

An Treoir Oifigiúil  
Cuid a dó  
2021-2024

# Official Guide Part 2

Official Playing Rules

Effective from May 10th 2021



**THE  
CAMOGIE  
ASSOCIATION**



Official Playing Rules  
Effective from May 10th 2021

This is An Treoir Oifigiúil Cuid a Dó  
(Official Playing Rules 2021-2024)

The other binding parts are as follows:

THE OTHER BINDING PARTS OF THE OFFICIAL GUIDE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- Part I Official Guide Camogie Constitution Rules
- Part III Code of Practice for all Officers of the Association
- Part IV Official Guide Camogie Constitution Rules
- Part V Association Code on Sponsorship
- Part VI Code for Camogie Supporters' Club
- Part VII Code of Behaviour (Underage)

Effective from May 10th 2021

In the case of competitions at any level of the Association, that commenced prior to May 10th 2021, these competitions will be administered under the playing rules effective at the commencement of the competition.

The Camogie Association  
Croke Park  
Dublin 3  
Tel: 01 865 8651  
Email: [info@camogie.ie](mailto:info@camogie.ie)  
Web: [www.camogie.ie](http://www.camogie.ie)

# Contents

	PAGE
<b>15 A-SIDE CAMOGIE</b>	1
1. Name of the Game	1
2. Team Lists	1
3. Teams' Composition	1
4. Duration of Games	1
5. Substitution of Players During a Game	1
6. Playing Gear	2
7. Equipment	2
8. The Pitch	3
9. Rules of Play (normal and extra time)	3
10. Foul Play	4
11. Advantage Rule and Frees	6
12. Side-Line Puck	8
13. Puck-Out from Goal	8
14. Small Parallelogram (square ball)	9
15. Scores	9
16. Limitations of Liability	9
<b>12 A-SIDE CAMOGIE</b>	10
17. Team Composition	10
18. Substitution	10
19. The Pitch	10
20. Rules of Play	10
21. Fouls	11
16. Meetings	16
17. Extraordinary General Meeting	17
18. Notice of Club, County and Council (Provincial/Education/International) Meetings	17
19. Notice of Ard Chomhairle Meetings	19

# Playing Rules

Where competitions for under 16 and other formats are concerned, clubs, county boards, provincial councils, national education councils may adapt the playing rules in relation to team composition, substitutions, duration of match, pitch dimensions and the size, weight and material of the sliotar. Such adaptations must be approved as competition rules at a properly constituted general meeting of the relevant unit. In inclement weather all players aged under 16 may wear matching tracksuit bottoms in addition to their uniform. Rules governing eligibility Rule 28.4 (age restrictions) of An Treoir Oifigiúil Part I must apply.

Rules for **12-a-side Camogie** are detailed at the end of this document.

## 15-A-SIDE CAMOGIE

Playing Rules should be read in conjunction with Duties of the Referees, Lines Officials and Umpires, Sections 41, 42 and 43 of An Treoir Oifigiúil.

### 1. Name of the Game

The name of the game is Camogie.

### 2. Team Lists

- 2.1. Each team shall provide the Referee with a list in duplicate on Form CC2 (either hand written or electronically generated) of the full names in Irish and/or English of its players and substitutes. The list shall be signed by an Official authorised by the Club/ Board/Council. The team list shall be given to the Referee by the commencement of the second half of the match. Failure to comply with this Rule shall result in a fine being imposed on the defaulting team by the committee in charge of the competition.

### 3. Teams' Composition

- 3.1. A team must be comprised of fifteen players who must be affiliated and registered members of An Cumann Camógaíochta in accordance with the Rules. Eligibility to play in a competition will be determined by the rules and approved bye-laws.
- 3.2. The team line-out must be as follows:
- Goalkeeper
  - Three full-backs
  - Three half-backs
  - Two centre-field players
  - Three half-forwards
  - Three full-forwards

- 3.3. Each team must have at least twelve players to commence a match. A match may continue with less than twelve players aside, only in the event of a player(s) ordered off or retired injured.

A team commencing with less than 15 players may add to their team only during a stoppage in play and on players notifying, in writing, the Referee. Such players must already be included on the team list submitted to the Referee.

### 4. Duration of games

- 4.1. The time of actual play must be sixty minutes. A half-time interval of not more than 15 minutes should be allowed. Teams must switch ends on resumption of the game after half-time.

#### 4.2. Extra Time

In the event of extra time being played, its duration will be ten minutes each half. Teams must switch ends on resumption of the game after half-time. A half-time interval of not more than five minutes should be allowed.

### 5. Substitution of Players During a Game

- 5.1. Substitution means the replacing during a game or at half-time of any of the fifteen players of a team, other than a player dismissed from the field of play by the Referee. Only five substitutions per team will be allowed.

A substitution is not allowed in the case of a player ordered off.

A substitution may only be made during a stoppage in play and on notifying, in writing, to the Referee. A team which makes more than five substitutions will forfeit the game to its opponents.

Exception:

A maximum of 8 substitutions may be made in under 14, under 16, under 18 and adult league competitions at all levels. This does not apply to championships at all levels regardless of competition structure or format.

#### 5.2. Temporary Substitution/Blood replacement

A player who is bleeding or who has blood on any part of her body, playing attire or playing equipment, as a result of an injury sustained during play, must on the instruction of the Referee, immediately leave the field of play to receive medical and/or other attention. She will not be allowed to return to the field of play until the bleeding has been cleaned off and, where possible, the injured area has been covered, any bloodstained playing attire has been replaced and any blood-stained equipment has been fully cleaned. In that circumstance, a Temporary Replacement may be used, and the following acts will not count as substitutions under Rule 5.1.

- a. the use of the temporary replacement for a player instructed to leave the field of play
- b. the return to the field of play of the injured (blood) player as a direct replacement for the temporary replacement
- c. the return to the field of play of the injured (blood) player as a replacement for any other player if the temporary replacement has previously been sent off or substituted.

#### 5.3. Substitution in Extra Time

For the purpose of extra time in all formats, when played, a further maximum of five substitutions will be permitted.

### 6. Playing gear

- a. Teams are required to wear distinctive colours. In all instances all members of the same team must be uniformly dressed.
- b. Playing gear must be of Irish manufacture if possible. It must consist of:
  - Skirt/skort/divided skirt, sports jersey with long or short sleeves, socks and boots. Uniform

socks must be worn by teams. A base layer ('skins') may also be worn.

Goalkeepers may wear the team tracksuit in all competitions other than national finals.

- c. The crest of An Cumann Camógaíochta must be displayed on the team jersey and skirt/skort/divided skirt.

Penalty: If not complied with in Camogie games, the Referee will firstly caution the player/players for dissent. If the player/players continue to refuse to comply with Rule 6 as outlined above she/they will be dealt with in accordance with Rule 41.9 (b) for dissent.

### 7. Equipment

#### 7.1. Hurley (Hurl/Camán)

- a. 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.

- b. In all Camogie games, a player must play with a hurley the base 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.

#### 7.2. Helmet/Facial guard

In all Camogie games and training sessions it shall be mandatory for and the responsibility of each individual player to use and wear an

approved, i.e. NSAI Standard IS355, helmet with facial guard. Such helmets shall not be modified from their original manufactured state in any circumstances.

Penalty: If not complied with in Camogie games the Referee will firstly caution the player for dissent. If the player continues to refuse to wear an approved helmet she will be dealt with in accordance with Rule 41.9 (b) for dissent.

### 7.3. The Sliotar

The weight of the sliotar must be 90-110 grams and it must be 21 cm in circumference (size 4). Sliotars produced by manufacturers that are approved by the Camogie Association/GAA must be used.

### 7.4. Protective gear

Protective gear such as shinguards, gumshields and hand protection may be used by a player while playing or training. In all Camogie games, such additional protective gear shall be the player's sole responsibility except where it is deemed dangerous to others by the Referee.

Penalty: If not complied with in Camogie games the Referee will firstly caution the player for dissent. If the player continues to wear protective gear deemed dangerous by the Referee she will be dealt with in accordance with Rule 41.9(b) for dissent.

7.5. In all Camogie games and training sessions, it shall be mandatory for, and the responsibility of each individual player, not to wear jewellery of any kind while playing and/or training.

Penalty: If not complied with in Camogie games the Referee will firstly caution the player for dissent. If the player continues to be in breach of Rule 7.5 she will be dealt with in accordance with Rule 41.9 (b) for dissent.

## 8. The Pitch

- 8.1 a. The pitch must be rectangular, from 130 metres to 145 metres long and from 80 metres to 90 metres wide. The boundaries must be marked by a distinctive line and the four corners indicated by flags.
- b. Lines indicating 13 metres, 20 metres and 45 metres from each end line, and the

half-way line, must be marked. The points from where these lines join each side-line must be indicated by flags.

- c. Equidistant from each corner on the end-lines must stand two upright goalposts, 6.5 metres apart and a minimum of 7 metres high. There must be a crossbar 2.5 metres from the ground joining the goalposts to form a goal space.
- d. 3.75 metres outside each goalpost a line 4.5 metres long must be marked at right angles to the goal-line. The ends of these lines must be joined to form the small parallelogram, 14 metres by 4.5 metres in front of the scoring space.
- e. 6.25 metres outside each goalpost a line 13 metres long must be marked at right angles to the goal-line, the ends of these lines being joined by the 13 metres line to form the large parallelogram, 19 metres by 13 metres, in front of the scoring space.
- f. A semi-circle of radius 13 metres, the centre of which is on the mid-point of the 20 metre line, must be marked.

### 8.1. Goal-Nets

Goal-nets must be used and securely fixed to the cross bar and goalposts.

8.2 It is acceptable to play Camogie matches on synthetic pitches, if both teams are agreeable.

## 9. Rules of Play (normal and extra time)

9.1. At the start of each match the Referee must toss a coin, in the presence of both Captains, for choice of ends.

The players must then take their respective places. At the start of each half the Referee must count the number of players on the field.

9.2. The Referee, facing the players, will commence play in each half by blowing the whistle and throwing the sliotar along the ground on the halfway line between the four centre-field players who must stand one behind the other on their own defensive sides of the half-way line. All other players must remain in their respective positions at least 10 metres from the Referee until an attempt to strike the sliotar has been made.

9.3. The Referee will recommence play after any stoppage (other than 9.4 below) by throwing



the sliotar on the ground between two players while facing the nearer side-line. Where the throw in is too near that side-line or in the event of a clashed side-line sliotar, the Referee faces the field of play. No other player may approach within 10 metres until an attempt to strike the sliotar has been made.

- 9.4. When play is stopped due to an injury away from play to an opposing player the team in possession of the sliotar retains possession when play recommences by being granted an indirect free.
- 9.5. The sliotar is in play once it has been thrown in by the Referee, or struck by a player after the Referee has signalled to restart play. The sliotar is out of play when:
  - a. When a score occurs
  - b. The Referee signals a stop
  - c. The sliotar has passed completely over the side/end- line
  - d. The sliotar has been prevented from going over side/endline, when touched in play by a non-player or flag
  - e. The sliotar touches any non-player on the field of play. Play is restarted by throwing in the sliotar at the place concerned or on the 20 metre line if inside the 20 metre line.
  - f. If the sliotar touches any non-player on the field of play from a free puck; the free must be re-taken from where the free was originally awarded.
- 9.6. 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.
- 9.7. 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 minimal 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.

#### 9.8. Ending Play

The Referee, having allowed time for stoppages, must terminate play by blowing the whistle and indicating by hand signal at the end of the official time in each half.

### 10. Foul Play

#### 10.1. 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.

#### 10.2. Rough Play and Dissent

A player must not:

- a. Deliberately shoulder an opponent
- b. Trip, catch 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 play
- 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 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.

#### 10.3. 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 foul occurs inside the 20m line the free is given on the 20m line closest to where the foul occurred.

## 11. Advantage Rule and Frees

### 11.1. 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 seconds 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.

### 11.2. Free Taking

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

- 11.3. For all frees, including a side-line puck, once the sliotar has been placed by the player at the spot indicated by the Referee or line umpire, and the whistle blown, the sliotar may not be reset except with the express permission of the Referee.

Penalty: A throw in by the Referee where the foul occurred.

- 11.4. For all frees, other than a side-line sliotar, the sliotar may be struck on the ground or be lifted and struck with the hurley in one continuous movement. Lifting the sliotar and then balancing it on the hurley before striking is deemed to be a foul. The sliotar may not be taken in the hand or hopped on the hurley when lifted for a free. For a side-line puck, the sliotar may be struck on the ground only. It may not be lifted.

Penalty: A throw in by the Referee where the foul occurred.

- 11.5. Should the free-taker fail to lift and/or strike the sliotar at the first attempt she may strike it on the ground but may not lift it again. Penalty: A throw in by the Referee where the foul occurred.

- 11.6. The free-taker may not play the sliotar a second time until another player has touched it, except where the sliotar rebounds off a crossbar or upright.

Penalty: A throw in by the Referee where the foul occurred.

- 11.7. No player may approach within 10 metres of the free-taker until an attempt to strike the sliotar has been made, and no player may physically or verbally distract a free-taker. (A player holding her hurley upright does not constitute as interference.)

Penalty: A free must be awarded from a point 10 metres nearer to the offending player's goal but not within the 20 metre line of that goal.

- 11.8. If a foul is committed on a player after she has played the sliotar, a free must be awarded from where the sliotar lands.
- Should a score have resulted, it must be allowed.
  - Should the sliotar have crossed the end-line, or landed within 20 metres of the end-line, the free must be awarded from a point on the 20 metre line opposite where the sliotar landed.
  - Should the sliotar have crossed the side-line, the free must be awarded from the point where the sliotar crossed, or, if within 20 metres of the end line, it must be awarded from the 20 metre line.
- 11.9. Should a player from each team foul at the same time, the Referee must throw in the sliotar between two opposing players where the foul occurred. If within the 20 metre line, the sliotar must be thrown in on the 20 metre line at the point opposite where the foul occurred.
- 11.10. 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.
- 11.11. When a team is awarded a free and an opposing player shows dissent the Referee may move the sliotar forward 10 metres.

#### 11.12. 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 hurl shall not constitute as striking the ball.

#### 11.13. 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 is 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 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 hurl shall not constitute as striking the ball. 11.14. 45 Metre Free

#### 11.14. 45 Metre Free

Should a player from the defending team play the sliotar across the end-line, the Referee

must award a free to the attacking team from a point on the 45 metre line opposite to where the sliotar crossed the end-line. The last person touching the sliotar must be considered the last person playing the sliotar.

Should the sliotar strike anyone other than a player at or near the end-line, and if the Referee adjudges that in so doing the sliotar was prevented from going out of play, a wide or 45 metre free as applicable must be awarded.

- 11.15. When a clashed sliotar crosses the end-line it must be regarded as wide.

## 12. Side-Line Puck

12.1. 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.

12.2. When a clashed sliotar crosses the side-line the Referee must throw in the sliotar between two opposing players at the point where the sliotar crossed the line. If within 20 meters of the endline the sliotar must be thrown in on the 20 metre line.

12.3. Should the sliotar strike anyone other than a player at or near the side-line, and if the Referee adjudges that in so doing the sliotar was prevented from going out of play, a free ground puck must be awarded against the team of the player who last touched the sliotar. A ball that strikes a sideline flag or corner flag shall be treated as having crossed the sideline and a free ground puck must be awarded against the team of the player who last touched the sliotar.

12.4. For a side-line puck, once the sliotar has been placed by the player at the spot indicated by the Referee or line-umpire, and the whistle blown, the sliotar may not be re-set except with the express permission of the Referee.

Penalty: If a player advances the sliotar deliberately from the place at which a side-line puck is to be taken, the side-line puck is cancelled. The Referee must throw in the sliotar where the foul occurred as per Rule 9.3 of the Playing Rules. If the breach is within the 20 metre line, the Referee must throw in the sliotar on the 20 metre line.

## 13. Puck-Out from Goal

13.1. When the sliotar is played over the end-line, i.e., wide, by the attacking team or from a clashed sliotar crossing the end-line, the Referee must award a puck-out from within the small parallelogram to the defending team. A player may go outside the end-line for a run-up to a puck out.

13.2. A player taking the puck-out may strike the sliotar from her hand.

13.3. Should the player taking the puck-out miss the sliotar at the first attempt she may

a. lift and strike it

or

b. strike it on the ground

She may not take it into her hand a second time.

Penalty: 45 metre free to the opposing team from a point opposite to where the foul occurred.

13.4. A player may not puck-out the sliotar from outside the small parallelogram except after a score.

After a score the player must puck out the sliotar without crossing the 13m line and from within the large parallelogram.

Penalty: 45 metre free to the opposing team from a point opposite to where the foul occurred.

13.5. For all puck-outs the players of the opposing team must remain outside the 20 metre line until an attempt to strike the sliotar has been made.

13.6. The Referee must extend time to compensate for any deliberate delay in pucking out the sliotar.

Penalty: If a player deliberately delays a puck-out, the Referee will add on extra time. Persistent delay in taking the puck out is regarded as dissent, the player's name and jersey number be taken by the Referee and a yellow card is issued.

13.7. 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 goalkeeper's 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.

#### 14. Small Parallelogram (square ball)

14.1. Should a player of the attacking team enter the small parallelogram before the sliotar enters it during play, a free out must be given to the defending team from the edge of the small parallelogram. Should there have been a score it will be disallowed.

Exception:

Should a point have been scored from outside the small parallelogram it must be allowed provided that the player who had entered the small parallelogram had not interfered with the defence and that the sliotar was sufficiently high to be out of reach of the defence and attack.

14.2. Should a player of the attacking team legally enter the small parallelogram and the sliotar is played away from that area but is returned before the attacking player has time to leave the small parallelogram, she will be deemed not to have committed a foul.

Should this result in a score, it will be allowed.

14.3. In the event of a free, no player of the attacking team will stand outside the end-line behind the small parallelogram.

#### 15. Scores

15.1. 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.

15.2. A point is scored when the sliotar is played by either team over the crossbar and between the goal-posts, except when thrown by any player.

15.3. When the sliotar is played by a team through its own goal or over the crossbar, the score will be awarded to the opposing team.

15.4. When the sliotar is played directly over the crossbar from a sideline sliotar, the score will be worth two points, provided it is not touched in flight by any player on the attacking or defending teams.

15.5. A score will be allowed if, in the opinion of the Referee, the sliotar was prevented from crossing the goal-line by anyone other than a player.

15.6. The team with the highest score at full-time will be deemed to be the winner.

15.7. When teams finish with equal scores at full-time, the match will be declared a draw.

#### 16. Limitations of Liability

These Rules shall not impose on any Referee, Line Umpire, Goal Umpire, Sideline Official, Team Official or Unit any legal duty of care or legal responsibility. Such duty of care shall remain with individual players and, if relevant, parents, guardians or other persons legally responsible for them.



## 12-A-SIDE CAMOGIE

12-a-side Playing rules should be read in conjunction with Duties of the Referees, Lines Officials and Umpires, Sections 41, 42 and 43 of An Treoir Oifigiúil, and with Sections 44 and 45 relating to a penalty of An Treoir Oifigiúil

### 17. Team Composition

17.1. A team must be comprised of twelve players who must be affiliated and registered members of An Cumann Camógaíochta in accordance with the Rules. Eligibility to play in a competition will be determined by the Rules and approved bye-laws.

17.2. The team line-out must be as follows:

a goalkeeper, one full-back, three half-backs, three centrefield players, three half-forwards and a full-forward.

17.3. Each team must have at least nine players to commence the game. The game may be continued or finished with less than nine players a-side. Players may be added to a team during a stoppage in play on notifying the Referee in writing. Such players must be on the team list given to Referee.

### 18. Substitution

18.1. Substitution means the replacing during a game or at half-time of any of the twelve players of a team, other than a player dismissed from the field of play by the Referee. Only three substitutions per team will be allowed. A substitution may only be made during a stoppage in play or on notifying, in writing, the Referee.

A team which makes more than three substitutions must forfeit the game to its opponents.

### 19. The Pitch

19.1. The pitch must be rectangular, from 95 metres to 110 metres long and from 60 – 80 metres wide.

The boundaries must be marked by a distinctive line and the four corners indicated by flags.

19.2. For all Inter-County, Inter-Provincial and All-Ireland Club Championship matches, maximum pitch measurements, i.e., 110 x 80 metres must be used.

19.3. Lines indicating 15 metres and 30 metres from each end-line, and the half-way line, must be marked. The points where these lines join each side-line must be indicated by flags.

19.4. Equidistant from each corner on the end-lines will stand two upright goalposts, 4.5 metres apart and 6 metres high. There must be a crossbar 2 metres from the ground joining the goal-posts to form a goal-space.

19.5. 2 metres outside each goal-post a line 4 metres long must be marked at right angles to the goal-line. The end of these lines must be joined to form a parallelogram 8.5 metres x 4 metres in front of the scoring space.

### 20. Rules of Play

20.1. No player may approach within 10 metres of a free-taker until an attempt to strike the sliotar has been made, and no player may physically or verbally distract a free-taker. A player holding her hurley upright will not constitute an interference.

Penalty: The free will be awarded from a point 10 metres nearer to the offending player's goal but not within the 10 metre line of that goal.

20.2. Where a player from the defending team plays the sliotar across the end-line the Referee must award a free to the attacking team from a point on the 30 metre line opposite to where the sliotar crossed the end-line.

The last player touching the sliotar will be considered the last person playing the sliotar.

20.3. Where the sliotar strikes anyone other than a player at or near the end-line, and if the Referee adjudges that in so doing the sliotar was prevented from going out of play, a wide or 30 metre free as applicable must be awarded.

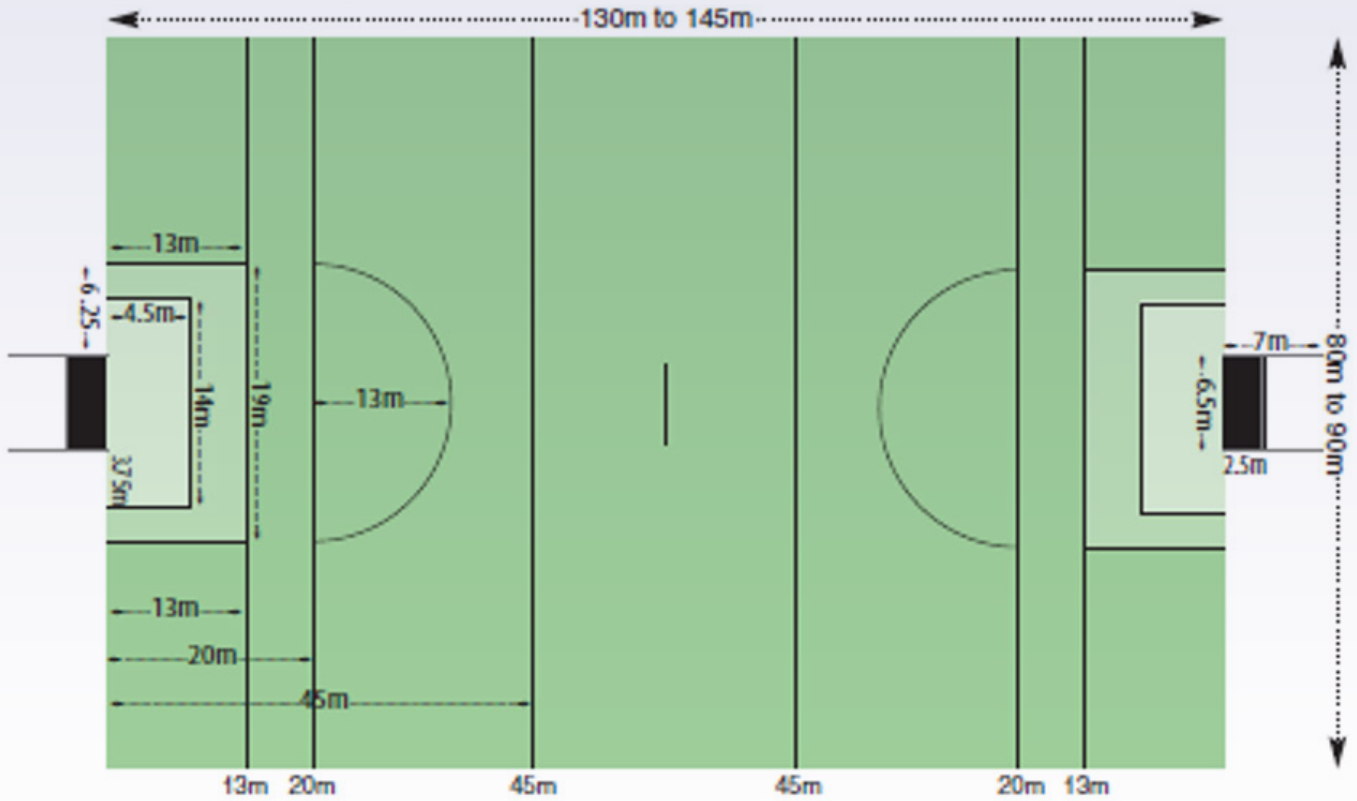
20.4. When a clashed sliotar crosses the side-line the Referee must throw in the sliotar between two opposing players at the point where the sliotar crossed. If within 15 metres of the end-line the sliotar will be thrown in on the 15 metre line.

## 21. Fouls

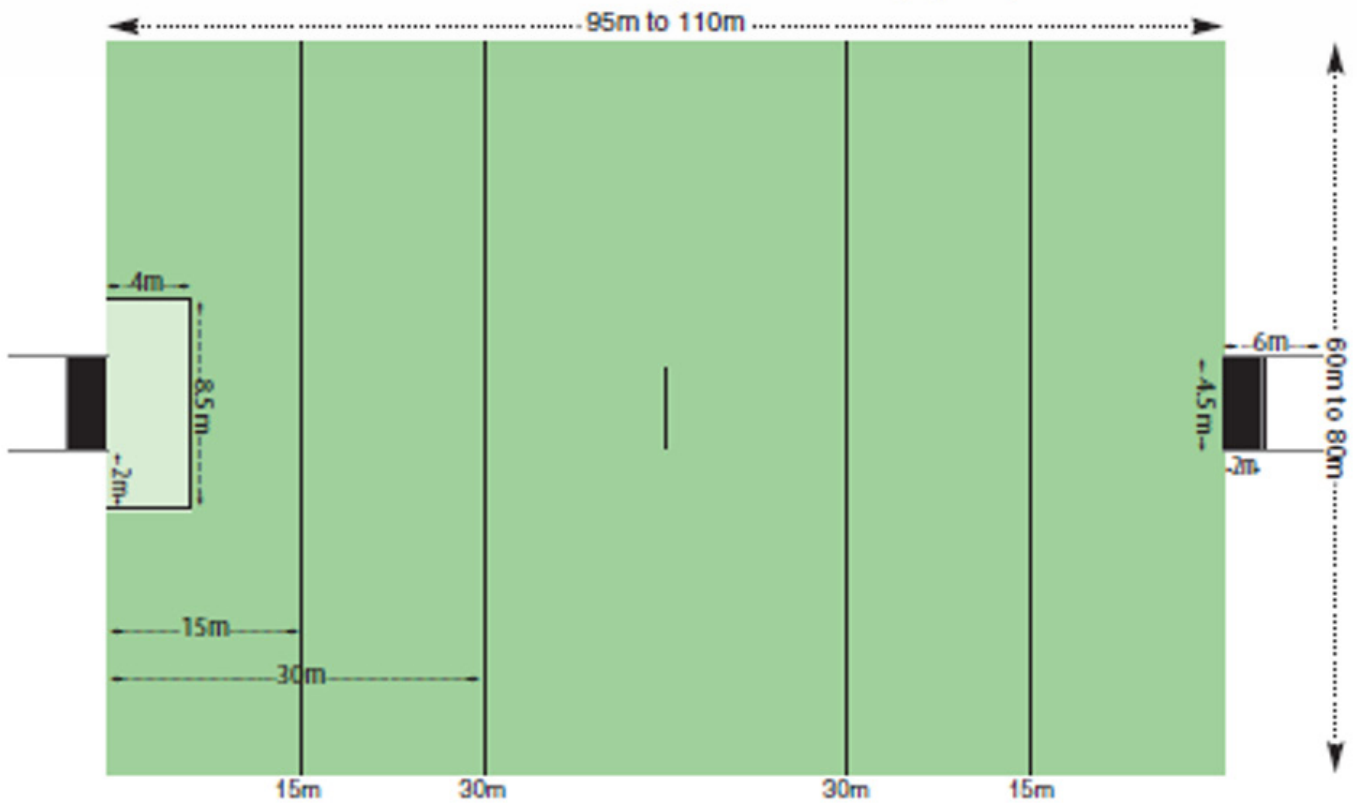
- 21.1. If a foul is committed on a player after she has played the sliotar, a free will be awarded from where the sliotar lands. If a score should have resulted, it will be allowed. If the sliotar has crossed the end-line or has landed within 15 meters of the end line, the free will be awarded from a point on the 15 metre line opposite to where the sliotar landed. Where the sliotar has crossed the side-line, the free will be awarded from the point where the sliotar crossed that side-line or, if within 15 metres of the end-line, it will be awarded from the 15 metre line.
- 21.2. Where a player from each team fouls at the same time, the Referee will throw in the sliotar between two opposing players where the foul occurred. If within the 15 metre line, the sliotar will be thrown in on the 15 metre at a point opposite where the foul occurred.
- 21.3. If a foul is committed on an attacking player within 15 metres of the endline, the free will be awarded from a point on the 15 metre line opposite to where the foul occurred. Should a member of the defending team show dissent or be in breach of Rule 12.7 the free will be awarded from a point on the 15 metre line 10 metres nearer to the centre of the goal. If within 10 metres of the centre, the free will be taken from a point opposite the centre.



### 15-a-side Pitch (See Rule 8 on page 7)



### 12-a-side Pitch (See Rule 19 on page 22)







[info@camogie.ie](mailto:info@camogie.ie)

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The Camogie Association, Croke Park, Jones Road, Dublin 3. T: 01 865 8651