



For the Game. For the World.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

AGENDA
of the
124TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

to be held at the
Home of FIFA
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

on

SATURDAY, 6 MARCH 2010
at 09.30 hours

FIFA-Strasse 20
P.O. Box
8044 Zurich



Secretary General
FIFA



January 2010

AGENDA

I. CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

II. MINUTES

To confirm the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held at the Slieve Donard Hotel, Newcastle, Northern Ireland on Saturday, 28 February 2009.

To confirm the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting held at the Home of FIFA, Zurich, Switzerland on Tuesday, 20 October 2009.

III. LAWS OF THE GAME AND DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

To consider the following proposals and amendments submitted under the regulations of the International Football Association Board.

1. **Law 1 – The Field of Play**
(Submitted by FIFA)
2. **Law 1 – The Field of Play**
(Submitted by The Football Association)
3. **Law 5 – The Referee**
(Submitted by The Scottish Football Association)

IV. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND DECISION

1. Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

(Submitted by FIFA)

2. Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

(Submitted by FIFA)

3. The Fourth Official

(Submitted by The Scottish Football Association)

4. Additional Assistant Referees

(Submitted by FIFA)

5. Goal-Line Technology

(Continuation of discussions at the 122nd Annual General Meeting)

V. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

VI. 2011 MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

(Venue and date)

I. CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS**II. MINUTES****III. LAWS OF THE GAME AND DECISIONS OF THE BOARD**

To consider the following proposals and amendments submitted under the regulations of the International Football Association Board.

1. Law 1 – The Field of Play

(Submitted by FIFA)

Goals

Present Text	Proposed Text
The goalposts and crossbar must be made of wood, metal or other approved material. They may be square, rectangular, round or elliptical in shape and must not be dangerous to players.	The goalposts and crossbar must be made of wood, metal or other approved material. They must be square, rectangular, round or elliptical in shape and must not be dangerous to players.

Reason

The current definition requires clarification in order to indicate that goalposts of any other shape are not permitted.

2. Law 1 – The Field of Play

(Submitted by The Football Association)

Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees

Logos and emblems

Present Text	Proposed Text
The reproduction, whether real or virtual, of representative logos or emblems of FIFA, confederations, member associations, leagues, clubs or other bodies is forbidden on the field of play, the goal nets and the areas they enclose, the goals, the flagposts and their flags during playing time.	The reproduction, whether real or virtual, of representative logos or emblems of FIFA, confederations, member associations, leagues, clubs or other bodies is forbidden on the field of play, the goal nets and the areas they enclose, the goals and the flagposts during playing time.

Reason

The interpretation of Law 1 (formerly IFAB Decisions on Law 1) prohibits advertising of any kind on corner flags. Competition organisers and clubs have placed their logos/emblems/name on corner flags in the past despite the ban which has been in place for many years. It is believed that competition organisers and clubs should be allowed to have their name or emblem or logo on corner flags whilst still prohibiting other commercial/sponsors advertising.

3. Law 5 – The Referee*

(Submitted by The Scottish Football Association)

a) Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees

Injured Players

Present Text	Proposed Text
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a player is not allowed to receive treatment on the field of play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a player is not allowed to receive treatment on the field of play, unless his injury is sustained as a result of an offence committed against him by an opponent

Reason

The law was implemented to discourage unnecessary time wasting or breakages in play. In general terms, this has not been successful. Moreover, teams who have been the victims of foul play have been unfairly disadvantaged by the enforced removal of their player, in some cases neutralising the effectiveness of the referee's original award.

* This item was initially submitted for discussion. The proposed amendments to Law 5 – The Referee were subsequently submitted by the Scottish Football Association in accordance with the Rules of the International Football Association Board.

Other bulletpoints in the existing procedure for dealing with injured players would require adjustment as a consequence of this amendment, as follows:

Present Text	Proposed Text
<p>The referee must adhere to the following procedure when dealing with injured players:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play is allowed to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in the opinion of the referee, only slightly injured • play is stopped if, in the opinion of the referee, a player is seriously injured • after questioning the injured player, the referee may authorise one, or at most two doctors, to enter the field of play to assess the injury and arrange the player's safe and swift removal from the field of play • the stretcher-bearers should enter the field of play with a stretcher at the same time as the doctors to allow the player to be removed as quickly as possible • the referee must ensure an injured player is safely removed from the field of play • a player is not allowed to receive treatment on the field of play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any player bleeding from a wound must leave the field of play. He may not return until the referee is 	<p>The referee must adhere to the following procedure when dealing with injured players:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play is allowed to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in the opinion of the referee, only slightly injured • play is stopped if, in the opinion of the referee, a player is seriously injured • after questioning the injured player, the referee may authorise one, or at most two doctors, to enter the field of play to assess the injury and arrange the player's safe and swift removal from the field of play • the stretcher-bearers should enter the field of play with a stretcher at the same time as the doctors to allow the player to be removed as quickly as possible • the referee must ensure an injured player is safely removed from the field of play • a player is not allowed to receive treatment on the field of play, unless his injury is sustained as a result of an offence committed against him by an opponent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any player bleeding from a wound must leave the field of play. He may not return until the referee is

Present Text

satisfied that the bleeding has stopped. A player is not permitted to wear clothing with blood on it

- as soon as the referee has authorised the doctors to enter the field of play, the player must leave the field of play, either on a stretcher or on foot. If a player does not comply, he must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour
- an injured player may only return to the field of play after the match has restarted
- when the ball is in play, an injured player must re-enter the field of play from the touch line. When the ball is out of play, the injured player may re-enter from any of the boundary lines
- irrespective of whether the ball is in play or not, only the referee is authorised to allow an injured player to re-enter the field of play
- the referee may give permission for an injured player to return to the field of play if an assistant referee or the fourth official verifies that the player is ready
- if play has not otherwise been stopped for another

Proposed Text

satisfied that the bleeding has stopped. A player is not permitted to wear clothing with blood on it

- as soon as the referee has authorised the doctors to enter the field of play, a player who is not allowed to receive treatment on the field of play must leave it, either on a stretcher or on foot. If a player does not comply, he must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour
- an injured player who has left the field of play may only return to it after the match has restarted
- when the ball is in play, an injured player who has left the field of play must re-enter it from the touch line. When the ball is out of play, the injured player may re-enter from any of the boundary lines
- irrespective of whether the ball is in play or not, only the referee is authorised to allow an injured player to re-enter the field of play
- the referee may give permission for an injured player to return to the field of play if an assistant referee or the fourth official verifies that the player is ready
- if play has not otherwise been stopped for another

Present Text

reason, or if an injury suffered by a player is not the result of a breach of the Laws of the Game, the referee must restart play with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped

- the referee must allow for the full amount of time lost through injury to be played at the end of each period of play
- once the referee has decided to issue a card to a player who is injured and has to leave the field of play for treatment, the referee must issue the card before the player leaves the field of play

Proposed Text

reason, or if an injury suffered by a player is not the result of a breach of the Laws of the Game, the referee must restart play with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped

- the referee must allow for the full amount of time lost through injury to be played at the end of each period of play
- once the referee has decided to issue a card to a player who is injured and has to leave the field of play for treatment, the referee must issue the card before the player leaves the field of play

3. Law 5 – The Referee

(Submitted by The Scottish Football Association)

b) Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees

Injured Players

Present Text	Proposed Text
<p>Exceptions to this ruling are to be made only when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a goalkeeper is injured • a goalkeeper and an outfield player have collided and need immediate attention • a severe injury has occurred, e.g. swallowed tongue, concussion, broken leg 	<p>Exceptions to this ruling are to be made only when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a goalkeeper is injured • a goalkeeper and an outfield player have collided and need immediate attention • <u>players</u> from the same team have collided and need immediate attention • a severe injury has occurred, e.g. swallowed tongue, concussion, broken leg

Reason

It is considered unfair that players of the same team who collide are currently required to leave the field of play to receive treatment leaving the team concerned at a numerical disadvantage.

3. Law 5 – The Referee

(Submitted by The Scottish Football Association)

c) Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees

Injured Players

Present Text	Proposed Text
<ul style="list-style-type: none">the stretcher-bearers should enter the field of play with a stretcher at the same time as the doctors to allow the player to be removed as quickly as possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">stretcher-bearers should only enter the field of play with a stretcher following a signal from the referee

Reason

Stretcher-bearers' mandatory entry onto the field of play for all injuries where a doctor is requested frequently causes unnecessary disruption to the game.

IV. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND DECISION

1. Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

(Submitted by FIFA)

Sending-off offences

Present Text

A player, substitute or substituted player is sent off if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- ...
- denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
- denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick

Reason

To discuss sending-off offences, particularly the triple punishment (penalty kick, red card, player suspension) that results when a player denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to the opposing team

2. Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

(Submitted by FIFA)

Interpretation of the Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees

Procedure

Present Text

Feinting to take a penalty kick to confuse opponents is permitted as part of football. However, if, in the opinion of the referee, the feinting is considered an act of unsporting behaviour, the player must be cautioned.

Reason

To discuss the procedure and players' feinting and stopping during the run-up to take a penalty kick

3. The Fourth Official

(Submitted by The Scottish Football Association)

To discuss the role of the fourth official, particularly regarding the scope of his duty to “assist the referee at all times”

4. Additional Assistant Referees

(Submitted by FIFA)

To receive an update and discuss the ongoing experiment in the UEFA Europa League 2009/2010

5. Goal-Line Technology

(continuation of discussions at the 122nd Annual General Meeting)

To receive an update and discuss latest developments concerning goal line technology

V. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

VI. 2010 MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

Venue and date

