



THE RULES OF BEACH KORFBALL

2021

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GLOSSARY

Actually trying to block the ball	The conscious use of the arms and/or hands in an admissible manner to prevent a ball being thrown or shot.
Arm's length	The length of the arm (of a defender) measured in each position (vertical, bent, whilst standing on the floor or having jumped up) to his opponent. This size is used (measured from the defender in his position to the breast of the attacker) as one of the four conditions to decide a shot must be defended.
Beating the ball	Movement of an arm quickly towards the ball in such a way that contact takes place with the ball before it has left the opponent's hands.
Contact (controlled)	Admissible manner of contact between players leading to neither player gaining an advantage over the other.
Contact (uncontrolled)	Inadmissible manner of contact between players leading to one player gaining an unfair advantage over the other.
CR	Whenever the Initials "CR" are used it should be understood that this could be "match regulation" or "competition regulations".
He/Him/His	Whenever the word "he/him/his" is used it should be understood that this could be "he/him/his" or "she/her/her".
Hindering	Admissible manner of preventing the throwing or catching of the ball by an opponent.
Holding off	Admissible manner of using the body when maintaining or occupying a position, when the use of the body is made in such a manner that the opponent can prevent a collision.
Korf	Basket.
Obstacle free zone	The zone belonging to the playing area called "border area" where no obstacles (something which hinders; something which obstructs, holds back or causes problems) are allowed.
Passive hindering	Passive hindering is where the opponent prevents the ball from being brought quickly into play by standing within an arm's distance in front of the taker but not hindering the throw by any movement of the arms or body.
Pivot foot	The standing foot which a player must keep in place whilst moving his other leg or turning around his body.
Playing in a dangerous manner	Manner of playing which is dangerous to another player.

Protected ball possession	Whenever a player has reasonable control of the ball by holding it with one or two hands or letting the ball rest on the palms on his hands or in his fingers, no opponent can take it away.
Scoring chance	Shooting chance with a reasonable to great possibility to score.
Shooting chance	Chance to shoot from a free position.

DEFINITION AND INTRODUCTION

Korfball is a sport played by hand within a rectangular field of play whereby two mixed teams try to shoot a ball into the korf (basket) of the opposite team. The sport's main characteristics encompass all-round skills, cooperative play, controlled physical contact, gender equality, players' right to protected ball possession and scoring from 360° around the korf.

Beach korfball is an attractive, highly strenuous and competitive korfball variant aimed to be played on the beach, or other soft sandy surface, which can be outdoor or indoor.

As the field is not divided into two halves, for the purposes of these rules, a player of the team in possession of the ball is considered to be an attacker.

The rules as published here are the normal rules used in adult matches, in particular, IKF Tournaments and Friendly International Matches. However, certain rules may be adapted to suit different competitions and local circumstances.

Whenever exceptions or recommendations where Competition Regulations ("CR") may change or adapt the requirements of the main rules of beach korfball, it is described in "The Rules of Beach Korfball – Recommendations for Competition Regulations".

Within The Rules of Korfball various words and phrases are used that are integral to the rules. Definitions of these words and phrases are given in the glossary.

This document is organised with the following structure:

- (i) description of the rule or regulation;
- (ii) conditions to apply the rule;
- (iii) examples of the rule application, if necessary.

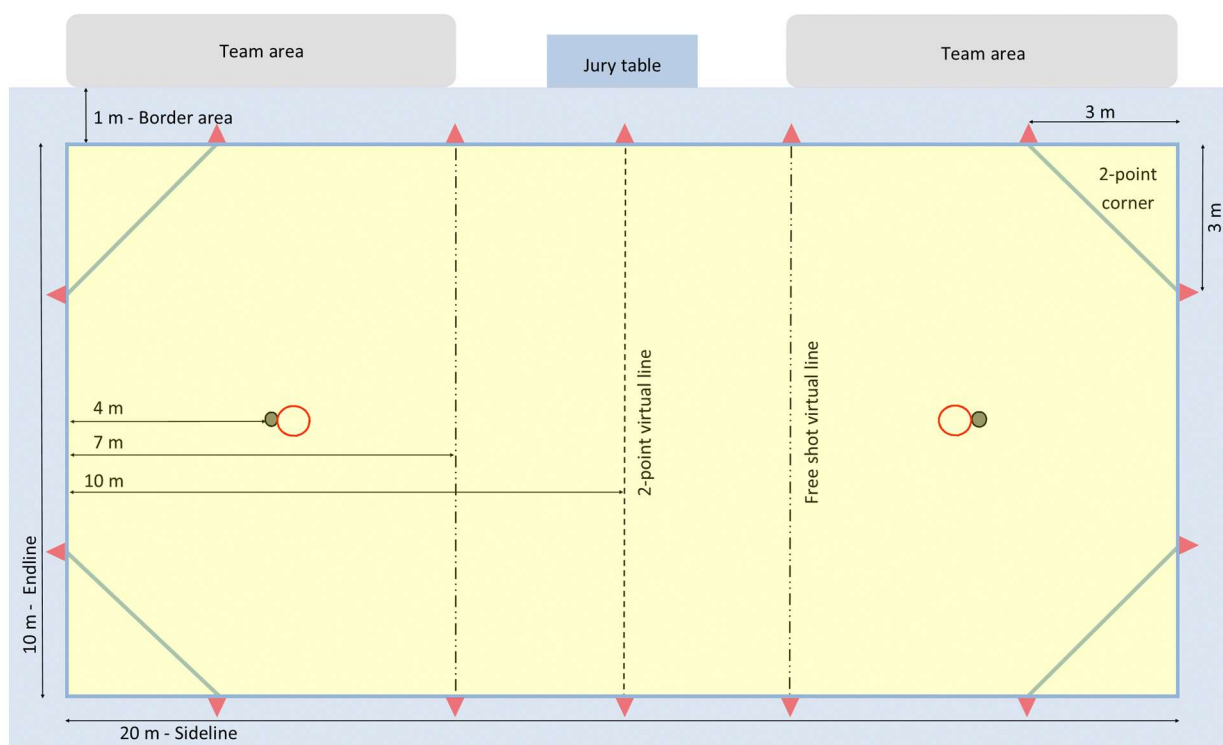
The blue text under each rule is the guidance note to assist with the control of the game where:

- (i) are described examples where the rule cannot be applied (if necessary);
- (ii) more detailed explanations are given.

1 FIELD

1.1 Playing area

The playing area shall be deemed to be the field of play together with its border area, the team area and the jury table (see diagram 1).



	Post and Korf		Boundary Lines
	Cone		2-Point Virtual Line
	2-Point Corner		Free Shot Virtual Line

Diagram 1 – Playing Area

1.2 Field of play

The dimensions of the field of play are one zone of 20 m x 10 m.

For indoor matches the free height must be at least 7 m.

1.3 Boundary lines

The field of play shall be limited by the boundary lines consisting of the endlines and the sidelines, marked out by clearly visible 3.0 - 5.0 cm wide lines, or other special markers, with a method of fixing to the ground which cannot cause injury to any player. (see diagram 1).

1.4 2-point virtual line

The 2-point virtual line is marked by a virtual line between two cones placed outside the sidelines and midway between the endlines.

1.5 Free shot lines

The free shot lines are marked by a virtual line between two cones placed outside the sidelines and 7 m from the endlines.

1.6 2-point corners

The 2-point corner zones are marked by a line 3-5 cm wide extending across the corner between a point 3 m along the sideline from the corner and a point 3m along the endline from the corner (see diagram 1).

1.7 Border area

The border area is at least 1 m wide and surrounds the field of play. It must be kept free from obstacles (see diagram 1).

If a stadium format is used, sidewalls may be used to define the border area. The walls must be sufficiently high as to not be dangerous to a player.

1.8 Team area

The team area extends from the back of the field of play to 3 m from the 2-point virtual line and it is at least 1 m, away from the sideline (see diagram 1).

Teams must change their team area at half time.

1.9 Substitution area

All substitutions must be done in front of the designated team area.

2 MATERIAL

2.1 Posts

Posts with an external diameter of 4.5-8.0 cm are fixed perpendicularly in the ground at each end at a point situated midway between the two sidelines and 4 m from the endline (see diagram 1).

Posts may be fixed to a sufficiently heavy and large metal plate that must be completely flat, covered with at least 10 cm of sand, so players cannot be injured.

2.2 Korfs

An IKF approved synthetic korf is fitted to each post.

The korf must:

- ✓ be cylindrical without a bottom;
- ✓ have its top edge between 3.2 m and 3.5 m above the ground and parallel to it;
- ✓ be similar in a strong red or another contrasting colour;
- ✓ be facing the centre of the field.

The dimensions of the korf are:

- ✓ 23.5 - 25.0 cm high;
- ✓ 39.0 - 41.0 cm inner diameter on the top edge;
- ✓ 40.0 - 42.0 cm inner diameter on the bottom side;

- ✓ 2.0 - 3.0 cm top edge rim width.

The method of fixing the korfs to the post must satisfy the following conditions:

- ✓ no movement of the korf with respect to the post is permitted;
- ✓ the post must not protrude above the korf.

For more details see the IKF Korf Regulations.

2.3 Ball

Korfball is played with a round number 5 ball of a type that has been approved by the IKF. Its circumference should be 68.0 - 70.5 cm and the weight of the ball must be in the range 445 g to 475 g inclusive.

The ball must be inflated to the prescribed pressure indicated on it.

The ball shall have a printed pattern of at least two colours. This pattern must be so symmetrical that the ball, whilst turning, does not lose the visual effect of being round.

For more details see the IKF Ball Regulations.

3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Jury table

Is placed outside the border area near the same sideline as the team areas and in front of the 2-point virtual line (see diagram 1).

The time display and score displays' control panels are placed on the jury table.

3.2 Time clock

A time clock consists of a time display and a sound signal buzzer. It must be placed outside the border area or above the playing area in a spot clearly visible from the jury table, the team areas and spectators.

The sound signal shall be sufficiently powerful to be easily heard in the most adverse or noisy conditions.

3.3 Scoreboard

A scoreboard consists of a score display. It must be placed outside the border area or above the playing area in a spot clearly visible from the jury table, the team areas and spectators.

4 PERSONS

4.1 Players

The players of each team must:

- ✓ be dressed in numbered matching sports outfit that is sufficiently different from that of the other team;
- ✓ not wear shoes or any objects that might be considered dangerous, unless they are taped or fixed in a way that they are no longer dangerous;
- ✓ have closely cut and smooth fingernails.

Examples of dangerous objects include: rimless glasses, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, wristwatches and rings.

Because it is a mixed sport, slight differences between men's and women's clothes are allowed on the same team outfits as long as they look similar and have the same colours.

Players are allowed to wear sun-caps and sports sunglasses.

4.2 Substitute players

The maximum number of substitute players is four (two males and two females). They must remain in their team area during the match, except to warm up prior to substitution. A player that has been substituted should remain with the other substitutes.

4.3 Captain

One player of each team is the captain. He must be a player who starts the match and shall remain as captain of the team throughout the match. He can only give up this role if he no longer takes part in the match due to injury or red card. In this case one of the other players must be designated as the captain.

The captain wears a clearly visible band or tape in a contrasting colour to his shirt on the upper part of the arm (or on sleeveless shirts on top of one shoulder). He represents the team and is responsible for the proper conduct of his players.

The captain has the right to draw the referee's attention to anything he thinks desirable in the interest of the good progress of the match. Any approach must be made in a reasonable and correct manner in good faith and not too frequently. Misuse of this and/or criticism of the referee should be considered as misbehaviour (see 7.5).

4.4 Coach

Each team is permitted to be accompanied by a coach. The coach must remain in the team area allocated to his team.

Leaving the team area or entering the field of play without the permission of the referee should be considered as misbehaviour (see 7.5).

4.5 Referee

The control of the game is his and his alone. He must wear an outfit that is sufficiently different from the competing teams. He mainly officiates from outside the field of play.

His tasks are:

a) to decide the suitability of the field of play, material and equipment and evaluate the weather conditions

Before the match, the referee ascertains that all conditions (according to 1, 2 & 3), satisfy the requirements and those conditions are maintained during the game. He must not tolerate non-compliance in this respect. If the conditions are no longer suitable for play, then the game should be cancelled.

The main reason for cancellation could be outdoor weather conditions, in particular thunderstorms.

A time lag of less than 30 seconds between lightning and thunder is considered dangerous for beach/outdoor conditions.

The referee must be aware of his responsibility as regards to injuries and illnesses that the players might incur as a result of unfavourable conditions of the playing area. He can assume that the players are in good health.

b) to indicate the starting, stopping and restarting of the game

To start, stop or restart the game the referee blows his whistle, except for re-starting the game after:

- ✓ a re-start;
- ✓ a free shot;
- ✓ a throw off after a goal;
- ✓ an out-ball.

The referee must stop the game whenever:

- ✓ action must be taken owing to changed circumstances such as weather, material or equipment (according to 1, 2 & 3);
- ✓ a goal has been scored;
- ✓ an infringement must be punished;
- ✓ an unfair advantage occurs (according to 4.5 e));
- ✓ a player is bleeding;
- ✓ misbehaviour or interference by the public occurs;
- ✓ both teams intentionally play passively in turns (see 6.9);
- ✓ it is not possible to continue the match owing to changes in the line-up (according to 5.1).

c) to enforce the rules

The referee punishes infringements of the rules unless he chooses to play on (according to 7.2).

He may punish any infringements of the rules at any time during the match, even when play has been stopped.

d) to use the official signals and his voice to clarify his decisions

As described in the "Referee signals".

After blowing his whistle for an infringement, the referee will normally first indicate whether it is a free shot or a re-start and which was the non-offending team by signalling the direction. Following this, the signal for the type of infringement should be indicated.

e) to take action when one side obtains an unfair advantage from circumstances outside the game

After blowing his whistle to stop the game, the referee allows the players to get back to their position and gives the ball to the team that should have had ball possession.

Examples of unfair advantage are:

- ✓ the referee hinders a defender so that the attacker obtains a scoring chance;
- ✓ the defender falls as a result of an accidental collision between attacker and defender when neither player has committed a foul. In these cases, the referee stops the game and allows the defender to take up his position;
- ✓ a player is prevented from catching the ball because the public has crossed a boundary line. If, in the opinion of the referee, the player would normally have caught the ball, then the referee will give the ball to the player concerned.

f) to take action against misbehaviour

(according to 7.5).

This includes players, coaches, substitutes, other persons attached to the team.

g) to take action against interference by the public

When it appears necessary to him, he can let the public be warned, or he can cancel or terminate the match.

In the case of interference by the spectators, the referee will ask the captain to have this stopped. In the case of repetition, the referee may adjourn or terminate the match, as circumstances require.

h) To check players for dangerous items

(according to 4.1).

4.6 Assistant referee

In each match there is one assistant referee who must wear an outfit similar to the referee.

He shall be positioned outside the field of play between the two team areas to better ensure substitutions are properly carried out.

His duty it is to assist the referee in controlling the game. He shall carry a flag.

The assistant referee can bring the referee's attention to:

- ✓ misconduct of players, coaches, substitute players and any other persons attached to the team;
- ✓ any foul taking place outside the view of the referee;

In cases of doubt the referee asks the opinion of the assistant referee regarding decisions to be taken on the field. On the advice of the assistant referee he may change his previous decision provided he has not re-started play.

He is allowed to enter the field of play for a short period of time but only after he has been given permission to do so by the referee.

4.7 Jury

The jury assists the referee in controlling the match protocol, rules and regulations.

The jury instructs and supervises the timekeeper and scorer during the match.

In a situation not covered by the protocol, rules and regulations the jury may advise the referee, who will take the decision regarding the situation.

4.8 Timekeeper

The timekeeper is responsible for the playing time and operates the time clock, according to 5.2.

Each period of the game shall end on the timekeeper's signal.

4.9 Scorekeeper

The scorekeeper is responsible for the game score and operates the scoreboard, according to 5.5.

5 THE GAME

5.1 Teams

From each team two (2) men and two (2) women are declared as the starting team. The other players are listed as substitutes.

Each team will inform the jury / referee which of their players shall be their starting team.

A match can only start when both teams have starting 'teams'.

When one or both teams are temporarily incomplete and have less than 2 players, the game is abandoned.

5.2 Playing time

A match is played in two (2) halves of 6 minutes, with a one-minute half-time break.

Interruptions not forming part of the normal play should not be included in the timing of the game, including, but not limited to, when there is an injury, a yellow or red card, or the ball leaves the playing area.

5.3 Golden goal

When the game has ended in a draw, a decision is obtained by playing a golden goal period of two minutes as described below:

- ✓ the game must re-start after a 1-minute break;
- ✓ the game re-starts with a throw off for the team who had the ball possession at the end of regular playing time;
- ✓ both teams must attack to the same korf as at the end of the regular playing time;

The match is finished immediately after one of the teams scores the first goal and the scoring team is declared the winner.

When the buzzer sounds to the end of the regular playing time, if the ball is in the air or no player has reasonable control of the ball, the ball possession is given to the team who was the last to have controlled ball possession.

Infringements that occur immediately before the sound of the buzzer for the end of regular playing time shall be considered and the ball possession must be attributed to the non-offending team.

If there is no winning team at the end of the golden goal period, free shots series take place at the free shot line as described below:

- ✓ a toss is made immediately after the end of the golden goal period;
- ✓ the winner of the toss chooses if it takes the first free shot or not and to which korf the free shots are taken;
- ✓ no substitutions are allowed;
- ✓ the players who were playing at the end of the golden goal period take series of free shots using the "sudden death" system, where free shots are taken in the same order until one team has scored a goal more than the other has from the same number of free shots.

The team who scores more free shots is declared the winner.

After the coach hands over the sequence of players to the Jury, the players are obliged to take the free shot in the set order. If for any reason a player does not take the free shot, it is considered to be a missed shot.

During the free shots, only the eligible players and match officials are permitted to remain on the field of play and all players, except the free shot taker, must remain behind the 2-point virtual line (see diagram 1).

5.4 Start of the game

The home team starts with the ball by a throw off (see 5.7) in the first half and chooses which korf will attack. After half time break the away team starts with the ball.

A toss shall be made to determine which team is the home team.

5.5 Goals

A goal is scored when the ball has, from above, completely passed through the korf and it has not first been thrown from underneath, has passed through the korf and then had fallen back again through the korf.

It is also a goal if it is sure that the ball would have fallen completely through the korf but a defender prevented it to happen by tapping it back from underneath.

A goal is recorded as one point except when it is scored from a two-point zone and counts as two points.

A ball thrown through one's own korf counts as a one-point goal for the opposing team.

The goal shall not be allowed when:

- ✓ there was an infringement committed by the attacking team before the ball has gone through the korf;
- ✓ the ball has fallen through the korf following a throw directly from a throw off or a re-start;
- ✓ the ball had left the hands of a shooting attacker after the whistle or signal for the end of any period of the game.

A goal scored from a free-shot that resulted from an infringement on a shooter within a 2-point zone is recorded as one point except if the free shot is taken from a 2-point zone.

The referee indicates that a goal is recorded as two points by raising his hand with two fingers extended and then pointing his fingers downwards.

The team scoring the most goals wins the match.

When the score of both teams is equal after regular playing time a golden goal period must be played to find the winner.

5.6 Changes of ends

After half time break, there is a change of ends and both teams change the korf to which they attack.

5.7 Throw off

The throw off is taken by an attacker from a point immediately in front of the korf that his team is defending, with the same stipulations as for a re-start (see 7.3).

A throw off takes place:

- ✓ at the start of each period of the match;
- ✓ after every goal by the team who has just conceded the goal.

5.8 Substitutions of players

Substitutions may be made at any time as described:

- ✓ the substitution must be done in front of the Team Area (see Diagram 1);
- ✓ the outgoing player is required to leave the field before his replacement can enter;
- ✓ the incoming player is required to touch hands with the outgoing player before he may enter the field;
- ✓ outgoing and incoming players must be of the same gender.

Infringements during substitutions:

- ✓ if substitution is made missing any of the above requirements, then a free shot is awarded against that team.

A substituted player is allowed to return to the match. The number of male and female players must be maintained, except in the case of yellow or red cards (see 7.5) where less players can be on the field.

5.9 Treatment of injured players

Provided the injury is such that it is safe to move the player, he should be removed immediately from the field to be treated and to be substituted.

In the case of a bleeding player, the player must leave the field of play immediately and may not return until the bleeding has stopped, the wound has been covered and the blood has been removed.

6 INFRINGEMENTS OF THE RULES

During the game it is prohibited:

6.1 To run with the ball

When a player in possession of the ball changes his position.

The infringement of this rule depends on the initial position and action of the player, as explained in the three following situations:

a) The player receives the ball whilst standing in a stationary position.

He is not allowed to move one foot and subsequently lift the other foot before the ball has left his hands, particularly during a scoring effort.

He is permitted to:

- ✓ move one foot at will provided the other one remains in its place as a pivot foot;
- ✓ rotate on itself, moving both feet, while maintaining the same starting position;
- ✓ change the pivot and move his foot provided the initial position does not change;
- ✓ jump provided that the leg that was the pivot foot immediately before the jump is used for the take-off;
- ✓ after a jump, come down with the ball still in his hands, provided the landing position is almost the same as the starting position where he jumped.

A player should not be penalised for moving a bit over the field during a throw that is discontinued before completion.

b) The player receives the ball whilst running or jumping and comes to a stop before he throws the ball or shoots.

After seizing the ball, he must immediately try to come to a stop within the least possible distance.

In deciding on the question of whether a player has done everything to stop, the referee must consider the conditions of the field, as well as the speed and the technical capacity of the player.

After coming to a stop, the same rules apply as mentioned under 6.1 a).

c) The player receives the ball whilst running or jumping and throws the ball or shoots before he has completely come to a stop.

He is not allowed to still be in possession of the ball at the moment he places a foot on the ground for the third time after receiving the ball.

When he seizes the ball while he is obviously in contact with the ground, then this contact has to be considered as the first one.

6.2 To solo play

Whenever a player intentionally plays the ball avoiding cooperation with a teammate and the following two conditions are met:

- ✓ the player changes his position considerably;
- ✓ the avoidance of cooperation is intentional.

Examples of solo play are:

- ✓ a player throws the ball away with the intention of collecting it elsewhere. This is not allowed even if he throws the ball against another player or against the post;
- ✓ a player taps the ball along while running beside it when the ball could have been taken earlier. This must also, be punished when it is done because it makes the later seizing of the ball easier;

Examples where solo play should not be punished:

- ✓ when a player tries to pass the ball to another player but the latter fails to catch the ball, then the first player is allowed to recover the ball;
- ✓ when the player is not changing his position; e.g. a player, while standing still, throws the ball from one hand to the other, or bounces the ball on the ground and seizes it afterwards;
- ✓ tapping the ball along when the ball cannot be seized directly;
- ✓ when two opponents contest the ball either by jumping for it or by reaching for it whilst running next to each other in a stooping position. If one of the players has not sufficient lead, he is permitted to knock the ball on in a favourable direction to seize it afterwards. He is allowed to shoot from a position obtained in this manner. In such a duel it may occur that the ball has to be touched several times before it is finally seized by one of the players. The same thing might occur when a player tries to keep the ball within the boundaries of his zone.

The referee has to consider the technical capabilities of the players. The better the player the quicker it can be assumed that cooperation has been avoided intentionally.

6.3 To shoot from a defended position

Whenever an attacker player shoots the ball towards the korf while a defender satisfies all the following conditions:

- a) is actively trying to block the ball;
- b) is within one (1) arm's length of the attacker;
- c) is nearer the post than the attacker;
- d) has his face turned towards the attacker.

The rule is based on the desire to encourage players to cooperate together to attain free positions from which shots may be taken and prevent slick hand and arm movements being rewarded by a goal.

Exceptions where a shot must still be considered defended when one of the four (4) conditions are not satisfied:

Condition a) cannot be deemed when:

- ✓ the attacker is much taller than the defender, and because of that, the defender cannot actually block the ball;
- ✓ the attacker, having jumped up, shoots or taps the ball over the hindering arms of the defender towards the korf;
- ✓ the attacker has received the ball while he has his back to the korf and the defender is behind him.

Condition b) cannot be deemed when:

- ✓ the attacker standing in a defended position steps, or jumps backwards, without infringing 6.1 (to run with the ball) and shoots. If the defender tries to follow his movement and actually tries to block the shot, even if the attacker is out of an arm's length.

Condition c) cannot be deemed when:

- ✓ the attacker is so close to the post that the hindering defender cannot stand nearer the post and the defender and the attacker are on opposite sides of the post.

A shot cannot be considered defended if:

- ✓ the defender doesn't actually try to block the shot (the simple raising of the arm is insufficient);
- ✓ the body of the defender is further from the post than that of the attacker. It is not sufficient when the defender's hand or arm is nearer the post. The reference must be most of the torso (upper body) being closer to the post;
- ✓ the defender is unaware the attacker has the ball in his possession (very fast shot, tapping);
- ✓ during an underhand shot against a tall defender or when the defender jumps up, the ball is touched but the defender was not within an arm's length at the instant the shot is taken.

6.4 To shoot after cutting past another attacker

Whenever an attacker player shoots the ball to the korf after his defender have been forced to give up his defending or hindering position because cutting occurred as described.

A defender, who is in a defending or hindering position within an arm's length of his attacker, cannot follow him because the attacker takes a path so close past another attacker that the

defender collides with, or is likely to collide with, this second attacker and is therefore forced to give up his defending or hindering position.

Cutting in itself is not an offence, only shooting after cutting is.

Cutting is also punishable when the cutting attacker first passes the ball to one of his teammates to improve his position and then shoots from the return pass.

If the defender is not at an arm's length from the attacker when he runs close by a teammate, then 'cutting' does not apply and the shot must be allowed.

After being forced to give up his defending or hindering position because cutting occurred, if the defender does not immediately try to recover his initial position then the shot is allowed and no cutting can be considered.

6.5 To hand the ball to another player of one's own team

Whenever a player hands the ball to another player of one's own team without the ball having neither first moved freely through the air or was free on the ground.

If two players of the same team seize the ball at almost the same time and one of these players then take his hands off the ball, it can never be considered an infringement of this rule.

6.6 To hinder an opponent of the opposite sex in throwing the ball

Whenever a player makes any action to hinder an opponent of the opposite sex in throwing the ball and the following two conditions are satisfied:

- ✓ the player who is in possession of the ball is actually trying to throw it;
- ✓ the distance between the two players is less than the combined lengths of their arms.

6.7 To play the ball with leg or foot

Whenever a player plays the ball with the leg from the knee downwards or foot.

Infringement only occurs when this is intentional.

6.8 To touch or hold the post

Whenever a player touches or holds the post with any part of the body and:

- ✓ It influences the result of a shot (intentionally or unintentionally);
- ✓ uses it for jumping higher, running, change direction or to move away quickly.

When an attacker moves the post during a shot:

- ✓ if the movement is intentional, a re-start will be awarded to the defence;
- ✓ if the movement is unintentional without a goal, the referee should play-on.

When a defender moves the post during a shot:

- ✓ if the ball goes through the korf, the goal counts even if the referee has already blown for this offence;
- ✓ if the movement of the post might have prevented a goal, a free shot will be awarded to the attack;
- ✓ if the movement is intentional without the possible loss of a goal, a free shot will be awarded to the attack;
- ✓ if the movement is unintentional without the possible loss of a goal, it's play on.

6.9 To passive play

Whenever a player or team, at any time during the match, plays in a way solely concentrating on maintaining possession of the ball. Actions aimed to create and use scoring chances must remain recognisable.

Examples of passive play are:

- ✓ waiting too long before passing the ball;
- ✓ excessive passing aimed at not creating shooting chances;
- ✓ intentionally ignoring clear shooting chances;
- ✓ not bringing the ball into play as soon as possible at a re-start;
- ✓ not shooting at a free shot;
- ✓ not moving in a timely manner to the virtual spot if he has chosen to take the free shot from that position;
- ✓ both teams passively play in turns or appear to accept the score as it is with no ambitions to change it;
- ✓ throwing the ball far outside the field, or kicking the ball when the game has been stopped;

The referee does not blow immediately to stop the game when:

- ✓ in the last phases of a close-scoring match, the winning team decides to play more cautiously and avoid high risks;
- ✓ the strategy of the defending team changes trying to force their opponents to use shooting chances by becoming less active in hindering, accepting the risk of a goal, in the hope that an unsuccessful shot will provide a better chance of gaining control of the ball.

In both cases, however, the play may not continue solely concentrating on maintaining ball possession. In the play of the attacking team, actions aimed to create and use scoring chances must remain recognisable.

Referees, in deciding whether or not players are passively playing, should bear the following points in mind:

- ✓ the technical capacity of the players;
- ✓ the degree to which the opposing team does everything in its power to prevent scoring chances or gain the ball possession;
- ✓ the score and stage of the match.

6.10 To score directly from a throw off, out-ball or re-start

Whenever a player scores directly from a throw off, an out-ball or a re-start.

Except when the re-start results from a stop in the game other than an infringement of the rules.

Examples:

- ✓ treatment of injured players;
- ✓ a case of unfair advantage;
- ✓ a case of a bleeding player.

6.11 To hinder an opponent excessively

Whenever a player hinders an opponent and:

- ✓ knocks, takes or runs the ball out of his hands;
- ✓ limits the free use of his body by blocking his arm instead of the ball;
- ✓ hits the throwing arm or beats the ball, i.e. the hindering arm or hand must not move quickly towards the ball in such a way that contact takes place with the ball before it has left the opponent's hands.

For this rule to be violated the opponent must have reasonable control of the ball by holding it with one or two hands or letting the ball rest on the palms on his hands or in his fingers.

It is allowed to hinder an opponent in throwing of the ball in the desired direction by using actions that result in the ball being thrown against his hand or arm.

No infringement occurs when:

- ✓ the hindering arm and hand are brought in the path of the throwing arm in an attempt to intercept the ball which is touched after it has already left the hand of the thrower;
- ✓ the contact with the ball is made while it is still on the hand of the thrower but the hindering arm or hand is at rest.

Unexpected movements by an opponent will often cause a restriction in a player's freedom of movement. Such cases will not be punished, provided immediate action is taken by the opponent to restore the player's freedom of movement.

If there is only slight contact and the pass is not affected unfavourably, then the referee should allow to play on.

Strong action must be taken when the hindering degenerates into "hitting" even when the throw does not fail (except when a scoring chance results from the throw: the referee will then await the result and warn the offending player later).

6.12 To push, to cling to, or to hold off an opponent

Whenever a player blocks the free movements of an opponent, deliberately or not and no matter whether this opponent does or does not possess the ball and even if the ball is in the other zone.

Examples of unlawful holding off are:

- ✓ pushing;
- ✓ running down;
- ✓ landing on a stationary opponent after jumping;
- ✓ a player intentionally positions himself where a jumping player will land;
- ✓ preventing an opponent from standing up or jumping up;
- ✓ bending into the path of a jumping opponent;
- ✓ extending an arm or leg to an approaching or passing opponent thus forcing him to take a longer path around the first player;
- ✓ deliberately move into the path of a defender stopping him from following his opponent.

This rule does not force a player to give way for another player or to position himself where he wants unless he moves so suddenly into the path of a moving opponent that a collision becomes inevitable.

On the other hand, the attacker must try to avoid a collision with the defender. When he runs against a defender to put him off balance or when he pushes him out of his defending position with his arm or shoulder, then the attacker shall be punished.

The ban on holding off ensues directly from the fact that Korfball is a game of skills and not of strength.

Holding off by means of spreading out arms or legs does not necessarily mean actually preventing an opponent from moving. An infringement already occurs when the opponent is forced to take a longer path around the offending player to avoid his arms or legs.

It often occurs that two players touch each other in an effort to seize the ball. Such contact will only be punished if it is the result of recklessness or holding-off. In these cases, the referee has to decide who is to be blamed. This may be either the player to whom the ball is passed to or his opponent who tried to intercept it.

The so-called "jumping at the line" should only be punished if the opponent has been prevented to use his body freely. No offence is committed when the defender taps the ball before it has come within the reach of the attacker. On the other hand, an offence is committed if the defender, standing next to or behind the attacker, hangs over him, making it difficult for him to catch the ball and then taps the ball.

The tapping of the ball while jumping can only be punished if it leads to physical contact degenerating into running down or jumping-down.

6.13 To play in a dangerous manner

Whenever a player plays in a manner that puts in danger any other player.

Examples of dangerous play are:

- ✓ an attacker takes his path in a way that he subsequently forces his defender, who is within an arm's distance of the attacker, to collide at speed with another attacker;
- ✓ in the above-mentioned situation if the defender is aware of the attacker in his path, or becomes aware of it at such a time that he could avoid a collision and still causes the collision on purpose then the defender shall be punished;
- ✓ a player intentionally throws the ball against the body of an opponent;
- ✓ a player hits the ball in a dangerous manner, for example towards the face of the opponent;
- ✓ a player lands on a stationary opponent after jumping;
- ✓ a player intentionally positions himself where a jumping player will land.

While judging which situation is the case, the referee must take into account the technical and tactical level of the players and the speed with which the attacker moves towards or past the other attacker.

When a light unintentional collision takes place, which does not influence the continuation of the game, the referee may decide to play-on.

6.14 To play outside the field of play

Whenever a player touches the ball or hinders an opponent, and one of the two following conditions is true:

- ✓ while he is touching a boundary line, a side-wall (when used) or the ground outside the field;
- ✓ he previously jumped from a boundary line or the ground outside the field of play.

6.15 Out-ball

Whenever the ball touches any of the following:

- ✓ a boundary line of the field of play;
- ✓ the ground, a person or an object outside the field of play;
- ✓ the ceiling or an object above the field of play.

A re-start is awarded against the team that touched the ball last.

The field of play is not three-dimensional. It is therefore permitted to hit the ball, wherever it may be, back into the playing area, provided that the ball has not touched anything listed above and to play outside the field of play (see 6.14) is not violated.

For an out-ball, the referee cannot allow the match to play-on, he must always punish the infringement.

When the ball is out because it touches the ceiling or an object above the field of play, the out-ball is taken near one of the sidelines and nearest to the spot where the ball touched the ceiling or the object.

If the ball touches a spectator or an object within the field of play, and it influences the ball possession, then the referee awards the ball to the team who would have had possession without this interference.

7 SANCTIONS & DISCIPLINARY

7.1 Types of sanctions

Every time a player violates one of the rules of the game, the referee must take one of the following actions according to the criteria described:

a) Play-on

Used with the aim to maintain the speed of the game, when the non-offending team has possession of the ball after an infringement that would result in a re-start (i.e. the infringement is non-intentional and without uncontrolled contact).

b) Whistle for a re-start

After any infringement of the rules done unintentionally and without uncontrolled contact, when the offending team has possession of the ball.

c) Whistle for a free shot

After any infringement of the rules:

- ✓ done intentionally or with uncontrolled contact, regardless of the team that has ball possession.
- ✓ which results in the loss of a scoring chance or which repeatedly hinder the attack unfairly.
- ✓ clearly aimed to stop the fast attack.

Examples where a free shot should be awarded:

- ✓ a player prevents an opponent in a free position from shooting, for example, by pushing or running down (see 6.12);
- ✓ incorrect or excessive hindering (see 6.11) or hitting the ball out of an attacker hands thus preventing him from passing the ball to an attacker who has a free scoring chance;

- ✓ holding off, clinging to or running against an attacker thus preventing him from running into a free position (see 6.12);
- ✓ a defender influences the shot unfavourably by moving the post (see 6.8);
- ✓ a player hinders an opponent of the opposite sex who has a free scoring chance (see 6.6);

When the non-offending team immediately obtains a goal-scoring chance and the referee blows his whistle after the ball has left the player's hands and is on its way to the korf, then provided the conditions of 5.4 (goals) are fulfilled, the goal will count and no free shot is awarded.

Being a controlled contact sport means that during play contact between players of both teams is allowed but the referee must react when the controlled or uncontrolled contact between players leads to one player gaining an unfair advantage. In this case, he should punish the player making the contact in accordance with the infringed playing rule.

7.2 Play-on

After an infringement that would be punished with a re-start, if the non-offending side has possession of the ball, the referee does not stop the game and allows the play to continue showing the play-on signal (see referee signals).

When an out-ball (see 6.15) should be awarded the referee should not play-on, even if the non-offending side has possession of the ball.

7.3 Re-start

When referee whistles for a re-start, if the offending team has possession of the ball, then the ball has to be dropped immediately to the ground and if this is not done then a yellow card will be shown with the consequences mentioned in 7.5 a) applying.

a) Place of the re-start

The re-start is taken from the spot where the infringement was committed.

If 6.14 (to play outside one's zone) is violated then the re-start is taken outside the field of play near the point where the offending player touched the ground or hindered the opponent player.

If 6.15 (out-ball) is violated then the re-start is taken from outside the field, near the boundary line where the ball or the offending player crossed the line.

b) When the ball is brought into play

The ball is brought into play when, after the re-start has been taken, it has travelled at least 2.50 m from, measured along the ground.

c) How to take a re-start

At the moment the player taking the re-start has, or can take, the ball in his hands he shall, without delay, bring the ball into play as soon as possible. ***This shall be done without a whistle by the referee.***

It is not permitted to hinder actively or passively the player taking a re-start.

Passive hindering is where the opponent prevents the ball from being brought quickly into play by standing within an arm's distance in front of the taker of the re-start, even 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 delay or prevent the throw, then the hindering is no longer passive but active.

d) Infringements during the take of a re-start

After the referee has blown his whistle to award a re-start, he should:

Whistle for a re-start in favour of the opposite team when:

- ✓ the taker of the re-start has not brought the ball into play without delay;
- ✓ the taker of the re-start touches the boundary lines or the playing area on the other side of the boundary line in case of an “out ball” (see 6.15) and “to play outside the field of play” (see 6.14), before the ball has left his hands;
- ✓ a player from the team of the taker of the re-start touches the ball before it has been brought into play.

Whistle for a free shot for the same team when a player from the opposite:

- ✓ touches the ball before it has been brought into play.
- ✓ tries to actively or passively hinder the taker of the re-start.

7.4 Free shot

When the referee whistles for a free shot if a player of the offending team has possession of the ball, the ball has to be dropped immediately to the ground and if this is not done then a yellow card will be shown with the consequences mentioned in 7.5 a) applying.

In the instance that the free shot is awarded as the result of an infringement clearly aimed to stop the fast attack, then, a yellow card must be shown to the player that committed the infringement with the consequences mentioned in 7.5 a) applying.

a) Place of the free shot

The free shot must be taken from the free shot line (see diagram 1) or from the place where the offence occurred.

b) When the ball is brought into play

The ball is brought into play when the free shot is taken.

c) How to take a free shot

At the moment the player who was fouled has, or can take the ball in his hands, he must inform the referee whether he wants to take the free shot from the place of the foul or from the free shot line. If it is the latter position, he should move to the free shot line as soon as possible and when in this position he must shoot within a maximum of four seconds.

It is not permitted to hinder actively or passively the player taking a free shot.

Passive hindering is where the opponent prevents the taking of the free shot by standing within an arm's distance in front of the taker, stopping him from move quickly to the free shot line or from doing the throw, even not hindering by any movement of the arms or body.

If there is any movement of the arms or body to attempt to delay or prevent the throw or move to the free shot line, then the hindering is no longer passive but active.

d) Infringements during the taking of a free shot

After the referee has blown his whistle to award a free shot, he should:

Whistle for a re-start in favour of the opposite team when:

- ✓ the taker of the free shot does not move as soon as possible to the free shot line or does not shoot within a maximum of four seconds, no matter if from the place of the foul or from the free shot line.

Whistle for a new free shot for the same team and show a yellow card when:

- ✓ A defender passively or actively hinders the player taking the free shot.

The opposing team, coach and members of that team must refrain from any actions or comments that may disturb the person taking the free shot.

If the player that was fouled is substituted before the free shot is taken, his replacement must take the free shot.

A free shot awarded for an infringement during a substitution can be taken by any player.

If necessary, a free shot can be taken after the end of the playing time.

7.5 Disciplinary

The referee can consider any unsporting action from a player, coach, substitute player or any other person attached to a team, as misbehaviour, e.g. inadmissible forms of appeal, any kind of discriminatory comments or actions or demonstrative gestures against the referee or any other participant in the match (see 4.1 to 4.9) and spectators.

In the case of misbehaviour, the referee can:

- ✓ informally warn the person that he must change his method of playing or his behaviour;
- ✓ formally warn the person by showing him a yellow card;
- ✓ formally warn the same person for the second time by showing him a second yellow card, followed by a red card;
- ✓ in case of serious misbehaviour, send the person off at once by showing him a red card.

- a) A player receiving a yellow card must leave the field of play. He may return, or be substituted, after a period of two (2) minutes of playing time or after his team has conceded a goal, whichever occurs first.
- b) A player receiving a red card must leave the playing area and stay in the area reserved for spectators. He may only be substituted after a period of two (2) minutes of playing.
- c) In the instance that a person, who is not a player in the field, receives a yellow or red card the team must withdraw a player from the field complying with the same conditions as a player receiving a yellow or red card.

A goal scored from a free shot following the award of a yellow card shall not be the conceded goal that allows a player who has left the field after having received a yellow card to return or be substituted. The player must remain off the field until the period of two (2) minutes of playing time has elapsed or after his team has conceded a goal, in normal circumstances, whichever occurs first.

Returning or substitute players should re-enter the field at the same place as substitutions.

Examples of actions that may be treated as misbehaviour:

- ✓ hindering the taker of a re-start or free shot;
- ✓ preventing the preparation or taking of the re-start or free shot;
- ✓ disturbing the person taking the re-start or free shot;
- ✓ throwing the ball far outside the field;
- ✓ kicking the ball when the game has been stopped;
- ✓ any unsporting action as inadmissible forms of appeal or demonstrative gestures against any other participant in the match or spectators;
- ✓ uttering insults, no matter to whom addressed;
- ✓ making remarks to the referee about his knowledge of the rules;

- ✓ leaving the field of play without informing the referee;
- ✓ repeatedly infringing the rules, especially after a warning;
- ✓ striking, punching, kicking or intentionally running down an opponent;
- ✓ deliberately moving the post during a shot;
- ✓ deliberately throwing the ball against the body of an opponent;
- ✓ both teams intentionally passively playing the game in turns or appear to accept the score as it is with no ambitions to change it. The referee shall warn both captains together that this form of play is regarded as misbehaviour and if continued may lead to a formal warning and the game to be stopped;
- ✓ a coach entering the field of play without the permission of the referee;
- ✓ a captain misusing the right to draw the referee's attention to anything he thinks desirable in the interest of the good progress of the match and/or criticism of the referee (see 4.3);

The jurisdiction of the referee, with respect to occurrences of misconduct for which a card can be shown and the occurrence can be recorded on the match form, is from the time the team sheet is handed in (declaring which players will start and which players will be substitutes), until the match form is signed by the captains and the referee.

If misconduct takes place before the match, or during the half time period, then the yellow or red card shall be shown to the aforementioned person concerned at that time and the captain and coach of both teams shall be informed before the next half begins.

A coach or substitute player who has been given a red card may not subsequently take part in the match as a player or stay in the team's area.