# 2019 ICF CAP rule interpretations, questions and answers 

Version 3 - updated $13^{\text {th }}$ May 2019

## 2019 ICF CAP Rule Clarification

- Rule changes approved by the ICF Board of Directors and/or ICF Congress became effective from the $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2019 have been proposed, discussed, considered and in some areas tested and/or existing data analysed over a number of years by the ICF Canoe Polo Committee, the Rules Advisory Group, key personnel from around the world and test groups.
- There are now three (3) levels of rule and additionally the ICF Congress approved a new consistent layout for rule books across ALL disciplines. They are a result of a range of discussions, feedback, previous clarifications and ICF rules.
- The game is evolving rapidly and many factors influence the rules.
- When the ICF rules are changed it is always for a reason. Maybe a particular rule is not fit for purpose (penalty) or had become outdated (jostle), or there are opportunities in bringing commercial monies into the sport (timeout/advertising) or to try and ensure the consistency by referees in that they do not have an option in say the card which has caused significant issues over the past years.
- It is noted that sanctions only apply if an athlete, coach or official infringe the rules. In the case of athletes only deliberate and/or dangerous fouls incur cards.
- It is highlighted that there is nothing in the rules at any level that require cards to be issued for accidental fouls a foul may be of course given but no card is to be given for anything accidental.
- Teams should always intend to play within the rules and not try to find ways to twist or bend the intention of a given rule. Where necessary, clarifications are made to make the ruling clear and consistent for all players around the world in all languages.


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## 1. No more 'Team' warnings.

- In the old rules when more than one player committed the same foul a team warning could be used, if another player from the team then committed a card worthy foul of the same offence this would be yellow, even if they had not received any green cards.
- Under the new system of cards this rule is no longer needed, a player can only receive one green card the next card for that player will be yellow(or red).


## 2. Only one green card per team member.

- As stated above an individual can only receive one green card. Collectively a team can receive four green cards the fourth green card will be awarded as a yellow.
- If the 4 th green card is awarded to the coach the captain will be sent off.
- If the captain is already off the pitch the captain will nominate another player to receive the yellow card.
- There is no reset of the green cards, so for the rest of the game the only cards the team can receive will be yellow or red.


## 3. Yellow card 'power-play'.

The yellow card now becomes a power play card, an individual is off for either 2 minutes or until the opposition score.
There is one exception, if the yellow card is awarded as the result of a penalty then the individual will be off for the full 2 minutes.

- During a competition the third yellow card a player receives will mean they miss the next game.
- Only the player will miss the next game, the team will be allowed to start with 5 players.
- If a player receives 3 yellow cards in a tournament they miss one game and then restart from zero (they have served their penalty). If in the same game they receive a red card they are only required to miss the one game in total, unless the Competition Committee decide a further sanction is required.


## 4. Penalty

There are now two types of penalty depending on the circumstances surrounding the foul.

1. If the goal was undefended at the time of the foul then an undefended penalty shot will be taken from the 4 m line.
2. If there was a goalkeeper at the time of the foul then a penalty will be taken on the 4 m line with a goalkeeper.

- In both cases the player who committed the foul will be awarded a yellow card and must remain off the pitch for a
- full 2 minutes.
- The player who was fouled takes the penalty unless they are injured and then must be replaced by a substitute.
- The penalty will be taken in line with the 4 m mark, all other players must be behind the 6 m line.
- The player taking the penalty will position their body on the 4 m line.
- All other players and their equipment must be behind the 6 m line.
- Players are not allowed to jostle for position outside the 6 m area and must not pass the 6 m line until the ball has left the hand of the player taking the penalty.


## 5. Yellow card if GPS awarded

- Whenever a goal penalty shot is awarded the player committing the foul will be given a yellow card.
- They will be off for 2 minutes even if the penalty is scored.


## 6. No green card in the last minute of the game

- This relates only to the end of the second half (not both halves). In this last minute any card offence will be either yellow or red.
- If the game goes to overtime it is only the last minute of each 5 minutes this rule applies.


## 7. Allowed to jostle a maximum of 2 metres

- Within the 6 m area players are now allowed to move the opposition by 2 m . Previously this was half a metre.
- It's a firm $2 m$ referee's are being advised to be strict on the distance.
- $2 m$ starts from the initial point of contact.


## 8. Sprint start

- One player from each team can make an attempt for the ball, all other players must remain 3 m away.
- If the ball ricochets away then another player is allowed to pickup the ball.


## 9. Hand tackle from behind

- Addition to the rule: from behind or the side you are not allowed to strike or pull back the throwing arm of a player who is in the act of passing or shooting.
- You are still allowed to play the ball in a controlled way.


## Interpretation and clarifications

## Now 3 Levels of Rules (previously 2)

## ICF Sport Governance Rules [CR]

- Common Rules applicable across all disciplines.
- Exactly the same wording and contained in the first chapter of each rule book.


## ICF Principle Rules [PR]

- The principle is applicable to all disciplines
- Rules tailor made for each discipline
- The principle affects all NFs to a high extent


## ICF Sport Rules [SR]

- Competition and Field of Play rules
- All technical aspects specific to the disciplines



## Reasoning:

A clear set of rules that are applicable to all disciplines. [CR and PR]

All CR changes have to be approved by the ICF Congress.

Changes to PR rules have to be discussed as necessary at ICF Congress however the exact wording is left to the ICF Board of Directors to finalise.

SR are rules that are proposed by a Technical Committee (ICF Canoe Polo Committee) to the ICF Board of Directors who can approve them and they are provided to ICF Congress for information only.

## Note:

The 2019 ICF Canoe Polo Rule Book details how changes are/can be made to the rules.

## RULES DECISION PROCESS

## ICF Sport Governance Rules [CR]

|  | Congress | Board of <br> Directors | Technical <br> Committee | National <br> Federations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proposal |  | x | x | x |
| Drafting <br> Wording |  | x |  |  |
| Discussion | x |  |  |  |
| Vote | x |  |  |  |

ICF Principle Rules [PR]

|  | Congress | Board of <br> Directors | Technical <br> Committee | National <br> Federations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proposal | X | X | X |  |
| Drafting <br> Wording | X |  |  |  |
| Discussion | X | x | X <br> Vinal wording <br> after <br> congress |  |
|  | Overall policy <br> and direction |  |  |  |

ICF Sport Rules [SR]

|  | Congress | Board of <br> Directors | Technical <br> Committee | National <br> Federations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proposal |  |  | x | x |
| Drafting <br> Wording |  |  | x |  |
| Discussion |  | x |  |  |
| Vote |  | x |  |  |

## Anti Doping (CR \& SR)

1.10.3 - Athletes entered in any ICF competition or continental championships must complete the ICF's anti-doping education programme or equivalent before competing or risk being denied entry to the competition. (CR = ALL disciplines)
6.8 - Coaches entered in any ICF competition or continental championships must complete the ICF's anti-doping education programme or equivalent before coaching. (SR)

## Interpretations:

The events where Athletes and Coaches must have completed the Anti Doping Education Program are:

World Games
ICF World Championships
Continental Championships

Field of Play - 8.1 - Layout (SR)

## ICF Canoe Polo Pitch Dimensions



New rule for coaches - no longer allowed to stand directly behind the goal.

## 3.3 - Personal Equipment

3.3.5 - Players may not apply any substances to their equipment that change the frictional coefficient of the original surface.


## Reasoning:

The overuse of wax was having a detrimental effect on the ball, other players equipment and the pitch equipment.

## Interpretations:

- Wax will only be allowed on the paddle shaft, in an area that would be covered by the athlete's hand when paddling normally. Wax on the paddle shaft cannot be transferrable and if found to do so the paddle will not be allowed to be used until the substance is removed.
- Players will be allowed to polish their boat to restore the original surface.
- Epoxy repairs and Fablon/Mac Tac or Vinyl covering are still allowed.



## 10.4 - Commencement Of Play (SR)

10.4.6 - Only one player from each team may make an attempt to gain possession of the ball. Any other player that accompanies the player attempting for the ball must not be within a radius of three (3) metres from the body of the player attempting for the ball until one player has gained clear possession of the ball.


## Interpretations:

- If the ball ricochets away more than $3 m$ then another player is allowed to touch it.

international
canoe
federation


## 10.7 - Live Stream \& Time Out (SR)

10.7.1 - In cases where live stream advertising is used the coach or team captain must on one (1) occasion ONLY during the game call a one (1) minute time out when they are in possession and outside the 6 metre area. This must be called in the first 7 minutes of either half. As soon as the time out is called the live stream will show the approved advertising while the relevant team talk. Players must be ready to restart from the approximate same position as when time out was called as the minute expires. Restart will be by free throw - not direct throw.
10.7.2 - If a time out is not called by the team after seven (7) minutes of the second half the referee will call this time out.
10.7.3 - If no time out has been called by either team after six (6) minutes of the second half the Referee will call a two (2) minute time out.
56.7.3 Live-stream advertising may only be used after quality checking and specific authorisation in writing before the event:

- World Games by ICF Secretary General.
- World Championships by ICF Chair in consultation with ICF Secretary General.
- Continental Championships by Continental President in consultation with Continental Technical Delegate.
- International Competitions - national or club teams by Chief Official.


## Reasoning:

The premium competitions have larger audiences and there is a potential for advertising revenue to bring funds into the sport. Advert breaks have already been trialled at the CPSL leagues with great success.

## Interpretations:

***NOTE***

## Can only be used where agreed in advance with ICF and after content has been checked and approved

- Only 1 timeout per team when they are in possession.
- Ball must be outside the 6 m area.
- Players must be ready to re-start from the approximate same position as when the time out was called as the minute expires.
- Restart by free throw.


## 10.9 - Restart After Goal (SR)

10.9.1 - After a goal is scored, the team that scored the goal must return to their own half as quickly as possible. Any deliberate delay will be sanctioned with a minimum Green Card to the offending player(s) for Unsporting Behaviour for Deliberate Delaying Tactics Signals 15, 17 \& 18 apply.
10.9.2 - The first (1st) Referee can restart play as soon as the attacking team are ready and at least three (3) players of the defending team have returned to their own half. No player of the defending team may take any part in the game until their body has crossed the centreline back to their defensive half of the field. Infringement incurs a yellow card to the offending player Signals 1, 15 and 17 apply.

## Reasoning:

Rewording to make the restart clear. Remove the 10-15 seconds time. Place the emphasis on the $1^{\text {st }}$ referee to control the restart in these situations.

## Interpretations:

- The restart will now only be called by the $1^{\text {st }}$ referee, this is to make sure everyone is ready.
- Once three players have returned to their own half the $1^{\text {st }}$ referee may restart the game.
- The defending team do not have to be ready, they just need to be in their own half.
- Players who have not returned to their own half must not touch the ball until their body has crossed the centre line.


### 10.20 - Illegal Possession (SR)

10.20.5 - A player may not manoeuvre their kayak with their hands or paddle while the ball is resting on their spray deck.
10.20.6 - A player must not actively paddle or manoeuvre their kayak with two hands on the paddle while carrying the ball in any way.


## Reasoning:

Clarification regarding the 'chicken wing' rule.

## Interpretations:



- Holding the ball between the arm and body whilst two hands are on the paddle is not allowed.
- Trapping the ball between the paddle and body whilst two hands are on the paddle is not allowed.
- Rolling the ball along the deck whilst padding will be allowed.
- Paddle in one hand and ball in other hand whilst moving forward is allowed.


### 10.21 - Illegal Hand Tackle (SR)

10.21.2.d - Any hand-tackle from the side or from behind, that either strikes or pulls back the throwing arm of a player who is in the process of throwing or passing the ball.


## Reasoning:

Allow players to take a shot without fear of injury. Defending team will still able to defend but in a safe way.

## Interpretations:

- Once the players arm is extended behind the shoulder, the defending team must stay clear of the arm.
- Will be allowed to push on the opposite shoulder.
- Can block the shot/pass in front of the player.
- Can make contact with the ball only.
- No downward action to be used.


### 10.23 - Illegal Jostle (SR)

10.23.2 - When a player is stationary or attempting to maintain a position and their body is moved by more than two (2) metres by sustained contact from an opponent's kayak.

## Reasoning:

The previous half-metre rule was not consistently applied by referee's.

## Interpretations:

- 2 m should be regarded as an absolute maximum by both athletes and referees.
- There WILL accordingly be times when a referee calls the jostle foul at say $1.8 \mathrm{~m}-2 \mathrm{~m}$ cannot develop into $2.2 \mathrm{~m}, 2.5 \mathrm{~m}$ etc.
- $2 m$ is measured from the initial point of contact.
- In order for the $2 m$ to be reset there must be a clear break in contact.
- For younger age groups Referees should consider the use of Unsportsmanlike Conduct (Signal 18) where a 'large player' is for example driving a 'small player' for no particular reason as play is elsewhere on the pitch.



### 10.12 - Advantage (SR)

10.12.1 - The Referees can play advantage when an infringement occurs as long as neither Referee has blown their whistle. The Referees will play advantage if the team that was infringed upon is benefited more by play continuing. When playing advantage, the Referees must recognise the illegal play by calling 'play on' and signalling throughout the time they are playing advantage up to a maximum of five (5) seconds. Signals 13 and 14 apply.
10.12.2 - The Referee can penalise any player who causes an infringement for which advantage is played at the next break in play with a green, yellow or red card.
10.12.3 - When playing advantage, if the next pass or shot is affected by the original foul OR there is no clear advantage to the fouled team, the original infringement must be called and appropriate sanction(s) and signals given. The referee is to indicate where the sanction should be taken.

## Reasoning:

Make it clear that a clean shot or pass must be allowed, if this does not happen then play should be stopped.

## Interpretations:

- Referee to continue play on signal continuously to a maximum of five (5) seconds. Signal 13.
- If pass is 'intercepted' the original foul must be called.
- If the pass is 'deflected' and the attacking team do not benefit from the position of the ball, again the original foul must be called.



### 10.33 - Yellow Card Power Play (SR)

10.33.2 - A player receiving a yellow card is excluded from the field of play and cannot be replaced for a maximum period of two (2) minutes.
10.33.3 - A yellow card will be awarded to a player who commits a deliberate or dangerous foul, if that player has already received a green card in that game (unless a red card is awarded).
10.33.8 - If a goal is scored by the opposition during a 'power play', the yellow card is cancelled and the excluded player or a team-mate can return to the field of play and general play will resume with a centre restart.
10.33.9 - Timing of the power play is suspended for periods of time out or between periods of play.
10.33.11 - If two players from the same team have received a yellow card at the time when the opposition scores, only the first (oldest) yellow card will be cancelled. The remaining power play must be served in full unless the opposition score again.
10.33.12 - Any player receiving a total of 3 yellow cards in one competition will automatically be suspended for the next game in that competition

## Reasoning:

Simplify the card system. Link the value of the yellow card to a goal.

## Interpretations:

- Player off until the opposition score.
- If a player receives a yellow card for a foul, which took place immediately before a goal is scored, then they can only return to the field of play after the NEXT goal is scored, or after the full two minutes have been served.


3 yellow cards in tournament $=$ miss next game

### 10.34 - Yellow Card - Goal Penalty Shot (SR)

10.34.1 - A yellow card will be awarded to the offending player who commits a foul for which the referee awards a goal penalty shot.
10.34.2 - The 'power play' yellow card is not applicable when a goal penalty shot is awarded - for a goal penalty yellow card, the player sent off will remain off for the full two minutes.

## Reasoning:

A yellow card will be used to discourage deliberate fouls in the knowledge a team has a good goalkeeper.

## Interpretations:

In the case of a penalty yellow card the player is off for the full 2 minutes.

A referee MUST NOT imagine the 'intention' of a player when making a decision -they must only referee the situation they see.

- A foul in the 6 m area that IS NOT deliberate or dangerous = accidental = no card = no penalty.
-A direct shot could be awarded in this situation.


### 10.35 - Green Card (SR)

10.35.5 - Each player can only receive one (1) Green Card per game. When a player has received a green card, any further deliberate or dangerous foul of any kind, or deliberate unsporting behaviour by that player will result in a yellow card unless a red card is awarded.
10.35.6 - In the last minute of the game no green cards will be awarded. Any deliberate or dangerous foul will automatically receive a minimum of a yellow card unless a red card is awarded.
10.35.7 - A green card will be awarded for any contact with the kayak of an opponent who is trying to take a corner, side-line or goal throw.


## Reasoning:

Simplify the card system.

## Interpretations:

- Remember not all fouls = cards.
- The words deliberate and/or dangerous appear in the rules. Accidental fouls do not appear in the rules and accordingly do NOT incur any card.
- A player or official can only receive one green card in any game.
- If they are liable for another card it must be a yellow or red as appropriate.


### 10.35 - Green Card (SR)

10.35.8 - Collectively a team/official can receive up to four (4) green cards, the fourth (4) green card will be awarded as a yellow to the individual that caused the infringement.
10.35.9 - If the fourth (4) green card is awarded to a coach or a team official the captain of this team will receive the yellow card sanction.
10.35.10 - The collective green card count for the team will not be reset - the team remain at risk of immediate further yellow cards if their fouls continue.


## Reasoning:

Team green in previous rules not effective and counting system easy for all to understand what will happen.
Reduce the overall number of fouls in a game. Get players and coaches to think about what they are doing and adjust their play.

## Interpretations:

- Teams are allowed 4 green cards.
- The $4^{\text {th }}$ green will be awarded as a yellow card to the player.
- If the coach or official receives the $4^{\text {th }}$ green then the Captain will be sent off with a yellow card.
- No reset of the card count.


### 10.37 - Taking a Goal Penalty-Shot (SR)

### 10.37.1 - Definition

10.37.1.a - Signal 16 and yellow (or red if appropriate) card apply.
10.37.1.b - A Goal Penalty Shot (GPS) is a shot at goal between one attacking player and one goal keeper. 10.37.1.c - No other player can take any part in the play until the shot at goal is attempted.
10.37.2 - General play will resume after the shot at goal has been attempted.
10.37.3 - The player taking the goal penalty-shot will be stationary with their body on the four (4) metre line. The goal keeper of the defending team will be in position under the goal frame with their body within one metre of the centre of the goal. The goal keeper must remain stationary in this position until after the shot is taken. Infringement will result in the penalty being retaken.
10.37.4 - All other players and their equipment must be positioned outside the six (6) metre area. Infringement will result in the Goal Penalty Shot being retaken and a minimum of a green card to the offending player(s).
10.37.10 - If the was no player in goal at the time of the foul then a goal penalty shot with no goal keeper must be awarded.

## Reasoning:

An undefended GPS is not understood by the media and not very exciting to watch BUT has a place if the goal was not being defended at the time of the foul (10.37.10).

## Interpretations:

- Body of player taking shot on 4 m line.
- Goalkeeper facing into the playing area body on the goal line within 1 m of the centre of the goal.
- All other players and equipment behind 6 m line - therefore no jostling for position by others allowed.
- If a player starts a jostle a green card will be given (10.35.2 refers) this is outside the 6 m area and is illegal as per rules but also unsporting behaviour.


### 10.37 - Taking a Goal Penalty-Shot (SR)

10.37.5 - The shot will be taken when referee blows the whistle. The five (5) second rule applies. When the referee blows the whistle the player taking the goal penalty must shoot from a stationary position. No presentation of the ball is required.
10.37.7 - The player taking the shot can play the ball again if the shot is blocked by the keeper or rebounds off the goal frame back into the field of play.
10.37.8 - The person committing the foul that caused the penalty must be given a yellow (or red if appropriate) card.
10.37.9 - The person fouled is the person who takes the penalty unless they are so injured they need to be substituted in which case the substitute is the person who must take penalty.
10.37.10 - If there was no player in goal at the time of the foul then an undefended goal penalty shot must be awarded.

## Reasoning:

As before.

## Interpretations:

- Player has 5 seconds to take the shot.
- General play will resume only after the ball has left the hand of the person taking the penalty.
- Until this time all others, except goalkeeper, including their equipment, must remain outside 6 m line.
- The person who committed the foul must be given a yellow card (or red in appropriate) and remain off the pitch for the full two minutes.
- Person who was fouled must take the shot unless they need to be replaced due to injury.
- No goalkeeper at time of foul = no goalkeeper for penalty.


## 14.3 - International Canoe Polo Referee (SR)

14.3.8 - Referees with an ICF qualification are required to submit to the ICF Canoe Polo Committee their annual activity which will be measured using a points system.
14.3.9 - The ICF Canoe Polo Committee will publish on the ICF website details of the points system.
14.3.10 - On the 1st October each year each ICF

Referee must submit their performance using an activity form made available on the ICF website.
14.3.11 - Referee/s who do not submit their activity by the 14th October each year will be shown as zero activity for that year.
14.3.12 - The Referee activity will be listed by continent on a public list on the ICF website.

### 13.10 -World Championships

13.10.3 - These Referee's will be selected by the ICF Canoe Polo Committee from the total list of ICF Referee's based on their current ranking, and recent refereeing history.
13.10.4 - The number of Referees invited per continent will be based by percentage when compared against the most diverse event at the last World Championships. This will accordingly self-adjust as continents develop.
13.10.5 - At least one (1) Referee will be invited from all five (5) continents provided they are Grade B or above.

## Reasoning:

To measure the activity of ICF Referees.

## Note:

- It is clear that referees in the various continents have different opportunities to officiate at competitions (e.g. Europe vs America)
- 14.3.12 - the list will be published by continent - referees will be compared in effect within their continent, not globally.
- For World Championship Referees please note 13.10.


## Questions and answers

Please can you clarify the giving of cards under the new rules?

## Green Card

The team green (team warning) rule is now deleted.

This is replaced by a 'counting system' across both players and officials of a team to restrict the number of deliberate or dangerous fouls and unsporting behaviour offences a team may commit, before there is a serious consequence. It should be remembered that a coach in Canoe Polo gets a medal (unlike other disciplines) and there are also rules they must follow.

Now, each individual person can only get one (1) green card in a game.

- Player 1 - green card
- Player 2 - green card
- Coach - green card
- Player 4 - this is the 4th green card across the team. This player must be given a yellow card (no actual 4th green card is shown).

Rule 10.35.8 - Collectively a team / official can receive up to four (4) green cards, the fourth (4) green card will be awarded as a yellow card to the individual that caused the infringement.


The player receiving the 4th green card gets a yellow 'power play' card and as soon as the next goal is scored they can come back on.

Rule 10.35.10 - The collective green card count for the team will not be reset - the team remain at risk of immediate further yellow cards if their fouls continue.

Once a team has reached this point they cannot receive any more green cards in that game - the count is NOT RESET in that game. Any further deliberate/dangerous foul or unsporting behaviour offences must be penalised with a yellow card.

## Notes:

Rule 10.35.9 - If the fourth (4) green card is awarded to a coach or a team official the captain of this team will receive the yellow card sanction.

It is missed in the rules but if the captain is already off:

- As a substitute the captain must select another player to be removed under the yellow card sanction - only 4 players can be on the playing area.
- Due to a yellow (or red) card the captain must select another player to be removed under the yellow card sanction - only 3 players can be on the playing area.

The count of cards across a team that eventually leads to a yellow card, only relates to green cards. If there are any yellow or red cards they do not count in the team total - rule 10.35.8.

Examples of this are as follows:

1. Player 1-GREEN, Player 2- Straight Yellow, Player 3-Straight Red, Player 4- GREEN, Player 5-GREEN, - If another player on this team receives a green card it would become the 'count-up yellow' unless of course that person is given a straight yellow or red in which case the count-up would still not have been reached.
2. Player 1- Straight yellow, Player 2- Straight yellow, Player 3- GREEN, Player 4- GREEN, Player 5-GREEN - as above the next card awarded is the 'count-up yellow' unless of course that person is given a straight yellow or red card in which case the count-up would still not have been reached.
$13^{\text {th }}$ May 2019

## Sanctions

Rule 10.35.9 - If the fourth (4) green card is awarded to a coach or a team official the captain of this team will receive the yellow card sanction.

- In case the Captain already has a green or a yellow card, what happens?
- If the captain is already off for $\mathbf{2}$ minutes yes, another player must be removed.
- This is not written in rules and the captain will be asked to name the player to be removed - referees will be given this advice.
- If the captain has already had a yellow and is playing, they will be given a red card and accordingly miss the next game.
- This question and other questions/scenarios will be used when reviewing rules commencing 2021.
$11^{\text {th }}$ March 2019


## Sanctions

Rule 10.35.5 - Each player can only receive one (1) Green Card per game. When a player has received a green card, any further deliberate or dangerous foul of any kind, or deliberate unsporting behaviour by that player will result in a yellow card unless a red card is awarded.

- When a player receives a second green card, he takes the yellow card. Is this second green considered for the Collective Green Card?
- They do not actually get a second green card. As per this rule they get a yellow (so there is no green card to add to the collective count).
- He doesn't get a second green card?
- Correct. They do not get another green they go to yellow.
- To be clarified in the ICF Rules.
- Rule 10.35.5 - Each player can only receive one (1) Green Card per game - it is already covered.


## Yellow Card

There are now two types of yellow card.

1) Rule 10.33.2 - Power Play - A player receiving a yellow card is excluded from the field of play and cannot be replaced for a maximum period of two (2) minutes.

Rule 10.33.8 - If a goal is scored by the opposition during a "power play", the yellow card is cancelled and the excluded player or a team-mate can return to the field of play and general play will resume with a centre restart.

Rule 10.33.11 - If two (2) players from the same team have received a yellow card at the time when the opposition scores, only the first (oldest) yellow card will be cancelled. The remaining power play must be served in full unless the opposition score again.

Rule 10.33.12 - Any player receiving a total of three (3) yellow cards in one (1) competition will automatically be suspended for the next game in that competition.

Note - This suspension is their penalty and after their suspension they can return with all reset as if they are starting the competition.

If a player already has a yellow card and in the same game, they commit another deliberate and/or dangerous foul they MUST be given a red card and are suspended for the next game in the tournament/competition.
2) Rule 10.34.1 - A yellow card will be awarded to the offending player who commits a foul for which the Referee awards a goal penalty shot.

Rule 10.34.2 - The 'power play' yellow card is not applicable when a goal penalty shot is awarded - for a goal penalty yellow card, the player sent off will remain off for the full two (2) minutes.

Note:

There has been some confusion with yellow cards when the referee has played advantage leading to a goal.

- If the referee plays advantage for a foul that warrants a yellow card (no whistle is blown/no goal penalty shot) and the goal is scored, the goal, of course, is allowed.
- After the goal is scored, the referee must send the player off with a 'power play' yellow card.
- In this situation the goal is scored before the yellow card is given, the player who receives the yellow card can only return to the field after the next goal is scored by the opposition (or the 2 minutes is complete).

13th May 2019

## What if a player gets their third yellow card and a red card in the same game?

If a player has received a yellow card in two previous games, they have 2 yellow cards in total in the competition. If they receive a further yellow card in this competition, they are suspended for one game as per rule 10.33.12.

However, if in this same game if they commit another deliberate and/or dangerous foul they must be awarded a red card as per rule 10.32.2.

This means they are suspended for their third yellow card and for this red card at the same time.

This suspension runs simultaneously (at the same time). They are only suspended for the one game in total.

## Note:

The awarding of cards and the wording of the three levels of cards still needs some improvement and will be amended to be clearer in the next rule revision.

At this time:

- 10.35.2 - A green card warning will be awarded for any deliberate or dangerous foul except where a yellow or red card is awarded.
- 10.35.5 - Each player can only receive one (1) Green Card per game. When a player has received a green card, any further deliberate or dangerous foul of any kind, or deliberate unsporting behaviour by that player will result in a yellow card unless a red card is awarded.
- 10.33.3 - A yellow card will be awarded to a player who commits a deliberate or dangerous foul, if that player has already received a green card in that game (unless a red card is awarded).
- 10.32.2 - A red card will be awarded to a player receiving a second yellow card for any reason or where a yellow card is disputed.


## Note:

As referred in the previous rules the 'second yellow card' is not actually shown. It is a second offence that results in a red card. Rules 10.33.3 and 10.34.5 are clearer in wording.

## 13th May 2019

## Red

This is already covered in the answers above.
The only addition to note is that a coach or official cannot receive a yellow card - rule 10.32.3 details their red card if they offend after like players they have already had their 1 green card warning.

## Can a player receive a green card after being awarded a yellow card?

No. Once they have a yellow card for any reason they cannot be given a green afterwards, in that game.

Rule 10.33.3 - A yellow card will be awarded to a player who commits a deliberate or dangerous foul, if that player has already received a green card in that game (unless a red card is awarded).
Rule 10.18.1 - Where more than the legally allowed number of players from a team are in the playing area at any one time the player(s) coming illegally into the playing area must be given a yellow card(s).

## Note:

In the next rule revision consideration will be given to possibly reducing illegal substitution to a green card but at this current time it remains as a yellow.

13th May 2019

Once any individual player has received a yellow card, if they commit a deliberate or dangerous foul, is the only option available to a referee to give that particular player a red card?

Yes after a yellow that player can only be given a red for another deliberate or dangerous foul.

Rule 10.32.2 - A red card will be awarded to a player receiving a second yellow card for any reason or where a yellow card is disputed.

## Note:

As with a separate answer there is no actual second yellow card. They already have a yellow card so they must be givenared card for this new foul. The wording will be improved in the next rule revision.

13th May 2019

I am in a team where one player gets an individual straight yellow card and say another gets a straight red card. Can I or anybody in my team receive a green card?

Yes - the green card count has not started in this situation. Both have been given immediate yellow card and red card in this situation.

The individual on a yellow card can only be given a red card if they commit another deliberate or dangerous foul.

The individual on red card can of course not return in that game and is suspended for the next. If they get another red card (in a subsequent game) they may be referred to the Competition Committee and may be suspended for part or the rest of the competition.
13th May 2019

What should referees and/or table officials do if a player that has already been suspended for one game for a red card or having reached a total of 3 yellow cards in the overall competition gets another red card or reaches their 3 yellows again? Refer the matter to the Competition Committee.

- Rule 10.32.8 - A player, team coach or team official receiving a red card during a competition can be referred to the Competition Committee for further disciplinary action by either Referee if they feel further action or sanctions are necessary.
- Rule 11.2.1 - The Competition Committee may summon any delegation member, to appear before a meeting of the Competition Committee convened in accordance with these rules for the purpose of investigating a matter if in the opinion of the Competition Committee there is reason to believe that they have in rule 11.2.1.b - Conducted them in a manner considered to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interests of the Competition.
- Rule 11.2.3 - Following consideration of all relevant and available information, the Competition Committee must arrive at a finding. A decision of the Competition Committee can be by a majority decision. The Competition Committee may:
- $\quad$ Rule 11.2.3.c - Suspend an individual member from participating in part or all of the Competition.
- Rule 11.2.3.d - Take such other action as it thinks fit and in each case must give written reasons for its decision.

As I understand it, after a green card is awarded for any deliberate or dangerous offence or the others listed as green cards any further offence (by that player) that would result in the giving of a green card, will in fact be a yellow card. Then any further deliberate or dangerous offence by same player will become their 2 nd yellow card but this is not actually shown as a yellow it is shown as a red card. Is this correct?

Yes.

13th May 2019

After a yellow card the only option to that individual is red and after three (3) green cards across the team the rest of the game will be yellows or red cards. Is my understanding correct?
Yes.

13th May 2019

In a power play situation where my team is down to four players or less does it matter which team scores next for my player to return?

Yes it does matter and the power play is only cancelled if the opposition score against the team who are down to four (4) or less.

Rule 10.33.8 - If a goal is scored by the opposition during a "power play", the yellow card is cancelled and the excluded player or a team-mate can return to the field of play and general play will resume with a centre restart.

13th May 2019

## Sanctions

Rule 10.32.2 - A red card will be awarded to a player receiving a second yellow card for any reason or where a yellow card is disputed.

- After a player receives a yellow card, what about if he receives a green card?
- If a player has been given a yellow card, they have lost the opportunity of getting a green card after this.
- What happens?
- Once they are back in play, they risk a second yellow/red card - they cannot be given a green.
- Need to write this down in the ICF Rules. Not clear.
- This question and other questions/scenarios will be used when reviewing rules commencing 2021.
- This type of situation suggests for the future perhaps the penalty for a red card could be different e.g. If a straight red card the player misses next game and if a second yellow (=red) perhaps only off for the remainder of that particular game.

11th March 2019
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## Goal Penalty shot clarification.

The rules that trigger a penalty have not changed and accordingly referees should be officiating as before. It is ONLY the penalty set-up that has changed.

It is once again highlighted that there is nothing in the rules at any level that require cards to be issued for accidental fouls -a foul may be of course given but no card is to be given for anything accidental and it is natural that for lower grades there may be more accidental fouls than say with very skilled players in a national team.

If the referee determines a foul is not dangerous (e.g. very minor contact that does not risk injury) and not deliberate (it could be totally accidental), or the defender may have done everything they can to avoid the foul, a free shot can still be used in this situation.

There are still only 5 reasons a goal penalty shot will be awarded. They are all listed below for clarity and it is noted referees have no choice. Once they have decided it is not accidental they MUST award a penalty.

1. Rule 10.29.2 - Inside the six (6) metre area, a goal-penalty-shot will be awarded for any deliberate or dangerous foul on a player in the act of shooting.
2. Rule 10.29.3-Inside the six (6) metre area, a goal-penalty-shot will be awarded for any deliberate or dangerous foul on a player in the act of passing or positioning for a near-certain goal.
3. Rule 10.29.4 - Inside the six (6) metre area, a goal penalty shot will be awarded for a deliberate or dangerous foul on a player who is attempting to take a free shot.
4. Rule 10.29.5- Outside the six (6) metre area, a goal-penalty-shot will be awarded for any deliberate or dangerous foul on a player in the act of shooting for a near-certain goal while the goal is not defended.
5. Rule 10.29.6-Outside the six (6) metre area, a goal-penalty-shot will be awarded for any deliberate or dangerous foul on a player in the act of passing or positioning for a near-certain goal while the goal is not defended.

Rule 10.37.10-If there was no player in goal at the time of the foul then a goal penalty shot with no goalkeeper must be awarded.

Note: As with the examples above this applies to deliberate or dangerous fouls inside or outside the six (6) metre area.

- $\quad 10.37 .3$ - The player taking the goal penalty-shot will be stationary with their body on the four (4) metre line. The goalkeeper of the defending team will be in position under the goal frame with their body within one (1) metre of the centre of the goal. The goalkeeper must remain stationary in this position until after the shot is taken.
- The goalkeeper may sit to one side of the goal but they cannot be forward from the goal. They cannot be trying to reduce the 4 metre distance.
- 10.37 .5 - .... Referee blows the whistle. The five (5) second rule applies..... the player... must shoot from a stationary position. No presentation of the ball is required.
- 10.37.6 - General Play will resume for all players on the field once the ball has left the hand of the player taking the penalty.


## Notes:

- 10.37.1.c - No other player can take any part in the play until the shot at goal is attempted.
- 10.37.2 - General play will resume after the shot at goal has been attempted.
- While there is reference to leaving the hand in 10.37.6 a penalty has not been taken until there is a shot at goal as per 10.37.5. This means the taker may move the ball between hands within the 5 seconds. When they actually release the ball and shoot general play resumes and players outside the 6 metres can compete and the goalkeeper can move.
- Rule 10.37.7 - The player taking the shot can play the ball again if the shot is blocked by the Goalkeeper or rebounds off the goal frame back into the field of play.

The following illegal tackle rule is also highlighted.
10.22.3.f-Tackling an opponent when the tackler is not competing for the ball.

- In a goal penalty situation if players outside the six (6) metre area start deliberately tackling each other they will be given a green card - rule 10.35.2.
- In this situation the count-up may go over the three (3) greens across a team and as a result a yellow card will be awarded.

In practical terms it is suggested as the clock is already stopped referees gives one verbal warning to ALL players outside the six (6) metre line before green card/s are given.

## Goal Penalty Shot

## Rules 4. 10.12 ADVANTAGE / 10.34 YELLOW CARD - GOAL PENALTY SHOT

If the referee gives a penalty while a player is scoring, the Referee would have two options 1) Give a penalty shot and consequently a 2minute yellow card or 2) Confirm the goal scored by the player and forget about the penalty.

- But, what about the yellow card?


## Before the following answer it is highlighted that in this question 'the referee gives a penalty' = they have blown the whistle.

- 10.34.1 - A yellow card will be awarded to the offending player who commits a foul for which the Referee awards a goal penalty shot.
- 10.34.2 - The "power play" yellow card is not applicable when a goal penalty shot is awarded - for a goal penalty yellow card, the player sent off will remain off for the full two (2) minutes.


## If the whistle had not be blown by either referee:

- 10.12.1 - The Referees can play advantage when an infringement occurs as long as neither Referee has blown their whistle. The Referees will play advantage if the team that was infringed upon is benefited more by play continuing....
- 10.12.2 - The Referee can penalise any player who causes an infringement for which advantage is played at the next break in play with a green, yellow or red card.
- 10.33.4 - A yellow card will be awarded for a foul that the Referee considers both deliberate and dangerous unless a red card is awarded.
- If the referee/s feels the foul was deliberate and/or dangerous a yellow (or red if appropriate) will be awarded.
- As no actual goal penalty shot was awarded (due to advantage being played) this yellow will be a power-play yellow.
- 7.18.6 - Where the Referees cannot agree on a decision the first named Referee will take the final decision. If the Referees give different signals regarding a goal, penalty, yellow or red card they may call time out and consult. If they still cannot agree the first Referee will make the final decision.
- What kind of yellow card?
- If whistle blown before a goal is scored it is a penalty so yellow card for full two minutes.
- If whistle was not blown and advantage played to goal no actual penalty has been taken so if regarded as deliberate and/or dangerous this yellow will be a power-play yellow.
- Power play or 2 minutes?
- As above.


## Statistics and historic data

## Statistics

| Sports | Number of player by team on the pitch | Percentage of the team out of the pitch during a temporary exclusion | Temporary exclusion time (minute) | Game time (minute) | Percentage of the game time out of the pitch corresponding to the exclusion time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rugby (XV) | 15 | 7\% | 10 | 80 | 13\% |
| Rugby (XIII) | 13 | 8\% | 10 | 80 | 13\% |
| Handball | 7 | 14\% | 2 | 60 | 3\% |
| Hockey (on Ice) | 6 | 17\% | 25 | 60 | 3\% 8\% |
| Hockey (on grass) | 11 | 9\% | 5 | 60 | 8\% |
| Water Polo | 7 | 14\% | 0,33 | 32 | 1\% |
| Canoe Polo | 5 | 20\% | 2 | 20 | 10\% |
| Bandy | 11 | 9\% | 10 | 90 | 11\% |
| Floorball | 6 | 17\% | 25 | 60 | 3\% 8\% |
| Lacrosse | 10 | 10\% | 13 | 80 | 1\% 4\% |
| Ringuette | 6 | 17\% | 24 | 60 | 3\% 7\% |

The shortest game time and the smallest team... but with:
Highest impact on the team penalized $=20 \%$ of game time off.
One of the biggest percentage of game time out of the pitch $=10 \%$

## Historic

Since Canoe Polo started the card system has not significantly changed:

- green (warning)
- yellow (2 minutes sent off)
- red (sent off for game and other penalties)


## Analysis

Is current rules/card system working?

Just about...
... but often inconsistent awarding by referees... athletes frustration
... and very, very difficult for spectators and media to 'easily' understand.
How to change to continue to develop the sport?

What evidence is available to support any changes?

## Data from 2018 ICF Canoe Polo World Championships

| CATEGORY | NUMBER OF TEAMS IN <br> CATEGORY | NUMBER OF GAMES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | TOTAL CARDS ISSUED PER |
| :---: |
| CATEGORY |$\quad$| TOTAL CARD AVERAGE PER |
| :---: |
| GAME |



| CATEGORY | TOTAL OF GREEN CARDS | AVERAGE NUMBER OF GREEN <br> CARDS PER GAME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 339 | 3.17 |
| Women | 213 | 2.32 |
| U21 Men | 202 | 2.97 |
| U21 Women | 98 | 2.51 |


| CATEGORY | TOTAL OF YELLOW CARDS | AVERAGE NUMBER OF <br> YELLOW CARDS PER GAME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 45 | 0.42 |
| Women | 25 | 0.27 |
| U21 Men | 24 | 0.35 |
| U21 Women | 8 | 0.21 |


| CATEGORY | TOTAL OF RED CARDS | AVERAGE NUMBER OF RED <br> CARDS PER GAME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 2 | 0.02 |
| Women | 2 | 0.02 |
| U21 Men | 2 | 0.03 |
| U21 Women | 2 | 0.05 |

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## 2018 ICF Canoe Polo Championships

| CATEGORY | TEAM | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD | WORLD RANKING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | France | 21 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Men | Italy | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Men | Poland | 23 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Men | Iran | 18 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| Men | Chinese Taipei | 14 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Men | Netherlands | 21 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Men | Denmark | 20 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| Men | Germany | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Men | Canada | 10 | 2 | 0 | 18 |
| Men | Spain | 10 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Men | Portugal | 10 | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| Men | Brazil | 29 | 1 | 0 | 19 |
| Men | Great Britain | 19 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Men | Namibia | 17 | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| Men | Japan | 16 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Men | Singapore | 15 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| Men | Sweden | 14 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| Men | Russia | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| Men | Australia | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Men | Argentina | 10 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| Men | USA | 8 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| Men | New Zealand | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Men | Switzerland | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total number of green card | Total number of Yellow card | Total number of Red card |  |
|  |  | 339 | 45 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of cards | 386 |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of games | 107 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD |  |
|  | Average per game | 3.168224299 | 0.420560748 | 0.018691589 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total average per game | 3.607476636 |  |  |  |

## 2018 ICF Canoe Polo Championships

| CATEGORY | TEAM | GREEN CARD | Yellow Card | RED CARD | WORLD RANKING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Women | Singapore | 23 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Women | France | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Women | Poland | 17 | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| Women | Japan | 7 | 3 | 0 | 14 |
| Women | Chinese Taipei | 16 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Women | China | 13 | 2 | 0 | 19 |
| Women | Germany | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Women | Canada | 10 | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| Women | Great Britain | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Women | Argentina | 11 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| Women | New Zealand | 11 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Women | Switzerland | 10 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Women | Italy | 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Women | Sweden | 8 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Women | Denamrk | 7 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Women | USA | 17 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Women | Netherlands | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Women | Spain | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Women | Australia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total number of green card | Total number of Yellow card | Total number of Red card |  |
|  |  | 213 | 25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of cards | 240 |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of games | 92 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD |  |
|  | Average per game | 2.315217391 | 0.27173913 | 0.02173913 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total average per game | 2.608695652 |  |  |  |

## 2018 ICF Canoe Polo Championships

| CATEGORY | TEAM | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD | WORLD RANKING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U21 Men | Argentina | 11 | 3 | 2 | 16 |
| U21 Men | France | 15 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| U21 Men | Netherlands | 14 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| U21 Men | Malaysia | 13 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| U21 Men | Germany | 24 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| U21 Men | Poland | 14 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| U21 Men | New Zealand | 20 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| U21 Men | Switzerland | 19 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| U21 Men | Italy | 15 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| U21 Men | Denmark | 12 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| U21 Men | Chinese Taipei | 6 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| U21 Men | Great Britain | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| U21 Men | Namibia | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| U21 Men | Ireland | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| U21 Men | Japan | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| U21 Men | Canada | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total number of green card | Total number of Yellow card | Total number of Red card |  |
|  |  | 202 | 24 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of cards | 228 |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of games | 68 |  |  |  |
|  |  | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD |  |
|  | Average per game | 2.970588235 | 0.352941176 | 0.029411765 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total average per game | 3.352941176 |  |  |  |

## 2018 ICF Canoe Polo Championships

| CATEGORY | TEAM | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD | WORLD RANKING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U21 Women | Poland | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| U21 Women | France | 14 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| U21 Women | Germany | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| U21 Women | New Zealand | 11 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| U21 Women | Canada | 7 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| U21 Women | Spain | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| U21 Women | Great Britain | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| U21 Women | Netherlands | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| U21 Women | Argentina | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| U21 Women | Chinese Taipei | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total number of green card | Total number of Yellow card | Total number of Red card |  |
|  |  | 98 | 8 | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of cards | 108 |  |  |  |
|  | Total number of games | 39 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GREEN CARD | YELLOW CARD | RED CARD |  |
|  | Average per game | 2.512820513 | 0.205128205 | 0.051282051 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total average per game | 2.769230769 |  |  |  |

## Why does a player get a card in the first place?

ONLY if they commit a deliberate and/or dangerous foul.
So many players/athletes have issues about cards generally but if they simply play the game and don't do deliberate and/or dangerous fouls any change doesn't affect them in any way!

## How to simplify the rules?

In Canada in the Men's category the number of cards was notably higher (earlier slide) than the other categories there was some poor player and coach discipline in Canada when compared to other world championships.

The aim of the rule change is to move the sport forward so the visible impact to the athletes should so far is practicable be minimal.

## Conclusion

Having the data or 'evidence' in mind:

| CATEGORY | AVERAGE NUMBER <br> OF GREEN CARDS <br> PER GAME |
| :---: | :---: |
| Men | 3.17 |
| Women | 2.32 |
| U21 Men | 2.97 |
| U21 Women | 2.51 |

Solution - a simple counting system!
3 green cards across the team and the fourth card a yellow - to 'calm the game'
= Player 1, 2 \& 3 - green

$$
\text { and Player } 4 \text { - yellow }
$$

No category except the Men would have been affected in Canada with this change and as before some Men in Canada could have been better!

The yellow card (with exception of penalty shoot) will be for a maximum 2 minutes and if the team having the 'power play' situation score the player is back on and can play again - remember the sport comparison slide.

# Data comparison <br> 2017 rules and new 2019 rules <br> Experience feedback. 



## 2019 ICF Canoe Polo Rules - Feedback



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