## School Sport SA Futsal (Indoor Soccer)

## Statewide Schools <br> Rules of the Competition

Updated February 2024
The rules are governed by the FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game with the key and local rules stated below.

## Fields

## Pitch Dimensions

Typically played indoor on a netball court. There is a halfway line.

## Penalty Area

Circle of a 5 m radius out from the goal, normally netball circle. The goalie can use their hands within this area.

## Goal Dimensions

3 m wide $\times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ high.

## Equipment

Shirts with sleeves
Long socks to be worn
Shin guards are compulsory for all players. Shin guards must be made of suitable material to provide reasonable protection.
No Jewelry to be worn.

## Ball

An approved pro size (4) futsal ball.

## Team Composition

- There is a maximum of 12 players who can be used on any competition day.
- 4 players plus the goalie on the field at any time - total 5 plus substitutes. Substitutions can be made at any time provided that the player leaving the pitch has done so before the substituting player enters.
- Substitutions can only be made from the Technical Area (in front of the team's bench)


## Scorers

- Each team is to provide a scorer.
- The scorers from both teams must sit together and record the scores for the match.
- The scorers must keep a record of the accumulated fouls (direct free kicks and penalties) of each team per half and inform the referee once a team has reached 5 accumulated fouls.
- The scorers must keep a record of the accumulated fouls (direct free kicks and penalties) of each player for the game and inform the referee and team officials once a player has reached 5 accumulated fouls.


## Behavioral Expectations

Players, team officials, referees/umpires and spectators are required to abide by the School Sport SA codes of conduct, to maintain a safe and respectful environment for all involved. The following additional areas of responsibility will support the maintenance of a safe and respectful environment.

- School Sport SA/Event manager (in minor round) official responsibilities:
a) Provide clear direction to referees prior to the event on rules and enforcement of rules.
b) Provide a briefing to all players, officials, and spectators prior to the start of the event highlighting the behaviour expectations and rules of the event.
c) Be proactive in managing poor behaviour by players, officials, and spectators.
d) Stop matches that are not being played in a safe and/or respectful way.
e) Remove any player they deem to be not playing in a safe and/or respectful way.
- Team official responsibilities:
a) Make all players, officials, and spectators aware of the code of conduct prior to the event and that they are aware of consequences for not following them.
b) Make sure all players are aware of the rules and the expectations of on/off pitch behaviour prior to the event.
c) Model positive behaviour by focusing on encouragement for sporting behaviour and skill during the event.
d) Not to enter the playing area unless permitted by referee/umpire/event manager.
e) Be proactive in managing poor behaviour by your players, officials, and spectators.
f) Remove players from matches if they are not playing in a safe and/or respectful way.
g) Stop matches that are not being played in a safe and/or respectful way.
h) Contact event manager asap for support if necessary.
- Referees/Umpires responsibilities:
a) Enforce the rules of the competition in a clear, fair, and consistent manner.
b) Encourage and praise good sporting behaviour.
c) Be proactive in managing poor behaviour by players and officials.
d) Stop matches that are not being played in a safe and/or respectful way.
e) Contact event manager asap for support if necessary.
- Player's responsibilities:
a) Play fairly and within the rules of the competition.
b) Abide by the decision of the referee/umpire.
c) Not to enter the playing area unless permitted by referee/umpire/event manager.
d) Model positive behaviour by focusing on encouragement of teammates.
- Spectators' responsibilities:
a) Model positive behaviour by focusing on encouragement for sporting behaviour and skill.

Failure to abide by the codes of conduct and responsibilities outlined above will result in removal from the competition/venue.

## Rules of Play

## Commencement of Play

- At the kickoff the Ball is kicked forward or backward from the halfway line. All players must be in their own half. Defensive players must be 3 metres back from the ball.
- A goal may be scored directly against the opponents from the kickoff, if the ball directly enters the kicker's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opponents.


## After a Goal has been Scored

- Same as for "commencement of play". The opposite team to the one who scored takes the kickoff.


## Starts and Restarts of Play

- Must be back 5 metres away from the ball whenever a kick-in, corner kick and free kick is taken.
- A player has four (4) seconds to play the ball when play is restarted by a kick-in, corner kicks and goal clearance and free kicks. If longer is taken, the restart awarded to the opposing side.
- If the ball hits the ceiling or basketball ring while in play, the game is restarted with a kick in taken by the opponents of the team who last touched the ball. The kick is taken from the point on the touch line nearest to the place the ball touched the object.


## Kick In

- When the ball passes over the sideline a kick in is awarded to the opposing side of who last touched the ball.
- The kick in must be taken from the location nearest to where the ball crossed the sideline. The ball must be stationary and placed directly on the touchline. This kick in must be taken within four seconds of being able to do so.
- Failure to comply with any of these will result in the ball being awarded to the opposition.
- A goal cannot be scored directly from a kick in.


## Corner Kick

- When the ball passes over the goal line, having last been touched by a defending player, a corner kick shall be awarded to the attacking team. The ball shall be placed on the corner of the court and kicked within 4 seconds of being able to do so. A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick.


## Goal Clearance

- When the ball passes over the goal line, having last been touched by an attacking player, a goal clearance shall be awarded to the defending team. The goalkeeper must release the ball with his/her hands inside the penalty area, within 4 seconds of being able to do so. A goal may not be scored directly from a goal clearance
- A Goal Clearance may not be thrown directly over the $2 / 3$ line. If the ball does not bounce or touch a player an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposition team at the nearest point on the $2 / 3$ line that the ball crossed.


## Penalty Kick

The kick is taken from the penalty mark which is 6 metres from the front of the goal. The goalkeeper must be standing on the goal line until the ball has been kicked. All other players must be 5 metres back from the penalty mark. A goal can be scored directly from a penalty kick. The ball is deemed to be in play after the penalty kick has been taken

## Indirect Free Kick

An indirect free kick shall be awarded for the following from the place where the infringement occurred:

- Plays in a dangerous manner in the presence of an opponent.
- Impedes the progress of an opponent.
- Dissent by word or action
- Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands.
- Goalkeeper touches or controls the ball with his/her hands after it has been deliberately kicked back to him/her from a teammate.
- Goalkeeper touches or controls the ball with his/her hands after it has been deliberately kicked back to him/her from a team mate directly from a kick in.
- Goalkeeper touches or controls the ball with his/her hands or feet, for more than four seconds inside their defensive half of the pitch.
- A goal cannot be scored directly from an indirect free kick unless another player (other than the kicker) touches the ball before it enters the goal.
- There is no offside in Futsal.

Players repeatedly and deliberately causing the above infringements will have a direct free kick awarded against them and personal foul and team foul recorded

## Direct Free Kick

A direct free kick shall be awarded for the following from the place where the offence occurred.
A direct 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:

- Slide tackles an opponent when challenging for the ball. Goal keepers are permitted to slide block the ball within their own penalty area.
- 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.

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

- A handball offence (except for the goalkeeper within his/her penalty area)
- Holding an opponent
- Impeding an opponent with contact
- Biting or spitting at someone
- Throwing/kicking an object at the ball, an opponent, or a match official, or making contact with the ball with a held object
- Abusive language

See table below describing the 'Caution/Dismissal Matrix'.
A goal can be scored directly from a direct free kick.
Should a player of the defending team commit one of the above offences within the penalty area, a penalty kick shall be awarded.

## Direct Free Kicks are Categorised as:

- "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, personal and team foul record and direct free/penalty kick awarded.
- "Reckless" is when a player acts with disregard to the danger to, or consequences for, an opponent and must be cautioned (yellow card) and direct free/penalty kick awarded.
- "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 (red card) and direct free kick awarded.


## Accumulated Fouls - Team

- Accumulated fouls are those penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick. If a referee applies an advantage through a direct free kick, then it counts towards the team's accumulated fouls for the half and individuals accumulated fouls or the match.
- Referees must indicate using hand signals whether a free kick is direct (arm extended straight at shoulder height) or indirect (arm held straight above head)
- Referees must communicate with the Scorers to ensure the foul count is correct.
- Scorers to record the number of accumulated fouls for each team and individual and inform the referee once a team reaches 5 .
- The accumulated fouls count resets at half time of the match.
- For the first five accumulated fouls in a half the referee awards a direct free kick or penalty kick from the location the offence occurred.
- If a team commits more than five accumulated fouls in a half ( 6 or more) a penalty kick is awarded each time, to be taken from the second penalty mark ( 10 metres from the goal). If the offence occurs between the second penalty mark and the goal line the teams can elect to take the kick from the location the foul occurred or the second penalty mark.
- The defensive team is not permitted a defensive wall during the kicks from the second penalty mark (10 metre penalty mark). All players must be 5 metres away from the ball. The goalkeeper must be 5 metres away from the ball.


## Disciplinary Sanctions

- Referees must ensure they apply the Futsal Laws within the 'spirit' of the game to help produce fair and safe matches.
- The referee has the authority to caution (yellow card) or dismiss (red card) players, substitutes or team official in line with the FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game
- If in the opinion of the referee a player, substitute or team official is deemed to not be playing within the spirt of the game they will be sanctioned with a yellow or red card.
- Caution (Yellow Card)
a) A player, substitute or team official will be administered a caution by the referee in accordance with the FIFA Laws of the Game. (See matrix below)
b) If a player receives two cautions in the same match, he/she is dismissed (red carded) from the field of play.
- Dismissal (Red Card)
a) A player, substitute or team official will be administered a caution by the referee in accordance with the FIFA Laws of the Game. (See matrix below)
b) Once dismissed (red carded), the player can be replaced by another player after two minutes or when a goal has been scored against the team. The dismissed player is not allowed to re-enter that game. They will also miss the following game.
- Depending on the severity of the incident they may be banned from the rest of the carnival. Suspended players may also be referred to Football SA. This is to be done in discussion with the convenor of the event.
- Scorers and referee must record all Cautions and Dismissals on the scorecard/notebook.


## Caution/Dismissal Matrix (Examples)

|  | $\quad$ Red Card Offences |
| :--- | :--- |
| R1 - Serious Foul Play /Excessive Force |  |
| - | Violent tackle using excessive force. |
| - | Two footed challenges with excessive force |
| - | Jumping at opponent with two feet off the ground |
| - | Violent charging with excessive force |
| - | Slide tackle with excessive force |

