发生脑震荡、骨折或脊椎受伤的情况

信号

裁判员或其他比赛官员的肢体示意，通常包括以手臂动作或使用哨音

佯装

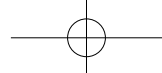
队员为了获得不正当利益的行为，制造出错误/虚假的表象，造成好像有情况发生而其实并没有（参考欺骗）

沙滩足球运动精神

沙滩足球作为一项体育运动及在特定比赛中的主要及核心原则和精神

中断

将比赛暂停一段时间，试图最终能恢复比赛。例如，大雨，雷电或严重受伤等



T

Tackle

A challenge for the ball with the foot (on the ground or in the air)

Tactical offence

When a player deliberately fouls an opponent as a strategy to prevent a probable counter-attack or when the opponent has time and space to attack the goal

Team list

Official team document usually listing the players, substitutes and team officials

Team official

Any non-player listed on the official list, e.g. coach, physiotherapist, doctor

Technical area

Defined area for the team officials and substitutes which includes seating

Two-minute numerical reduction

A situation when a team has its number of players reduced for two minutes of playing time after having a player sent off; the number of players may, in certain circumstances, be increased before the two minutes have elapsed if the opposing team scores a goal

U

Undue interference

Action/influence which is unnecessary

Unsporting behaviour

Unfair action/behaviour: punishable with a caution

V

Violent conduct

An action, which is not a challenge for the ball, which uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent or when a player deliberately strikes someone on the head or face unless the force used is negligible

T

抢截

使用脚争抢球 (在地面或空中)

战术犯规

战术犯规是指队员使用策略故意对对方犯规, 以阻止可能的反击机会, 或当对方有时间和空间进攻球门时

球队名单

列出场上队员、替补队员和球队官员的正式文件

球队官员

任何列入球队正式名单中的非队员人员, 如教练员、理疗师、医生等

技术区域

供球队官员和替补队员使用的有座席的区域

2 分钟减员

球队在队员被罚令出场后, 队员人数减少 2 分钟的情况。在特定情况下, 如果对方球队进球, 可以在 2 分钟到时前增加队员人数

U

不当干涉

不必要的举动/干扰

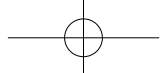
违背体育精神的行为

有失公平的不当举动/行为, 应予以警告

V

暴力行为

不以争抢球为目的, 队员对对方使用或企图使用过分力量或野蛮动作, 或故意击打其他人的头部或面部的行为, 除非使用的力量微不足道



REFEREE TERMS

MATCH OFFICIAL(S)

General term for person or persons responsible for controlling a beach soccer match on behalf of a football/beach soccer association and/or competition under whose jurisdiction the match is played

"ON-PITCH" MATCH OFFICIALS

Referee

The main match official, who operates on the pitch. Other match officials operate under the referee's control and direction. The referee is the final decision-maker

Second referee

The second match official who operates on the pitch. Other match officials operate under the referee's control and direction. The second referee is always under the referee's supervision

OTHER MATCH OFFICIALS

Competitions may appoint other match officials to assist the referees:

- **Third referee**

An assistant referee who particularly assists the referees with controlling the team officials and substitutes, recording match data and making decisions

- **Fourth referee**

An assistant referee who will replace a third referee or timekeeper who is unable to continue and who assists the referees with controlling the team officials and substitutes, recording match data and making decisions

- **Timekeeper**

A match official whose main duty is to control the playing time

裁判员术语

比赛官员

代表足球/沙滩足球协会和/或竞赛主办方负责管理比赛的人的统称。

场上比赛官员

裁判员

在比赛场地上执法的主要比赛官员，其他比赛官员在裁判员的管理和领导下履行职责。裁判员是判罚的最终决定者。

第二裁判员

第二裁判员在场上执法，其他比赛官员在裁判员的管理和领导下履行职责。第二裁判员应接受裁判员的监督。

其他比赛官员

竞赛规程可以委派其他比赛官员以协助裁判员：

- **第三裁判员**

是助理裁判员，主要协助裁判员控制球队官员和替补队员，记录比赛数据和判罚。

- **第四裁判员**

是助理裁判员，与第三裁判员一同，协助裁判员控制球队官员和替补队员，记录比赛数据，例如累计犯规和判罚，在第三裁判员或计时员无法继续履职时进行替换。

- **计时员**

是主要负责控制比赛时间的比赛官员。



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