



To: State Referee Administrators
State Youth Referee Administrators
State Directors of Referee Instruction and Assessment
Referee Committee
National Referees, National Instructors and National Assessors

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Re: Penalty Kicks and the 2005-2006 Law Changes

Date: June 13, 2005

Some questions have been raised regarding the impact of the 2005-2006 changes in the Laws of the Game on Law 14 (Penalty Kicks). Except for the two specific bullet points which were modified by the International Board (IFAB), neither Law 14 nor the manner in which it is administered has changed.

Law 14 has three distinct parts. The first part identifies the infringements which will result in a penalty kick restart. The second part outlines the steps the referee must take to manage the penalty kick restart. No element in either of these parts was affected by the 2005-2006 Law changes.

The third part discusses the action the referee must take if a player infringes Law 14 itself – in other words, an infraction involving the penalty kick. As in the past, the referee had to consider who infringed Law 14 and what was the outcome of the kick. This approach remains the same.

The only change in Law 14 for 2005-2006 is that an indirect free kick is now specified as the restart if an attacker infringes Law 14 and the ball does not go into the net. The chart below summarizes this third part of Law 14:

Consequences of an Infringement of Law 14

<i>Who infringed Law 14?</i>	<i>What was the outcome of the kick?</i>	
	<i>Ball goes into goal</i>	<i>Ball does not go into goal</i>
<i>Attacker (including the kicker)</i>	RETAKE PENALTY KICK	INDIRECT FREE KICK*
<i>Defender (including the goalkeeper)</i>	GOAL (KICK-OFF)	RETAKE PENALTY KICK
<i>Both attacker and defender</i>	RETAKE PENALTY KICK	RETAKE PENALTY KICK

*From where the infringement occurred

The shaded area represents the only change in Law 14 announced this year. Prior to 2005, the referee action when an attacker infringed Law 14 and the ball did not go into the net was to let play continue, except for the specific case where the ball rebounded from the goal post, crossbar, or goalkeeper back to the attacker who had encroached (indirect free kick). The IFAB simply extended this restart beyond the special case to include all infringements by attackers when the ball does not enter the goal.