

PLAYING RULE CHANGES 2021

The document outlines the playing rule changes effective
from 10th May 2021.



**THE
CAMOGIE
ASSOCIATION**
An Cumann Camógalochta

An attacking player can no longer score a goal with the hand(s)

Key points:

- Attacking players cannot score a goal with the hand(s).
- Players can no longer handpass the sliotar to score a goal.
- Players may still score a point via a handpass.

Rules affected:

Two rule changes were required and noted below.

❖ Rule 15.1 now reads:

A goal is scored when the sliotar is played by either team over the goal-line, between the goal-posts and under the crossbar, except when carried in the hand by an attacking player over the goal-line, or thrown over the goal-line by any player. A goal will be equal to three points.

Exceptions: An attacking player may not score;
(i) By carrying the ball over her opponents goal line
(ii) with the hand/s

Penalty: Free puck out from where the foul occurred.

❖ Rule 9.6 now reads:

A player may:

- a. Strike the sliotar with the hurley on the ground or in the air
- b. Lift the sliotar off the ground with the hurley or with the feet or with a combination of hurley and foot
- c. Catch the sliotar with one hand
- d. Catch the sliotar twice
- e. Hand-pass the sliotar with one hand
- f. Carry the sliotar in the hand for a maximum of four consecutive steps or hold the sliotar in the hand for no longer than the time needed to take four steps
- g. Kick the sliotar
- h. **Hand-pass the sliotar to score a point only.**

FAQ:

- 1. Can a player hand-pass a point?**

Yes.

- 2. If the defender, while hand-passing the sliotar back to the goalkeeper, puts the sliotar into the net does a goal stand?**

Yes.

- 3. What happens if an attacking player, in the attempt to handpass the sliotar to a teammate, plays the sliotar and it hits off a defending player and the ball ends up in the goal – does this constitute a goal?**

Yes

- 4. If an attacking player passes the sliotar to her own player and that player strikes the sliotar into the net with her palm while the sliotar is in flight does the goal stand?**

No. An attacking player cannot score a goal with her hand or hands.

A player can no longer deliberately drop the hurley

Key points:

- Players can no longer **deliberately** drop the hurley.

Rules affected:

Two rule changes were required and noted below.

❖ Rule 9.6 now reads:

A player may:

- a. Strike the sliotar with the hurley on the ground or in the air.
- b. Lift the sliotar off the ground with the hurley or with the feet or with a combination of both hurley and foot.
- c. Catch the sliotar with one hand.
- d. Catch the sliotar twice.
- e. Hand-pass the sliotar with one hand.

~~Drop the hurley~~

- f. Carry the sliotar in the hand for a maximum of four consecutive steps or hold the sliotar in the hand for no longer than the time needed to take four steps.
- g. Kick the sliotar
- h. Hand-pass the sliotar to score a point only.

❖ That Rule 10.1 is amended to read:

Technical Fouls

A player may not:

- a. Pick up the sliotar from the ground with the hand.
- b. Touch the sliotar on the ground with the hand, except when the player with the sliotar in her hand falls to the ground and the sliotar touches the ground.
- c. Throw the sliotar away from her.
- d. Throw the sliotar up and catch it.
- e. Pass the sliotar from one hand to the other.
- f. Hop the sliotar on the hand.
- g. Catch the sliotar with two hands.

- h. Over-carry or over-hold the sliotar.
- i. Take the sliotar out of play by covering or lying on it.
- j. Catch the sliotar more than twice.

- k. Be prevented from playing the sliotar by being sandwiched by two or more opponents
- l. Chop, i.e. strike downwards on an opponent's hurley
- m. Hold opponent's hurley or pull it from her hands
- n. Tap an opponent's hurley other than as permitted in 9.7(d)
- o. Push an opponent
- p. Deliberately interfere with the hurley or body of an opponent
- q. Retaliate, between the awarding of a free to her team and the free puck being taken.

r. Drop the hurley

- s. Engage in persistent fouling

Penalty: A free to the opposing team from where the foul occurred. If foul occurs inside the 20m line the free will be given on the 20m line closest to where the foul occurred; except for breaches of 10.1(q) when the following penalty applies: the free puck is cancelled and the Referee throws in the sliotar where the original foul occurred but not within the 20-metre line.

Breaches of 10.1 (s) - Persistently fouls her opponent in a 'personal manner' Penalty :

- (1) In the first instance: A noting by the referee and a free is awarded
- (2) For a second offence a: A yellow card will be shown and a free is awarded
- (3) For a third offence: A second yellow card will be shown followed by a red card and dismissal from field of play and a free will be awarded

FAQ:

1. What happens if the hurl is dropped in contact?

A player may not drop the hurl deliberately. If a player drops a hurl in contact and the referee judges that the player has done so deliberately or has gained an advantage from doing so a free puck will be awarded to the opposing team.

Minimal contact

Key points:

- A player may tackle an opponent by using minimal contact on an opponent's body.
- Contact must be made from side-on once they are making a reasonable effort to gain possession.
- Contact must not be made in an aggressive or cynical manner.

Rule affected:

Rule 9.7 now read:

A player may tackle an opponent who is in the act of playing or in possession of the sliotar by:

- a. Blocking an aerial or ground puck.
- b. Play the opponent's hurley with minimum force (flick) from the ground or in the air with own hurley.
- c. Hooking an opponent's hurley with own hurley.
- d. Playing with minimal force (tap) the underside of the bas of an opponent's hurley while she is carrying the sliotar on it.
- e. Shadowing the player without deliberately interfering with the hurley or body of an opponent.

f. Using minimal contact on an opponent's body from side-on, once they are making a reasonable effort to gain possession of the sliotar.

Minimal contact is described as contact made while making a reasonable attempt to gain possession of the sliotar. Contact must not be made in an aggressive or cynical manner.

FAQ:

1. Define minimal contact?

Minimal contact is described as contact made while making a reasonable attempt to gain possession of the sliotar. Contact must not be made in an aggressive or cynical manner.

2. Define side to side contact?

Shoulder to shoulder contact made side by side. Not shoulder to arm, shoulder to elbow or chest or shoulder to any other part of the body.

3. Is side to side contact allowed when both players are moving towards the ball?

Only when they are both competing directly for possession or in the act of competing for possession.

Quick free from the hand

Key points:

- A player who is fouled inside their own 45-metre line may choose to take a quick free from their hand. They can also choose to take a regular free.
- Only the fouled player may strike the quick free.
- The fouled player does not have to wait for a second whistle if she chooses to take a quick free.
- A player may not score directly if choosing to take a quick free. However, a player or team may choose to take a regular free. If a player chooses to take a normal free she can score directly.

Rule affected:

Rule 11.2 (a) now reads:

In the event of a foul by a player(s), a free must be awarded to the opposing team from where the foul occurred

d. A free must also be awarded in other instances as specified in these Rules. The Referee must indicate the spot from where the free must be taken. A free must not be taken until the Referee has blown the whistle.

11.2 (a) Exception to the rule of free taking.

A player may choose to take a quick free from their hand if they are fouled inside their own 45-metre line. Only the player that is fouled can take it from the hand and it is an indirect free.

Penalty: a throw in from where the infringement occurred.

FAQ:

1. Can another player take the free?

Only the fouled player can take the quick free. If any other player takes the free it becomes a normal free taken from ground and normal rules apply.

2. Can a player take the option of taking the free from the ground?

Yes, a player may choose. If the player chooses to take a normal free it becomes a scoreable free.

3. What time frame is on the decision of taking the quick free?

Immediate.

4. Does the referee still blow the whistle to allow the free to be taken?

No. If the fouled player is taking a quick free she does not need to wait for a second whistle.

5. What distance should players be away from the free taker?

10m

6. If the player misses the free can she take it again?

The player cannot take quick free again. If she misses, the sliotar is now in play and normal rules apply.

7. Is the 'double signal' gone for all frees and breaks in play?

Whistle will be blown to signal a foul and a second whistle to restart play.

Exception: No second whistle is required for two playing rules:

1. Quick puck-out by goalkeeper.
2. Quick free from hand within own 45-metre line.

Persistent fouling

Key points:

- A player who is deemed to be persistently fouling another player will be noted by the Referee. For any further infringement normal rules apply.
- 'Noting' is only for personal technical fouls and not for aggressive fouls. Examples of personal technical fouls:
 - Chop an opponent's hurley
 - Holding an opponent's hurley or pulling it from her hands
 - Pushing an opponent
 - Deliberately interfering with hurley or body of an opponent

Rule affected:

That Rule 10.1 now reads:

Technical Fouls

A player may not:

- a. Pick up the sliotar from the ground with the hand.
- b. Touch the sliotar on the ground with the hand, except when the player with the sliotar in her hand falls to the ground and the sliotar touches the ground.
- c. Throw the sliotar away from her.
- d. Throw the sliotar up and catch it.
- e. Pass the sliotar from one hand to the other.
- f. Hop the sliotar on the hand.
- g. Catch the sliotar with two hands.
- h. Over-carry or over-hold the sliotar.
- i. Take the sliotar out of play by covering or lying on it.
- j. Catch the sliotar more than twice.
- k. Be prevented from playing the sliotar by being sandwiched by two or more opponents
- l. Chop, i.e. strike downwards on an opponent's hurley
- m. Hold opponent's hurley or pull it from her hands
- n. Tap an opponent's hurley other than as permitted in 9.7(d)
- o. Push an opponent
- p. Deliberately interfere with the hurley or body of an opponent
- q. Retaliate, between the awarding of a free to her team and the free puck being taken.
- r. Drop the hurley
- s. **Engage in persistent fouling**

Penalty: A free to the opposing team from where the foul occurred. If foul occurs inside the 20m line the free will be given on the 20m line closest to where the foul occurred; except for breaches of 10.1(q) when the following penalty applies: the free puck is cancelled and the

Referee throws in the sliotar where the original foul occurred but not within the 20-metre line.

Breaches of 10.1 (r) - Persistently fouls her opponent in a 'personal manner' Penalty :

(1) In the first instance: A noting by the referee and a free is awarded

(2) For a second offence: A yellow card will be shown and a free is awarded

(3) For a third offence: A second yellow card will be shown followed by a red card and dismissal from field of play and a free will be awarded

FAQ:

1. If a player fouls an opponent and it warrants a yellow card should the referee note the player?

No, fouls for offences that warrant yellow or red card are still carding offences. The rule does replace carding offences, but will note players who persistently foul their opponents in a **personal technical manner**.

Personal technical fouls include:

- Chop an opponent's hurley
- Holding an opponent's hurley or pulling it from her hands
- Pushing an opponent
- Deliberately interfering with hurley or body of an opponent

Penalty

Key points:

- Only one defending player is allowed on the goal line
- Defending player must not move forward before the sliotar is struck.
- Player taking penalty may not cross the 20 metre line but can take penalty up to 7m behind the 20 metre line.
- All other players must be outside the 20 metre line and semi-circle until the sliotar is struck.

Rule affected:

Rule 11.13 now reads read:

Penalty Shot

Should a foul be committed on an attacking player within the large parallelogram a penalty free must be awarded from the centre point of the 20 metre line.

Only one defending player allowed on the goal line. The player defending the penalty must not move forward until the sliotar has been struck. The player taking the penalty may not cross the 20 metre line. Penalty taker may take the free no more than 7m behind the 20 metre line.

Penalty on free taker 20 metre line infringement: Throw in at centre point on the 20 metre line.

Exception: If the penalty taker misses the ball and the ball lands on the ground inside the 20 metre line, she may hit the ball on the ground only.

Penalty for remaining players for 20 metre/ semi-circle infringement or further fouls committed before the ball has been struck and a goal does not result: The Referee shall allow the penalty to be retaken.

Note: 'Lifting' the ball with the hurley shall not constitute as striking the ball.

FAQ:

- 1. If the penalty-taker breaks the line and strikes the ball inside the 20-metre line what is the sanction?**

Throw in at the centre point on the 20 metre line.

- 2. Can the defending player on the goal-line move across the line for the penalty?**

Yes, as long as she does not advance from the goal-line.

- 3. How far back can the penalty-taker go to take the penalty?**

Up to 7 metres.

20 metre free

Key points:

- 20 metre free must be struck on or before the 20m line.
- If the free taker strikes the ball inside the 20m line the referee shall throw in the ball where the foul occurred on the 20m line.

Rule affected:

Rule 11.12 now reads:

20 Metre Free

Should a foul be committed on an attacking player within 20 metres of the end-line and outside the large parallelogram, the free must be awarded from a point on the 20 metre line opposite where the foul occurred:

In the event of a 20 metre free, should a member of the defending team show dissent or be in breach of Playing Rules 11.7, the free must be awarded from a point on the 20 metre line, 10 metres nearer to the centre of the goal. If within 10 metres of the centre, the free must be taken from a point opposite the centre.

The player taking the 20m free must not cross the 20m line before the ball has been struck.

Penalty: Throw in where the foul occurred.

Exception: If the penalty taker misses the ball and the ball lands on the ground inside the 20m line she may hit the ball on the ground only.

Note: 'Lifting' the ball with the hurley shall not constitute as striking the ball.

Quick puckout

Key points:

- A quick puck out can be taken after a **WIDE** only. This quick puck out can be taken once the referee signals the wide ball.
- After a score the goal keeper must wait until the second whistle to restart play; the referee signals the score and signals again to restart play.

Rule affected:

Add New Rule 13.7 which reads:

The goalkeeper may use a Quick Puck out after a **wide** ball is signalled by the Referee. She must stay within the small parallelogram. Any player deliberately obstructing the goal keepers quick puck out will be dealt with per Rule 10.2c.

For a quick puck out, players do not need to be outside the 20 metre line. Such quick puck outs must be taken from within the small parallelogram.

The referee will have discretion to stop play.

If a goalkeeper chooses a normal puck out she must wait for the referees whistle and normal rules apply for the puck out.

FAQ:

1. Must all attacking players remain outside the 20-metre line for puck-outs?

If the goalkeeper chooses a quick puck-out, attackers don't need to be outside 20-metre line but must be at least 10 metres away. Any player who deliberately prevents a quick puck-out will be yellow carded. However, if the goalkeeper doesn't choose a quick puck-out, normal rules will apply and play will be restarted with the whistle and opposing players must be outside the 20-metre line.

2. If a goalkeeper mishits the puck-out what happens?

Normal rules apply.

3. Is the 'double signal' gone for all frees and breaks in play?

Whistle will be blown to signal a foul and a second whistle to restart play.

Exception: No second whistle is required for two playing rules:

1. Quick puck-out by goalkeeper.
2. Quick free from hand within own 45-metre line.

Other Rule changes 2021

❖ Rule 6 (b) is amended to read:

Playing gear must be of Irish manufacture if possible. It must consist of:

- Skirt/skort/divided skirt, sports jersey with long or short sleeves, **knee** socks and boots. **Uniform socks must be worn by teams.** A base layer ('skins') may also be worn.

❖ That Rule 7.1(a) is amended to read:

A player may play with a hurley which is bound with a metallic substance, with adhesive tape ("covered hurley"). In all Camogie games and training sessions, the use of a "covered hurley" shall be the player's sole responsibility except where it is deemed dangerous by the Referee.

Penalty: The Referee will firstly caution the player for dissent. If the player continues to breach this rule, she shall be dealt with under rule 41.9(b) for dissent.

❖ That Rule 7.1(b) is amended to read:

In all Camogie games, a player must play with a hurley the bas of which cannot exceed 13 cm in width except for the goalkeeper when on goalkeeping duties. A goalkeeper engaging in outfield roles such as free taking outside the large parallelogram; taking a sideline, 45 or a penalty is defined as set play and the 13 cm restriction applies to the hurley she must use in these or similar outfield set plays.

Penalty: A free will be given to the opposition from where the infringement took place. For further infringements the player will be dealt with under 41.9(b) for dissent.

❖ Rule 10.3 is amended to read:

Aggressive Fouls, Dangerous Play and Abusive Language

A player must not:

- a. Strike an opponent with the hurley
- b. Strike an opponent with the arm, elbow, hand, knee or head.
- c. Punch an opponent
- d. Kick an opponent
- e. Stomp on an opponent
- f. Spit at an opponent or official
- g. Contribute to a melee
- h. Assault any official
- i. Interfere with the faceguard of an opponent's helmet
- j. Use abusive or threatening language or gestures or any conduct by deed, word or gesture of threatening, or racist nature or which is contrary to the principles of inclusion and diversity against a player, official, mentor, spectator or anyone else, in the course of activities organised by the Association, to a Referee, match officials, players or mentors
- k. Use the hurley to 'dig' an opponent

l. Interfere with an opponent's helmet.

m. Behave in any way that is dangerous to an opponent.

Penalty: A player has her name and jersey number taken by the Referee and issued with a red card and dismissed from the field of play (see Rule 41.9, 41.10 and 44). A free is given to the opposing team where the foul occurred. If the foul occurs inside the 20m line, the free is given on the 20m line closest to where the foul occurred.

❖ Rule 10.2 is amended to read:

Rough Play and Dissent

A player may not:

- a. Deliberately shoulder an opponent
- b. Trip, catch, **pulldown** or hold an opponent
- c. Charge (pushing or moving into an opponent's body or failing to avoid full frontal contact with an opponent), back into or obstruct an opponent
- d. Reach from behind with the hurley or around the body of an opponent which is not consistent with an attempt to play the sliotar
- e. Throw the hurley
- f. Engage in any form of rough
- g. Challenge the authority of a referee/match official
- h. Attempt to strike an opponent with or without hurley
- i. Attempt to kick an opponent
- j. Play without a helmet
- k. Use a hurley of incorrect size
- l. Use the hurley to obstruct an opponent

Penalty: For a first offence, a player has her name and jersey number taken by the Referee and is given a warning from the Referee indicated by a yellow card. For a second offence, a player has her name and jersey number taken by the Referee, a second yellow card is issued and is followed by a red card and the player is dismissed from the field of play (see Rule 41.9/41.10 an Treoir Oifigiúil Part I). A free is given to the opposing team where the foul occurred. If the foul occurs inside the 20m line the free is given on the 20m line closest to where the foul occurred.

Key point: Players are still not permitted to pull down an opponent. This can be dealt with under 10.2f engaging in rough play. For more serious pulldowns that are deemed dangerous this will be dealt with under rule 10.3m.

❖ Rule 10.3 is amended to read:

Aggressive Fouls, Dangerous Play and Abusive Language

A player may not:

- a. Strike an opponent with the hurley
- b. Strike an opponent with the arm, elbow, hand, knee or head
- c. Punch an opponent
- d. Kick an opponent
- e. Stomp on an opponent
- f. Spit at an opponent or official
- g. Contribute to a melee
- h. Assault any official
- i. Interfere with the faceguard of an opponent's helmet
- j. **Use abusive or threatening language or gestures or any conduct by deed, word or gesture of threatening, or racist nature or which is contrary to the principles of inclusion and diversity against a player, official, mentor, spectator or anyone else, in the course of activities organised by the Association,** to a Referee, match officials, players or mentors.
- k. Use the hurley to 'dig' an opponent
- l. Interfere with an opponent's helmet.
- m. Behave in any way that is dangerous to an opponent.

Penalty: A player has her name and jersey number taken by the Referee and issued with a red card and dismissed from the field of play (see Rule 41.9,41.10 and 44). A free is given to the opposing team where the foul occurred. If foul occurs inside the 20m line the free is given on the 20m line closest to where the foul occurred.

❖ Rule 11.1 is amended to read:

Playing advantage

In the event of a foul by a player(s) on an opponent who is in possession of/in the act of playing the sliotar, the Referee may allow play to continue if s/he considers such to be an immediate advantage to the offended team. S/he must signal that advantage by raising an arm upright and must allow the advantage to run by maintaining her/his arm in the upright position for up to five seconds after the foul or for less time if it becomes clear that no advantage has accrued. If s/he deems no advantage to have accrued, s/he may subsequently award a free for the foul from where it occurred, or a subsequent foul if more advantageous to the offended team. **If a player commits a foul within her 5 secs of allowed advantage play, the referee must stop play, advantage cancelled, and the referee will apply the relevant sanction for that infringement. Play will restart with a throw in.**

The Referee must, during the next stoppage in play, apply to the offending player(s) the appropriate sanction in accordance with Rule, where s/he deems such is warranted.

❖ Rule 11.10 is amended to read:

The Referee must extend time to compensate for any deliberate delay in taking a free.

Penalty: If a player deliberately delays a free, the Referee will add on additional time. Persistent delay in taking the free is regarded as dissent. The player's name and jersey number will be taken by the Referee and a yellow card is issued. **If a player deliberately delays a sideline puck the referee must add on Extra time for delay, cancel the side-line puck and restart the play with a throw in.**

❖ Rule 12.1 is amended to read:

Should a player play the sliotar across the side-line, the Referee must award a free ground puck to the opposing team from the point where the sliotar crossed the line. **No player must be within 10m of side line free taker.**