

## TVET CERTIFICATE V in FOOTBALL

### ENFORCING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF FOOTBALL

FOBER401

ENFORCE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF FOOTBALL

*Competence*

**Credits:4**

**Sector: SPORT**

**Sub-sector: FOOTBALL**

**Learning hours: 40**



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### **Purpose statement**

This module describes the skills, knowledge and attitude required to enforce rules and regulation of football. It is designed for learners who have successfully completed certificate III in football or its equivalent and pursuing TVET certificate IV in football or any other related qualifications. At the end of this module, learners will be able to, upgrade knowledge about rules and regulations, apply rules and regulations and perform collaboration between

officials .Qualified learners deemed competent may work with others for regional, national and international games and competitions under minimum supervision

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## Learning unit 1 – upgrade knowledge about rules and regulations

### 1. Introduction to the upgrade of knowledge about rules and regulations

The universality of the Laws of the Game means that the game is essentially the same in every part of the world and at every level. As well as creating a 'fair' and safe environment in which the game is played, the Laws should also promote participation and enjoyment.

Historically, The IFAB has allowed national football associations (FAs) some flexibility to modify the 'organizational' Laws for specific categories of football.

However, The IFAB strongly believes that national FAs should now be given more options to modify aspects of the way football is organized if it will benefit football in their own country.

How the game is played and refereed should be the same on every football field in the world from the FIFA World Cup™ final to the smallest village. However, the needs of a country's domestic football should determine how long the game lasts, how many people can take part and how some unfair behavior is punished.

### Learning outcome 1.1 Update knowledge rules and regulations according to FIFA new laws of the game

#### Content/Topic1 for youth, veterans, disability and grassroots football

##### 1. Introduction to the Modifications of the Laws

Consequently, the 131st AGM of The IFAB held in London on 3rd March 2017 unanimously agreed that national FAs (and confederations and FIFA) should now have the option, if they wish to use it, to modify all or some of the following organizational areas of the Laws of the Game for football for which they are responsible:

- ✓ Size of the field of play
- ✓ Size, weight and material of the ball
- ✓ Width between the goalposts and height of the crossbar from the ground
- ✓ Duration of the two (equal) halves of the game (and two equal halves of extra time)
- ✓ The use of return substitutes
- ✓ The use of temporary dismissals (sin bins) for some/all cautions (YCs)

- A. For any level except competitions involving the 1st team of clubs in the top division or 'A' international teams:**

- ✓ The number of substitutions each team is permitted to use up to a maximum of five In addition, to allow national FAs further flexibility to benefit and develop their domestic football, The IFAB AGM approved the following changes relating to 'categories' of football:
- ✓ Women's football is no longer a separate category and now has the same status as men's football
- ✓ The age limits for youth and veterans have been removed – national FAs, confederations and FIFA have the flexibility to decide the age restrictions for these categories
- ✓ Each national FA will determine which competitions at the lowest levels of football are designated as 'grassroots' football National FAs have the option to approve different modifications for different competitions - there is no requirement to apply them universally or to apply them all.

#### **A.1.However, no other modifications are allowed.**

National FAs are asked to inform The IFAB of their use of these modifications, and at which levels, as this information, and especially the reason(s) why the modifications are being used, may identify

Development ideas/strategies which

The IFAB can share to assist the development of football in other national FAs.

The IFAB would also be very interested to hear about other potential modification of the Laws of the Game which could increase participation, make football more attractive and promote its worldwide development.

Guidelines for Temporary dismissals (sin bins)

The 131st AGM of The IFAB held in London on 3rd March 2017 approved the use of temporary dismissals (sin bins) for all or some cautions/yellow cards (YCs) in youth, veterans, disability and grassroots football, subject to the approval of the competition's national FA, confederation or FIFA, whichever is appropriate.

Reference to temporary dismissals is found in: Law 5 – The Referee (Powers and duties):

## **B. Disciplinary action**

### **B.1The referee:**

Has the power to show yellow or red cards and, where competition rules permit, temporarily dismiss a player, from entering the field at the start of the match until after the match has ended, including during the half-time interval, extra time and kicks from the penalty mark

A temporary dismissal is when a player commits a cautionable (YC) offence and is punished by an immediate 'suspension' from participating in the next part of that match.

The philosophy is that an 'instant punishment' can have a significant and immediate positive influence on the behavior of the offending player and, potentially, the player's team.

The national FA, confederation or FIFA, should approve (for publication in the competition rules) a temporary dismissal protocol within the following guidelines:

## **B.2.Players only**

Temporary dismissals apply to all players (including goalkeepers) but not for cautionable offences (YCs) committed by a substitute or substituted player

## **B.3.Referee's signal**

The referee will indicate a temporary dismissal by showing a yellow card (YC) and then clearly pointing with both arms to the temporary dismissal area (usually the player's technical area)

## **B.4 The temporary dismissal period.**

1. The length of the temporary dismissal is the same for all offences
2. The length of the temporary dismissal should be between 10–15% of the total playing time (e.g. 10 minutes in a 90-minute match; 8 minutes in an 80-minute match)
3. The temporary dismissal period begins when play restarts after the player has left the field of play
4. The referee should include in the temporary dismissal period any time 'lost' for a stoppage for which 'additional time' will be allowed at the end of the half (e.g. substitution, injury etc...)
5. Competitions must decide who will help the referee time the dismissal period – it could be the responsibility of a delegate, 4th official or neutral assistant referee; conversely it could be a team official
6. Once the temporary dismissal period has been completed, the player can return from the touchline with the referee's permission, which can be given while the ball is in play
7. The referee has the final decision as to when the player can return
8. A temporarily dismissed player cannot be substituted until the end of the temporary dismissal period (but not if the team has used all its permitted substitutes)
9. If a temporary dismissal period has not been completed at the end of the first half (or the end of the second half when extra time is to be played) the remaining part of the temporary dismissal period is served from the start of the second half (start of extra time)
10. A player who is still serving a temporary dismissal at the end of the match is permitted to take part in kicks from the penalty mark (penalties)

## **B.5 Temporary dismissal area**

A temporarily dismissed player should remain within the technical area (where one exists) or with the team's coach/technical staff, unless 'warming up' (under the same conditions as a substitute)

## **B.6 Offences before/during/after a temporary dismissal**

A temporarily dismissed player who commits a cautionable (YC) or sending-off (RC) offence during their temporary dismissal period will take no further part in the match and may not be replaced or substituted

## **B.7 Further disciplinary action**

Competitions/national FAs will decide if temporary dismissals must be reported to the appropriate authorities and whether any further disciplinary action may be taken e.g. suspension for accumulating a number of temporary dismissals, as with cautions (YCs)

## **C. Temporary dismissal systems**

A competition may use one of the following temporary dismissal systems:

### **C.1.System A – temporary dismissal for all cautions (YCs)**

- ✓ All cautions (YCs) are punished with a temporary dismissal
- ✓ A player who commits a 2nd caution (YC) in the same match:

will receive a second temporary dismissal and then takes no further part in the match may be replaced by a substitute at the end of the second temporary dismissal period if the player's team has not used its maximum number of substitutes (this is because the team has already been 'punished' by playing without that player for 2 x temporary dismissal periods)

### **C.2.System B – temporary dismissal for some but not all cautions (YCs)**

- ✓ A pre-defined list of cautionable (YC) offences will be punished by a temporary dismissal
- ✓ All other cautionable offences are punished with a caution (YC)
- ✓ A player who has been temporarily dismissed and then receives a caution (YC) continues playing
- ✓ A player who has received a caution (YC) and then receives a temporary dismissal can continue playing after the end of the temporary dismissal period
- ✓ A player who receives a second temporary dismissal in the same match will serve the temporary dismissal and then takes no further part in the match.

The player may be replaced by a substitute at the end of the second temporary dismissal period if the player's team has not used its maximum number of substitutes

- ✓ A player who receives a second caution (YC) in the same match will be sent off and takes no further part in the match and may not be replaced/ substituted
- ✓ Some competitions may find it valuable to use temporary dismissals only for cautions (YCs) for offence relating to 'inappropriate' behavior, e.g.
  - ✓ Simulation
  - ✓ Deliberately delaying the opposing team's restart of the match
  - ✓ Dissent or verbal comments or gestures
  - ✓ Stopping a promising attack by holding, pulling, pushing or handball
  - ✓ Kicker illegally feinting at a penalty kick

#### **D. Guidelines for return substitutes**

Following approval at the 131st AGM of The IFAB held in London on 3rd March 2017 The Laws of the Game now permit the use of return substitutes in youth, veterans, disability and grassroots football, subject to the approval of the competition's national FA, confederation or FIFA, whichever is appropriate.

Reference to return a substitution is found in:

##### **D.1 Law 3 – The Players (Number of substitutions): Return Substitutes**

The use of return substitutions is only permitted in youth, veterans, disability and grassroots football, subject to the agreement of the national football association, confederation or FIFA.

A 'return substitute' is a player who has already played in the match and has been substituted (a substituted player) and later in the match returns to play by replacing another player.

A part from the dispensation for a substituted player to return to play in the match, all other provisions of Law 3 and the Laws of the Game apply to return substitutes. In particular, the substitution procedure outlined in Law 3 must be followed.

## **Content/Topic 2 Laws of the Game Of football**

01 The Field of Play

02 The Ball

03 The Players

04 The Players' Equipment

05 The Referee

- 06 The Other Match Officials
- 07 The Duration of the Match
- 08 The Start and Restart of Play
- 09 The Ball In and Out of Play
- 10 Determining the Outcome of a Match
- 11 Offside
- 12 Fouls and Misconduct
- 13 Free Kicks
- 14 The Penalty Kick
- 15 The Throw-in
- 16 The Goal Kick
- 17 The Corner Kick

## **Learning Outcome 1.2 Attend the referee's refresher course based on national football Association's schedule**

### **1. Introduction to the referee's refresher course**

Football is a global sport and its rules must be interpreted and applied with absolute consistency wherever the game is played. FIFA therefore has a policy of on-going training for its referees to ensure that refereeing standards continue to improve and the Laws of the Game are applied the same way everywhere.

The course attracts qualified referees, some with international experience in the game. This platform is intended to help the referees get updated with the new changes in law and make them better in every aspect of their job.

Referee Refresher is designed to update all Registered Referees in each country with any Laws of the Game changes and interpretations. The clinic content of the refresher is developed by the Referee Education Program and launched each year

The Referees will be updated with latest amendments regarding in the laws of the game & modern referring Techniques. All the Referees are advised to attend this Course on scheduled date & time.



## Content/Topic 1 Importance of referee's refresher course

### A. Purpose of the Referee Training Center

- ✓ Improvement of the football level of country, regions and continent
- ✓ Development and strengthening of Class 2 Referees.
- ✓ Improvement of the quality of Class 3 Referees and quantitative expansion.
- ✓ Scouting and development of talented people.
- ✓ Offering FIFA's sustained principles of guidance, interpretation of competitions' rules and refereeing skills.

### A.1 Steps to become a professional referee

1. Step 1: Determine the Sport You Want to Officiate. ...
2. Step 2: Obtain Specific Training. ...
3. Step 3: Complete State Registration. ...
4. Step 4: Gain Experience to Move Up in the Field. ...
5. Step 5: Become Certified to Further Career Advancement.

### A.3 Level of Referees

#### A.3.1. There are four levels of referee from Level 4 (the entry point) to Level 1 (the highest).

- ✓ Level 4 Referee - aimed at referees of junior and youth matches.
- ✓ Level 3 Referee - aimed at referees of junior to lower levels of adult matches.

We encourage all Level 4 referees to do this course within the first two years of starting their referee career.

- ✓ Level 2 Referee - aimed at referees of junior to senior adult levels matches.
- ✓ Level 1 Referee - aimed at referees of top-level state or national level matches.

## Content/Topic 2 Types of referee's refresher courses

### 1. Introduction to the types of refresher course

The FA basic referee **training** course provides the **introduction** to officiating in football. The course will introduce the learner to the Laws of the Game and their application delivered through theory and practical elements, outlining the skills required to operate as a match official in grassroots football.

## **A. Requests to referees**

### **A. 1. Acquisition of knowledge**

- about football itself
- about the spirit of football rules
- logical knowledge
- practical knowledge
- social knowledge

### **A.2. Improvement of refereeing skills**

- refereeing eye
- movements and positioning
- Management capacity (Operation)
- Game management

### **A.3 Improvement of the personality**

- a strong mentality
- firm belief philosophy
- strengthening of internal motivation
- building human nature

### **A.4.Improvement of fitness**

- basis : moving in order to referee correctly, understanding of game's development and tactics.
- Conditioning.
- speed and amount of exercise, movements matched to modern football

### **A.5 Different types of referee training**

Football is a sport where interval training seems the most logical way to train. The tempo of the game changes a lot, because the ball goes out or players run faster during an attack. But that doesn't mean you should do only endurance training sessions. There is more and all are functional for you as referee.

#### **A.5.1. Types, from low to high-intensity, are:**

##### **1.Extensive endurance training**

If you follow extensive endurance training you train at low intensity, but usually for a longer time. Because of the duration of the training you'll get fatigued.

The referee fitness trainer says: "The **effect** is improvement of your basic endurance and fat burning. Your **feeling** during the exercises: easy breathing, low intensity for muscles and low levels of sweat loss.

## **2. Intensive endurance training**

The intensive endurance training is a bit quicker than the extensive endurance training, but still no sprinting. The duration of exercises are a bit shorter and the tempo a little higher. But the idea is that you don't have big speed differences in the exercises. So you'll remain at a continuous tempo.

The referee fitness trainer says: "The effect is that you improve your endurance. And your feeling during the exercises: low intensity for muscles, easy breathing and average sweat loss.

## **3. Extensive interval training**

Now we're getting faster. The extensive interval training will have more sprints. If you use a heart rate monitor, you'll notice it goes up a little and the distance you'll run are shorter.

The referee fitness trainer says: "the **effect** is increased maximum performance level. And you'll **notice** sore legs and heavy breathing."

## **4. Intensive interval training**

The intensive interval training is even faster than the previous type on the list. The distance is not always shorter, but speed and heart rate is higher again. The breaks between the runs in a series are usually a bit longer.

The referee fitness trainer says: "the **effect** is development of the maximum performance and speed. You'll notice it's very exhaustive for both breathing and muscles."

## **5. Examples will follow during the upcoming weeks**

Because the interval training sessions are at higher pace, it's important to not repeat them too quick. The advice is to take a recovery time of 24 hours for endurance training sessions and 72 hours for interval training sessions. But you should always listen to your own body and your own physical ability.

## **Content /Topic3 Referee's Refresher course content**

### **1. Introduction to the content**

Referee refresher courses refresh your Refereeing ability with a short course that covers everything you need to know before heading into the new Summer Season. From experienced Referees to the ones a couple months into their journey, it's always handy to brush up on a couple of the technicalities and previous rule changes. It will run you through the short course making sure your knowledge is up to date with any rule changes since your last course.

#### **A. Course content**

##### **A.1. The course will introduce some key aspects in the following**

- ✓ Introduction to officiating
- ✓ Assessment of knowledge
- ✓ Misconduct report writing
- ✓ Fouls and misconducts
- ✓ Written examination
- ✓ Theory DVD

##### **A.2. Content of implementation**

1. Understanding of football rules:  
Presentations, stunts, practical trainings etc.
2. Guidance for refereeing:  
Refereeing analysis through games, video clips etc.
3. Physical strengthening:  
Fitness training, training theory.
4. Cooperation with technique:  
Discussions with technical coaches, staff and players, etc
5. Development of the personality:  
Improvement of qualities necessary to referees, philosophy of football and philosophy of referee, etc.
- 6 : Approach to each regional football association's own themes.

##### **A.3. Course aims and objectives**

To provide the learners with an introduction to the principles of officiating, delivering five modules of training around the laws, application and practical delivery on the training ground and through officiating a minimum of six matches.

## **A. Theory sessions**

### **A.1. Soccer Officiating Course**

Referees learn soccer rules, including standard procedures required by Soccer Federation. They develop game management skills, including the ability to recognize misconduct and award appropriate penalties. Training is presented through a series of digital videos, class discussions and role-playing. The class prepares participants for the referee certification examination

### **A.2. Requests to referees**

#### **1. Acquisition of knowledge**

- ✓ about football itself
- ✓ about the spirit of football rules
- ✓ logical knowledge
- ✓ practical knowledge
- ✓ social knowledge

#### **2.Improvement of refereeing skills**

- ✓ refereeing eye
- ✓ movements and positioning
- ✓ Management capacity (Operation)
- ✓ Game management

#### **3. Improvement of fitness**

- ✓ basis : moving in order to referee correctly, understanding of game's development and tactics.
- ✓ conditioning.
- ✓ speed and amount of exercise, movements matched to modern football

#### **4. Improvement of the personality**

- ✓ a strong mentality
- ✓ firm belief philosophy
- ✓ strengthening of internal motivation

- ✓ building human nature

## **B. Practice sessions**

### **1. Introduction to the Practical**

A mixture of practical and theoretical referee training, focusing on the key skills and techniques required to be a referee. This is then coupled with the practical application of law and the different scenarios that can be faced in a game. Some of the topics covered are; Signals & Communication, Fouls & Misconduct and Positioning & Movement.

#### **B.1. Refereeing Experience**

Officiating five 11v11 or 9v9 games, where you are offered a referee mentor to support you on your first few games, with a self-evaluation of each game.

#### **B.2. Concepts taught in referee's refresher courses**

- ✓ On-the-field practice
- ✓ Rules and procedures
- ✓ Exams
- ✓ Awareness
- ✓ Penalties
- ✓ Proper positioning

#### **B.3. Flag Football Officiating Course**

Applicants for flag football officiating positions attend a training clinic. They learn the rules of the game, its procedures and officiating mechanics. At the end of the training, individuals are eligible for employment as intramural flag football officials.

#### **B.4. Sports Officiating Course**

Sports officials must ensure the game starts on time and that players are using proper equipment. They are charged with overseeing participants' and spectators' safety. In this course, referees visit real sporting events; they are taught through practical sessions under the supervision of trained referees. Participants learn the rules of several popular sports and the administrative duties of the game's respective official (such as referee). They develop the ability to recognize rules violations and award the correct penalties. They also learn how to position themselves on the court or field for most effective supervision and signaling. The course also covers appropriate uniforms per each sport and how to prepare reports at the end of play.

## **C. Assessment**

### **C.1 Reflection, Final Examination and Next Steps**

Call back session where there is the opportunity to share experiences on the five games refereed, what has worked well and what you might do differently in the future. A final Laws of the Game Examination and information on what happens now and what opportunities are available i.e. Promotion, Academies, Development Groups, In-Service Training etc.

After completing the course and passing the practical evaluation, you are now classed as a 'Trainee Referee' and have to referee your initial matches (at least five) and attend a Call Back Evening, where you will sit your Laws of the Game Examination.

After successful completing your matches and examination, you will be promoted to a 'Fully Qualified Referee'. Completing your matches and attending the Call Back Evening post practical course is a mandatory requirement. The aim is to have a Referee Advisor attend one of your initial matches, who is there to support you and aid your development.

## Learning outcome 1.3: Analyze video match according to different competitions

### Content/Topic 1 Themes for analyzing

#### A. Offside:

When an attacking player receives the ball while on his opponents half, he must be level or behind the second to last defender (the last typically being the goalkeeper). However, this rule only applies if he is involved with the play.

##### A.1 Offside position

It is not an offence to be in an offside position.

A player is in an offside position if:

- ✓ Any part of the head, body or feet is in the opponents' half (excluding the halfway line) and
- ✓ Any part of the head, body or feet is nearer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent

The hands and arms of all players, including the goalkeepers, are not considered.

A player is not in an offside position if level with the:

- ✓ Second-last opponent or
- ✓ last two opponents

##### A.2. Offside offence

A player in an offside position at the moment the ball is played or touched by a Team-mate is only penalized on becoming involved in active play by:

- ✓ interfering with play by playing or touching a ball passed or touched by a team-mate or
- ✓ interfering with an opponent by:
- ✓ preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent's line of vision or
- ✓ challenging an opponent for the ball or
- ✓ clearly attempting to play a ball which is close to him when this action impacts on an opponent or making an obvious action which clearly impacts on the ability of an opponent to play the ball or



- ✓ gaining an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent when it has:
- ✓ rebounded or been deflected off the goalpost, crossbar or an opponent
- ✓ been deliberately saved by any opponent

A player in an offside position receiving the ball from an opponent who deliberately plays the ball (except from a deliberate save by any opponent) is not considered to have gained an advantage.

A 'save' is when a player stops a ball which is going into or very close to the goal with any part of the body except the hands (unless the goalkeeper within the penalty area)

### **A.3.No offence**

There is no offside offence if a player receives the ball directly from:

- ✓ a goal kick
- ✓ a throw-in
- ✓ a corner kick

### **B. Sanctions**

If an offside offence occurs, the referee awards an indirect free kick where the offence occurred, including if it is in the player's own half of the field of play.

A defending player who leaves the field of play without the referee's permission shall be considered to be on the goal line or touchline for the purposes of offside until the next stoppage in play or until the defending team has played the ball towards the halfway line and it is outside their penalty area.

If the player left the field of play deliberately, the player must be cautioned when the ball is next out of play.

An attacking player may step or stay off the field of play not to be involved in active play.

If the player re-enters from the goal line and becomes involved in play before the next stoppage in play, or the defending team has played the ball towards the halfway line and it is outside their penalty area, the player shall be considered to be positioned on the goal line for the purposes of offside.

A player who deliberately leaves the field of play and re-enters without the referee's permission and is not penalized for offside and gains an advantage, must be cautioned.

If an attacking player remains stationary between the goalposts and inside the goal as the ball enters the goal, a goal must be awarded unless the player commits an offside offence or Law 12 offence in which case play is restarted with an indirect or direct free kick.

### **C. Handball**

Handling the ball involves a deliberate act of a player making contact with the ball with the hand or arm.

The following must be considered:

- ✓ The movement of the hand towards the ball (not the ball towards the hand)
- ✓ The distance between the opponent and the ball (unexpected ball)
- ✓ The position of the hand does not necessarily mean that there is an infringement
- ✓ touching the ball with an object held in the hand (clothing, shin guard, etc.) is an infringement
- ✓ Hitting the ball with a thrown object (boot, shin guard, etc.) is an Infringement

The goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as any other player outside the penalty area. Inside their penalty area, the goalkeeper cannot be guilty of a handling offence incurring a direct free kick or any related but can be guilty of handling offences that incur an indirect free kick.

### **D. Categories of fouls:**

#### **D.1. Direct free kick offences**

- ✓ Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- ✓ Trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- ✓ Jumps at an opponent
- ✓ Charges an opponent
- ✓ Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- ✓ Pushes an opponent
- ✓ -Tackles an opponent
- ✓ Holds an opponent

- ✓ Impeding the progress of an opponent with contact Spits at an opponent
- ✓ Handles the ball deliberately

## **D.2. Indirect free kick offences**

**When a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area:**

- ✓ Controls the ball with his hands for more than six seconds before releasing it from his possession
- ✓ Touches the ball again with his hands after he has released it from his possession and before it has touched another player
- ✓ touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate
- ✓ Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate
- ✓ When any player in the opinion of the referee:
  - ✓ plays in a dangerous manner
- ✓ Impedes the progress of an opponent when the ball is not within playing distance of either player
- ✓ Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
- ✓ Commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player<sup>1</sup>

## **D. Misconduct**

### **C1. Offences for Yellow card**

- ✓ Unsporting behavior
- ✓ Dissent by word or action
- ✓ Persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game
- ✓ Delaying the restart of play
- ✓ Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, throw-in or free kick
- ✓ Entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- ✓ Deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission

## **C.2. Offence for red card**

- ✓ Serious foul play
- ✓ Violent conduct
- ✓ Spitting at an opponent or any other person
- ✓ Denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
- ✓ Denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
- ✓ Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
- ✓ Receiving a second caution (yellow card) in the same match



## Learning unit 2 – Apply rules and regulations

### 1. Introduction to the rules and regulations

There are 17 laws that govern how the game is to be played so that it is fair to all players taking part in a game. The most basic rule is that a player needs to move the ball towards the opponents' goal line and away from his/her own using any body part except the hands and arms. But what are the main rules and regulations of football? The Laws of the Game were created by the FA in 1863 when there were just 13 rules

### **Learning outcome 2.1: interpret rules or regulation for given situation and make decisions consistently with the spirit of the game**

#### **Content/Topic 1Types of rules and regulations**

#### **The Official Rules and regulations of Soccer According to FIFA ,CAF and FERWAFA**

Every year, soccer's international governing body revises and updates their rule book, known as the "Laws of the Game." These 17 rules govern everything from how fouls are defined to the type of uniforms that players may wear. The FédérationInternationale de Football Association (FIFA) may make minor or major changes to the rule book.

#### **1. The Field of Play**

There are very few fixed dimensions for soccer fields, even at the highest level. FIFA only stipulates that for professional 11-versus-11 competition, the length must be between 100 yards and 130 yards and the width between 50 and 100 yards. Regulations also stipulate the dimensions of the goal post and field markings.

#### **2. The Soccer Ball**

The circumference of a soccer ball must not be more than 28 inches (70 centimeters) and not less than 27 inches. The ball, as used by ages 12 and above, may not weigh more than 16 ounces and not less than 14 ounces at the start of a match. Other guidelines cover replacement balls used during a match and what to do if a ball is defective.

#### **3. The Number of Players**

A match is played by two teams. Each team may have no more than 11 players on the field at any one time, including the goalkeeper. A match may not start if either team has fewer than seven players. Other regulations govern player substitutions and penalties for too many players on the field.

#### **4. The Players' Equipment**

This rule outlines the equipment that players may and may not wear, including jewellery and clothing. A standard uniform consists of a shirt, shorts, socks, shoes, and shinguards. Revisions to the rules include a ban on the use of electronic communications equipment.

#### **5. The Referee**

The referee has the full authority to enforce the laws of the game and all decisions are final. The referee ensures that the ball and players' equipment meets the requirements, acts as timekeeper, and stops play for infringement of the laws, among several other duties. The rules also outline proper hand gestures for signalling rulings.

#### **6. Other Match Officials**

In professional soccer, there are two assistant referees whose job it is to call offsides and throw-ins and help the referee make decisions. Carrying a flag to signal their observations, assistant referees, or linesmen as they are commonly known, must monitor the sidelines and goal lines and flag if the ball goes out of play, signalling which team the goal kick or throw-in should be awarded to.

#### **7. The Duration of the Match**

Matches consist of two 45-minute halves with a halftime interval of no more than 15 minutes. A referee may play added time because of substitutions, assessment of injuries, removal of injured players from the field of play, time wasting, and any other cause. An abandoned match is replayed unless the competition rules state otherwise.

#### **8. The Start and Restart of Play**

The soccer rule book outlines in detail the procedures for starting or restarting play, also known as a kick-off. The opening kick-off of the match is decided by a coin toss. All players must be on their respective sides of the field during the kick-off.

#### **9. The Ball in and out of Play**

This section defines when the ball is in play and out of play. In essence, the ball is in play unless it has rolled across the goal line, the touchline, or the referee has stopped play.

#### **10. Determining the Outcome of a Match**

Goals are defined as when the ball completely crosses the goal line unless a foul has been committed by either side in the course of scoring. Policies are made for penalty kicks as well. Rules have been added to govern instances when the goalie commits a penalty.

## **11. The Offside**

A player is in an offside position if he is closer to the goal line than both the ball and the second-to-last defender, but only if he is in the opposition half of the field. The law states that if a player is in an offside position when the ball is played to him or touched by a teammate, he may not become actively involved in the play. Revisions to rules include provisions defining penalties for a player who commits an infraction while offside.

## **12. Fouls and Misconduct**

This is one of the most extensive sections of the rule book, outlining the myriad infractions and their penalties, such as dangerous behavior on the part of a player, and guidelines for how officials should respond to such behavior. This section was also revised extensively in the latest version, clarifying and expanding the definitions of bad behavior.

## **13. Free Kicks**

This section defines the different kinds of free kicks (direct and indirect) as well as the proper procedure for initiating them. It also outlines specific penalties that trigger the free kick.

## **14. The Penalty Kick**

As with the previous section, this law defines the proper procedure for and penalties that would call for initiating a penalty kick. Although a player may feint as he or she approaches the ball for the kick, it must be done during the run-up. Feinting after will result in a penalty. The section also outlines where a referee should place the ball for a kick.

## **15 Throw Ins,**

When the ball goes out of play over the touchline, a throw-in will be taken by a player from the team who did not touch the ball last.

## **16 Goal Kicks**

When the whole of the ball goes over the goal line, a goal kick or corner is awarded, depending on which team touched the ball last.

## **17 Corner Kicks**



If the defending team touched it, a corner is awarded to the opposition. If the attacking team had the last touch, a goal kick is awarded.

## **Learning outcome 2.2: Sanction technical fouls based on FIFA Laws of the game**

### **Content/Topic 1 Types of technical sanction:**

#### **A. Direct free kick**

A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences against an opponent in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- ✓ charges
- ✓ jumps at opponent
- ✓ kicks or attempts to kick
- ✓ pushes
- ✓ strikes or attempts to strike (including head-butt)
- ✓ tackles or challenges
- ✓ trips or attempts to trip
- ✓ offside
- ✓ handling the ball
- ✓ impend the progress of the opponent
- ✓ entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- ✓ delaying the restart of play
- ✓ goalkeeper offence
- ✓ holding the ball

If an offence involves contact it is penalized by a direct free kick or penalty kick.

- ✓ Careless is when a player shows a lack of attention or consideration when making a challenge or acts without precaution. No disciplinary sanction is needed
- ✓ Reckless is when a player acts with disregard to the danger to, or consequences for, an opponent and must be cautioned
- ✓ Using excessive force is when a player exceeds the necessary use of force and endangers the safety of an opponent and must be sent off

#### **A.1. A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences:**

- ✓ handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within their penalty area)
- ✓ holds an opponent
- ✓ impedes an opponent with contact
- ✓ bites or spits at someone
- ✓ throws an object at the ball, opponent or match official, or makes contact with the ball with a held object

## **A.2. Handling the ball**

Handling the ball involves a deliberate act of a player making contact with the ball with the hand or arm.

The following must be considered:

- ✓ the movement of the hand towards the ball (not the ball towards the hand)
- ✓ the distance between the opponent and the ball (unexpected ball)
- ✓ the position of the hand does not necessarily mean that there is an offence
- ✓ touching the ball with an object held in the hand (clothing, shinguard, etc.) is an offence
- ✓ hitting the ball with a thrown object (boot, shinguard, etc.) is an offence

The goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as any other player outside the penalty area. Inside their penalty area, the goalkeeper cannot be guilty of a handling offence incurring a direct free kick or any related sanction but can be guilty of handling offences that incur an indirect free kick.

## **B. Indirect free kick**

### **B.1 An indirect free kick is awarded if a player:**

- ✓ plays in a dangerous manner
- ✓ impedes the progress of an opponent without any contact being made
- ✓ is guilty of dissent, using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures or other verbal offences
- ✓ prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from the hands or kicks or attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it
- ✓ commits any other offence, not mentioned in the Laws, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player

### **B.2. An indirect free kick is awarded if a goalkeeper, inside their penalty area, commits any of the following offences:**

- ✓ controls the ball with the hands for more than six seconds before releasing it
- ✓ touches the ball with the hands after:

- ✓ releasing it and before it has touched another player
- ✓ it has been deliberately kicked to the goalkeeper by a team-mate

Receiving it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate

### **B.3. A goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball when:**

- ✓ the ball is between the hands or between the hand and any surface (e.g. ground, own body) or by touching it with any part of the hands or arms except if the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper or the goalkeeper has made a save
- ✓ holding the ball in the outstretched open hand
- ✓ bouncing it on the ground or throwing it in the air

## **Learning outcome 2.3sanction disciplinary foul according to FIFA laws of the game**

### **1. Introduction to Disciplinary action**

The referee has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play for the pre-match inspection until leaving the field of play after the match ends (including kicks from the penalty mark).

If, before entering the field of play at the start of the match, a player commits a sending-off offence, the referee has the authority to prevent the player taking part in the match (see Law 3.6); the referee will report any other misconduct.

A player who commits a cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the field of play, against an opponent, a team-mate, a match official or any other person or the Laws of the Game, is disciplined according to the offence.

The yellow card communicates a caution and the red card communicates a sending-off.

Only a player, substitute or substituted player may be shown the red or yellow card.

### **A. Cautionable offences**

#### **A.1. A player is cautioned if guilty of:**

- delaying the restart of play

- dissent by word or action
- entering, re-entering or deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission
- failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in
- persistent offences (no specific number or pattern of offences constitutes "persistent")
- unsporting behavior
- entering the referee review area (RRA)
- excessively using the 'review' (TV screen) signal

#### **A.2. A substitute or substituted player is cautioned if guilty of:**

- delaying the restart of play
- dissent by word or action
- entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- unsporting behavior
- entering the referee review area (RRA)
- excessively using the 'review' (TV screen) signal

### **Content/Topic 1 Disciplinary fouls and misconduct awarded by yellow card**

#### **A. unsporting behavior**

There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behavior including if a player:

- ✓ attempts to deceive the referee e.g. by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled (simulation)
- ✓ changes places with the goalkeeper during play or without the referee's permission
- ✓ commits in a reckless manner a direct free kick offence
- ✓ commits a foul or handles the ball to interfere with or stop a promising attack
- ✓ commits a foul which interferes with or stops a promising attack except where the referee awards a penalty kick for an offence which was an attempt to play the ball
- ✓ denies an opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by an offence which was an attempt to play the ball and the referee awards a penalty kick
- ✓ handles the ball in an attempt to score a goal (whether or not the attempt is successful) or in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a goal
- ✓ makes unauthorized marks on the field of play
- ✓ plays the ball when leaving the field of play after being given permission to leave
- ✓ shows a lack of respect for the game
- ✓ uses a deliberate trick to pass the ball (including from a free kick) to the goalkeeper with the head, chest, knee etc. to circumvent the Law, whether or not the goalkeeper touches the ball with the hands

- ✓ verbally distracts an opponent during play or at a restart

### **C. Celebration of a goal**

Players can celebrate when a goal is scored, but the celebration must not be excessive; choreographed celebrations are not encouraged and must not cause excessive time-wasting.

Leaving the field of play to celebrate a goal is not a cautionable offence but players should return as soon as possible.

A player must be cautioned for:

- ✓ climbing onto a perimeter fence and/or approaching the spectators in a manner which can cause safety and/or security issues
- ✓ gesturing or acting in a provocative, derisory or inflammatory way
- ✓ covering the head or face with a mask or other similar item
- ✓ removing the shirt or covering the head with the shirt

### **D. Delaying the restart of play**

Referees must caution players who delay the restart of play by:

- ✓ appearing to take a throw-in but suddenly leaving it to a team-mate to take
- ✓ delaying leaving the field of play when being substituted
- ✓ excessively delaying a restart
- ✓ kicking or carrying the ball away, or provoking a confrontation by deliberately touching the ball after the referee has stopped play
- ✓ taking a free kick from the wrong position to force a retake

## **Content/Topic 2. Disciplinary fouls and misconduct awarded by a red card**

### **A. Sending-off offences**

A player, substitute or substituted player who commits any of the following offences is sent off:

- ✓ denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (except a goalkeeper within their penalty area)
- ✓ denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent whose overall movement is towards the offender's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick (unless as outlined below)

- ✓ serious foul play
- ✓ biting or spitting at someone
- ✓ violent conduct
- ✓ using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
- ✓ receiving a second caution in the same match
- ✓ entering the video operation room (VOR)

A player, substitute or substituted player who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the field of play and the technical area.

## **B. Denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity**

Where a player denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by a deliberate handball offence the player is sent off wherever the offence occurs.

Where a player commits an offence against an opponent within their own penalty area which denies an opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity and the referee awards a penalty kick, the offending player is cautioned if the offence was an attempt to play the ball; in all other circumstances (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball etc.) the offending player must be sent off.

A player, sent off player, substitute or substituted player who enters the field of play without the required referee's permission and interferes with play or an opponent and denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity is guilty of a sending-off offence

The following must be considered:

- ✓ distance between the offence and the goal
- ✓ general direction of the play
- ✓ likelihood of keeping or gaining control of the ball
- ✓ location and number of defenders

## **C. Serious foul play**

A tackle or challenge that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

Any player who lunges at an opponent in challenging for the ball from the front, from the side or from behind using one or both legs, with excessive force or endangers the safety of an opponent is guilty of serious foul play.

## **D. Violent conduct**

Violent conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an

opponent when not challenging for the ball, or against a team-mate, team official, match official, spectator or any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.

In addition, a player who, when not challenging for the ball, deliberately strikes an opponent or any other person on the head or face with the hand or arm, is guilty of violent conduct unless the force used was negligible.

#### **D.1. Offences where an object (or the ball) is thrown**

In all cases, the referee takes the appropriate disciplinary action: reckless – caution the offender for unsporting behavior using excessive force – send off the offender for violent conduct.

#### **D.2. Restart of play after fouls and misconduct**

If the ball is out of play, play is restarted according to the previous decision. If the ball is in play and a player commits an offence inside the field of play against:

- ✓ an opponent – indirect or direct free kick or penalty kick
- ✓ a team-mate, substitute, substituted or sent off player, team official or a match official – a direct free kick or penalty kick
- ✓ any other person – a dropped ball
- ✓ If, when the ball is in play:
  - ✓ a player commits an offence against a match official or an opposing player, substitute, substituted or sent off player, or team official outside the field of play or
  - ✓ a substitute, substituted or sent off player, or team official commits an offence against, or interferes with, an opposing player or match official outside the field of play,

play is restarted with a free kick on the boundary line nearest to where the offence/interference occurred; a penalty kick is awarded if this is a direct free kick offence within the offender's penalty area.

If a player standing on or off the field of play throws an object (including the ball) at an opposing player, substitute, substituted or sent off player, or team official, match official or the ball, play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick from the position where the object struck or would have struck the person or the ball. If this position is off the field of play, the free kick is taken on the nearest point on the boundary line; a penalty kick is awarded if this is within the offender's penalty area.

If an offence is committed outside the field of play, against a player, substitute, substituted player or team official of their own team, play is restarted with an indirect free kick on the boundary line closest to where the offence occurred.

If a player makes contact with the ball with an object (boot, shin guard etc.) held in the hand play is restarted with a direct free kick (or penalty kick).

If a substitute, substituted or sent off player, player temporarily off the field of play or team official throws or kicks an object onto the field of play and it interferes with play, an opponent or match official, play is restarted with a direct free kick (or penalty kick) where the object interfered with play or struck or would have struck the opponent, match official or the ball

## **Learning outcome 2.4 Manage conflicts according to misconduct**

### **1. Introduction to the conflicts**

Conflict is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two players or groups are in conflict, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement.

#### **Content /Topic1Causes of conflicts**

##### **A.Unsporting behavior**

Unsporting behavior (also called Unsportsmanlike conduct or ungentle manly conduct or bad sportsmanship or poor sportsmanship) **is** a foul or offense in many sports that violates the sports generally accepted rules of sportsmanship and participant conduct.

##### **B. Violent conduct**

Violent conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent when not challenging for the ball, or against a team-mate, team official, match official, spectator or any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.

In addition, a player who, when not challenging for the ball, deliberately strikes an opponent or any other person on the head or face with the hand or arm, is guilty of violent conduct unless the force used was negligible.

##### **C. Delaying the restart of play**

- ✓ appearing to take a throw-in but suddenly leaving it to a team-mate to take
- ✓ delaying leaving the field of play when being substituted
- ✓ excessively delaying a restart
- ✓ kicking or carrying the ball away, or provoking a confrontation by deliberately touching the ball after the referee has stopped play
- ✓ taking a free kick from the wrong position to force a retake



### **E. Ghost goal**

In football, a goal that is given even though the ball does not completely cross the goal line, or an occasion when a ball crosses the goal line but a goal is not awarded

### **F. Ignorance on rules**

They are the only rules of association football subscribed to by FIFA. The laws mention the number of players a team should have, the game length, the size of the field and ball, the type and nature of fouls

that referees may penalize, the frequently misinterpreted offside law, and many other laws that define the sport. During a match, it is the task of the referee to interpret and enforce the Laws of the Game

## **Content /Topic2 Conflict Management**

### **1. Introduction to the conflict management**

The issue of Conflict Management is an important one for soccer referees. If you have been refereeing for a while, you should be aware that over time the game participants seem to be challenging the referee's authority more and more. You may also notice that when you approach a player for a behavioral problem, it's common for athletes to try to shift the blame away from themselves by claiming: "It's not my fault" or "That was not a foul." Conflict comes in as a difference of opinion between your discretionary judgment and the participant's opinion. It's important for the referee to deal with this attitude promptly and effectively.

Dealing with conflict is just one more skill that a successful referee needs to master.

In past years, as a Referee it was often enough to know the soccer rules, to be fit, and to have the courage to go out and referee the game. Now, managing the behavior of players, coaches, and other team personnel is more challenging. Referees must recognize and develop effective methods of dealing with conflict in positive ways.

The fact that each referee has a different personality and refereeing style often means that the methods of dealing with conflict may well differ in each situation, there are a number of basics that will help improve your handling of conflict.

The referee also needs to try to use newer, additional techniques to handle conflict problems that need to be resolved in the game. If not, fouls, retaliation, and related problems may rapidly increase. Here are some suggestions for you to try.

#### **A. Control negative comments.**

The first way is to try to control negative comments as they are made. That means controlling negative comments from the participants before they affect others. Ignoring them will not always work. For example, a coach's negative comments can easily be heard by the Assistant Referee on the bench side. To control these, a civil, professional comment without turning from the play to let the coach know that you heard the negative comment can often defuse a problem.

You need to do this in a way to defuse, not worsen, the situation. Choose your words carefully. Do not invite a response or a debate by posing your words as question or in a way that invites a response. In a debate, the coach may well be the victor.

#### **B. Focus on the current situation.**

When you talk to a participant, focus on the current situation. Do not debate what happened earlier in the game. Instead keep whatever remarks you make to the specific negative comment(s) made by the participant. Long debates are never a positive situation for the referee. Irrelevant discussions just divert your attention away from the problem that needs to be solved quickly now.

Limit your own remarks to a few words.

Make sure you limit your own remarks to a few words that are factual and that address the issue. Again, long debates never work for the officials. Avoid extending your remarks beyond what is absolutely necessary to control the problem and the individual(s) concerned, to shut off any further exchange, and to end the short exchange.

#### **C. Be decisive, not “wishy-washy.” (Lacking the ability to make a decision)**

Act and remain assertive and decisive at all times, Even if you do decide to change a call before restarting play, never let it appear that a participant argued you into it. If you do reverse your call, do so quickly and with the least possible delay. Unless the nature of the situation absolutely requires it, you need not offer any explanation for a decision.

Understand that most experienced Referees advice against changing a call once made, unless absolutely convinced that the change is needed to preserve the integrity of the game. The need to change a call should be a very rare occurrence in your refereeing. Remember, most of your calls rely on your opinion and discretionary judgment. These will often be debatable in the minds of some participants. However, your discretionary judgment is recognized by the rules to be final. Therefore, in almost every instance it is better for the game you to move play along and to stick with your initial decision.

## **Content /Topic3 Decision Making**

### **1. Introduction to the decision**

#### **A. As a referee, decided penalties. This required:**

- Knowledge of the “*laws of the game.*”
- Clarity of communication so that everyone understood the decisions quickly and thoroughly and could then get back to the match. (Use both words and gestures at the same time to make his decisions clear.)
- Confidence to get back to the match himself, not second-guessing decisions even knowing he was going to get some of them wrong.

#### **B Fair play**

Fair play, which is an essential and central part of successful involvement, promotion and development in both sport and life, can teach people tolerance and respect for each other. It allows them to integrate into society and create a sense of teamwork.

#### **C. Sanction**

Fouls and misconduct in association football are acts committed by players which are deemed by the referee to be unfair and are subsequently penalized. ... Misconduct is any conduct by a player that is deemed by the referee to warrant a disciplinary sanction (caution or dismissal).

#### **D.Match suspended**

A suspended game in football occurs when a game has to be stopped before it can be completed. When a game is suspended, the game is to be completed at a later time or date.

## Learning Unit 3 – perform collaboration between officials

### Learning outcome 3.1 Adopt appropriate referee's positioning according to direction of the ball

#### Content/Topic 1 Positioning

##### 1. Introduction to the positioning

How to be in the right place, at the right time

##### A. What is a “Good” Position?

- ✓ One that is flexible and intelligent
- ✓ You or the AR can see the play on the ball
- ✓ You can quickly establish presence by moving to the point of the foul
- ✓ You are ready to move to the next phase of play

##### B. What is a “Poor” Position?

- ✓ Too many players are blocking the field of vision (i. e, cannot see play ON THE BALL!)
- ✓ Cannot see where play will go
- ✓ Same view as AR
- ✓ Too extreme position off the field and not ready to cover next phase of play

##### C. Principles of Positioning

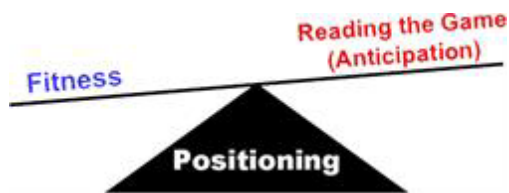
- ✓ Stay to the left of the ball whenever possible
- ✓ Try to be 10-20 yards or so from play
- ✓ Work hard to “close down play” – attempt to move at the same pace as play
- ✓ Create a good angle of vision to see light between the players
- ✓ Don't go into the wide channels (outside the rectangle) unless you smell a problem
- ✓ Anticipate and read play to position self for the next phase – never be flat footed and always be moving
- ✓ The center circle and penalty arcs are “transit zones”

- ✓ referees should not stand in either area but should use them to move quickly from point a to point b

#### **D. The Goal**

- ✓ To be within 10- 20 yards of play at all times.
- ✓ To have the optimal line of sight all times.
- ✓ To be in a position to lend presence when needed.
- ✓ To get the call right

#### **Positioning is a Balance**



#### **E. Difference between Positioning and Mobility**

- ✓ Mobility = being able to get “somewhere” (fitness)
- ✓ Positioning = knowing where that “somewhere” is

#### **F. Presence Lends Conviction.....Positioning Lends Presence**

- ✓ The referee must move to the point of the foul — so if there are issues you are on your way there
- ✓ If there are no issues, you can move to the next phase of play or the drop zone
- ✓ You need to be close enough to communicate with the players(i.e. “If they want 10 yards?”)
- ✓ Adapt to changes in players and tactics

#### **G. Principles of Good Positioning**

- Work to create the best angle of vision
- Read the likely course of play
- Find the angle that allows you to see daylight between the players making the challenge
- Stay close to play, but do not interfere with play or players

- Be ready for the next phase of play
- Run/walk/jog for a purpose

## **H. The Four Conditions to Correct Positioning**

1. I can see play and the potential problem area
2. I can see through two challenging players
3. I am *not* occupying space the players need
4. I am able to be ready for next phase of play

### **A. Center referee's diagonal**

The diagonal system uses one referee permanently in the center of the field — moving diagonally from corner to corner — and two assistant referees on the sidelines. In this format, only the center referee whistles fouls.

The Referee's position is out in the field. He moves from almost end to end of the field, following a generally diagonal path that puts the area of active play more or less on the right of his path, so that one of the Assistant Referees is in the Referee's field of view beyond the area of active play.

The two Assistant Referees take a position just outside the touch lines on the side of the field, diagonally opposite from their counterpart. They **ONLY** move from the goal line to the midfield line.

The Referee judges play in the middle of the field. As he moves toward one end or the other, and moves diagonally toward his left, there comes a time when the Referee is closer and in a better position than his Assistant Referee to judge whether the ball is in/out on the Referee's side of the field. As the Referee takes over the responsibility for judging ball in/out, the Assistant Referee takes on the responsibility of watching the actions of players in his half of the field.

However, as you see, there are two areas (shaded in lighter colors at the lower left (light blue shading) and upper right (yellow shading) corners of the field,) where the Referee and the two Assistant Referees still were not as close to the touch lines as might be, nor were they in a position to see the actions of players when play was inside the two penalty areas.

### **B. Center referee's stretched diagonal**

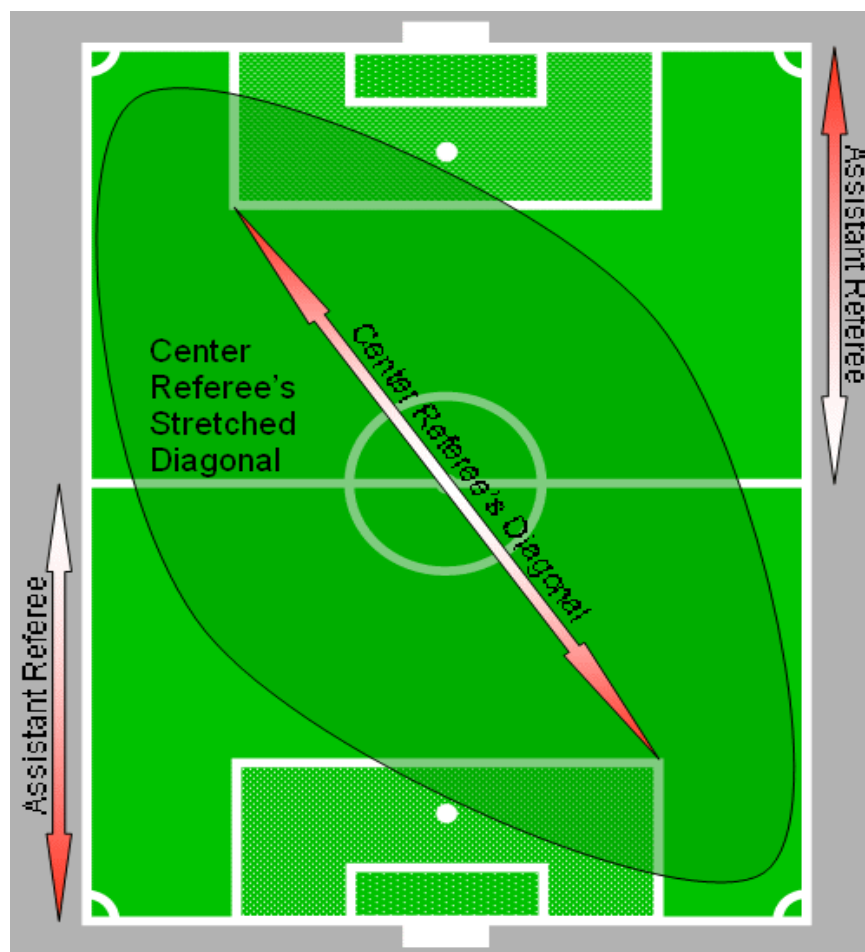
when you're dealing with the AR on the top, you *stretch* your run to be closer to ... I stay too *central* - which I took to mean that I should avoid running straight up ... This is the advice sent to all Level *referees* earlier in the season.

I should avoid running straight up and down the pitch, essentially going from D to D.

While I definitely understand his point (you want to be close to the action to "sell" the decisions, as well as giving you more chance of making the right one), I'm struggling to work out how to reconcile this with the diagonal I'm supposed to patrol, as well as how to avoid just following the ball around the pitch.

You need to have a flexible patrol path that allows you to prioritize getting a good angle on decisions you need to make. Go somewhere because there is a purpose and reason to being there.

Sometimes you may need to move left of play to generate that angle, sometime speed of play means you cannot get there in time so rather than start going left and be stranded with no view go right instead to generate the angle to view the challenge.



- ✓ Let play develop and you follow
- ✓ Do not duplicate coverage by AR
- ✓ Adapt – be flexible in changing circumstances
- ✓ If you cannot see the action, you cannot make the call:
  - Remember the angles!
  - Move inside/outside play to see
  - Stay close to play without being in the way

#### **A. Diagonal System of Control**

- ✓ Referee works on a flexible diagonal from one corner of the field to the opposite
- ✓ Often results in referee being “far from play” due to strict adherence to the diagonal

#### **B. Dynamic play**

- ✓ Allow the play to develop and follow get the angle for next phase of play
- ✓ Close to decisions in the penalty area with a clear view
- ✓ Close to the play but not in the way don’t take away passing or shooting lanes
- ✓ Angle of view on active play + angle of view on next play (cross)
- ✓ Anticipate the drop zone... what the goalkeeper has done on other punts should help you judge
- ✓ where to position yourself on the field
- ✓ Anticipating the drop zone... Age and skill level should help you decide how far up field to set up
- ✓ Close on play get an angle to see play move (transition)
- ✓ Turn and let play go by you. When you have a safe distance between you and ball, move so you can see day light between players (transition)
- ✓ Stay with play as they change speed and direction you do too, just like a player, but you do not touch the ball.
- ✓ Move with players staying so you can see day light between the players. (ready to make a critical decision)
- ✓ Close to action in front of the bench

#### **C. Counter Attacks**

- ✓ The ability to see between players is very important on counter attacks
- ✓ The first several yards need to run left or right to get the maximum line of sight between player
- ✓ Do not run directly behind the play and attacker
- ✓ Go get a side view of the play
- ✓ Must close down play using speed as quickly as possible.



## **D. Buildup in the Midfield**

- ✓ Do not immediately go wide and deep.
- ✓ Move with play, but keep an angle to see what is going on
- ✓ Consider the player's options
- ✓ Adjust your pace to the situation
- ✓ Don't watch ball keep your feet moving

## **Content /Topic3 Team work consultation**

### **A. Referee signals**

Refer to graphics for approved referee signals.

In addition to the current 'two armed' signal for an advantage, a similar 'one arm' signal is now permitted as it is not always easy for referees to run with both arms extended.

### **B. Use of whistle**

#### **B.1 the whistle is needed to:**

- ✓ Start play (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> half), after a goal
- ✓ Stop play
  - for a free kick or penalty kick
  - if the match is suspended or abandoned
  - when a period of play has ended due to the expiration of time
- ✓ Restart play for:
  - free kicks when the appropriate distance is required
  - penalty kicks
- ✓ Restart play after it has been stopped due to
  - the issue of a yellow card or red for misconduct
  - injury
  - substitution

#### **B.2 the whistle is not needed to:**

- ✓ Stop play for
  - goal kick, corner kick or throw in
  - a goal
- ✓ Restart play from:
  - a free kick
  - goal kick
  - corner kick
  - throw in

A whistle which is needed too frequently unnecessarily will have less impact when is needed

When a discretionary whistle is needed to start play the referee should clearly announce to the players that the restart may not occur until after that signal.

### **C. Body language**

#### **C.1 Body language is a tool that the referee uses to:**

- ✓ help him control the match
- ✓ Show authority and self- control

#### **C.2 Body language is not**

An explanation of a decision

### **Learning outcome 3.2 Adopt appropriate signs according to the type of the foul**

#### **Content/Topic 1 Whistling**

Every time referee stops the play, he blows his whistle and makes hand gestures. These gestures communicate the reason for stopping play and are the same for every league or competition worldwide. This allows the referee and players, who may not speak the same language, to understand each other.



#### **Content/Topic 2 Referee's hand signals**

##### **1. Introduction to the Football Referee Hand Signals**

Understanding soccer referee hand signals helps you know what really is happening on the pitch when playing is stopped. Below are the hand signals that head soccer refs make when officiating a game.

#### **A. Indirect free kick**

To signal for an indirect free kick, the referee blows his whistle, raises an arm upwards and points to the direction of the kick. He keeps his arm raised until the ball has been kicked and touched by another player.

An indirect free kick is awarded for less serious offenses by an outfield player or for violation of goalkeeping rules.



#### **B. Direct free kick**



To make a signal for a direct free kick, a referee raises an arm diagonally upwards before pointing with his other hand to the direction of the offending player's goal.

A direct free kick is a signal for serious offenses—a goal can be scored directly from it.

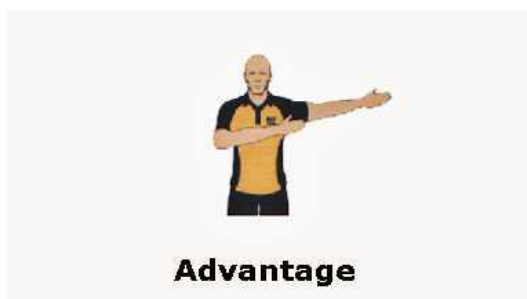
### C. Penalty



To signal for a penalty kick, the ref points to the penalty spot with his index finger. The penalty spot is the part of the football field where penalty kicks are taken, indicated by a bold dot.

The penalty kick is awarded to an offensive player when he is fouled inside the penalty area.

### D. Advantage



The referee signals for an advantage by extending both arms in front of his body, palms facing up. If the advantage foul warrants a card, the referee will issue it to the offending player in the next dead ball.

The advantage signal is made when the referee sees a violation but allows play to continue.

This

happens in cases where letting play go on would be more advantageous to the fouled team than stopping it.

#### **E. Goal signals**



If the ball clearly went into the goal, there is no need to blow the whistle; simply point to the kickoff circle (the center spot). However, the referee always blows it for a goal and points to the kick-off circle on those rare occasions when the ball hits the post, goes over the goal line and then bounces out.

I recently heard that once a goal is scored the Referee is to blow his whistle and point to the center spot.

#### **E. Goal kick**

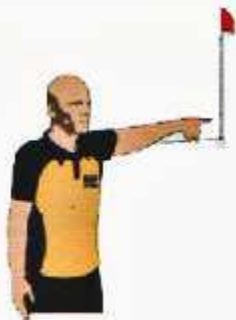


## **Goal kick**

To make a goal kick signal, the referee points at the goal with his arm straight, and palm open.

A goal kick in football is awarded to a team if an offensive player plays the ball out of bounds over the goal line.

### **F. corner kick**



## **Corner kick**

A ref signals for a corner kick by pointing to the corner flag where the kick must be taken.

A corner kick in football is awarded when a defensive player plays the ball out of bounds over the goal line.

### Content/Topic 3 cards referee's signals

#### F. yellow card



A yellow card is issued the same way with a red card. The yellow card in football is a caution for a serious rule violation. If a player is issued a yellow card for the second time in the match, he will be sent off from play.

After awarding a second yellow card, the referee shows a red card to indicate that the offending player must leave the football field.

#### G. red card



## Red Card

When awarding a red card, the referee goes to the player who committed an offense then holds a red-colored card high up. After making this gesture, the referee gives the signal for a direct free kick, or a penalty kick if the offense happened inside the penalty area.

### Content/Topic 4 body language

#### 1. Introduction to the body language

A referee's use of body language can establish relationships on the field with the players, while also remaining in control of a match. It can show confidence, calmness, firmness, authority, or even the referee's human side if a player is injured, for example.

#### A. Referee's body language

##### A.1 Body language is very important for a referee.

But what are good things to do as referee.

- ✓ Make strong eye contact when you are speaking to a player.
- ✓ Once you have made a decision, be quick and clear with your flag or hand signals.
- ✓ Talk to players as you expect them to talk to you – be firm but respectful.
  - Never swear. Use your tone of voice to convey authority, not arrogance.
- ✓ Where you can, give players clarification on your decisions, but state this as fact from your point of view. Don't allow your doubts to surface. Then move on, whatever you have decided it has gone.

##### B.2 Body language is a tool that the referee uses to:



- ✓ Help him control the match
- ✓ Show authority and self- control
- ✓ Body language is not An explanation of a decision

Being respectful, also means that a referee should think about who he's talking to. "Certain body language is linked to a certain culture and can lead to different interpretations "You might be misunderstood. You have to be aware of cultural differences."



I'm not saying you do need to know all different cultures, but as referee you should be aware that some people could give another reaction than you expected. We are that differences exist. An example when male referees have to officiate a women's game, eye contact "is extremely important in conveying interest and attention.

Intense eye contact between the same genders is often a symbol of trust and sincerity. However, between opposite genders, especially in Muslim cultures, anything more than brief eye contact is considered inappropriate. " Also think about your gestures, personal space and touching someone.

### **B.3 But why is this crucial for referees**

- Body language skill transcends language barriers;
- It's very useful in a noisy match environment where verbal communication can be difficult;
- Body language can have an immediate effect, reducing the need for a referee to stop a match to address an issue verbally.

- Sometimes it's difficult to address players' emotions in words, so the referee can use gestures instead

#### **B 4. And what do players want from a referee soccer player want**

- ✓ Competent
- ✓ Dependable
- ✓ Respectful referee

But sometimes you can't get respect with your body language, for some player, who are intoxicated by revenge or rage (or substance).

Referee communicative skills will have no influence, but that generally referee sensitivity to players and situations are doubtless important.

#### **What (not) to do**

But there are things referees need to avoid. The referee is constantly walking with his hands in his pocket, which makes him look very odd.

### **Content/Topic 5 Referee's signals application**

#### **A. technical fouls**

A **technical foul** is an unfair act by a player, deemed by the **referee** to contravene the game's laws, that interferes with the active play of the game.

Fouls are punished by the award of a free kick (possibly a **penalty kick**) to the opposing team. other infractions, such as technical infractions at restarts, are not deemed to be fouls, these mostly concern unnecessarily aggressive physical play and the offence of handling the ball.

#### **A.1. An infringement is classified as a foul when the infringement meets ALL of conditions of:**

- ✓ It is committed by a player (not a substitute),
- ✓ on the field of play,
- ✓ while the ball is **in play** and
- ✓ committed against an opponent. For example, a player striking the referee or a teammate is not a foul, but is misconduct

#### **A.2. Categories of technical foul**

- ✓ Direct free kick offences
- ✓ Indirect free kick offences
- ✓ Other offences

### **A2.1. Direct free kick offences**

A **direct free kick** is awarded when a player commits any of the following in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- ✓ Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- ✓ Trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- ✓ Jumps at an opponent
- ✓ Charges an opponent
- ✓ Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- ✓ Pushes an opponent
- ✓ Tackles an opponent

**Or commits any the following offences:**

- ✓ Holds an opponent
- ✓ Impeding the progress of an opponent with contact
- ✓ Spits at an opponent (considered Violent Conduct as the spit is considered an extension of the body)
- ✓ Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within their own penalty area)

**A.2.2. In determining whether or not a player deliberately handled the ball, the referee has several considerations:**

- ✓ Movement of the hand towards the ball (not the ball towards the hand)
- ✓ Distance between the opponent and the ball (unexpected ball)
- ✓ Position of the hand ('natural' position versus 'unnatural' position) does not necessarily mean that there is an infringement
- ✓ Touching the ball with an object held in the hand (clothing, shinguard, etc.) counts as an infringement (considered an extension of the hand)
- ✓ Hitting the ball with a thrown object (boot, shinguard, etc.) counts as an infringement (also considered an extension of the hand)

If a player commits a direct free kick offence within their own penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded irrespective of the position of the ball, provided the ball is in play.

### **A.3. Indirect free kick offences**

Infringements punishable by an indirect free kick are:

**A 3.1. When a goalkeeper, inside their own penalty area:**

- ✓ controls the ball with their hands for more than six seconds before releasing it from possession

- ✓ touches the ball again with their hands after releasing it from possession and before it has touched another player
- ✓ touches the ball with their hands after it has been deliberately kicked to them by a teammate, or thrown to them from a throw-in (the back-pass rule)

### **A.3.2 When any player in the opinion of the referee:**

- ✓ plays in a dangerous manner
- ✓ impedes the progress of an opponent when the ball is not within playing distance of either player
- ✓ prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from their hands
- ✓ commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player

Some technical breaches of the rules, such as the offside offence, result in play being restarted with an indirect free kick, though these are not considered fouls and will never be punished by a caution or dismissal.

### **A3.3. Other offences**

Not all infractions of the Laws are fouls. Non-foul infractions may be dealt with as technical infractions (e.g. as breaching the rules governing the restarts of play) or misconduct (these are punishable by a caution or sending-off). Note that persistent infringement of the Laws is an offence for which the player may be cautioned.

## **Content/Topic 4 Misconduct (See also: Penalty card)**

### **1. Introduction to the Misconduct**

Is any conduct by a player that is deemed by the referee to warrant a disciplinary sanction (caution or dismissal)?

Misconduct may include acts which are, additionally, fouls. Unlike fouls, misconduct may occur at any time, including when the ball is out of play, during half-time and before and after the game, and both players and substitutes may be sanctioned for misconduct.

Misconduct will result in the player either receiving a caution (indicated by a yellow card) or being dismissed ("sent off") from the field (indicated by a red card).

A dismissed player cannot be replaced; their team is required to play the remainder of the game with one fewer player. A second caution results in the player being dismissed.

The referee has considerable discretion in applying the Laws; in particular, the offence of unsporting behavior may be used to deal with most events that violate the spirit of the game, even if they are not listed as specific offences

The referee may consider serious and/or persistent offences to be *misconduct* worthy of an official caution or dismissal from the game. Association football was the first sport to use colored cards to indicate these actions.

#### **A. Yellow card (caution)**



A player is cautioned and shown a yellow card.

A yellow card is shown by the referee to indicate that a player has been officially cautioned.

The player's details are then recorded by the referee in a small notebook; hence a caution is also known as a "booking". A player who has been cautioned may continue playing in the game; however, a player who receives a second caution in a match is sent off (shown the yellow card again, and then a red card).

##### **A.1. Players are cautioned and shown a yellow card if they commit the following offences:**

- ✓ Unsporting behavior (foul play, simulation, and denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by an offence which was an attempt to play the ball and the referee awards a penalty kick are included)
- ✓ Dissent by word or action
- ✓ Persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game

- ✓ Delaying the restart of play
- ✓ Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, throw-in or free kick
- ✓ Entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- ✓ Deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission

**A.2. There are also two offences which apply in matches using the Video Assistant Referee system:**

- ✓ Entering the referee review area
- ✓ Excessively using the 'review' (TV screen) signal

What constitutes cautionable unsporting behavior is generally at the referee's discretion, though the Interpretation and Guidelines which accompany the Laws list a number of examples.

These include simulation intended to deceive the referee, or attempting to score by handling the ball. Fouls which are committed recklessly or fouls which are committed with the intention of breaking up a promising attack are also considered unsporting behavior and punishable with a yellow card.

Fouls which are committed with excessive force, however, or which are deliberately committed to deny an obvious goalscoring opportunity for the player fouled (i.e. a professional foul), are punishable by a red card.

The Laws state that goals may be celebrated, but that such celebrations should not be "excessive". Removing one's shirt or climbing onto a perimeter fence are listed in the rules as caution-worthy excesses.

In most tournaments, the accumulation of a certain number of yellow cards over several matches results in disqualification of the offending player for a certain number of subsequent matches, the exact number of cards and matches varying by jurisdiction.

In the UEFA Champions League, for instance, accumulating two yellow cards in a stage of the tournament will lead to a one-game suspension. In such situations players have often been suspected of (and occasionally even admitted to) deliberately incurring a second booking in a tournament.

When the following game is of little importance, thus resetting their yellow card tally to zero for subsequent games (known as "cleaning cards").

However, while technically within the rules of competition, this is considered unsportsmanlike and UEFA have on occasion threatened additional fines and or suspensions to the players and managers involved.

In 2017 IFAB approved temporary dismissals (sin-bins) for cautionable offences similar to that seen in other sports; however, this is only permitted for youth, veterans, disability and grassroots football. Competitions' use of this system—rather than 'normal' yellow cards—is optional, and there are variations in how it can be implemented. For 90-minute games, the length of the temporary dismissal is 10 minute

## **B. Red card (dismissal)**



A player is shown a red card to indicate his dismissal from the game.

A red card is shown by a referee to signify that a player must be sent off. A player who has been sent off is required to leave the field of play immediately, must take no further part in the game and cannot be replaced by a substitute, forcing their team to play with one player fewer. If a team's goalkeeper receives a red card another player is required to assume goalkeeping duties, so teams usually substitute another goalkeeper for an outfield player if they still have substitutes available.

### **B.1. the categories of misconduct for which a player may be sent off. These are:**

- ✓ Serious foul play
- ✓ Violent conduct
- ✓ Denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity with a handball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his/her own penalty area)
- ✓ Denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity with a deliberate foul
- ✓ Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures

- ✓ Receiving a second caution in the same match

Serious foul play is a foul committed using excessive force (i.e., "the player...is deliberately or attempting to injuring his/her opponent while challenging for the ball").

Violent conduct is distinct from serious foul play in that it may be committed by any player, substitute, or substituted player against any person, e.g., teammates, match officials, or spectators.

Once a player has been sent off, they are not permitted to stay in the team's technical area and must leave the immediate field or playing area.

In most tournaments, a single *direct* red card (i.e. not one received as a result of two successive yellow ones) results in disqualification of the offending player for a one or more subsequent matches, with the exact number of matches varying by the offence committed and by jurisdiction.

Should a team's on-field players receive a total of 5 red cards, it will be unable to field the required minimum of 7 players, resulting in the game being abandoned.

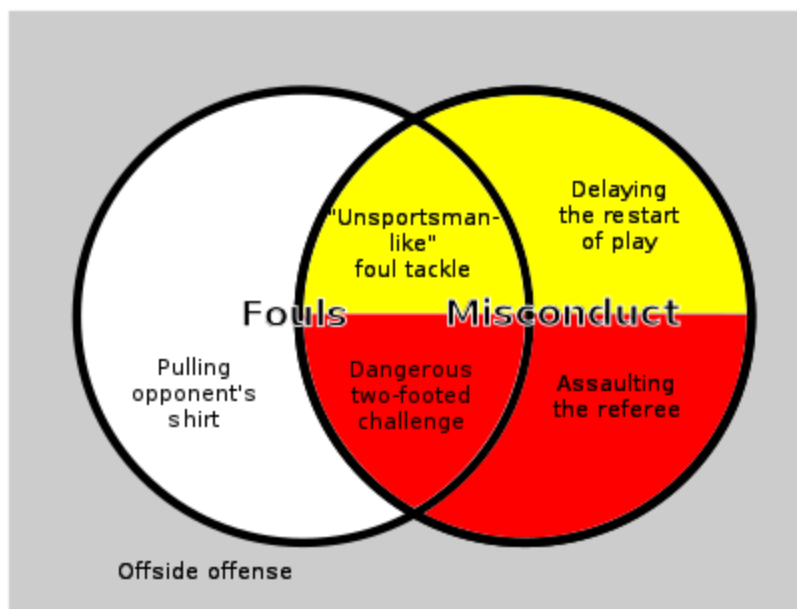
After VAR was implemented, on May 28, 2018, FIFA added the following, in terms of VAR, will receive a red card if they commit the following offence, in addition to the following seven above

## **B.2. Referee's discretion**

The referee has a very large degree of discretion as to the enforcement of the 17 Laws including determining which acts constitute cautionable offences under the very broad categories. For this reason, refereeing decisions are sometimes controversial.

Some Laws may specify circumstances under which a caution should or must be given, and numerous directives to referees also provide additional guidance. The encouragement for referees to use their common sense is known colloquially as "Law 18".





### Learning outcome 3.3 share information based on the match situation

#### 1. Introduction to the types of communication

Referee microphone systems reduce confusion and frustration between referees and other match officials ensuring effective communication and efficient decision-making during matches. Each user is issued with a compact and lightweight transceiver with headset. The systems assist communication, as users do not have to compete with players, crowds, public address loudspeakers or the weather to be heard.

The system allows up to six referee/officials to speak live to each other, with open microphones, as if on the same telephone call. Alternatively, the system can be setup so the microphones are switched on/off by pressing the 'S' speech button on each transceiver.

A wide range of accessories are available such as sports headsets, arm bands, waist bands and storage cases.

These systems are ideal for the Referee and Assistant Referees or other Officials when participating in sports such as: Football

**Content/Topic 1 Types of communication**

## **A. Nonverbal communication**

Communication without the use of spoken language, Nonverbal communication includes gestures, facial expressions, and body positions (known collectively as “body language”), as well as unspoken understandings and presuppositions, and cultural and environmental conditions that may affect any encounter between people.

Nonverbal communication between people is communication through sending and receiving wordless cues. It includes the use of visual cues such as body language, distance and physical environments/appearance, of voice and of touch.

### **A.1.Signal**

Nonverbal communication is the body language we use, as well as our facial expressions and hand gestures.

## **B. Verbal communication**

### **B.1.Earpieces**

On the pitch communication is vital. Referees have a difficult job to do under the toughest of circumstances. If they make no mistake they are invisible. If they get a major decision wrong that affects the course of the game it is remembered forever. But referees cannot see everything and then communication helps them.

#### **B.1.1.Benefits for soccer referees using an earpieces or wireless communication system**

##### **1. Quick decision making with the ‘open’ line**

- Proactive game management tool
- Directly in contact with referees and officials
- Everyone (with an earpiece is live well informed)
- There’s always an option to get advice

##### **2. Motivates referee team**

- Referees and officials are fully involved
- Better team work

##### **3. Reduce faults**

- Confirm critical game information

- Communicate fast and directly relevant information

#### **4. Professional**

Players and coaches appreciate technology because it increases good decisions and the performance of the referee team

#### **5. Development referees**

- By letting referee coaches and observers listen to the communication (with an earpieces) between the referees during a game, they know exactly what the referees in the field are saying and how they react to specific situations on the field. These helps referee coach with good evaluations and develop the skills of the referee.



## B.2. Tips for effective headset communication

1. **Keep it short:** The less you say, the better you can communicate.
2. **Make agreements before the game about words you'll use.** Which word will you use when you don't know? Try to avoid different phrases to tell the same. Repetition of the same phrases goes better than using different words with the same meaning.
3. **Ask and give confirmation:** It gives a strong feeling if you can confirm a call by the referee. But make sure how you communicate it. With background noise or more people talking, you might miss something. Saying "no foul" is gets a different meaning if the "no" doesn't come through. Be smart and say "go on" or "well done".
4. **Be precise:** Saying just the fact that a player fouls his opponent is not enough. "Foul" is not specific enough. Mention who the offender is. Or if two players run after a long ball and one of them was in offside position. A headset gives assistant referees the option to inform the referee about this. Then he or she knows when play has to stop and the flag signal for offside doesn't come as a surprise then.
5. **Keep talking and communicating:** Don't mention unnecessary things, but what if a player blocks your view. "You can think that you are the referee who has to make the decisions". "I'm close to the situation, why are they talking to me via their headsets. But as referee you should take into account that it's a possibility that someone suddenly blocks your view." So keep in contact. If you constantly give advice, you'll be more alert. A request for information will not come as a surprise.

## C. Visual communication

Visual communication is communication through a visual aid and is described as the conveyance of ideas and information in forms that can be looked upon. ... It also explores the idea that a visual message has a greater power to inform, educate, or persuade a person or audience.

## **1.flags**

The linesmen communicate to the match official with the use of flag signals. Below are the basic flag signals that assistant referees use in football games:

## **2.Understand the different flag signals of football linesmen.**

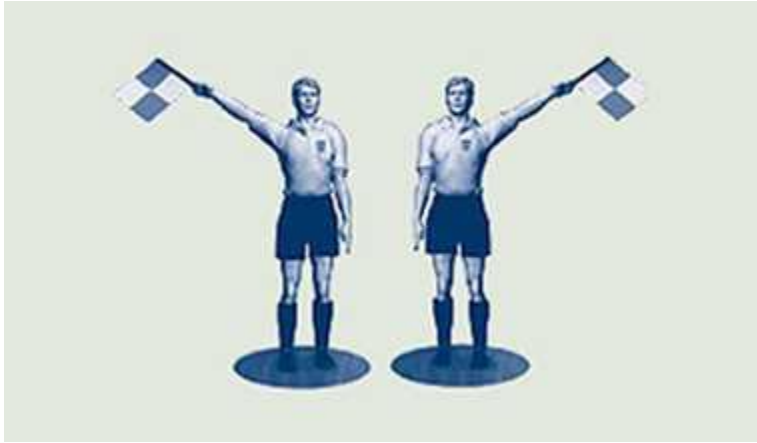


There are two assistant football referees who help the head referee in officiating matches. Each assistant official patrols only half of the playing field and stays on the touchline along the left-hand side of each goal.

The linesmen communicate to the head official with the use of flag signals.

Below are the basic flag signals that assistant referees use in football games

### 3.Flag signal for a throw in



- The assistant referee raises his flag to the side
- Points to the left if the side making the throw-in is the defending team
- Points to the right if the side making the throw-in is the attacking team



### 4.Flag signal for a corner kick

- The assistant referee moves to the corner flag where the kick must be made
- Raises his flag straight upwards upon reaching the corner flag
- Then takes one step to the side before pointing to the corner flag



### 5. Flag signal for a goal kick

- The assistant referee runs to the side of the corner flag
- Raises his flag directly up in the air
- Lowers it to his front before pointing towards the goal



### 6. Flag signals for offside

When signaling for an offside, the first step that a linesman does is to go to level with the spot of the infraction. Then he raises his flag directly up in the air. The next step will depend whether the offside is far, at the center field, or near the assistant referee.

Below are the three different flag signals for an offside violation in football:



## 7. Far offside



The signal for far offside is made if the violation happened far from the sideline where the assistant referee is standing:

- The assistant referee moves along the sideline until he is level with the offense
- Raises his flag directly upwards to signal that an offside violation has been made
- Lowers his flag slightly so it points diagonally upwards, to indicate a far offside

## 8. Center offside



The signal for center offside is made if the violation at the middle of the field:

- The assistant referee moves along the side until he is level with the infraction
- Raises his flag directly upwards to signal that an offside violation has been made
- Points his flag in front of in a horizontal angle, to indicate that it is a center offside

## 9.Near offside



The signal for near offside is made if the violation happened near the assistant referee:

- The assistant referee moves along the side until you he is parallel to the spot of the infraction
- Raises his flag directly upwards to alert the main official that an offside violation was committed
- Points his flag diagonally downwards, to indicate that it is a near offside

## 10.Flag signals for substitution



The assistant referee aids the main official in the changing of players. To make the flag signal for substitution, he:

- Raises his flag directly up in the air and turn it sideways above his head
- Holds the flag in that position until the substitution is completed

In professional leagues, a fourth football official assists in the substitution of players by holding an electronic board. This board shows the number of the player coming out and the one substituting in.

## **Content/Topic 2 Different match situation**

### **A. Start and restart of play**



A kick-off starts both halves of a match, both halves of extra time and restarts play after a goal has been scored. Free kicks (direct or indirect), penalty kicks, throw-ins, goal kicks and corner kicks are other restarts. A dropped ball is the restart when the referee stops play and the Law does not require one of the above restarts.

If an offence occurs when the ball is not in play this does not change how play is restarted.

### **A.1 Kick off Procedure**

- ✓ the team that wins the toss of a coin decides which goal to attack in the first half or to take the kick-off
- ✓ depending on the above, their opponents take the kick-off or decide which goal to attack in the first half
- ✓ the team that decided which goal to attack in the first half takes the kick-off to start the second half
- ✓ for the second half, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals
- ✓ after a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by their opponents

### **A.2. For every kick-off:**

- ✓ all players, except the player taking the kick off, must be in their own half of the field of play
- ✓ the opponents of the team taking the kick-off must be at least 9.15 m (10 yds.) from the ball until it is in play
- ✓ the ball must be stationary on the center mark
- ✓ the referee gives a signal
- ✓ the ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves
- ✓ a goal may be scored directly against the opponents from the kick-off; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opponents

### **A3. Offences and sanctions**

If the player taking the kick-off touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick, or for a handball offence, a direct free kick is awarded.

In the event of any other infringement of the kick-off procedure the kick-off is retaken.

### **A.4. Dropped ball Procedure**

- ✓ The ball is dropped for the defending team goalkeeper in their penalty area if, when play was stopped:
  - the ball was in the penalty area or
  - the last touch of the ball was in the penalty area
- ✓ In all other cases, the referee drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position where it last touched a player, an outside agent or, as outlined in
- ✓ All other players (of both teams) must remain at least 4 m (4.5 yds) from the ball until it is in play

The ball is in play when it touches the ground.

Any number of players may contest a dropped ball (including the goalkeepers); the referee cannot decide who may contest a dropped ball or its outcome.

## A.5. Infringements and sanctions

The ball is dropped again if it:

- ✓ touches a player before it touches the ground
- ✓ leaves the field of play after it touches the ground, without touching a player

If a dropped ball enters the goal without touching at least two players play is restarted with:

- ✓ a goal kick if it enters the opponents' goal
- ✓ a corner kick if it enters the team's goal

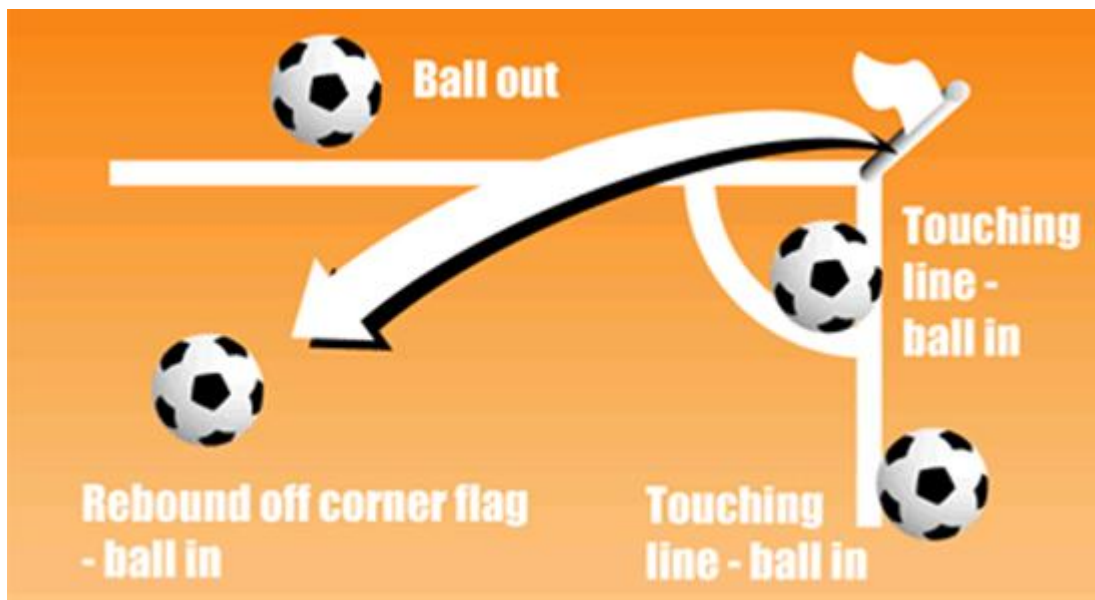
### A. Ball in and out of play

#### B.1. The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly passed over the goal line or touchline on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referee

#### B.2. Ball in play

- ✓ The ball is in play at all other times, including when it rebounds off a match Official, goalpost, crossbar or corner flagpost and remains in the field of play.



### **B.3.The ball inside the field touches a person other than a player**

If, when the ball is in play, it touches the referee or an assistant referee who is temporary on the field of play, the referee shall stop the match and restart the play with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

### **B.4.The ball inside the field touches a person other than a player**

If, when the ball is in play, it touches a substitute player or a substituted player who are on the field of play, the referee shall stop the match and restart play with an indirect free kick against the team of the substitute or substituted player, from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

### **B.5 The ball inside the field touches a person other than a player**

If, when the ball is in play, it touches another person who is on the field of play, the referee shall stop the match and restart the play with a dropped ball from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

## **B. Fouls and misconduct**

Direct and indirect free kicks and penalty kicks can only be awarded for offences committed when the ball is in play.

### **C.1.Direct free kick**

A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences against an opponent in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- ✓ charges
- ✓ jumps at
- ✓ kicks or attempts to kick
- ✓ pushes
- ✓ strikes or attempts to strike (including head-butt)
- ✓ tackles or challenges
- ✓ trips or attempts to trip

### **C.2. If an offence involves contact it is penalized by a direct free kick or penalty kick.**

- Careless is when a player shows a lack of attention or consideration when making a challenge or acts without precaution. No disciplinary sanction is needed
- Reckless is when a player acts with disregard to the danger to, or consequences for, an opponent and must be cautioned
- Using excessive force is when a player exceeds the necessary use of force and endangers the safety of an opponent and must be sent off

### **C.3A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences:**

- handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within their penalty area)
- holds an opponent
- impedes an opponent with contact
- bites or spits at someone

- throws an object at the ball, opponent or match official, or makes contact with the ball with a held object

#### **C 4. Handling the ball**

handling the ball involves a deliberate act of a player making contact with the ball with the hand or arm.

The following must be considered:

- the movement of the hand towards the ball (not the ball towards the hand)
- the distance between the opponent and the ball (unexpected ball)
- the position of the hand does not necessarily mean that there is an offence
- touching the ball with an object held in the hand (clothing, shinguard, etc.) is an offence
- hitting the ball with a thrown object (boot, shinguard, etc.) is an offence

The goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as any other player outside the penalty area. Inside their penalty area, the goalkeeper cannot be guilty of a handling offence incurring a direct free kick or any related sanction but can be guilty of handling offences that incur an indirect free kick.

#### **C. Indirect free kick**

##### **1. An indirect free kick is awarded if a player:**

- ✓ plays in a dangerous manner
- ✓ impedes the progress of an opponent without any contact being made
- ✓ is guilty of dissent, using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures or other verbal offences
- ✓ prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from the hands or kicks or attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it
- ✓ commits any other offence, not mentioned in the Laws, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player

##### **2. An indirect free kick is awarded if a goalkeeper, inside their penalty area, commits any of the following offences:**

- ✓ controls the ball with the hands for more than six seconds before releasing it
- ✓ touches the ball with the hands after:
- ✓ releasing it and before it has touched another player
- ✓ it has been deliberately kicked to the goalkeeper by a team-mate
- ✓ receiving it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate

##### **3. A goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball when:**

- ✓ the ball is between the hands or between the hand and any surface (e.g. ground, own body) or by touching it with any part of the hands or arms except if the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper or the goalkeeper has made a save
- ✓ holding the ball in the outstretched open hand
- ✓ bouncing it on the ground or throwing it in the air

A goalkeeper cannot be challenged by an opponent when in control of the ball with the hands.

Playing in a dangerous manner is any action that, while trying to play the ball, threatens injury to someone (including the player himself) and includes preventing a nearby opponent from playing the ball for fear of injury.

A scissors or bicycle kick is permissible provided that it is not dangerous to an opponent.

#### **4. Impeding the progress of an opponent without contact**

Impeding the progress of an opponent means moving into the opponent's path to obstruct, block, slow down or force a change of direction when the ball is not within playing distance of either player.

All players have a right to their position on the field of play; being in the way of an opponent is not the same as moving into the way of an opponent.

A player may shield the ball by taking a position between an opponent and the ball if the ball is within playing distance and the opponent is not held off with the arms or body. If the ball is within playing distance, the player may be fairly charged by an opponent.

#### **D. Disciplinary action**

The referee has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play for the pre-match inspection until leaving the field of play after the match ends (including kicks from the penalty mark).

If, before entering the field of play at the start of the match, a player commits a sending-off offence, the referee has the authority to prevent the player taking part in the match (see Law 3.6); the referee will report any other misconduct.

A player who commits a cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the field of play, against an opponent, a team-mate, a match official or any other person or the Laws of the Game, is disciplined according to the offence.

The yellow card communicates a caution and the red card communicates a sending-off.

Only a player, substitute or substituted player may be shown the red or yellow card.

#### **D.1 Delaying the restart of play to show a card**

Once the referee has decided to caution or send off a player, play must not be restarted until the sanction has been administered.

#### **D.2. Advantage**

If the referee plays the advantage for an offence for which a caution / send-off would have been issued had play been stopped, this caution / send-off must be issued when the ball is next out of play, except for the denial of an obvious goal-scoring opportunity when the player is cautioned for unsporting behavior.

Advantage should not be applied in situations involving serious foul play, violent conduct or a second cautionable offence unless there is a clear opportunity to score a goal. The referee must send off the



player when the ball is next out of play but if the player plays the ball or challenges/interferes with an opponent, the referee will stop play, send off the player and restart with an indirect free kick, unless the player committed a more serious offence.

If a defender starts holding an attacker outside the penalty area and continues holding inside the penalty area, the referee must award a penalty kick.

## **F. Cautionable offences**

### **F.1.A player is cautioned if guilty of:**

- ✓ delaying the restart of play
- ✓ dissent by word or action
- ✓ entering, re-entering or deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission
- ✓ failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in
- ✓ persistent offences (no specific number or pattern of offences constitutes "persistent")
- ✓ unsporting behavior
- ✓ entering the referee review area (RRA)
- ✓ excessively using the 'review' (TV screen) signal

### **F.2. A substitute or substituted player is cautioned if guilty of:**

- delaying the restart of play
- dissent by word or action
- entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission
- unsporting behavior
- entering the referee review area (RRA)
- excessively using the 'review' (TV screen) signal

Where two separate cautionable offences are committed (even in close proximity), they should result in two cautions, for example if a player enters the field of play without the required permission and commits a reckless tackle or stops a promising attack with a foul/handball, etc.

### **F.3. Cautions for unsporting behavior**

There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behavior including if a player:

- ✓ attempts to deceive the referee e.g. by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled (simulation)
- ✓ changes places with the goalkeeper during play or without the referee's permission
- ✓ commits in a reckless manner a direct free kick offence
- ✓ commits a foul or handles the ball to interfere with or stop a promising attack
- ✓ commits a foul which interferes with or stops a promising attack except where the referee awards a penalty kick for an offence which was an attempt to play the ball
- ✓ denies an opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by an offence which was an attempt to play the ball and the referee awards a penalty kick
- ✓ handles the ball in an attempt to score a goal (whether or not the attempt is successful) or in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a goal

- ✓ makes unauthorized marks on the field of play
- ✓ plays the ball when leaving the field of play after being given permission to leave
- ✓ shows a lack of respect for the game
- ✓ uses a deliberate trick to pass the ball (including from a free kick) to the goalkeeper with the head, chest, knee etc. to circumvent the Law, whether or not the goalkeeper touches the ball with the hands
- ✓ verbally distracts an opponent during play or at a restart

#### **F.4.Celebration of a goal**

Players can celebrate when a goal is scored, but the celebration must not be excessive; choreographed celebrations are not encouraged and must not cause excessive time-wasting.

Leaving the field of play to celebrate a goal is not a cautionable offence but players should return as soon as possible.

A player must be cautioned for:

- ✓ climbing onto a perimeter fence and/or approaching the spectators in a manner which can cause safety and/or security issues
- ✓ gesturing or acting in a provocative, derisory or inflammatory way
- ✓ covering the head or face with a mask or other similar item
- ✓ removing the shirt or covering the head with the shirt

#### **F.5. Delaying the restart of play**

Referees must caution players who delay the restart of play by:

- ✓ appearing to take a throw-in but suddenly leaving it to a team-mate to take
- ✓ delaying leaving the field of play when being substituted
- ✓ excessively delaying a restart
- ✓ kicking or carrying the ball away, or provoking a confrontation by deliberately touching the ball after the referee has stopped play
- ✓ taking a free kick from the wrong position to force a retake

#### **G.Sending-off offences**

A player, substitute or substituted player who commits any of the following offences is sent off:

- ✓ denying the opposing team, a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (except a goalkeeper within their penalty area)
- ✓ denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent whose overall movement is towards the offender's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick (unless as outlined below)
- ✓ serious foul play
- ✓ biting or spitting at someone
- ✓ violent conduct
- ✓ using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
- ✓ receiving a second caution in the same match
- ✓ entering the video operation room (VOR)

A player, substitute or substituted player who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the field of play and the technical area.

### **G.1. Denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity**

Where a player denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by a deliberate handball offence the player is sent off wherever the offence occurs.

Where a player commits an offence against an opponent within their own penalty area which denies an opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity and the referee awards a penalty kick, the offending player is cautioned if the offence was an attempt to play the ball; in all other circumstances (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball etc.) the offending player must be sent off.

A player, sent off player, substitute or substituted player who enters the field of play without the required referee's permission and interferes with play or an opponent and denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity is guilty of a sending-off offence

The following must be considered:

- ✓ distance between the offence and the goal
- ✓ general direction of the play
- ✓ likelihood of keeping or gaining control of the ball
- ✓ location and number of defenders

### **G.2. Serious foul play**

A tackle or challenge that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

Any player who lunges at an opponent in challenging for the ball from the front, from the side or from behind using one or both legs, with excessive force or endangers the safety of an opponent is guilty of serious foul play.

### **G.3. Violent conduct**

Violent conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent when not challenging for the ball, or against a team-mate, team official, match official, spectator or any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.

In addition, a player who, when not challenging for the ball, deliberately strikes an opponent or any other person on the head or face with the hand or arm, is guilty of violent conduct unless the force used was negligible.

### **G.4. Offences where an object (or the ball) is thrown**

In all cases, the referee takes the appropriate disciplinary action:  
reckless – caution the offender for unsporting behavior  
using excessive force – send off the offender for violent conduct.

## **H. Restart of play after fouls and misconduct**

If the ball is out of play, play is restarted according to the previous decision. If the ball is in play and a player commits an offence inside the field of play against:

- ✓ an opponent – indirect or direct free kick or penalty kick
- ✓ a team-mate, substitute, substituted or sent off player, team official or a match official – a direct free kick or penalty kick
- ✓ any other person – a dropped ball
- ✓ If, when the ball is in play:
  - ✓ a player commits an offence against a match official or an opposing player, substitute, substituted or sent off player, or team official outside the field of play or
  - ✓ a substitute, substituted or sent off player, or team official commits an offence against, or interferes with, an opposing player or match official outside the field of play,

play is restarted with a free kick on the boundary line nearest to where the offence/interference occurred; a penalty kick is awarded if this is a direct free kick offence within the offender's penalty area.

If a player standing on or off the field of play throws an object (including the ball) at an opposing player, substitute, substituted or sent off player, or team official, match official or the ball, play is restarted with a direct free kick or penalty kick from the position where the object struck or would have struck the person or the ball. If this position is off the field of play, the free kick is taken on the nearest point on the boundary line; a penalty kick is awarded if this is within the offender's penalty area.

If an offence is committed outside the field of play, against a player, substitute, substituted player or team official of their own team, play is restarted with an indirect free kick on the boundary line closest to where the offence occurred.

If a player makes contact with the ball with an object (boot, shinguard etc.) held in the hand, play is restarted with a direct free kick (or penalty kick).

If a substitute, substituted or sent off player, player temporarily off the field of play or team official throws or kicks an object onto the field of play and it interferes with play, an opponent or match official, play is restarted with a direct free kick (or penalty kick) where the object interfered with play or struck or would have struck the opponent, match official or the ball.

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