



# Law changes **2022/23**

# Outline summary of Law changes

## **Law 3 – The Players**

- The temporary amendment giving ‘top’ competitions the option of allowing teams to use up to five substitutes (with limited substitution opportunities) becomes part of Law 3
- Competition rules may now allow a maximum of fifteen substitutes to be named

## **Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play**

- Clarification that the referee tosses the coin to determine the ‘ends’ and kick-off

## **Law 10 – Determining the Outcome of a Match**

- Clarification that a team official may be cautioned or sent off during kicks from the penalty mark

## **Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct**

- Clarification about handball offences by the goalkeeper in their own penalty area

## **Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct**

- Clarification about the position of a free kick awarded when a player leaves the field of play without the referee’s permission and then commits an offence against an outside agent

## **Law 14 – The Penalty Kick**

- Clarification about the position of the goalkeeper before and when a penalty kick is taken

# Details of all Law changes

The following are the changes to the Laws of the Game for the 2022/23 edition. For each change, the new/amended/additional wording is given, together with the old wording, where appropriate – followed by an explanation of the change.

## **Law 3 – The Players: additional substitutes for top competitions (p. 45)**

### **2. Number of substitutions**

#### **Amended text**

##### **Official competitions**

The number of substitutes, up to a maximum of five, which may be used in any match played in an official competition will be determined by FIFA, the confederation or the national football association. ~~except~~

For men's and women's competitions involving the 1<sup>st</sup> teams of clubs in the top division or senior 'A' international teams where the maximum is three substitutes competition rules permit a maximum of five substitutes to be used, each team:

- has a maximum of three substitution opportunities\*
- may additionally make substitutions at half-time

\*Where both teams make a substitution at the same time, this will count as a used substitution opportunity for both teams. Multiple substitutions (and requests) by a team during the same stoppage in play count as one used substitution opportunity.

##### **Extra time**

- If a team has not used the maximum number of substitutes and/or substitution opportunities, any unused substitutes and substitution opportunities may be used in extra time
- Where competition rules permit teams to use one additional substitute in extra time, each team will have one additional substitution opportunity

- Substitutions may also be made in the period between full-time and the start of extra time, and at half-time in extra time – these do not count as used substitution opportunities

The competition rules must state:

- how many substitutes may be named, from three to a maximum of ~~twelve~~ fifteen
- whether one additional substitute may be used when a match goes into extra time (whether or not the team has already used the full number of permitted substitutes)

### Other matches

- In ~~national senior~~ 'A' international team matches, a maximum of ~~twelve~~ fifteen substitutes may be named of which a maximum of six may be used.  
(...)

*See also changes to the 'General modifications' section relating to the number of substitutions (p. 20).*

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### Explanation

The temporary amendment to Law 3 giving competitions involving the 1<sup>st</sup> teams of clubs in the top division or 'A' international teams the option of allowing teams to use up to five substitutes in a match (with a limit on substitution opportunities) now becomes part of Law 3.

In addition, competition rules may now allow a maximum of fifteen substitutes to be named.

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## Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play: referee tosses a coin (p. 81)

### 1. Kick-off

#### Amended text

#### Procedure

- the referee tosses a coin and the team that wins the toss ~~of a coin~~ decides (...)

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### Explanation

The toss of a coin to determine the 'ends' and kick-off is the responsibility of the referee and the wording should be consistent with Law 10.

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## Law 10 – Determining the Outcome of a Match: team officials (p. 90)

### 3. Kicks from the penalty mark

#### Amended text

#### Substitutions and sendings-off during kicks from the penalty mark

- A player, substitute, ~~or~~ substituted player or team official may be cautioned or sent off

#### Explanation

Confirmation that a team official may be cautioned or sent off during kicks from the penalty mark.

## Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct: goalkeeper handball (p. 106)

### 3. Disciplinary action

#### Denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity (DOGSO)

#### Additional text

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

#### Explanation

The reference to handball offences in the DOGSO section of Law 12 could be misinterpreted as meaning that a goalkeeper can be sent off for a handball offence in their own penalty area, so the ‘caveat’ used in the ‘Sending-off offences’ section of Law 12 has been added.

## Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct: leaving the field of play to commit an offence against an outside agent (p. 109)

### 4. Restart of play after fouls and misconduct

#### Amended text

(...)

If the referee stops play for an offence committed by a player, inside or outside the field of play, against an outside agent, play is restarted with a dropped ball unless ~~a~~ an indirect free kick is awarded for leaving the field of play without the referee's permission; the indirect free kick is taken from the point on the boundary line where the player left the field of play.

#### Explanation

The Law is clear that a free kick cannot be given for an offence against an outside agent. However, if a player leaves the field of play without the referee's permission and then commits such an offence while the ball is in play, an indirect free kick is awarded for the offence of leaving the field of play without the referee's permission at the point on the boundary line where the player left the field of play.

## Law 14 – The Penalty Kick: position of the goalkeeper (p. 117)

### 1. Procedure

#### Amended text

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

#### Explanation

Previously, the goalkeeper was required to have part of at least one foot on/above the goal line at the moment when a penalty kick (or kick from the penalty mark) was taken. Consequently, if the goalkeeper had one foot in front of the goal line and one behind it, this was technically an offence even though no unfair advantage is gained. The text has been amended to avoid such a position being penalised.

Explanation of this amendment should emphasise that the ‘spirit’ of the Law requires the goalkeeper to have both feet on/above the line until the moment when the kick is taken, i.e. the goalkeeper may not stand behind (or in front of) the goal line.