

# Changes in the Rules of Korfball to take effect from 1 September 2013

## Playing Rules

Current Rule	New Rule
<p data-bbox="113 344 469 376">§2.1 c <b>Substitution of players</b></p> <p data-bbox="188 418 663 517">Up to four players of a team can be substituted without the approval of the referee.</p>	<p data-bbox="740 344 1110 376">§2.1 c <b>Substitution of players</b></p> <p data-bbox="834 418 1465 589">The competition rules shall prescribe how many substitutions are allowed without the permission of the referee, whether a substituted player can return to the game and in such a case when, and in what manner, substitutions can be made.</p> <p data-bbox="834 631 1410 730">There are two scenarios - a substituted player is allowed to return (scenario A) and a substituted player is not allowed to return (scenario B).</p> <p data-bbox="834 772 1453 837"><b>A. Competition Rules allow a substituted player to return</b></p> <p data-bbox="834 880 1458 1016">Where the competition rules prescribe that a substituted player can return to the match it is recommended that a maximum of eight (8) changes are allowed.</p> <p data-bbox="834 1059 1449 1124">When a substituted player is allowed to return to the game then the following conditions shall apply:</p> <ul data-bbox="834 1167 1465 2094" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="834 1167 1465 1265">• Except as laid down below, <b>players must have played in both the attack and defence zones before they become eligible to be changed.</b></li> <li data-bbox="834 1279 1465 1556">• Changes can only be made at a change in ends and then <b>only to players going into the attack zones.</b> (This will mean that the first time that this facility can be used will be at the second change in ends, i.e. after four goals in the match). Players who are changed in this way are allowed to return to the match at a future 'change of ends' substitution.</li> <li data-bbox="834 1599 1465 2094">• Exceptions: -               <ol data-bbox="911 1641 1465 2094" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="911 1641 1465 1919">1) A team may request and make up to two tactical changes at any time during an interruption of play. Such changes shall be considered as part of the maximum number of changes allowed (i.e. part of the 8 mentioned above). A player who is substituted using this provision cannot return to the match.</li> <li data-bbox="911 1921 1465 2094">2) In the case of injury the injured player may temporarily be replaced while treatment continues. If the injured player is fit to return then he is allowed to replace his temporary substitute. This temporary</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

A player sent off by the referee can be replaced by one of these substitutes. If any of the substitutions referred to above has not been made then this replacement shall be deemed to be one of those substitutions. If the player sent off is not replaced then the team shall still be deemed to have used one of the substitutions referred to above and in addition the team may not have any more substitutions of the same sex as the player sent off until such a replacement is made.

If the maximum permitted number of substitutions has already been made, then a player who has been sent off, or injured players who can no longer take part in the match, may still be replaced with the permission of the referee.

Once a player has been substituted he cannot return to the match. Substitution is only allowed during an interruption of play.

change shall count as one of the maximum changes allowed and furthermore he must return no later than the first interruption in play following three (3) minutes ('real playing time') of leaving the field. If he is not fit to return within that period then the change will be considered to be one of the two tactical changes mentioned in exception 1 above.

**Players sent off:** A player sent off by the referee can be replaced by a substitute. The change shall be considered to be one of the two tactical changes mentioned in exception 1 above. Furthermore, if the player sent off is not replaced then the team shall still be deemed to have used one of the two tactical changes referred to above and in addition the team may not have any more substitutions of the same sex as the player sent off until such a replacement is made.

If the maximum permitted number of tactical changes (2) or the maximum number of total changes (8) has already been reached, then a player who has been sent off, or injured players who can no longer take part in the match, may still be replaced with the permission of the referee.

#### **B. Competition Rules do not allow a substituted player to return**

Where the competition rules prescribe that a substitute player cannot return to the game then the following conditions shall apply:

- Up to four (4) players of a team can be substituted without the approval of the referee.
- Once a player has been substituted he cannot return to the match.
- Such a substitution is only allowed during an interruption of play.
- A player is sent off by the referee can be replaced by one of these substitutes. If any of the four substitutions referred to above has not been made then this replacement shall be deemed to be one of those substitutions and the consequence mentioned above of not replacing a sent off player shall also apply.
- If the maximum permitted number of substitutions has already been reached, then a player who has been sent off, or injured players who can no longer take part in the match, may still be replaced with the permission of the referee.

## Guidance Notes

Current Rule	New Rule
<p><b>§2.1 c Substitution of players</b> The competition rules may vary the number of players of a team that can be substituted without the approval of the referee.</p> <p>The coach (see § 2.2 b) must inform .... via the scorer (§ 2.4 b).</p>	<p><b>§2.1 c Substitution of players</b> The competition rules shall prescribe whether a player can return to the match or not and may vary the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number of substitutions in a team that can be made without the approval of the referee (it is allowed that the competition rules can prescribe that there be no limit in the number of substitutions that can be made)</li> <li>• the maximum time that an injured player has available to become fit to return to the game without it being charged as a tactical change, thereby making the injured player ineligible to return to the game (the period shall start from the moment that the referee blows to recommence play following the player being temporarily replaced)</li> </ul> <p>The coach (see § 2.2 b) must inform .... via the scorer (§ 2.4 b).</p>
<p><b>§3.6 a to touch the ball with leg or foot</b></p>	<p><b>§3.6 a to touch the ball with leg or foot</b></p> <p>If, in the opinion of the referee, a ball is thrown deliberately against the leg of an opponent then the opponent shall not be considered to have infringed this rule. Instead, the thrower shall be deemed to be guilty of misconduct and shall have a re-start awarded against him. Furthermore, if the thrower repeats the offence, a referee may give the player concerned a yellow card.</p>
<p><b>§3.6 v to violate the conditions laid down for a re-start</b> Since it is not permitted to hinder the player taking a re-start and the ball must travel at least 2.50 m (§ 3.9), referees should ensure that hindering does not take place. Hindering shall not only include active hindering but also passive hindering where the opponent places himself so close to the taker of the re-start that he prevents the ball from being brought quickly into play.</p>	<p><b>§3.6 v to violate the conditions laid down for a re-start</b></p> <p>Since it is not permitted to hinder the player taking a re-start and the ball must travel at least 2.50 m (§ 3.9), referees should ensure that hindering does not take place. Hindering shall not only include active hindering but also passive hindering.</p> <p>Passive hindering is where the opponent prevents the ball from being brought quickly into play by standing within arms' distance in front of the taker but not hindering the throw by any movement of the arms or body. If there is any movement of the arms or body to attempt to block the throw, then the hindering is no longer passive but active.</p>