

Appendix 2 – Extracts from the Rules of the Game concerning “Injured player”

Current version

New version

4:11 In the case of an injury, the referees may give permission (through hand signals no. 15 and 16) for two of the persons who are entitled to participate (see 4:3) to enter the court during a time-out, for the specific purpose of assisting an injured player from their team.

If additional persons enter the court after two persons have already entered, including persons from the team not affected, it shall be punished as illegal entry, in the case of a player under Rule 4:6 and 16:3a, and in the case of a team official under Rules 4:2, 16:1b, 16:3d and 16:6c. A person who has been permitted to enter the court under Rule 4:11, 1st paragraph, but, instead of assisting the injured player, gives instructions to players, approaches opponents or referees etc., shall be considered guilty of

4:11 In the case of an injury, the referees may give permission (through hand signals no. 15 and 16) for two of the persons who are entitled to participate (see 4.3) to enter the court during a time-out, for the specific purpose of assisting an injured player from their team.

After receiving medical care on the playing court, the player has to leave the court immediately. He can only re-enter the court following the third attack of his team (procedure and exceptions see Clarification No. 8).

Regardless of the counted number of attacks, the player can re-enter the playing court when the game is continued after the end of a half-time. If the player enters the playing court too early, he shall be punished according to Rule 4:4-4:6.

Note:

Only national federations are entitled to suspend the regulations of Rule 4:11, 2nd paragraph, in youth categories.

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<p>unsportsmanlike conduct (16:1b, 16:3d and 16:6c).</p> <p>18:1 In principle, <u>the timekeeper</u> has the main responsibility for the playing time, the time-outs, and the suspension time of suspended players.</p> <p>The <u>scorekeeper</u> has the main responsibility for the team rosters, the score sheet, the entering of players who arrive after the game has started, and the entering of players who are not entitled to participate.</p> <p>Other tasks, such as the control of the number of players and team officials in the substitution area, and the exit and entry of substituting players are regarded as joint responsibilities.</p> <p>Generally, only the timekeeper (and, when applicable, a delegate from the responsible federation) should interrupt the game when this becomes necessary.</p> <p>See also Clarification No. 7 regarding proper procedures for the interventions of the timekeeper/scorekeeper when fulfilling some of the responsibilities indicated above.</p>	<p>unsportsmanlike conduct (16:1b, 16:3d and 16:6c).</p> <p>18:1 In principle, <u>the timekeeper</u> has the main responsibility for the playing time, the time-outs, and the suspension time of suspended players.</p> <p>The <u>scorekeeper</u> has the main responsibility for the team rosters, the score sheet, the entering of players who arrive after the game has started, and the entering of players who are not entitled to participate.</p> <p>Other tasks, such as the control of the number of players and team officials in the substitution area, and the exit and entry of substituting players, as well as counting the number of attacks after treatment given to a player on the court, are regarded as joint responsibilities. These decisions are regarded as based on their observation of facts.</p> <p>Generally, only the timekeeper (and, when applicable, a delegate from the responsible federation) should interrupt the game when this becomes necessary.</p> <p>See also Clarification No. 7 regarding proper procedures for the interventions of the timekeeper/scorekeeper when fulfilling some of the responsibilities indicated above.</p>
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Clarification No. 8 – Injured player (4:11)

If a player seems to be injured on the court, the following measures have to be taken:

- a) If the referees are absolutely sure that the injured player needs medical treatment on the field, they will immediately show the hand signals no. 15 and 16. Thus, the player has to meet the regulations of Rule 4:11 2nd paragraph after receiving treatment.

In all the other cases, the referees will ask the player to go out to receive treatment outside the court. If this is not possible for the player concerned, the referees will show the hand signals no. 15 and 16. Rule 4:11, 2nd paragraph is applicable.

Infractions of these regulations will be punished due to unsportsmanlike conduct.

If a player, who has to leave the playing court during three attacks, is punished with a 2-minute suspension, he is allowed to re-enter the court at the end of this suspension, regardless of the number of attacks played.

If team officials refuse to provide the necessary treatment of a player, the ‘responsible team official’ is to be punished progressively (see Rule 4:2, 3rd paragraph).

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- b) The timekeeper and the scorekeeper or the delegates are responsible for counting the number of attacks. They inform the team concerned as soon as the player is allowed to re-enter the court.

An attack starts with the possession of the ball and ends when a goal is scored or the team in attack loses the ball.

If the team is in possession of the ball when its player needs treatment, this attack is considered as the first attack.

- c) Rule 4:11 2nd paragraph does not apply in the following cases:

- if the required treatment of injury on the playing court is the result of an illegal action by an opposing player who has been punished progressively by the referees;
- if the goalkeeper's head is hit by a ball and treatment inside the court is necessary.