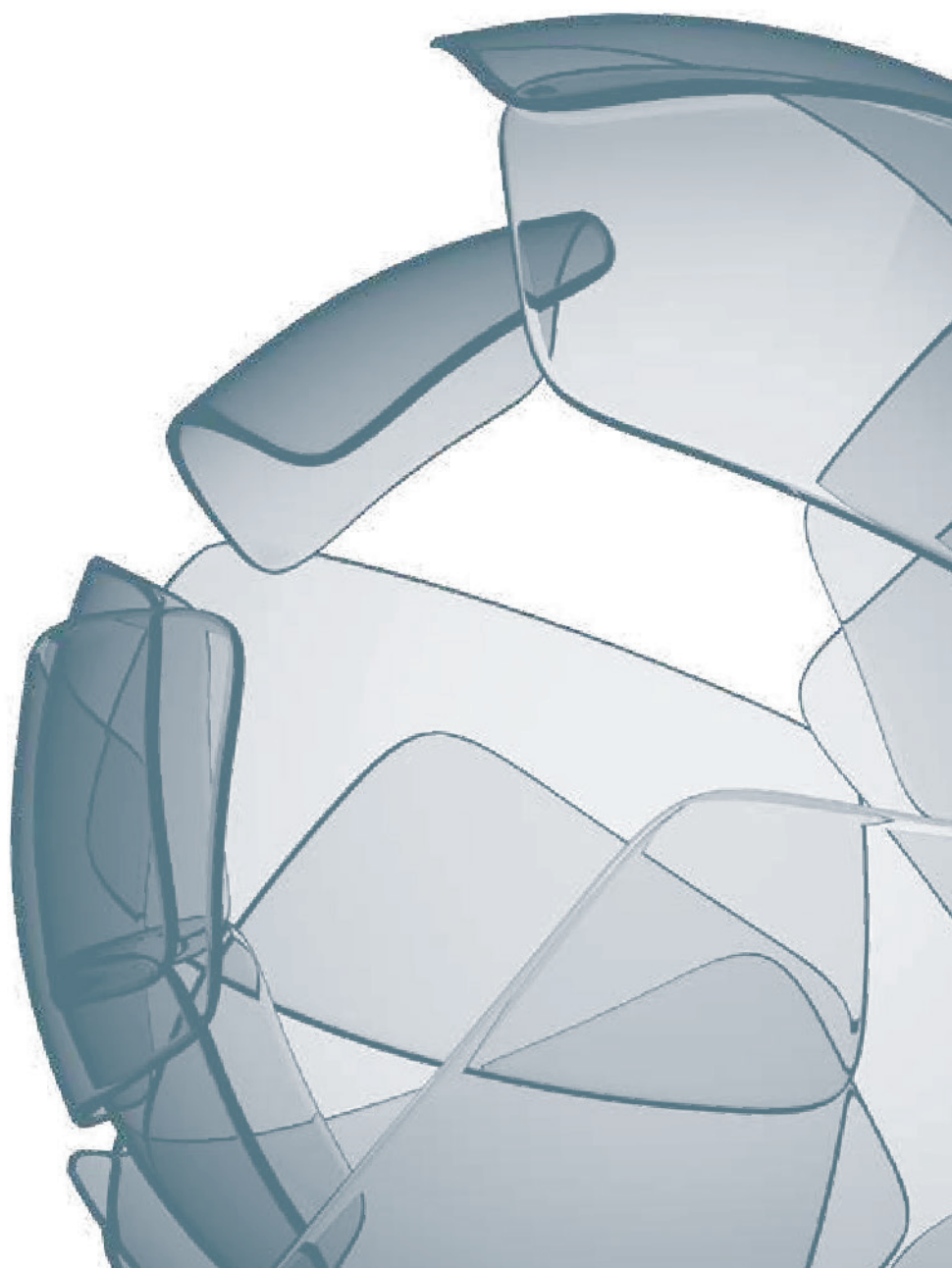


1987

APPROVED MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING



These are the revised minutes of the 1987 meeting which were eventually accepted by the Board at the meeting held in Scotland on 7th June, 1989.



THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF WALES

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

held at

BODYSGALLEN HALL, LLANDUDNO

on

SATURDAY, 13th JUNE, 1987

at 10.00 Hours

PLYMOUTH CHAMBERS,
3 WESTGATE STREET,
CARDIFF CF1 1JF
1st January 1988


Secretary
THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
OF WALES

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD



Present

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF WALES

Messrs. I. C. Pursey (in the Chair), T. Jarman, T. R. Forse, A. E. Evans

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Messrs. Dr. J. Havelange, T. Wharton, J. S. Blatter

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Messrs. F. A. Millichip, A. D. McMullen, P. D. Carter, E. A. Croker

IRISH FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Messrs. S. Walker, E. N. Barry, D. I. Bowen

THE SCOTTISH FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Messrs. D. H. Will, P. Gardiner, I. R. G. Gellatly, E. Walker.

IN ATTENDANCE

Messrs. P. Pullen (Interpreter), E. B. Mumford (The F.A. of Wales)

I. CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

Mr. Pursey extended a warm welcome to all the delegates, particularly to Dr. Havelange. He made special reference to Messrs. Carter and Forse, who were attending their first meeting of the International Board.

Mr. Pursey referred to the invaluable work enacted by the Board in its supervision of the Laws of the Game, and in this context he paid tribute to Sir Stanley Rous, a former member of the Board as Secretary of The Football Association, later President of F.I.F.A., and finally Honorary President of F.I.F.A., whose death had taken place since the last meeting, and members stood in silence to mark their respect.

Mr. Pursey noted the absence of Mr. H. H. Cavan, President of the Irish F.A. because of his wife's illness, and asked the Irish delegation to convey the good wishes of the Board for a quick and full recovery.

Mr. Pursey offered the congratulations of the Board to Mr. Wharton on his award of the Order of the British Empire by H. M. The Queen.

II. MINUTES

The minutes of the Meeting held at the Camino Real Hotel, Mexico City, Mexico on Friday, 30th May, 1986 were confirmed and duly signed.

III LAWS OF THE GAME AND DECISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD

Proposals and amendments submitted under Rule 3

(1) Proposed by The Football Association

Law I – The Field of Play (Decision 8)

Present text:

(final sentence)

The game shall be restarted by the Referee dropping the ball at the place where it was when play was stopped.

Proposed new text:

The game shall be restarted by the Referee dropping the ball at the place where it was when play was stopped, **unless it was within the goal area at that time, in which case it shall be dropped on that part of the goal area line which runs parallel to the goal-line, at the point nearest to where the ball was when play was stopped.**

Reason:

The proposed new text will bring the Law into line with what was decided by the International F.A. Board at the 1984 meeting regarding the dropped ball within the goal area.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association
was adopted.

(2)(a) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law III – Number of Players – Punishment (c)

Present text:

- (c) For any other infringement of this Law, the player concerned shall be cautioned, and if the game is stopped by the Referee to administer the caution, it shall be restarted by an indirect free kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the ball was when play was stopped. If the free kick is awarded to a team within its own goal area, it may be taken from any point within that half of the goal area in which the ball was when play was stopped.

Proposed new text:

- (c) For any other infringement of this Law, the player concerned shall be cautioned, and if the game is stopped by the Referee to administer the caution, it shall be restarted by an indirect free kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the ball was when play was stopped, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

(Delete final sentence of present text).

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

(b) **Proposed by The Federation Internationale De Football Association**

Law III – Number of Players (Decision 3)

Present text:

- (3) A competition may require that the Referee shall be informed, before the start of the match, of the names of not more than five players, from whom the substitutes (if any) must be chosen.

Proposed new text:

- (3) A competition may require that the Referee shall be informed, before the start of the match, of the names of not more than **eleven** players, from whom the substitutes (if any) must be chosen.

Reason:

As a consequence of the Workshop organised by FIFA in connection with the World Cup – Mexico 1986, various National Associations requested FIFA to change this decision, in order to allow as potential substitutes all the players featured on the list handed in at the start of the competition, but which were not in the line-up which started the match.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association was adopted.

(2)(b) **The Scottish Football Association**

Delete Decision (3) in its entirety and insert in Law III:

Paragraph (2)(c) — Add the following:—

who must be chosen from not more than five players whose names shall be given to the referee prior to the commencement of the match.

Paragraph (3) — Add the following:—

In all cases the substitutes must be chosen from not more than five players whose names shall be given to the referee prior to the commencement of the match.

The proposal of The Federation Internationale de Football Association was defeated.
The amendment submitted by The Scottish Football Association was adopted.

(3)(a) **Proposed by The Federation Internationale De Football Association**

Law IV – Players' Equipment (Decision 6)

Present text:

- (6) A player who has been prevented from taking part in a game or who has been sent off because of an infringement of Law IV, and who enters or re-enters the field of play to join or re-join his team, in breach of the conditions of Law XII, shall be cautioned. (...)

Proposed new text:

- (6) A player who has been prevented from taking part in a game or who has been sent off because of an infringement of Law IV, and who enters or re-enters the field of play to join or re-join his team, in breach of the conditions of Law XII, **(j)**, shall be cautioned. (...)

Reason:

This provision is added in order to render it more precise and give the decision more sense.

(b) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Present text:

(final paragraph)

If the Referee stops the game to administer the caution, the game shall be restarted by an indirect free kick, taken by a player of the opposing side, from the place where the ball was when the Referee stopped the game. If the free kick is awarded to a side within its own goal area, it may be taken from any point within that half of the goal area in which the ball was when play was stopped.

Proposed new text:

(final paragraph)

If the Referee stops the game to administer the caution, the game shall be restarted by an indirect free kick, taken by a player of the opposing side, from the place where the ball was when the Referee stopped the game, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed by Law XIII.**

(Delete final sentence of present text).

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Federation
Internationale de Football Association was
adopted.

The proposal of The Football Association
was adopted.

(4)(a) **Proposed by The Federation Internationale De Football Association**

Law VII – Duration of the Game

Present text:

The duration of the game shall be two equal periods of 45 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, subject to the following:

- (a) Allowance shall be made in either period for all time lost through accident or other cause, the amount of which shall be a matter for the discretion of the Referee.
- (b) Time shall be extended to permit a penalty-kick being taken at or after the expiration of the normal period in either half.

Proposed new text:

The duration of the game shall be two equal periods of 45 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, subject to the following:

- (a) Allowance shall be made in either period for all time lost through **substitution, the transport from the field of injured players, time-wasting** or other cause, the amount of which shall be a matter for the discretion of the Referee;
- (b) Time shall be extended to permit a penalty-kick being taken at or after the expiration of the normal period in either half.

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed in order that the Referees take into account that for substitutions, transport of injured players from the field, etc., time is lost which in reality should be added. Furthermore the present wording of the Law in this respect is imprecise.

(b) **Proposed by The Scottish Football Association**

Proposed new text:

The duration of the game shall be two equal periods of 45 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, subject to the following:—

- (a) Allowance shall be made in either period for all time lost **because of the treatment on the field of injured players, or the transport from the field of injured players, or substitution, or time-wasting or any other cause**, the amount of which shall be a matter for the discretion of the Referee;
- (b) Time shall be extended to permit a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken at or after the expiration of the normal period in either half.

Reason:

The Law as it is worded at the moment is not sufficiently specific.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Federation
Internationale de Football Association was
adopted.

The proposal of The Scottish Football Association
was defeated.

(5) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law VIII – The Start of Play – Punishment Section (first paragraph)

Present text:

... by another player, for this offence an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal-area, in which case, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred. A goal shall not be scored direct from a kick-off.

Proposed new text:

... by another player, for this offence an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

A goal shall not be scored direct from a kick-off.

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in the Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association
was adopted.

(6) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XI – Off-side – (3)

Present text:

- (3) A player shall not be declared off-side by the Referee:
- (a) merely because of his being in an off-side position, or
 - (b) if he receives the ball, direct from a goal-kick, a corner-kick, a throw-in, or when it has been dropped by the Referee.

Proposed new text:

- (3) A player shall not be declared off-side by the Referee:
- (a) merely because of his being in an off-side position, or
 - (b) if he receives the ball, direct from a goal-kick, a corner-kick or a throw-in.

Reason:

The proposed new text eliminates the phrase concerning the ball being dropped by the Referee. Since the Law was reworded more precisely some years ago, this phrase has not been appropriate, as a player may only be considered in the context of an off-side offence if the ball was touched or played by one of his team.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association
was withdrawn.

(7)(a) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XII – Fouls and Misconduct – (5)

Present text:

(i) (after point 5(b))

... shall be penalised by the award of an indirect free-kick to be taken by the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal area, in which case, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

... shall be penalised by the award of an indirect free-kick to be taken by the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

(b) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Present text:

(j) (from the second sentence)

If the Referee stops the game to administer the caution the game shall be restarted by an indirect free-kick taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the ball was when the Referee stopped the game. If the free-kick is awarded to a side within its own goal area it may be taken from any point within that half of the goal area in which the ball was when play was stopped.

If, however, the offending player has committed a more serious offence he shall be penalised according to that section of the law he infringed.

Proposed new text:

(j) (from the second sentence)

If the Referee stops the game to administer the caution the game shall be restarted by an indirect free-kick taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the ball was when the Referee stopped the game, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

If, however, the offending player has committed a more serious offence he shall be penalised according to that section of the law he infringed.

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association
was adopted.

The proposal of The Football Association
was adopted.

(c) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XII – Fouls and Misconduct – (m)

Present text:

For any of these last three offences, in addition to the caution an indirect free-kick shall also be awarded to the opposing side from the place where the offence occurred, unless a more serious infringement of the Laws of the Game was committed. If the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal-area, a free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

For any of these last three offences, in addition to the caution an indirect free-kick shall also be awarded to the opposing side from the place where the offence occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

(d) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XII – Fouls and Misconduct – (p)

Present text:

If play be stopped by reason of a player being ordered from the field for an offence without a separate breach of the Law having been committed, the game shall be resumed by an indirect free-kick awarded to the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal-area, in which case, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

If play be stopped by reason of a player being ordered from the field for an offence without a separate breach of the Law having been committed, the game shall be resumed by an indirect free-kick awarded to the opposing side from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

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(8)(a) Proposed by The Scottish Football Association

Law XIV – Penalty-Kick

Present text:

A penalty-kick shall be taken from the penalty-mark and, when it is being taken, all players with the exception of the player taking the kick, properly identified, and the opposing goalkeeper, shall be within the field of play but outside the penalty-area, and at least 10 yards from the penalty-mark. The opposing goalkeeper must stand (without moving his feet) on his own goal-line, between the goal-posts, until the ball is kicked. The player taking the kick must kick the ball forward; he shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player. The ball shall be deemed in play directly it is kicked, i.e., when it has travelled the distance of its circumference, and a goal may be scored direct from such a penalty-kick. If the ball touches the goalkeeper before passing between the posts, when a penalty-kick is being taken at or after the expiration of half-time or full-time, it does not nullify a goal. If necessary, time of play shall be extended at half-time or full-time to allow a penalty-kick to be taken.

Punishment:

For any infringement of this Law:

- (a) by the defending team, the kick shall be retaken if a goal has not resulted.
- (b) by the attacking team other than by the player taking the kick, if a goal is scored it shall be disallowed and the kick retaken.
- (c) by the player taking the penalty-kick, committed after the ball is in play, a player of the opposing team shall take an indirect free-kick from the spot where the infringement occurred.

If, in the case of paragraph (c), the offence is committed by the player in his opponents' goal area, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal area in which the offence occurred.

Decisions

- (1) When the Referee has awarded a penalty-kick, he shall not signal for it to be taken, until the players have taken up position in accordance with the Law.
- (2) (a) If, after the kick has been taken, the ball is stopped in its course towards goal by an outside agent, the kick shall be retaken.
(b) If, after the kick has been taken, the ball rebounds into play, from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, and is then stopped in its course by an outside agent, the Referee shall stop play and restart it by dropping the ball at the place where it came into contact with the outside agent, unless it was within the goal-area at that time, in which case it shall be dropped on that part of the goal-area line which runs parallel to the goal-line, at the point nearest to where the ball was when play was stopped.

(Delete Text and Replace with)

Proposed new text:

A penalty-kick shall be taken from the penalty-mark and, when it is being taken, all players with the exception of the player taking the kick, properly identified, and the opposing goalkeeper, shall be within the field of play but outside the penalty-area, and at least 10 yards from the penalty-mark. The opposing goalkeeper must stand (without moving his feet) on his own goal-line, between the goal-posts, until the ball is **in play**. The player taking the kick must kick the ball forward; he shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player. The ball shall be deemed in play directly it **has travelled the distance of its circumference**. **A goal may be scored directly from a penalty-kick. When a penalty-kick is being taken during the normal course of play, or when time has been extended at half-time or full-time to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, a goal shall not be nullified if, before passing between the posts and under the cross-bar, the ball touches either or both of the goal-posts, or the cross-bar, or the goalkeeper, or any combination of these agencies, providing that no other infringement has occurred.**

Punishment:

For any infringement of this Law:

- (a) by the defending team, the kick shall be retaken if a goal has not resulted.
- (b) by the attacking team other than by the player taking the kick, if a goal is scored it shall be disallowed and the kick retaken.
- (c) by the player taking the penalty-kick, committed after the ball is in play, a player of the opposing team shall take an indirect free-kick from the spot where the infringement occurred.

If, in the case of paragraph (c), the offence is committed by the player in his opponents' goal area, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal area in which the offence occurred.

Decisions

- (1) When the Referee has awarded a penalty-kick, he shall not signal for it to be taken, until the players have taken up position in accordance with the Law.
- (2) (a) If, after the kick has been taken, the ball is stopped in its course towards goal, by an outside agent, the kick shall be retaken.
(b) If, after the kick has been taken, the ball rebounds into play, from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, and is then stopped in its course by an outside agent, the Referee shall stop play and restart it by dropping the ball at the place where it came into contact with the outside agent, unless it was within the goal-area at that time, in which case it shall be dropped on that part of the goal-area

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal by The Scottish Football Association was adopted with the exceptions that:—

1. the words “in play” proposed in Paragraph One were replaced by the word “kicked”
2. the proposed fourth sentence was altered to read as follows:—
“The ball shall be deemed in play directly it is kicked, i.e., when it has travelled the distance of its circumference”.

Present text (continued):

- (3)(a) If, after having given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, the Referee sees that the goal-keeper is not in his right place on the goal-line, he shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.
- (b) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball has been kicked, the goalkeeper moves his feet, the Referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.
- (c) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a player of the defending team encroaches into the penalty-area, or within ten yards of the penalty-mark, the Referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

- (4)(a) If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, the player taking the kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, the kick, if already taken, shall be retaken, if a goal is scored.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

- (b) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a colleague of the player taking the kick encroaches into the penalty-area or within ten yards of the penalty-mark, the Referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. If a goal is scored, it shall be disallowed, and the kick retaken.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

- (c) If, in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph, the ball rebounds into play from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, the Referee shall stop the game, caution the player and award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.
- (5)(a) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, the goalkeeper moves from his position on the goal-line, or moves his feet, and a colleague of the kicker encroaches into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, the kick, if taken, shall be retaken.

The colleague of the kicker shall be cautioned.

- (b) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a player of each team encroaches into the penalty-area, or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, the kick, if taken, shall be retaken.

The players concerned shall be cautioned.

- (6) When a match is extended, at half-time or full-time, to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed, i.e., until the Referee has decided whether or not a goal is scored.

Proposed new text (continued):

line which runs parallel to the goal-line, at the point nearest to where the ball was when play was stopped.

- (3)(a) If, after having given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, the Referee sees that the goalkeeper is not in his right place on the goal-line, he shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.
- (b) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball has been kicked, the goalkeeper moves his feet, the Referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.
- (c) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a player of the defending team encroaches into the penalty area, or within ten yards of the penalty-mark, the Referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. It shall be retaken, if a goal is not scored.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

- (4)(a) If, when a penalty-kick is being taken, the player taking the kick is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, the kick, if already taken, shall be retaken, if a goal is scored.

The player concerned shall be cautioned.

- (b) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a colleague of the player taking the kick encroaches into the penalty-area or within ten yards of the penalty-mark, the Referee shall, nevertheless, allow the kick to proceed. If a goal is scored, it shall be disallowed, and the kick retaken.

the player concerned shall be cautioned.

- (c) If, in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph, the ball rebounds into play from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post **and a goal has not been scored**, the Referee shall stop the game, caution the player and award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.
- (5)(a) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, the goalkeeper moves from his position on the goal-line, or moves his feet, and a colleague of the kicker encroaches into the penalty-area or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, the kick, if taken, shall be retaken.

The colleague of the kicker shall be cautioned.

- (b) If, after the Referee has given the signal for a penalty-kick to be taken, and before the ball is in play, a player of each team encroaches into the penalty-area, or within 10 yards of the penalty-mark, the kick, if taken, shall be retaken.

The players concerned shall be cautioned.

- (6) When a match is extended, at half-time or

Amendment submitted by

Decision

Present text (continued):

A goal is scored when the ball passes wholly over the goal-line:

- (a) direct from the penalty-kick
- (b) having rebounded from either goal-post or the cross-bar, or
- (c) having been touched or played by the goal-keeper.

The game shall terminate immediately the Referee has made his decision.

- (7) When a penalty-kick is being taken in extended time:
- (a) the provisions of all the foregoing paragraphs, except paragraphs (2)(b) and (4)(c) shall apply in the usual way, and
 - (b) in the circumstances described in paragraphs (2)(b) and (4)(c) the game shall terminate immediately the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or the goal-post.

Proposed new text (continued):

full-time, to allow a penalty-kick to be taken or retaken, the extension shall last until the moment that the penalty-kick has been completed, i.e., until the Referee has decided whether or not a goal is scored, **and the game shall terminate immediately the Referee has made his decision.**

After the player taking the penalty-kick has put the ball into play, no player other than the defending goalkeeper may play or touch the ball before the kick is completed.

- (7) When a penalty-kick is being taken in extended time:
- (a) the provisions of all of the foregoing paragraphs, except paragraphs (2)(b) and (4)(c) shall apply in the usual way, and
 - (b) in the circumstances described in paragraphs (2)(b) and (4)(c) the game shall terminate immediately the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or the goal-post.

Reason:

The Law as it stands at present, does not adequately describe when the taking of a penalty-kick has been completed when time has been extended to allow for the taking of the kick, and because of this shortcoming, it is not possible to determine when a kick has been completed when kicks are being taken from the penalty-mark after a match has ended in a draw.

(b) Proposed by The Federation Internationale De Football Association

Law XIV – Penalty Kick

Present text:

(first sentence)

A penalty-kick shall be taken from the penalty-mark and, when it is being taken, all players with the exception of the player taking the kick, properly identified, and the opposing goalkeeper, shall be within the field of play but outside the penalty-area, and at least 10 yards from the penalty-mark. The opposing goalkeeper must stand (without moving his feet) on his own goal-line, between the goal-posts, until the ball is kicked. The player taking the kick must kick the ball forward; he shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player. The ball shall be deemed in play directly it is kicked, i.e., when it has travelled the distance of its circumference, and a goal may be scored direct from such a penalty-kick.

Proposed new text:

A penalty-kick shall be taken from the penalty-mark and, when it is being taken, all players with the exception of the player taking the kick, properly identified, and the opposing goalkeeper, shall be within the field of play but outside the penalty-area, and at least 10 yards from the penalty-mark. The opposing goalkeeper must stand (without moving his feet) on his own goal-line, between the goal-posts, until the ball is **in play**. The player taking the kick must kick the ball forward; he shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player. The ball shall be deemed in play directly it **has travelled the distance of its circumference**. A goal may be scored direct from such a penalty-kick.

Reason:

This alteration is proposed so as to standardize the wording of this Law.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Federation
Internationale de Football
Association was withdrawn.

(c) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XIV – Penalty-Kick – Punishment (c)

Present text:

- (c) by the player taking the penalty-kick, committed after the ball is in play, a player of the opposing team shall take an indirect free-kick from the spot where the infringement occurred.

If, in the case of paragraph (c) the offence is committed by the player in his opponents' goal-area, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere with that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

- (c) by the player taking the penalty-kick, committed after the ball is in play, a player of the opposing team shall take an indirect free-kick from the spot where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

(Delete final sentence)

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

(d) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XIV – Penalty-Kick – Decision 4 (c)

Present text:

- (c) If, in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph, the ball rebounds into play from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, the Referee shall stop the game, caution the player and award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

Proposed new text:

- (c) If, in the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph, the ball rebounds into play from the goalkeeper, the cross-bar or a goal-post, the Referee shall stop the game, caution the player and award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

Amendment submitted by	Decision
	<p>The proposal of The Football Association was adopted.</p> <p>The proposal of The Football Association was adopted.</p>

(9)(a) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XV – Throw-In – Punishment (b)

Present text:

- (b) If the thrower plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal-area, in which case, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

- (b) If the thrower plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, an indirect free-kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

(b) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XV – Throw-In – International FA Board Decisions

Present text:

Proposed new text:

Decisions of the International FA Board Nos. (1), (2) and (3) to remain unchanged.

Add:

- (4) A throw-in taken from any position other than the point where the ball passed over the touch-line shall be considered to have been improperly thrown in.**

Reason:

The extra Decision of the International FA Board is proposed to confirm clearly that a throw-in is only taken correctly if it is taken from the point where the ball passed out of play over the touchline and that any throw-in taken from an incorrect position must be regarded as improperly thrown and Punishment (a) will then be applied (i.e., the throw-in shall be taken by a player of the opposing team).

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association was adopted.

The proposal of The Football Association was adopted.

(10)(a) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XVI – Goal-Kick – first sentence

Present text:

When the whole of the ball passes over the goal-line excluding that portion between the goal-posts, either in the air or on the ground, having last been played by one of the attacking team, it shall be kicked direct into play beyond the penalty-area from a point within that half of the goal-area nearest to where it crossed the line, by a player of the defending team.

Proposed new text:

When the whole of the ball passes over the goal-line excluding that portion between the goal-posts, either in the air or on the ground, having last been played by one of the attacking team, it shall be kicked direct into play beyond the penalty-area from a point within that half of the goal-area nearest to where it crossed the line, by a player of the defending team. **The ball must be stationary when a goal-kick is taken.**

(Remainder of the Law unchanged)

Reason:

The proposed extra sentence confirms that the ball must be stationary when a goal-kick is taken and corrects an important omission.

(b) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XVI – Goal-Kick – Punishment

Present text:

If a player taking a goal-kick plays the ball a second time after it has passed beyond the penalty area, but before it has touched or been played by another player, an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal-area, in which case, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

If a player taking a goal-kick plays the ball a second time after it has passed beyond the penalty area, but before it has touched or been played by another player, an indirect free-kick shall be awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in the Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

Amendment submitted by

Decision

The proposal of The Football Association
was defeated.

The proposal of The Football Association
was adopted.

(11) **Proposed by The Football Association**

Law XVII – Corner-Kick – Punishment (a)

Present text:

- (a) If the player who takes the kick plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, the Referee shall award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal-area, in which case, the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area, in which the offence occurred.

Proposed new text:

- (a) If the player who takes the kick plays the ball a second time before it has been touched or played by another player, the Referee shall award an indirect free-kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, **subject to the over-riding conditions imposed in Law XIII.**

Reason:

The amendment to the Law is proposed to emphasise clearly that the position of the free-kick must be wholly in accordance with Law XIII, and the changes made in that Law by the International FA Board in 1984.

Amendment submitted by	Decision
<p>USE OF CARDS IN THE COMPETITION</p> <p>The IFAB proposed to amend the Laws of the Game to allow the use of cards in the competition.</p> <p>The proposal was adopted.</p>	<p>The proposal of The Football Association was adopted.</p>

IV ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

- (1) Submitted by The Football Association

LAW XI – OFFSIDE

Permission was sought by The Football Association to carry out an experiment involving there being no offside possible direct from any free-kick, using a senior competition during Season 1987/88. The Football Association indicated it would provide full details of the competition selected prior to the experiment starting, subject to approval being given.

The Football Association received the approval of the International FA Board.

- (2) Submitted by The Football Association

LAW XV – THROW-IN

The Football Association had requested the International FA Board to discuss Law XV and then issue a statement on the correct interpretation of the Law in connection with a throw-in taken from an incorrect position.

This item was withdrawn, with the permission of the Board, as the proposed additional International FA Board Decision suggested earlier in the meeting had been adopted.

- (3) Submitted by The Federation Internationale De Football Association

THE WALL

The FIFA Referees' Committee had requested that the International FA Board discuss the possibility of permitting only up to three players in the wall which is formed at the taking of free-kicks.

They recognised that this brought up the question of where, or at what distance, the other players of the defending team should be from the wall and that this latter question could cause the Referee major problems.

The International FA Board agreed that the modern practice of forming a defensive wall of players at free-kicks was detrimental to the best interest of the game of football and requested that the Editorial Committee examine the situation with a view to suggesting improvements.

(4) Submitted by the Federation Internationale De Football Association

USE OF CARDS IN THE COMPETITIONS AND MATCHES OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

The FIFA Referees' Committee felt that, as the English League is one of those with the greatest number of televiewers worldwide (hundreds of channels transmit English League matches) and in view of the many queries made by National Associations as to whether the English League employs different Laws of the Game, The Football Association should re-introduce the use of cards in its competitions and matches.

The Board recommended that FIFA should issue an instruction to all National Associations that the use of red and yellow cards be obligatory in the higher echelons of the game.

(5) Submitted by the Federation Internationale De Football Association

LAWS OF THE GAME FOR FIVE-A-SIDE FOOTBALL

To receive a draft copy of Laws of the Game for Five-a-Side Football for competitions organised at international level.

The Board received a report from FIFA on the drafting of the Laws of the Game for Five-a-Side Football. The Board agreed that all aspects of Association Football should be controlled by FIFA and noted that the draft Laws were intended for mandatory application for international competitions and that, on conclusion of the experiments, a recommendation would be submitted to the Board.

V. 1988 MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BOARD

VENUE AND DATE

On behalf of The Football Association, Mr Millichip extended an invitation to the Members of the International FA Board to meet in London on 4th June 1988, in conjunction with the 125th Anniversary of The Football Association.



VI. OTHER BUSINESS

- (1) Mr. Blatter referred to the imposition of disciplinary sanctions on players who were dismissed from the field in friendly international matches. It was agreed that the levying of a fine on the individual did not conform to the schedule of sanctions laid down by FIFA. The Board agreed that the player should serve a minimum suspension of one match, applicable to the next friendly international match played by his National Association.

- (2) Dr. Havelange thanked The Football Association of Wales for the hospitality afforded to the delegates at this Meeting of the International Football Association Board. He referred to the 100th Meeting of the Board in Mexico City, when Sir Stanley Rous was present, and noted that the memory of Sir Stanley would remain always in the membership of FIFA for his great contribution to Association Football throughout the world.

Dr. Havelange spoke also of the 1986 FIFA Congress and its formation of a Commission to examine the Statutes of FIFA. In particular, he referred to a proposal to remove the individual rights of the Four British Associations. Dr. Havelange said that FIFA had entered into a contract with the Four British Associations in London in 1946 and would play no part in its abrogation. The Associations were each more than one hundred years old, had enjoyed a long membership of FIFA, and had made a major contribution to the organisation of the game. FIFA would not wish to question the rights which they had thus acquired. Dr. Havelange noted that the loss of these rights would imply not only the dissolution of the individual Associations, but also the destruction of the International Football Association Board. He assured the delegates of the Four British Associations that there would be no loss of their present rights as members of FIFA.

Dr. Havelange concluded by thanking The Football Association of Wales for the arrangements which they had made in connection with the meeting and by thanking Mr. Pursey for chairing the proceedings. The meeting then closed.

