

The minute of meeting for the meeting in Firenze Monday 24/5-2010

Meeting Startet 9 PM

At the hotel

MERIDIANA HOTEL FLORENCE

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Attendders at the meeting:

Rudiger Hüls, Manuel Tito De Morais, Michele Corleto, Søren Neubert

- 1 International UW-Rugby tournaments in the future (Senior and Junior) (All)
(See appendix 1)

The commission will work after the following plan

CMAS official tournaments Senior

- 2010 – Open European championships - Italy
- 2011 – WC in Columbia along with the CMAS games
- 2013 – **Open European championships in ?????**
- 2015 – **WC (eigher along with the CMAS games or as an individual arrangement)**

CMAS official tournaments U21

- 2010 – European champions U21 - Germany
- 2012 – European champions U21 - Finland
- 2014 – European champions U21 - Norway

Local area tournaments

- 2011 – Open Nordic championships U21 - Sweden
- 2012 – Nordic championships senior - Finland
- 2013 – Open Nordic championships U21 – Denmark
- 2014 – Nordic championships senior - Denmark

Champions Cup

- 2010 – Berlin (Germany)
- 2011 – Berlin (Germany)
- 2012 – Berlin (Germany)
- 2013 – Berlin (Germany)

- 2 UW-rugby rules update (continuous updates so we avoid the massive ones every 10th year) by Manuel (See appendix 2)

The discussion is progress out in the federations, and the respons to the chief referee will be ready for final discussion within the commission will be ready before next meeting that will take place along with the Champions cup in November - 2010

- 3 Champions Cup update by Manuel (See appendix 3)

In the future, the chief referee will pick out the International referees needed for the champions cup. Upcoming International referees will still be invited for evaluation, on request from the federations that want to upgrade a referee to international referee. This information will be put in the invitation for the champions cup

- 4 Update on the New signal and time equipment (Michele) (See appendix 4)

The equipment is still in development, but have been used for about two years in Switzerland. Bill Walter will try to have a version ready to be used at the 2010 European championships for U21, and later at the Championscup in Berlin 2010.

- 5 Update on topics from last meeting (All)

- Rüdiger Hüls has finished the first step in the project “lent a referee”, where the federations can lent a International referee to upgrade there national level of referees. He have got positive respons for several International referees that want to be a part of the project.
- Søren is still working on the update of the document “Functions and responsibilities” for the uw-rugby commission and president.

- 6 Next meeting will take place in Berlin November 26 - 2010

Best regards Søren Neubert

Appendix 1

Dear Michele

Actually we discussed this matter last Sunday on a meeting with our Swedish UV-rugby Committee.

As the situation is right now there is one question that is the single most important - a long term guideline for championships planning.

My suggestion is that you generate a "baseline" from which each and every nation could plan for participation and applying for arranging championships. When this is done, two more questions should be taken into consideration. Firstly the need of a "south European NC" and secondly sort out if the WC should be played during CMAS WG or not or maybe just during CMAS WG if at least to nations from the region will participate as well. My suggestion is that you generate a guideline as below;

2010 NC (and EC ...)
2011 WC (during
CMAS WC?)
2012 NC and SEC (South European Championships)
2013 EC
2014 NC and SEC (South European Championships)
2015 WC
(during CMAS WC?)
2016 NC and SEC (South European Championships)
2017 EC

And so on with four-year intervals.

I know that all of above isn't for CMAS to decide - but who else is to give us a guideline?

Sincerely

Fredrik (Sweden)

Appendix 2

New rules proposal April 2010 UW-rugby

Following the Rules change procedure the following changes have been proposed to be changed at the next Championship 2011.

Rules change procedure: http://www.uv-sport.dk/cmas/English_doc/Rule%20Change%20Flow%20Chart.xls

Please distribute this within your own UW-rugby federation and try to gather a common view from your federation. Reply to me with your needs for clarification before the end of June 2011.

The suggested changes and additions have been included with some minor clarifications. Additional clarifications may be needed before voting and decision making.

At this point [C] (9 month after the last championship in 2009 which didn't happen) you now have the opportunity to read through the new rules proposal.

From now until [C1] the end of June 2010 I would like to have your comments on clarifications to the new rules proposal. No additional rules changes are now possible.

At the end of June 2010 a draft copy will be sent out containing additional clarification to the new rules proposals.

As you will see there are a number of changes and additions suggested. As I see it most of them can be handled by a voting procedure before the championship in 2011. A few will then be remaining which have to be voted for at a meeting during the championship 2011. I have no clear view on which rules are in which category but if you have view of which rules can not be handled by a voting procedure before the championship 2011 please get indicate this to me in your reply.

Best regards, </Manuel> Chief Referee, CMAS UW-rugby Commission

Manuel Tito de Morais
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1.1.x	Tournament
Sweden	A definition of a tournament is missing.
Add	A tournament is from the day of the first games until the last day of games.
Reason	Makes it possible to apply the rules to events happening during a complete tournament (see 3.1.6.c).

1.1.12	Team Captain
Finland	A representative among the players for each team.
Add	Captain has to be selected from active players, not substitutes. In game protocol captain is marked with "C".
Reason	In this way we have captain all the time possible to go to water to speak with referees. If captain has been expelled, there have to be one player which can discuss with referees.

1.2.4	Exchange area
Finland	The exchange areas shall be on the side of the pool at either end of the playing area and the entrance lane and shall be indicated by lines on the pool deck. The full length of the short side of the playing area and entrance lane is the exchange area.
Add	Exchange area should be marked with line or fence.
Reason	With this we can really give team their own area where are no spectators or other players.

1 3 2	Goal dimensions
Sweden	...the goal dimensions shall be 450 mm high...
Change	...the goal dimensions shall be 445-455 mm high...
Reason	There has to be some flexibility to the height of the goal as we have to the inside diameter since we us padding around the ring.

1.4.2	Ball circumference
Sweden	It shall have a circumference of 520 - 540 mm for men's matches, and 490 - 510 mm for women's matches.
Change	It shall have a circumference of 520 - 540 mm for men's <u>and U21</u> matches, and 490 - 510 mm for women's <u>and U17</u> matches.
Reason	In Sweden we have both U21 and U17 teams which use different balls.

1.4.4	Choosing ball at championships – 1
Sweden	At <u>World or Zone</u> Championships, all teams have the possibility to present a ball for consideration.
Change	At Championships, all teams have the possibility to present a ball for consideration.
Reason	This would apply to any championship and not just World or Zone Championships.

1.4.4	Choosing ball at championships – 2
Sweden	A minimum of three balls each for men's and women's matches are ranked.
Change	<u>Three balls each for men's/U21</u> and <u>women's/U17</u> matches are ranked.
Reason	Three balls must be enough. More balls can be presented but only 3 men's/U21 and women's/U17 are raked.

1.5.3	Number of signal equipment
Finland	There shall be equipment for signalling devises for all three referees that allow them to freely cover the area they need; i.e. the water referees must at least reach to/beyond the goals, and the deck referee should at a minimum be able to walk along the full length of the playing area.
Change	Signalling devises to signalling devices

Add	There should be also other mechanical backup signalling system.
Reason	Many times electrical equipments are not working in proper way. With these backup signalling equipments we can continue the game.

2.1.4.b	Protest
Finland	A protest must be delivered in writing to the organizer within 30 minutes after the end of the match. The protest fee stated for the tournament must be delivered at the same time. (C.f. rule 3.1.2.m)
Add	A protest must be delivered in writing to the organizer within 30 minutes after the end of the match. <u>End of the match should be written in game protocol.</u> The protest fee stated for the tournament must be delivered at the same time. (C.f. rule 3.1.2.m)
Reason	If no end time of the game, it's not exact moment when the 30 minutes is. Nordic Junior Championships 2007 is good example. There were problems to determine when the game was ended because of lack of information in game protocol.

2.2.1	Number of players
Sweden	A team may consist of less than 15 players, but must have a minimum of six players at the start of the match.
Change	A team may consist of less than 15 players, but <u>if 6 or less player in the team all players must be in the water at the start of the match.</u>
Reason	In lower national divisions this rule stops teams from participating with less than 6 players. This rule states minimum 6 players to prohibit players from starting from the deck not to prohibit less than 6 players playing as Sweden sees it.

2.2.2	Exchange players
Sweden	All players among the 12 (or minimum six) in a team that are in the exchange area are called exchange players. If a team has more than six players, all excess players must be in the exchange area at all times during the game (C.f. rule 1.1.2).
Change	All players among the 12 (or <u>less</u>) in a team that are in the exchange area are called exchange players. If a team has more than six players, all <u>exchange</u> players must be in the exchange

	area at all times during the game (C.f. rule 1.1.2).
Reason	Make it possible to be less than <u>minimum six</u> players in the exchange area and change <u>excess</u> to <u>exchange</u> since that is what they are called according to 1.1.3. The 3 substitutes must be allowed to leave the exchange area at any time.

2.3.2	Required personal equipment
Sweden	Each player shall be equipped with a cap, a swimsuit, mask, <u>snorkel</u> and fins.
Change	Each player shall be equipped with a cap, a swimsuit, mask, fins and <u>wrist bands</u> . <u>In addition a snorkel can be used.</u>
Reason	The snorkel should not be required since the game could now be stopped if a player continues to play without a snorkel. Wrist bands should be included in equipment.

2.3.6	Oxygen enhanced air
Sweden	...automatically considered to have left the match and is not allowed to return to the <u>playing area</u> .
Change	...automatically considered to have left the match and is not allowed to return to the <u>match</u> .
Reason	There is no definition of <u>playing area</u> . The intent is probably the match since there is no reason why a player that has used oxygen enhanced air can't be in the exchange area.

2.4.2	Team colours
Sweden	The caps may not have a contrasting colour outline.
Remove	This rule stops the use of blue for example blue Diana caps.
Reason	Diana caps are among the most popular caps.

2.4.3	Suit colours
Sweden	No contrasting outline of the swimsuit is allowed.

Remove	This can not be a problem when it comes to differentiating teams.
Reason	A blue swimsuit with a white/yellow stripe is not allowed according to the rule.

2.4.4	Team captains
Finland	The team captains' names should be marked as captain in the match protocol, and the captains shall wear a band on the upper part of one arm. The band must follow team color.
Change	Colour to color
Add	If captain is not active player, team has reasonable time to choose new captain. If team can't decide who is captain, active player with lowest number will be selected as captain. In this and only in this case captain hasn't had to wear band on his arm.
Reason	If captain has been expelled, there have to be one player which can discuss with referees.

2.4.5	Wristbands
Sweden	The team wearing white caps and swim-suits must wear white wristbands.
Remove	Seen as an unnecessary rule by players in Sweden.
Reason	It is enough if one team has blue/black wrist straps to separate teams.

3.1.2e	Deck referee – start of game
Sweden	<p>The start of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of each period • Start of play after a goal has been scored • Start of free throws awarded by the deck referee • Start of team balls • Start of referee balls • Start of penalty throws

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of play whenever a warning has been awarded • Start of play whenever a time-penalty has been awarded
Change	<p>The deck referee always starts the game after an interruption including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of each period • Start of play after a goal has been scored • Start of free throws awarded by the deck referee • Start of team balls • Start of referee balls • Start of penalty throws • Start of play whenever a warning has been awarded • Start of play whenever a time-penalty has been awarded
Reason	<p>Make it simple since the players always know who will start the game. Also allows the water referees to focus on what is happening in the water and not when the players want to start the game at a free through.</p>

3.1.3b	Water referee – start of game
Sweden	Start the game after awarding a free throw (when no time-penalty nor warning was awarded)
Remove	Not simple and logical.
Reason	Removed if deck referee always starts the game. How would a water referee know when a time-penalty or warning is awarded by the deck referee?

3.1.5	Player with decreased level of consciousness
Sweden	The referees have the authority to withdraw a player from the water.
Change	The referees have the authority to withdraw a player.
Reason	Why only water? Why not also deck?

3.1.6	Expulsion of a player
Sweden	The referees have the authority to expel a player from further participation in the match.
Move	This rule is about Foul Play and should be moved to 5.1.x
Reason	Make is simple and logical to find a rule in the Rules.

3.1.6c	A player may be expelled for incidents occurring at any time during the tournament.
Sweden	Any severe unsporting at any time during a tournament may cause the player to be expelled from games (or the tournament). Unsporting behaviour reported to the jury may cause the jury to be summoned, to hear the case, and possibly to expel the player for one or more matches, or for the remainder of the tournament.
Change	Any severe unsporting at any time during a tournament may cause the player to be expelled from games (or the tournament). <u>A player expelled by rule 3.1.6 is automatically not allowed to play the next game.</u> Unsporting behaviour <u>has to be</u> reported to the jury may cause the jury to be summoned, to hear the case, and possibly to expel the player for <u>more than one match/matches</u> , or for the remainder of the tournament.
Reason	This clarifies the default punishment for unsporting behaviour and avoids summoning the jury unless further punishment is required.

3.1.6e	A player expelled by rule <u>3.1.6.a</u> or <u>3.1.6.b</u> is not regarded as a player serving a time-penalty, and does not count in rule 6.3.6.
Sweden	A player expelled by rule 3.1.6 is not regarded as a player serving a time-penalty, and does not count in rule 6.3.6.
Change	Should apply to all of 3.1.6 and not just a & b.
Reason	Not logical that a player expelled for 3.1.6c is not included in this rule.

3.1.10	Audible and visual signals
Sweden	<u>It is recommended that all referees</u> repeat each other's signals.
Change	<u>Referees shall</u> repeat each other's signals.

Reason	All players should be able to know why the game has been stopped.
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3.2.1	Compressed air for referees
Sweden	In World and Zone Championship games, both water referees shall use compressed air equipment.
Change	In World and Zone Championship games, <u>one</u> water referee <u>must</u> use compressed air equipment.
Reason	Open the possibility to have a snorkelling referee to improve communication between the 3 referees and the protocol table.

3.2.2	Deck referee
Sweden	The deck referee shall wear a white shirt/t-shirt and white pants/shorts.
Change	The deck referee shall wear a white or <u>red</u> shirt/t-shirt and white or <u>red</u> pants/shorts/ <u>skirt</u> .
Reason	Make it possible for the deck referee to also use the red referee colour and use of skirt for women.

3.2.6	Jury
Sweden	A jury must be elected according to CMAS rules.
Change	The jury must be elected according to CMAS rules <u>at CMAS championships</u> .
Reason	In national tournaments other jury's rules should be possible apply.

4.1.1	Start of a period
Sweden	At the beginning of each period, the ball is placed on the bottom of the pool in the middle of the playing area.
Change	At the beginning of each period, the ball is placed on the bottom of the pool at the point were the center and half line cross.

Reason	Make use of the definitions instead of inventing new definitions.
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4.1.3b	Start of play after a penalty throw
Sweden	If the penalty throw was interrupted by an offence committed by the defender, the penalty throw is stopped and another penalty throw is awarded. (C.f. rule 6.4.6) The defender shall immediately go to the penalty bench and is given a 2 minutes time penalty. The time for the time penalty starts when normal play again resumes after the penalty throws.
Move	The rule does not explain any starting of the play and should be moved to 6.4.x
Reason	Make it simple to find rules and avoid duplications.

4.1.4	Team ball
Finland	<p>The referee may award a team ball when the play was stopped and no goal, free throw or penalty throw was awarded, and a referee ball is considered obviously unfair.</p> <p>One team is given the ball. Both teams must have all their players on their respective halves of the playing area. The ball is presented at the surface along the centre line (C.f. Appendix 1), and the play is started with a normal start signal.</p>
Add	The ball is given to other team and team can choose the start place on their respective half. Deck referee can start the game when the ball is lifted to surface as a mark of team is ready to start.
Reason	It's not exactly clear where the team ball can be started and how it will start.

4.1.5	Referee ball
Finland	If the game is stopped and no goal, penalty throw, free throw or team ball was awarded, the play will be started by a referee ball. A "referee ball" shall be thrown by the deck referee into the water at the halfway line.
Add	Players can't play the ball unless it's under the water.
Reason	This adds clarity to the rule.

4.2.1	Exchange of players during the game
Sweden	All players among the 12 (or minimum six) in a team, that are in the exchange area, are called exchange players.
Remove	Remove this sentence.
Reason	This sentence is a definition and already done in 1.1.13 and stops the use of less than players as suggested in 2.2.2.

4.2.1.c	Substitution during play
Sweden	An exchange player may not enter the water until the player to be replaced has <u>completely left the water and is in the exchange area of his team.</u>
Change	An exchange player may not enter the water until the player to be replaced has <u>left the playing area according to 4.2.1.b.</u>
Reason	If it has been defined in 4.2.1.b why no use it as reference?

4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 1
Finland	If the game cannot be decided by sudden death, the team shall carry out a penalty throw shoot-out, first with three penalty throws to each team (three rounds);
Add	Players have to leave game area before starting of penalty-throw shoot-out (C.f rule 6.4.4.c).
Reason	This gives space to referees to check goals and also it is very clear who is goalkeeper and attacker of penalty throw and who's just playing extra breathing time for real goalkeeper or attacker.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 2
Finland Change	Lots are drawn to decide which team should start with the first penalty throw. Winner of lottery can decide are they attacking or defending first.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 3

Finland Add	There shall be 5 minutes break before start of penalty-throw shoot-out after sudden death period. In this time teams have to give proper name list to main referee. In other case three players are players with the smallest cap numbers.
Reason	In some way we have to schedule this in time.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 4
Finland Add	Players can be used in chosen order. Player entered in game area can't be changed. There can't be any other players in game area during penalty throw except defender and attacker.
Reason	Clears situation from killing time.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 5
Finland Add	If there is player from sudden death period which are serving time penalties, they can't be used in three first rounds not as an attacker or a defender.
Reason	There is no where told how this time penalties will end.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out - 5
Sweden Add	If there is player from the sudden death period which are serving time penalties, this penalty will expire when the time is done not number of rounds.
Reason	Penalty given before penalty shoot out is time based and should end when the time is done.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 6
Finland Add	water referee gives the ball to the attacker (C.f 3.1.3.f)
Reason	Just for a reminder
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out - 7
Finland Add	One round includes one correctly done penalty throw of both teams. If defending team will break the rules, new penalty throws are included at the same round. If attacker makes a foul, penalty throw is understood as defended.
Reason	Clears situation.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 8

Finland	A player given a time-penalty during a penalty-throw shoot-out may not participate again in the same or the next round of the shoot-out, neither as an attacker nor as a defender (C.f. rule 6.4.6 and 6.4.7)
Add	If player given a time-penalty is defender, attacking team can change their player, but changed player loses his turn. New player have to be outside from the selected three players. Also attacking player can be changed to new one, if he is serving time penalty.
Reason	Just opening up these problematic situations. This last situation is when attacker who is not done his penalty-throw has done something to get time penalty during shoot-out.
4.3.5.b	Penalty-throw shoot-out – 9
Finland Add	Team with more goals is a winner of the game.
Reason	Just detailed its following situation of the game.
Add	If defender makes a foul, attacking team can change their player to new one. Each named player can make only one completed penalty throw.
Add	Attacking team has right to choose new player if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - defending team foul happens in last round - attacking player can't make it because of penalty
Add	Referee has right to deny player participate as attacker or defender in next rounds, if foul can be seen made on purpose to harm other players and to change other teams player to new one.

4.3.5.c	Penalty-throw shoot-out (continued)
Finland	
Add	Player who has been changed because of other teams player's actions, can be participate like a new player if he hasn't make a new penalty throw yet.
4.3.5.c	Penalty-throw shoot-out (continued)
Sweden	No player, including the three players who performed the penalty-throws from 4.3.5.b, shall perform again, until all the players on their teams have each performed a penalty throw

Change	No player, including the three players who performed the penalty-throws from 4.3.5.b, shall perform again, until all the players on their teams have each performed a penalty throw. <u>If one of the teams have fewer players than the other, the penalty-throws will restart (any player can perform the next penalty-throw) when the team with fewer players have performed a penalty-throw each.</u>
Reason	Make it clear and fair when teams don't have the same number of players from the beginning or have got injured player which can not perform penalty-throws.
4.3.5.c	Penalty-throw shoot-out (continued)
Sweden	A player given a time-penalty during a penalty-throw shoot-out may not participate again in the same or the next round of the shoot-out, neither as an attacker nor as a defender
Remove	It is duplicated (both in 4.3.5.b and c).
Reason	Clean-up.

4.3.6.a	Time-out
Finland	Each team has the right call for one time-out in each match.
Change	Each team has the right call for one time-out in each periods of match. Sudden death period is counted also as a period.
Reason	We have used this in Finland and it gives more option to teams to change their play during the game. We think it's good.

4.3.6.h	The one minute time-out is started when the deck referee gives the time-out signal.
Finland	
Change	The one minute time-out is started when teams have moved to their own area. The deck referee can start time-out before if he sees teams are not active swimming to their area.
Reason	Time-out should be for the teams and if long pool, it takes some time to come to own area. It also clear situation for example the sound horn is not enough visible like in Nordic championships 2010.

4.3.7	Sequence of signals
Finland	It is Recommended that the referees make a short conference to ensure the right order of the events.
Add	Deck referee tells to teams go to own ends before conversation.
Reason	There could be fights on a goal because of free throw and referees can't discuss. It clears the whole situation.

4.4.1.b	Not valid
Sweden	Empty rule?
Remove	Remove this and re-number the following rule.

4.4.3	Result in tournament
Sweden	<u>In a tournament</u> , the winning team of each game shall receive three points, whilst in a match ending in a draw each team receives one point.
Change	The winning team of each game shall receive three points, whilst in a match ending in a draw each team receives one point. <u>If a game is decided by sudden death or penalty shoot-out the winning team receives two points and the losing team receives 1 point.</u>
Reason	Makes more use of the 3 point system.
4.4.3	Teams with the same number of points
Sweden	If there are teams with the same number of points, the classification is carried out as follows:
Change	<u>4.4.4</u> If there are <u>two</u> teams with the same number of points, the classification is carried out as follows:
Reason	Add a number to this part (4.4.4) and define that this is for two teams with the same number of points (see new rule 4.4.4.e)

4.4.4.e	New rule covering when more than 2 teams have the same number of points.
Sweden	-
New	If more than two teams have the same number of points the classification will first be done only among the teams with the same number of points until the teams can be ranked according to 4.3.3.a – 4.4.3.d.
Reason	To avoid games against other teams deciding the classification of the teams with the same number of points.

5.1.1	Unsporting or provocative behaviour
Finland	Change: behaviour to behavior.
Add	Throw a ball over the surface in any time of the match
Reason	It will add possibility of accident if allowed.
Add	Hide a ball during start of the game or game break. (C.f 4.1.2.c and 5.1.11.a).
Reason	Clear rule what will happen if done.

5.1.2	Playing against head
Finland	
Add	It is still allowed to play against head if it is not understood violent or dangerous for example moving the opponent.
Add	Attacking player can't hit defender's head when making a goal. Attacker can still push head.

5.1.3	Excess of players in the water
Sweden	...this will indicate that there are too many players in the water and should be punished as per rule <u>5.1.3</u> .
Change	...this will indicate that there are too many players in the water and should be punished as per rule <u>6.3</u> .

Reason	Wrong reference (referring to it self).
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5.1.8	Illegal use of the goal (and poolside)
Finland	
Add	Goalkeeper's back can be bended below goal's edge if he is in proper way in any other ways.
Add	It's forbidden to grab a goal with hand of feet to rest, to move to front of goal. It's still allowed to touch a wall with the shoulder or upper arm. (also to 5.1.19)

5.1.13	Holding
Finland	
Add	It's forbidden to players without a ball block or push each others when going to goal. It's forbidden to have a contact to goalkeeper without a ball blocking goalkeepers' movement.

5.1.xx	Ball behind the goal
Germany	-
New	It is forbidden to play the ball between the goal and the wall.
Comment	If this new rule gets number 5.1.19, than we had to change + old rule 5.1.19 >>> new rule 5.1.20 + Rule 6.4.1 Reason for penalty throws A penalty throw may be awarded for infringement of rule 5.1.20.

6.2.4.a	Position for the free throw
Sweden	A free throw awarded at the team's own half shall be taken <u>from the centre of the playing area (centre point)</u> .
Change	A free throw awarded at the team's own half shall be taken <u>at the halfway line and center</u>

	<u>line crossing</u> .
Reason	Make use of the definitions when explaining were it is done.

6.2.4.b	Position for the free throw
Finland Sweden	A free throw awarded at the opponents half shall be taken at the place where the incident occurred, but not closer than 3 meters to the defenders' exit line.
Change	A free throw awarded at the opponents half shall be taken at the place where the incident occurred <u>and moved to the center line</u> , but not closer than 3 meters to the defenders' exit line.
Reason	Easier to referee and play when at center line.

6.2.4.c	Position for the free throw
Germany	-
New	A free throw awarded for a foul "Ball outside the playing area" (Rule 5.1.16) shall be taken at the place where the incident occurred, but not closer than 3 meters to the defenders' exit line.

6.2.5.c	Execution of free throw
Finland	-
Add	Any other player has to touch the ball before executor can take ball back himself.
Reason	It's really hard to determine when player has physically let go.
6.2.5.c	Execution of free throw
Sweden	The executor must pass on the ball within three seconds of the start signal. He/she must not change geographical position in the water until the ball is handed over.
Change	The executor must <u>let go of</u> the ball within three seconds of the start signal. He/she must not change geographical position in the water until the ball is handed over <u>but may change hands</u> .

Reason	Make is clear that changing hands is not regarded as letting go of the ball.
6.2.5.c	Execution of free throw
Germany	The executor must pass on the ball within three seconds of the start signal. He/she must not change geographical position in the water until the ball is handed over.
Change	The executor must pass on the ball within three seconds of the start signal. He/she must not change geographical position in the water until the ball is handed over. The executor must <u>give the ball to another player</u> before he/she may take it again.

6.2.6	Signal for start of free throw
Sweden	The free throw is given clearance by the referee who previously interrupted the play. This is not valid if there is a time-penalty or warning given at the same time, as the deck referee must check the penalized player, protocol, time-keeping, etc. The deck referee will therefore start the play, when a time-penalty has also been awarded.
Change	The free throw is given clearance by the <u>deck</u> referee.
Reason	As suggested in 3.1.2 it is always the deck referee that starts the game to make it simple and avoid confusion.

6.2.7	Incorrect free throw
Finland	If the free throw is not carried out correctly the offending team receives a free throw.
Change	If the free throw is not carried out correctly (C.f 6.2.5) the defending team receives a free throw.

6.3.1.g	Time-penalty
Sweden	...he/she may be given an additional time-penalty; resulting in 2 + 2 minutes time-penalty. The two time-penalties are treated as separate time-penalties, for example regarding rule 6.3.6.
Add	...he/she may be given an additional time-penalty; resulting in 2 + 2 minutes time-penalty. The two time-penalties are treated as separate time-penalties. <u>The first 2 minutes time-penalty is a normal team penalty which can be cleared if a goal is scored (C.f. rule 6.3.6) but</u>

	<u>the second 2 minute time-penalty is a personal time-penalty and has to be served by the player.</u>
Reason	Assumed that this was the intension of the +2 minutes but it was not clearly stated how it would be done.

6.4.4.d	Execution of penalty throw
Sweden	The attacker shall start <u>from the centre of the playing area.</u>
Change	The attacker shall start <u>at the halfway line and center line crossing.</u>
Reason	Make use of the definitions when explaining were it is done.

6.4.4.j	Execution of penalty throw
Sweden	<u>When</u> the goal defender <u>has dived, he/she</u> must be within reach of the goal the whole time. This means that the goal defender may choose any position (sitting upright, lying flat, etc.) but must at all time be able to touch the goal if stretching an arm/leg, without moving body position. The goal defender may not go away from the goal voluntarily, if he/she is pulled away from the goal by the attacker he/she must swim back to the goal when he/she is no longer held.
Change	<u>Before control of the ball</u> the goal defender must be within reach of the goal the whole time <u>in order to try to stop the attacker.</u> This means that the goal defender may choose any position (sitting upright, lying flat, etc.) but must at all time be able to touch the goal if stretching an arm/leg, without moving body position. The goal defender may not go away from the goal voluntarily <u>in order to try to stop the attacker,</u> if he/she is pulled away from the goal by the attacker he/she must swim back to the goal when he/she is no longer held.
Reason	Create a definition of what the goal defender can and can not do <u>before control</u> of the ball.

6.4.4.k	Execution of penalty throw
Sweden	The goal defender is not allowed to bring the attacker to the surface, it must be stressed that it is the ball that should be brought to the surface.

Change	<u>When in control of the ball the goal defender may leave the reach of the goal.</u> The goal defender <u>must be able to show control of the ball since it</u> is not allowed to bring the attacker to the surface, it must be stressed that it is the ball that should be brought to the surface.
Reason	Create a definition of what the goal defender can and can not do <u>when in control</u> of the ball.

6.4.5.b	The penalty throw is finished
Sweden	When the goal defender succeeds in obtaining the ball and is controlling it above the surface of the water.
Add	When the goal defender succeeds in obtaining the ball and is controlling it above the surface of the water <u>anywhere in the playing area.</u>
Reason	It should not have to be controlled just above the goal if the goal defender chooses to swim away from the goal area this should be okay.

6.5.2	Delayed call
Finland	
Add	If during delayed call other team scores, time penalty will be cancelled unless it is followed by rules 3.1.6.a or 3.1.6.b.
Reason	This has to be cleared out. Last situation in Nordic championships.

Appendix 3

I (Manuel) would like to have us agree on new the Champion Cup invitation.
I will prepare and send out a suggestion. Mostly changes in how referees are selected in order to promote and use CC for International refs and candidade refs.

Maybe an initial discussion about WC2011 in Colombia or is it enough to start this at CC?

Appendix 4

Dear Neubert

Entschuldige mich, dass ich nicht sofort Antwortete; Es war kurz vor meinen Ferien.

Ich bin schon seit drei Jahren an dieser Arbeit. Es ist nicht mein Beruf, sondern nur ein Hobby.

Diese Arbeit ist sehr Aufwendig. Ich mach diese Arbeit weil ich das UW- Ruby liebe.

Das Projekt ist noch nicht bereit für die Verbreitung.

Für die Serienfabrikation muss die Hardware noch angepasst werden. Diese sollte noch dieses Jahr erfolgen.

Die Software und Beschreibung (deutsch) sollte bis Juni 2010 soweit sein, dass die erste Version verbreitet und übersetzt werden kann.

Ab diesem Zeitpunkt werde ich deine Hilfe benötigen für Übersetzungen und Details in den Regeln.

Die Einführung der neuen Anlage sollte kein Problem bieten da, diese parallel zur alten deutschen Anlage betrieben werden kann und viele Verbesserungen hat.

Die Software wird auf jeden PC mit Microsoft XP oder Vista laufen und darf kopiert werden (ideal für Schulung und Kurse für Schiedsrichter).

Die Anzeige ist ein normaler Flachbildschirm oder eine fest installierte Anzeige.

Die Schnittstellenbox werde ich verkaufen. Der Preis wird höchstens zwischen 700 bis 1100 Euro liegen.

Gruss Walter

Oversat til en maskine:

Undskyld, at jeg ikke svarede straks, Det var lige før min ferie.

Jeg har tre år til dette arbejde. Det er ikke min profession, men kun en hobby.

Dette arbejde er meget dyrt. Jeg gør dette arbejde, fordi jeg elsker UW-Ruby.

Projektet er endnu ikke klar til formidling.

For seriefremstilling hardware stadig trænger til at blive justeret. Dette bør ske senere på året.

Softwaren og beskrivelse (tyisk) skal være afsluttet senest i juni 2010 i det omfang, at den første version distribuerede og kan oversættes.

Fra det øjeblik, jeg har brug for din hjælp til oversættelse og detaljer i reglerne.

Indførelsen af det nye anlæg bør ikke være et problem, fordi, parallelt med disse gamle tyske fabrik kan betjenes og har mange forbedringer.

Softwaren er på en pc med Microsoft XP eller Vista til at køre og kan kopieres (ideel til uddannelse og kurser for Dommere).

Displayet er en normal flad skærm eller en fast skærm.

Den Schnittstellenbox jeg vil sælge. Prisen er et maksimum på mellem 700 til 1100 euro.

Best regards Walter

Translated with a machine:

Excuse me that I was not immediately replied, It was just before my vacation.

I have three years to this work. It is not my profession, but only a hobby.

This work is very expensive. I do this work because I love UW-Ruby.

The project is not yet ready for dissemination.

For the series manufacture the hardware still needs to be adjusted. This should be done later this year.

The software and description (German) should be completed by June 2010 to the extent that the first version distributed and can be translated.

From that moment, I need your help for translation and details in the rules.

The introduction of the new facility should not be a problem because, in parallel to these old German plant can be operated and has many improvements.

The software is on any PC with Microsoft XP or Vista to run and may be copied (ideal for training and courses for Referees).

The display is a normal flat screen or a fixed display.

The Schnittstellenbox I will sell. The price is a maximum of between 700 to 1100 Euros.

Best regards Walter Bill

-----Original Message-----

From: UV-Sport [mailto:neubert@uv-sport.dk]

Sent: Saturday, July 18, 2009 11:54 PM

To: Bill Walter, SCS-NIT-NIO-NPO-VPF-PLS

Subject: SV: UW-Rugby Time keeping equipment

Dear Walter

Any news about my question below?

Best regards Søren Neubert / CMAS UW-Rugby commission president

-----Oprindelig meddelelse-----

Fra: UV-Sport [mailto:neubert@uv-sport.dk]

Sendt: 8. juli 2009 00:24

Til: Walter.Bill@swisscom.com

Emne: UW-Rugby Time keeping equipment

Dear Walter

My name is Søren Neubert, and I am very committed within UW-Rugby.

The reason why I contact you is because I have heard that you are working on a PC version for handling time- and gamekeeping and signal giving for UW-Rugby games.

I think it is very important work and I have possibility to invest in the project with money if you need, so we can have a good, mordent and flexible solution to replace the old fixed German version which is not so good anymore.

I look forward to hear from you about the project. What the status are, and what I can help with.

Best regards Søren Neubert