



Offside: Judging Involvement in Play

Ohio South Mod A
Intermediate Referee
Training

2018 Referee Recertification - Module A

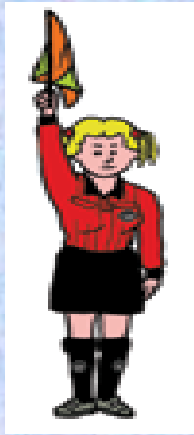


Consider the situation...

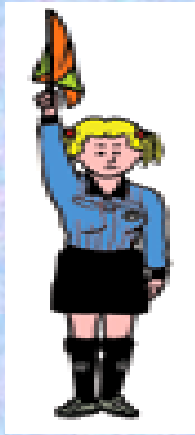
A ball is played into space by an attacker. Another attacker who was in an offside position when the ball was played moves to play the ball.

When do you call the attacker moving to the ball offside?

At the end of this presentation, you will know the answers to this question

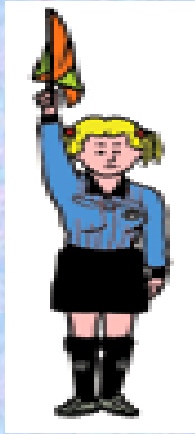
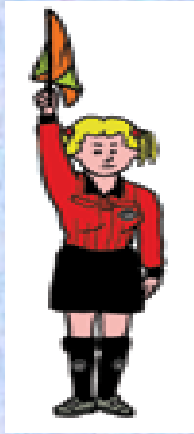


Offside: The Offence



requires...

Position + Involvement

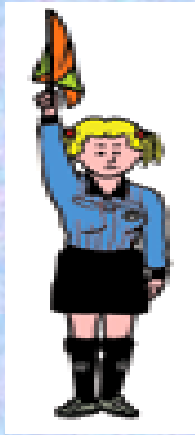
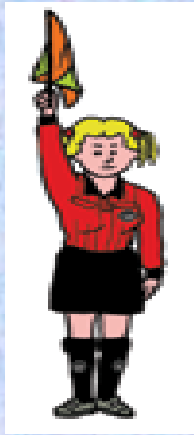


Offside: The Offence requires....

Position + Involvement

For 11-U & 12-U (9v9) and Older Ages (11v11)
Offside Position means an attacker is....

- 1) in their opponent's half of field ... AND
- 2) closer to the goal line than the second to last defender ... AND
- 3) closer to the goal line than the ball



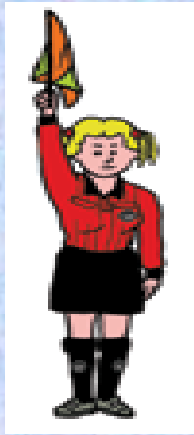
Offside: The Offence requires...

Position + Involvement

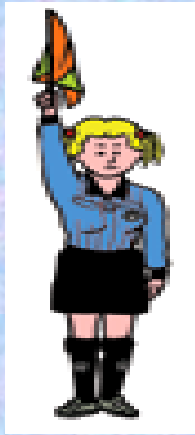
For 9-U & 10-U (7v7)

Offside Position means an attacker is....

- 1) in their opponent's "Build-Out Area" ... AND
- 2) closer to the goal line than the second to last defender ... AND
- 3) closer to the goal line than the ball



Offside: The Offence requires...



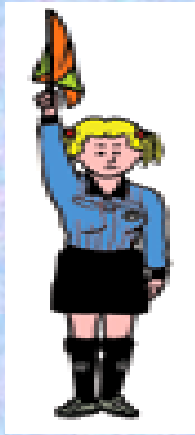
Position + Involvement

Involvement comes in 3 forms....

- A. Interfering with Play ... OR
- B. Interfering with an Opponent ... OR
- C. Gaining an Advantage



Offside:

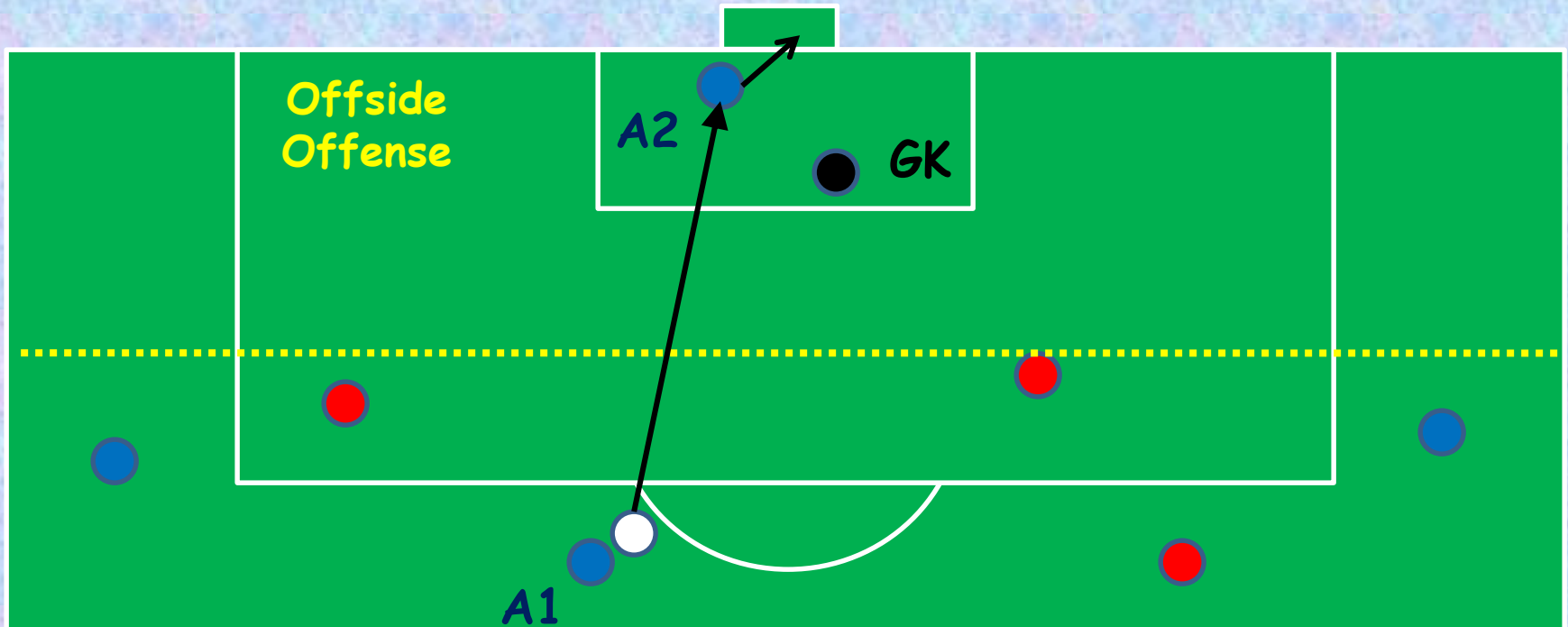


A. Interfering with **Play** means....

“touching” the ball (intentional or not) last played or touched by a teammate.



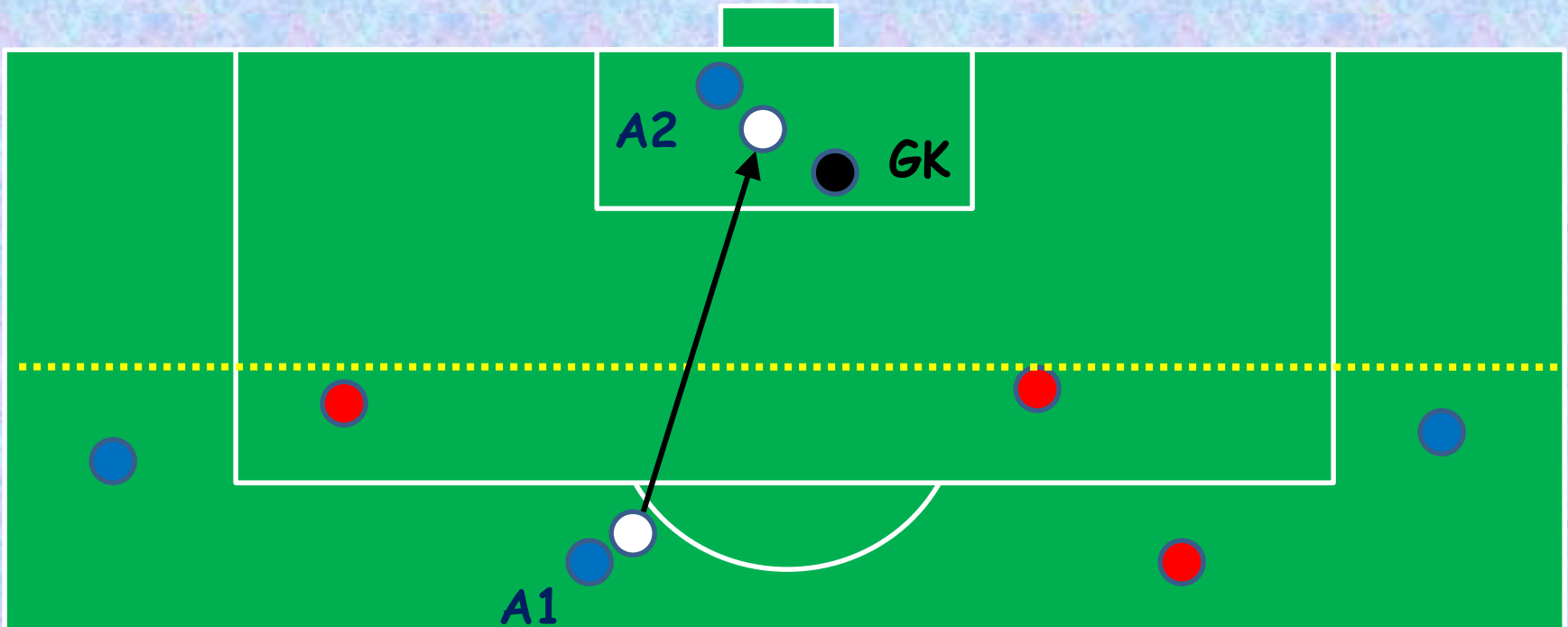
Offside: Interfering with **Play** - Situation 1



An attacker *A2* in an *offside* position, not interfering with an opponent, touches the ball. This player is declared offside when he touches the ball.



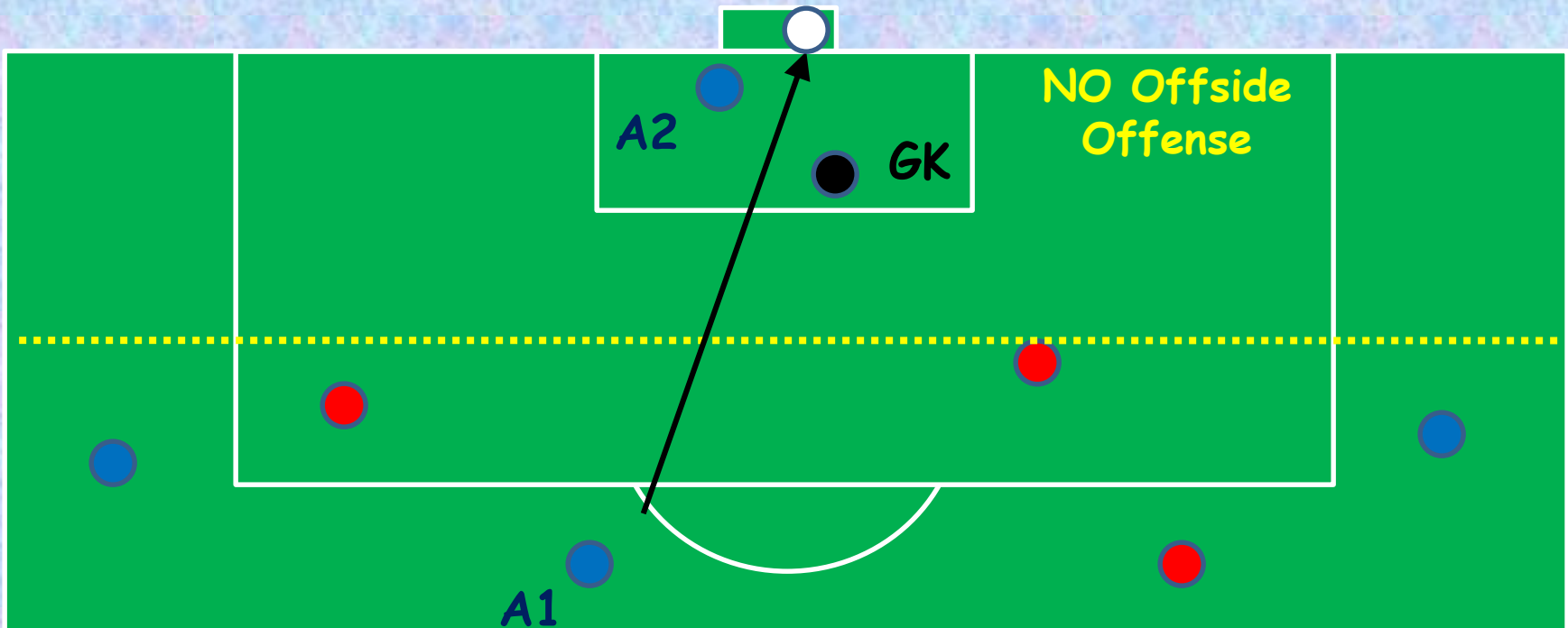
Offside: Interfering with **Play** - Situation 2



An attacker A1 shoots
the ball towards the goal.



Offside: Interfering with **Play** - Situation 2



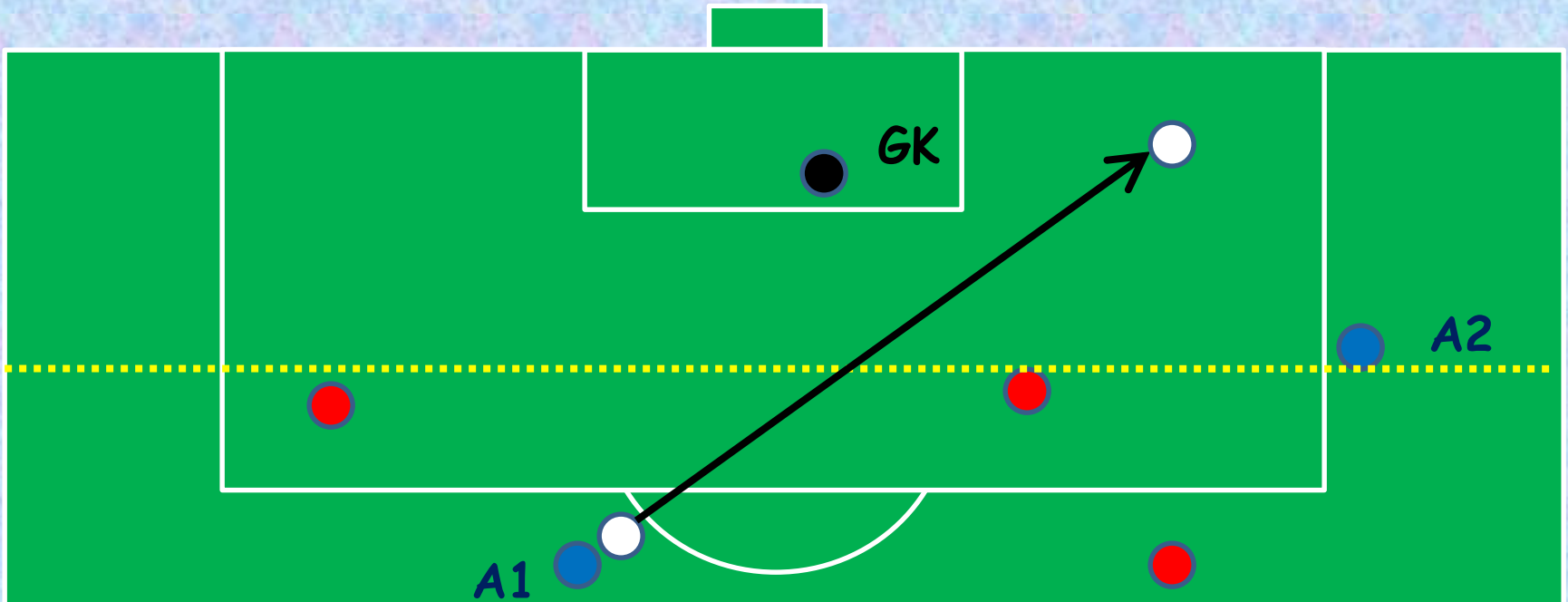
An attacker A2 in an offside position, but not interfering with an opponent, does not touch the ball.

Player A2 and is not guilty of having committed an offside offense because he did not touch the ball or interfere with an opponent.



Offside:

Interfering with **Play** - Situation 3

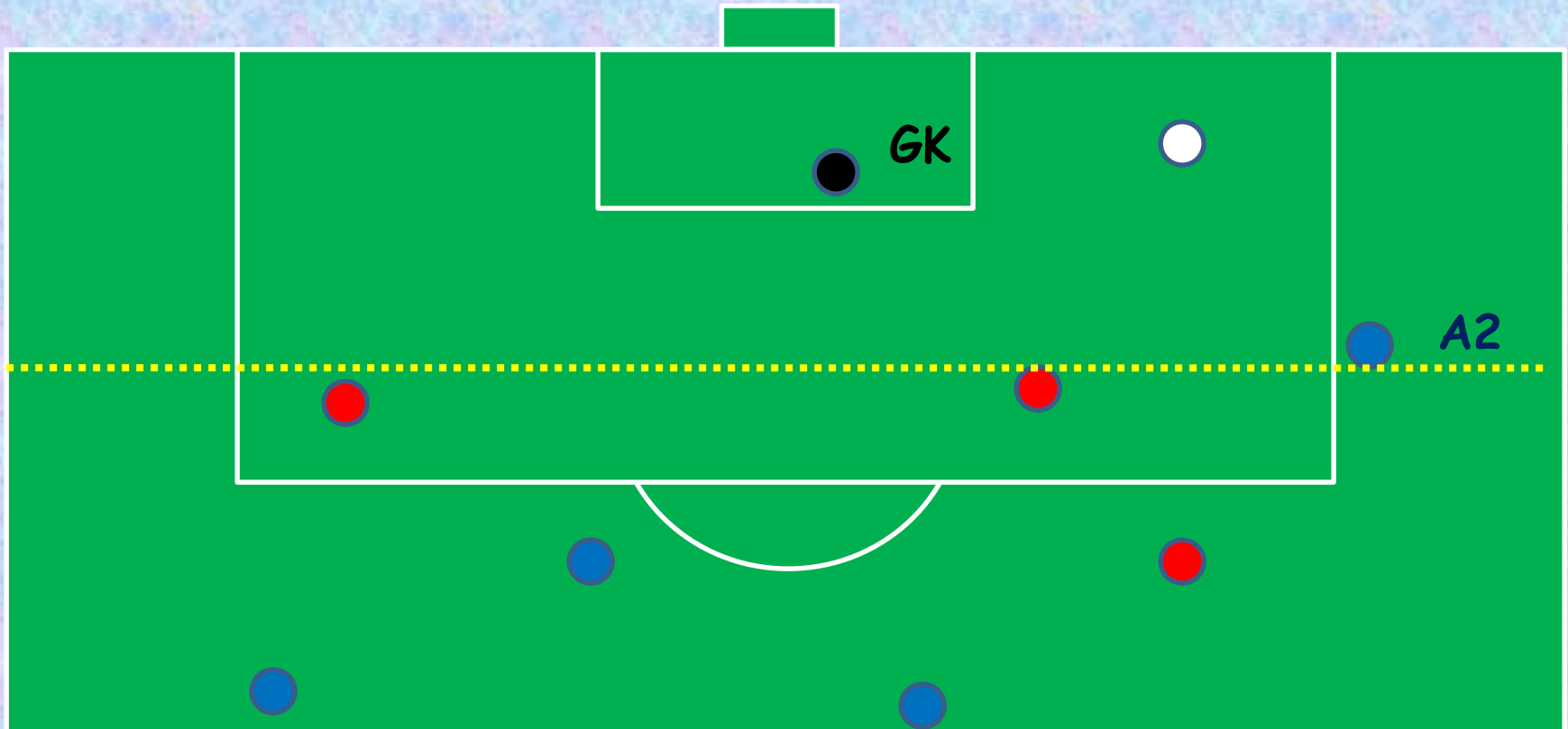


Attacker A1 kicks ball forward into space



Offside:

Interfering with **Play** - Situation 3

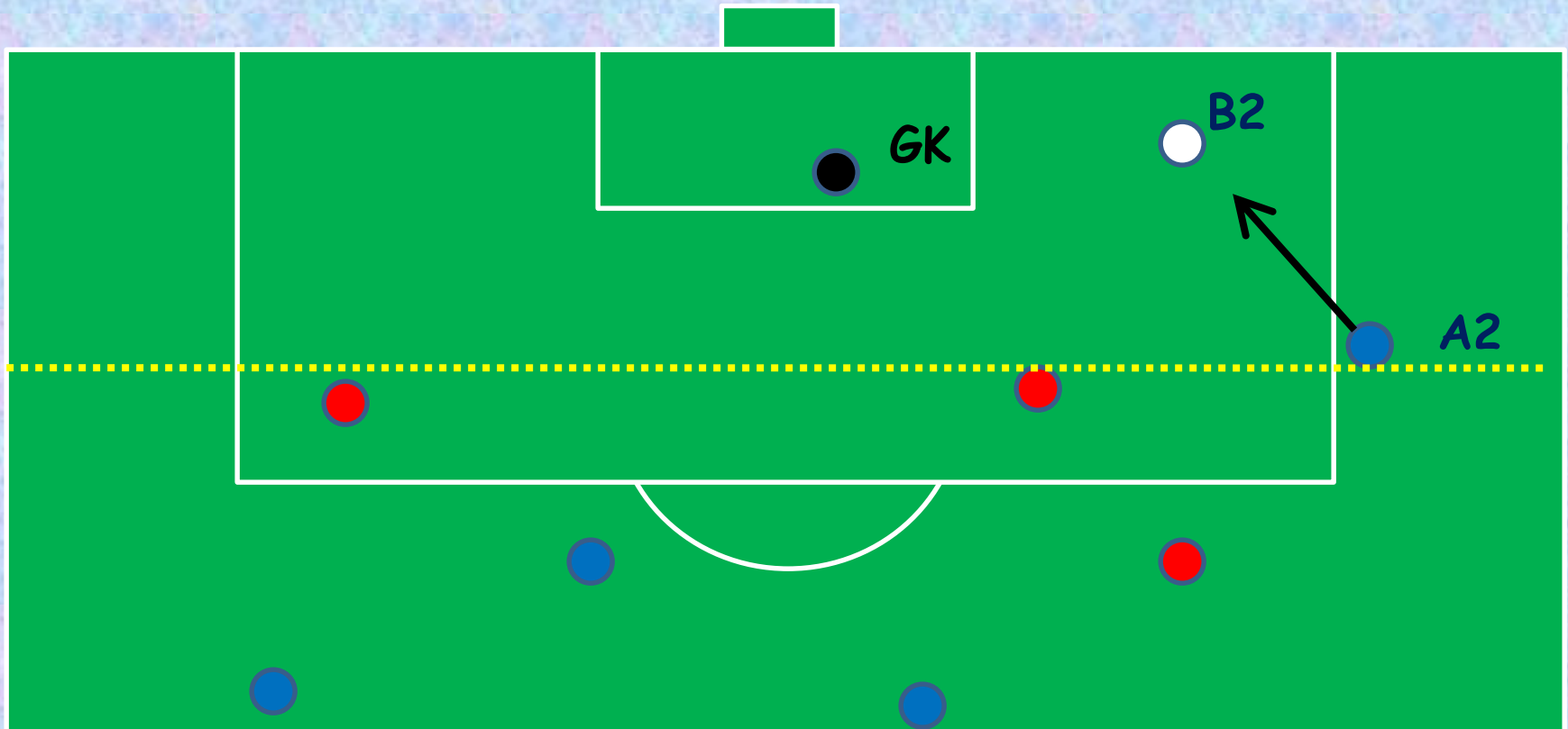


Attacker A2 is clearly in an offside position at the time of A1's kick



Offside:

Interfering with **Play** - Situation 3

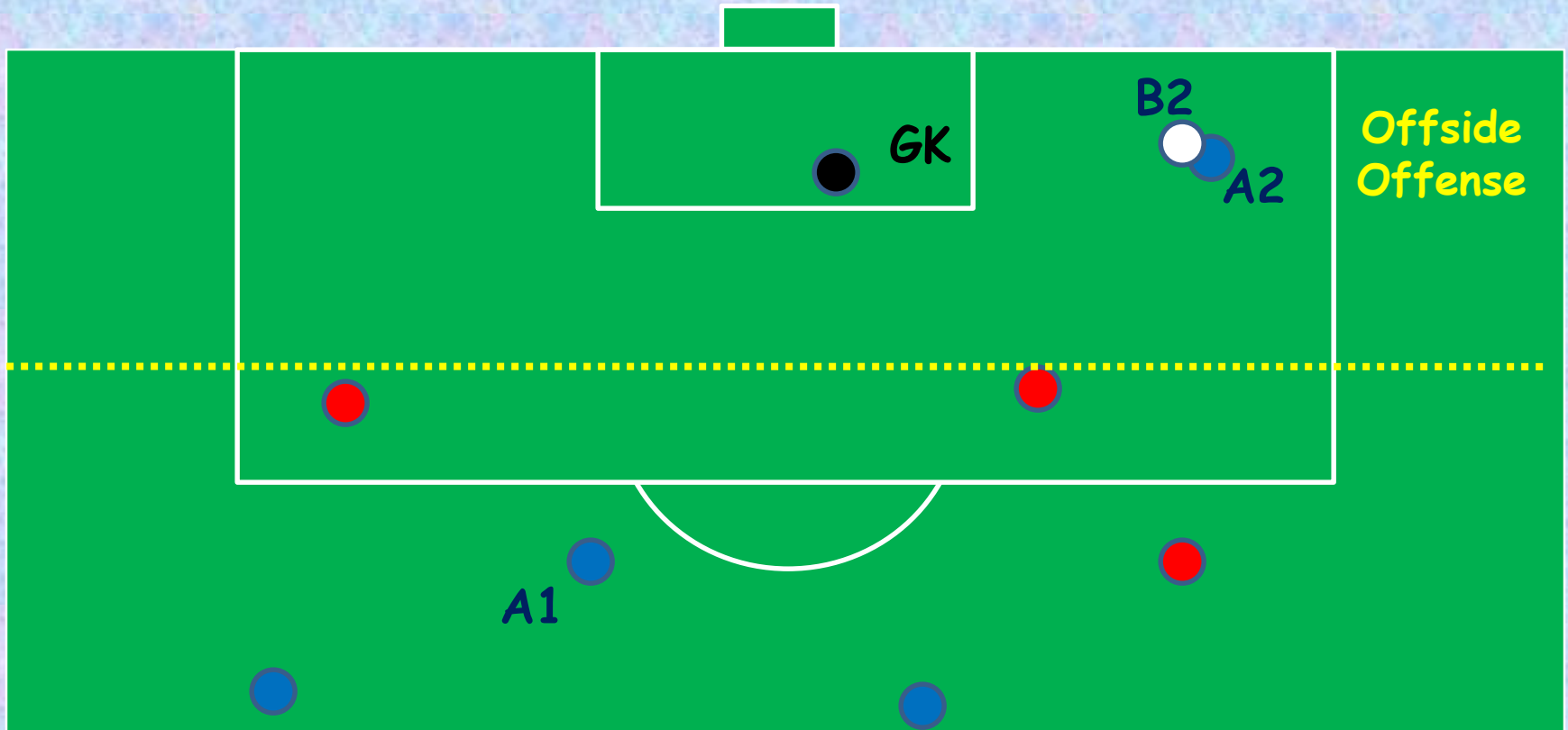


Attacker A2 then runs towards the ball and plays it at B2. No defender is moving to challenge.



Offside:

Interfering with Play - Situation 3

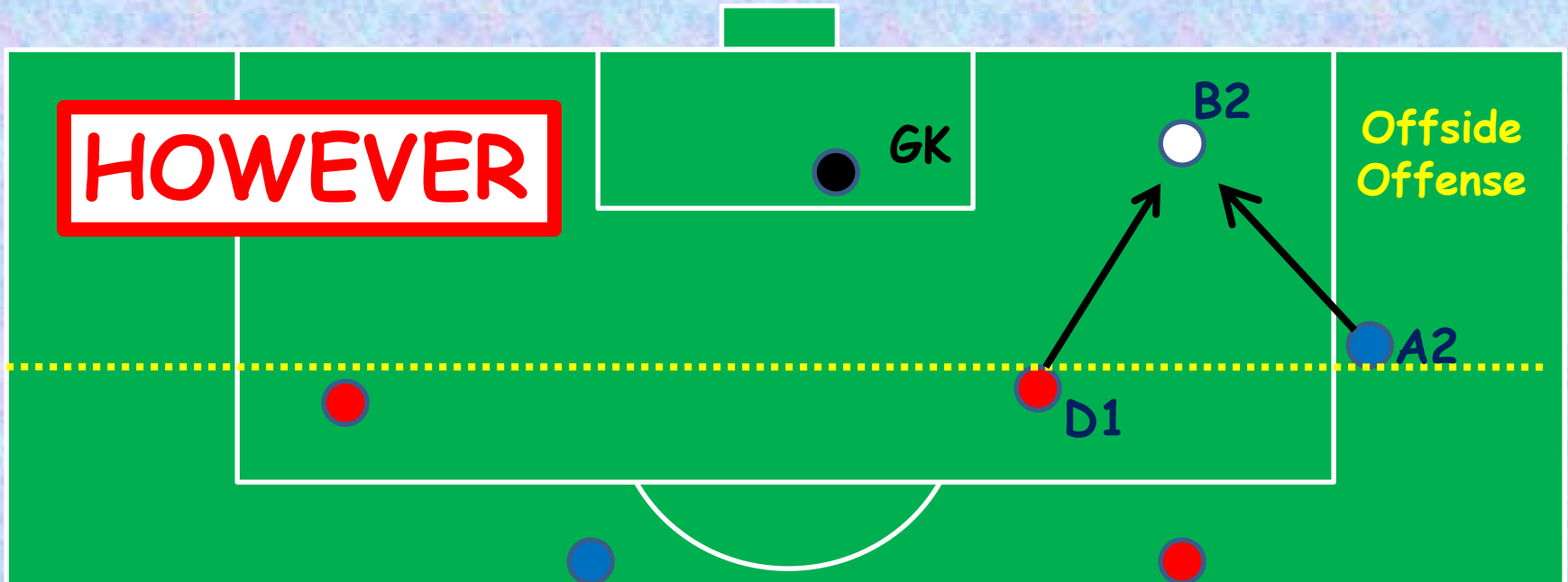


The AR should raise the flag when player A2 touches the ball at B2.

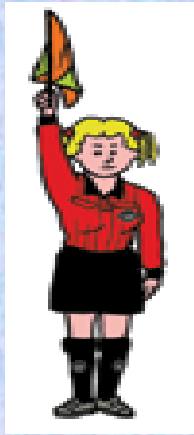


Offside:

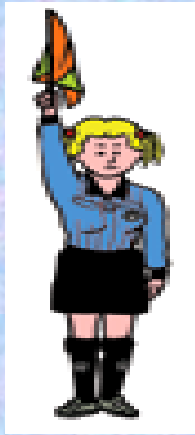
Interfering with **Play** - Situation 3a



When this attacker A2 runs towards the ball to play it at B2 AND a defender D1 reacts - the AR should raise the flag immediately (for interfering with an opponent, but not for interfering with play)



Offside:



B. Interfering with an Opponent means....

1. Blocking the movement or vision of an opponent

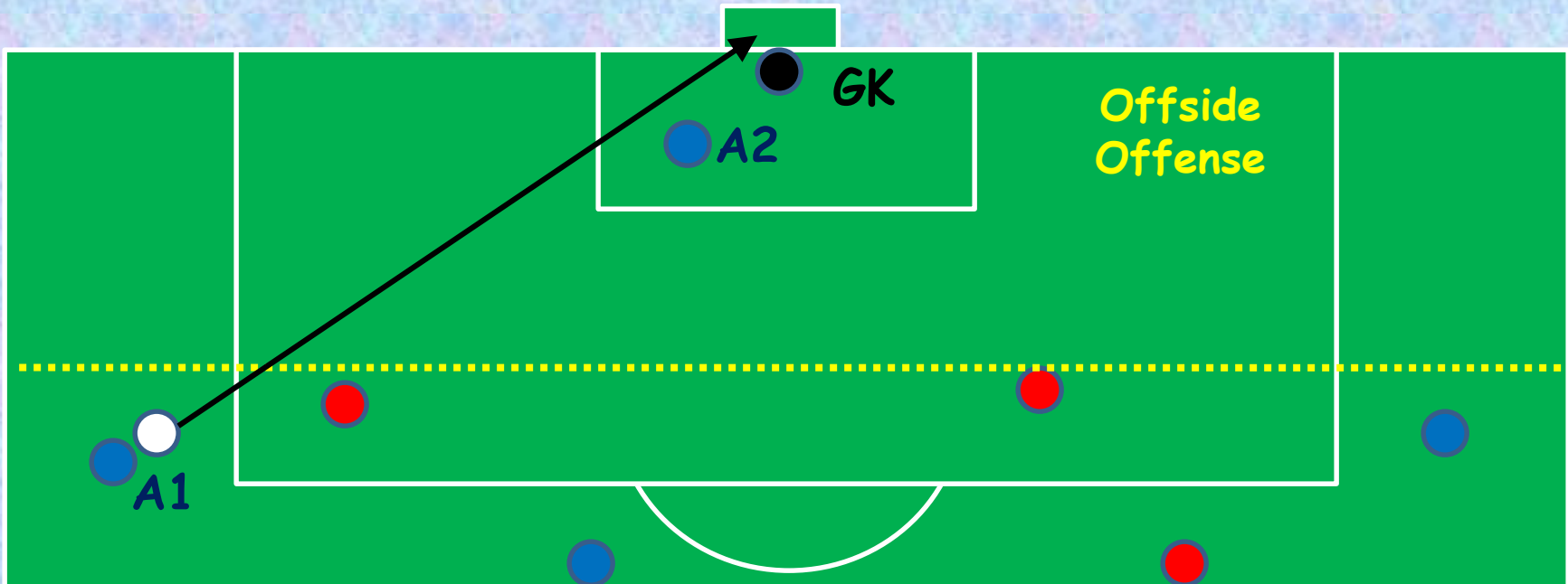
OR

2. Making a movement which causes an opponent to move or react accordingly.



Offside:

Interfering with an Opponent - Situation 4

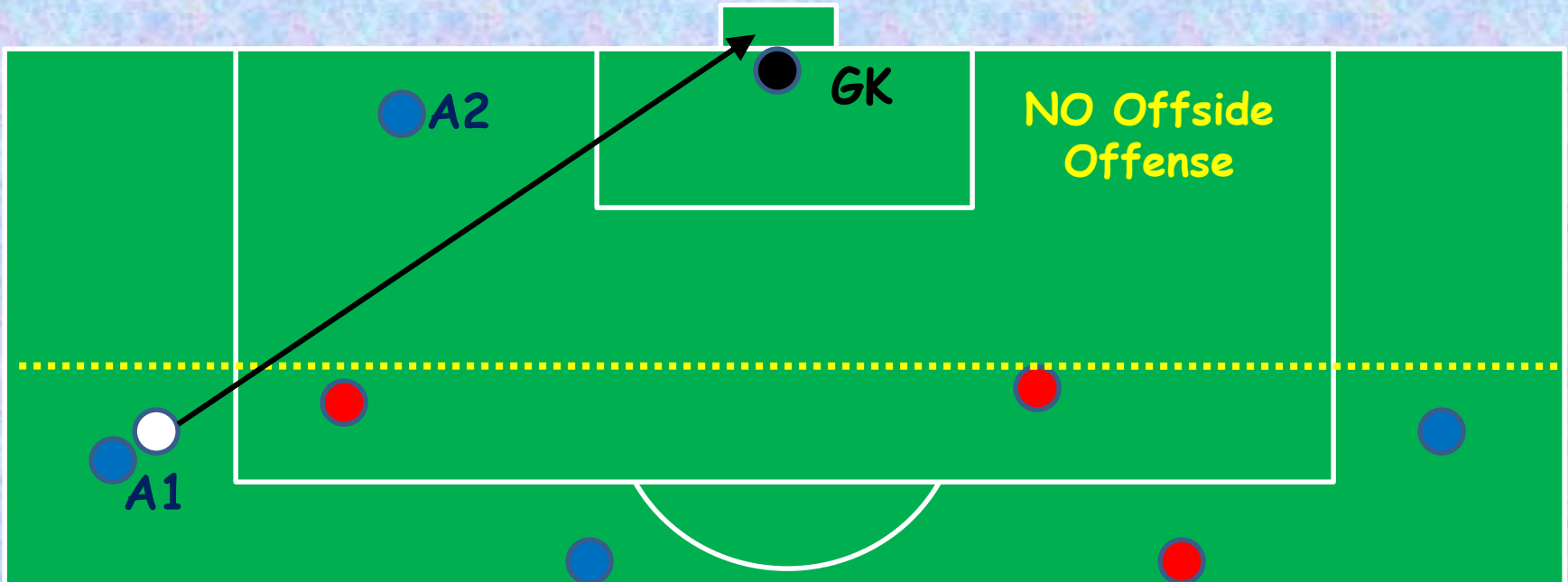


An attacker A2 is in an offside position and is obstructing the GK's line of vision and ability to clearly see and play the ball. A2 should be penalized because he is preventing an opponent from playing or being able to clearly play the ball.



Offside:

Interfering with an **Opponent** - Situation 4a

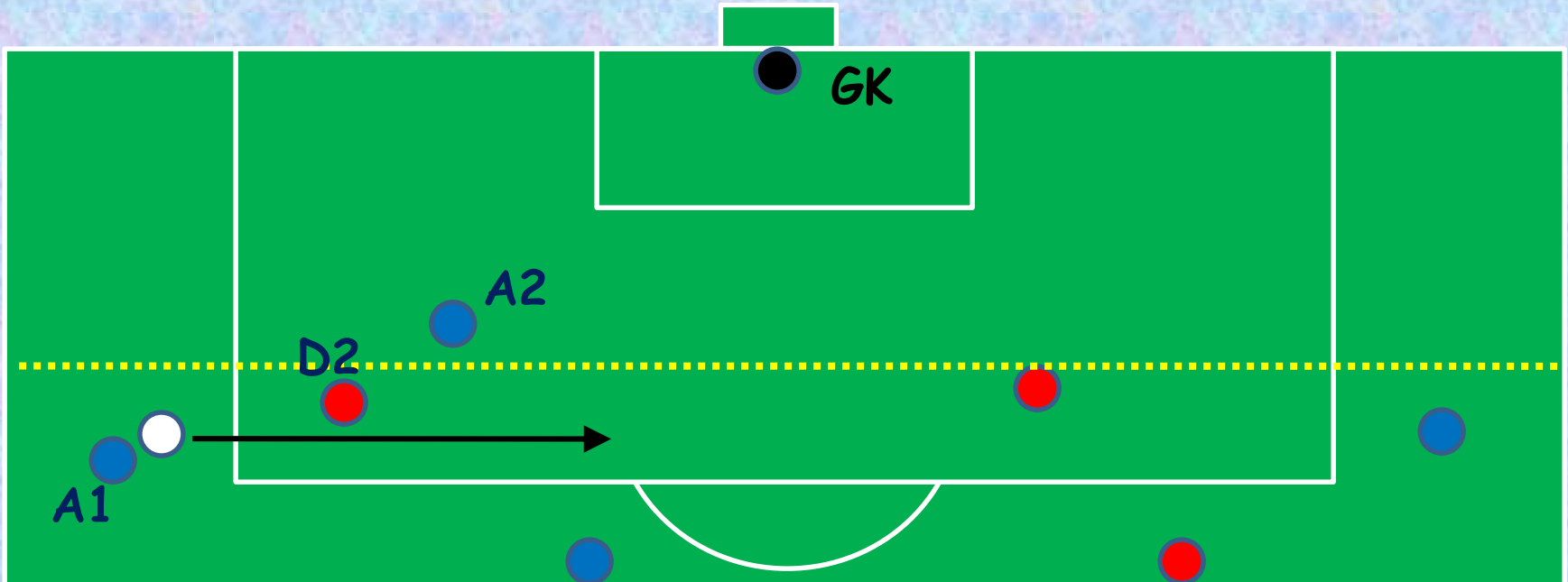


An attacker in an offside position A2, is not obstructing the GK's line of vision or ability to play the ball and therefore is not guilty of interfering with an opponent.



Offside:

Interfering with an Opponent - Situation 5

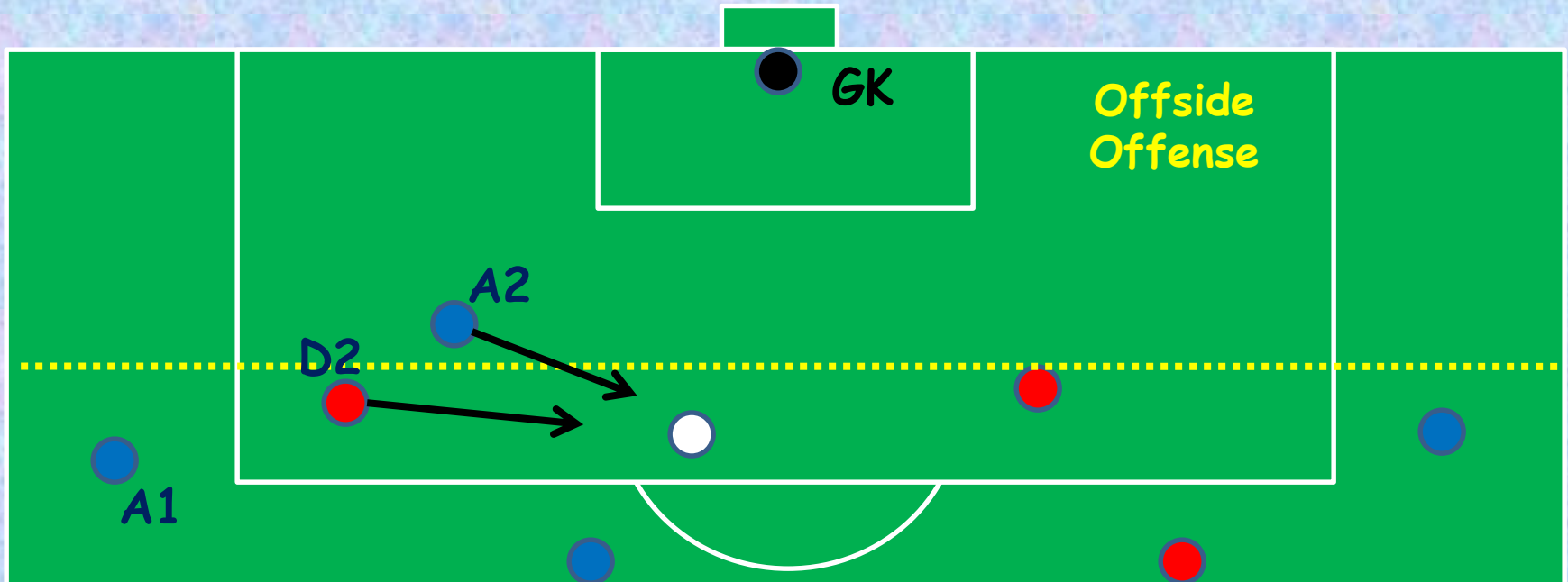


An attacker A1 makes a square pass....



Offside:

Interfering with an Opponent - Situation 5

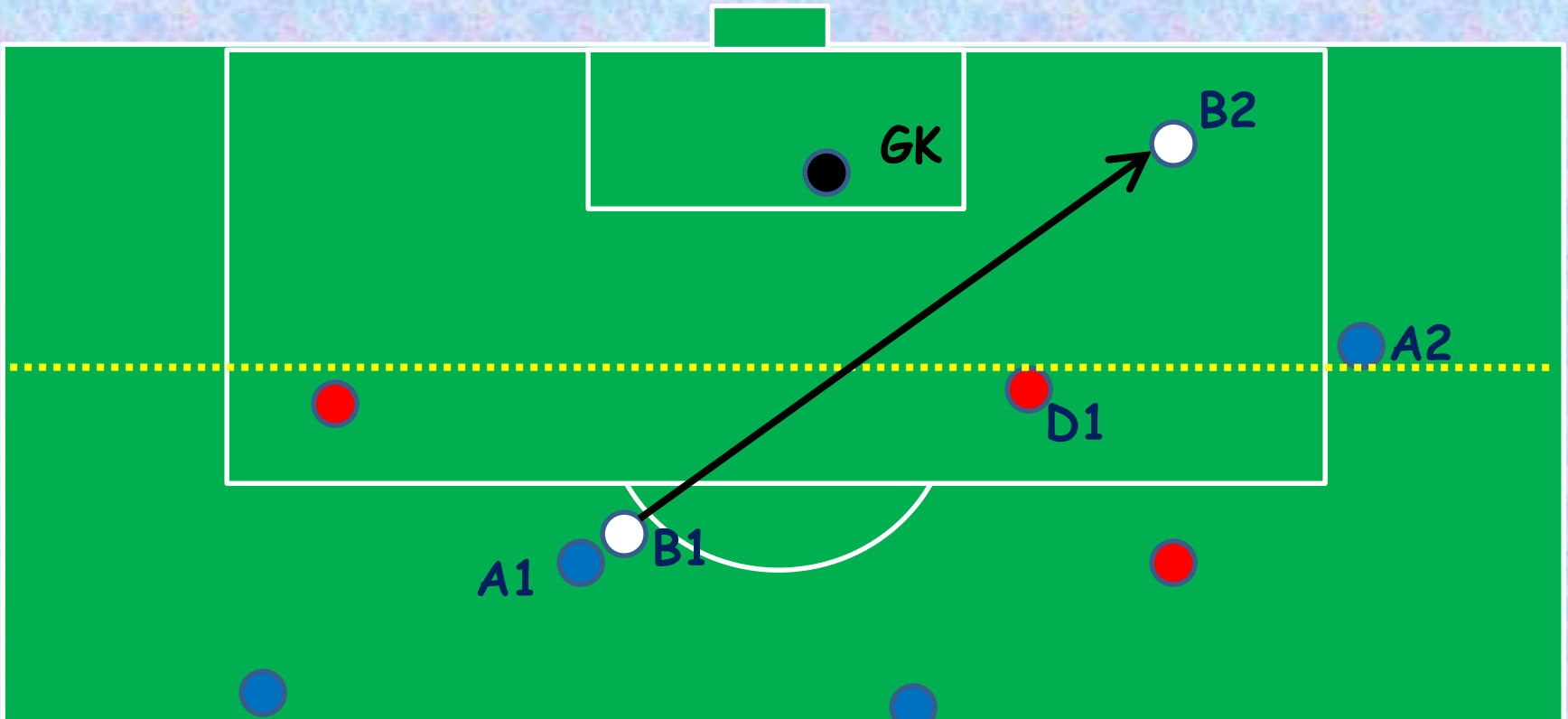


.... and an attacker A2 from an offside position, runs toward the ball, preventing the opponent D2 from playing or being able to cleanly play the ball. A2 is guilty of interfering with an opponent.



Offside:

Interfering with an Opponent - Situation 6

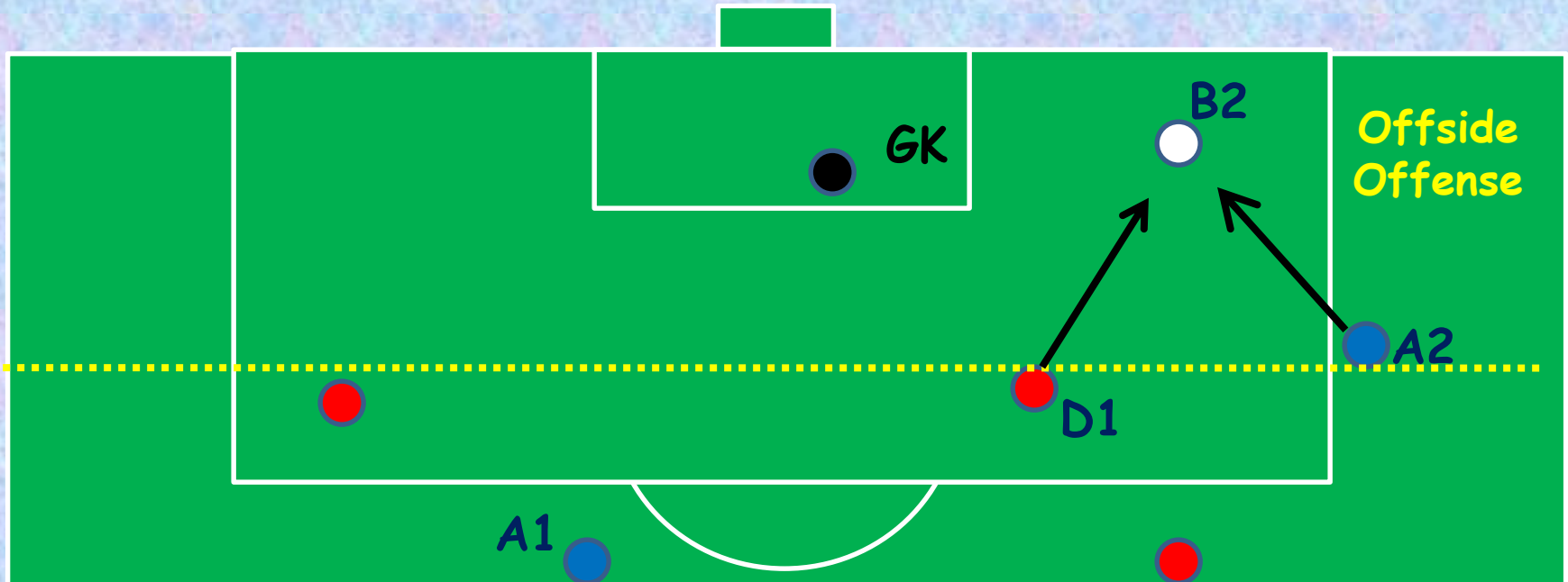


Attacker A1 kicks ball forward into space from B1 to B2.



Offside:

Interfering with **Play** - Situation 6

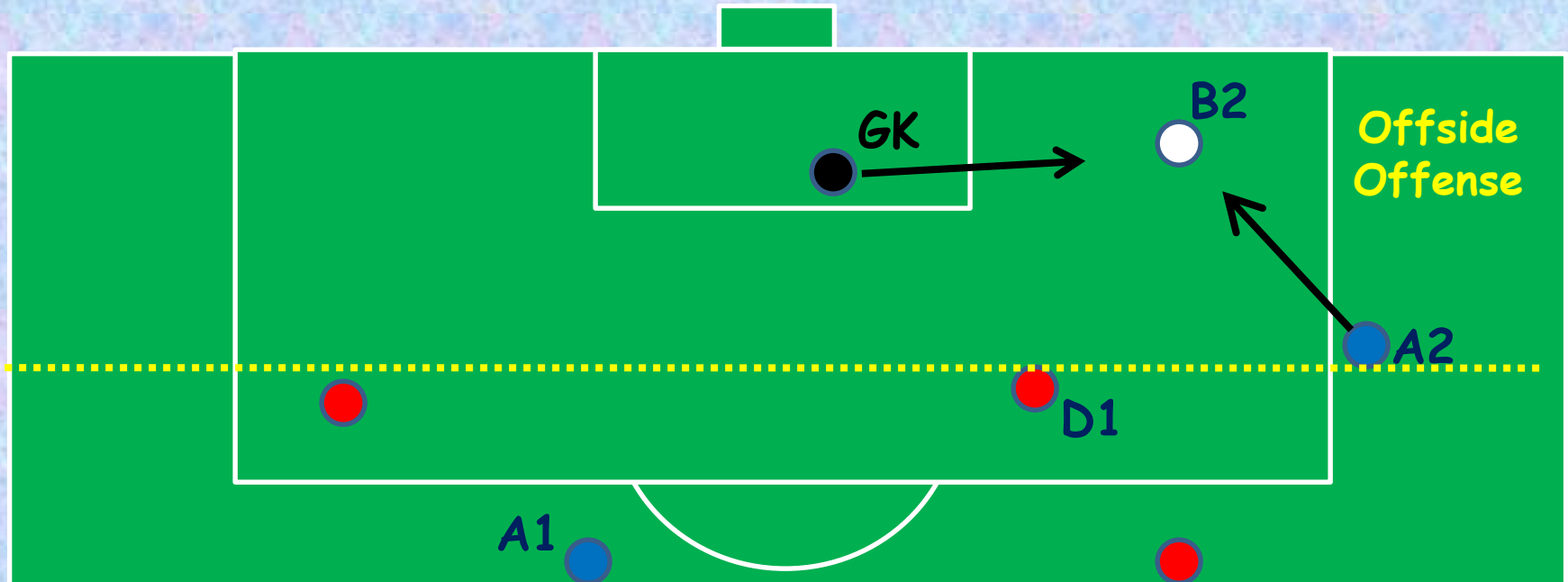


When an attacker *A2* in an offside position runs to play the ball last touched by a teammate *A1* AND a defender *D1* reacts - the AR should raise the flag immediately for interfering with an opponent.



Offside:

Interfering with **Play** - Situation 6a

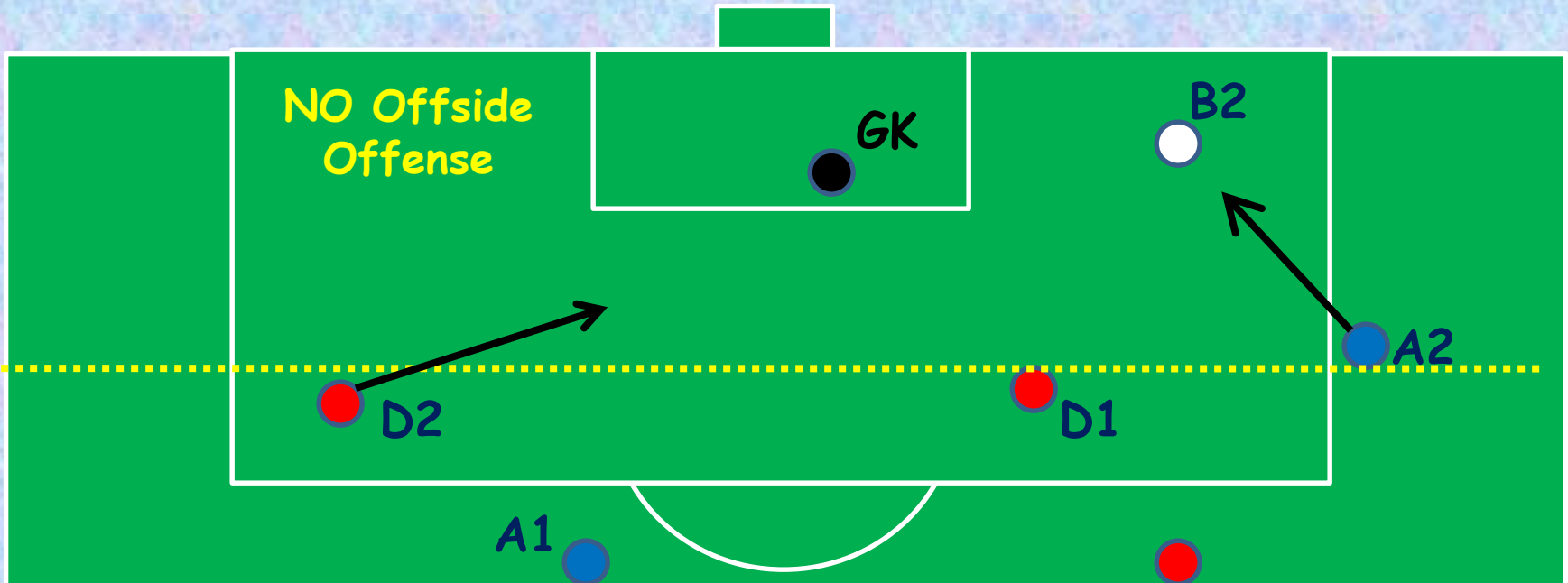


When an attacker *A2* in an offside position runs to play the ball last touched by a teammate *A1* **AND** **the GK reacts** - the AR should raise the flag **immediately for interfering with an opponent.**



Offside:

Interfering with **Play** - Situation 6b



When an attacker **A2** in an offside position runs to play the ball last touched by a teammate **A1** AND only defender D2 reacts - the AR should NOT raise the flag for interfering with an opponent, since **D2** is too far away to be involved in the play.



Brain Teaser 1 - Offside

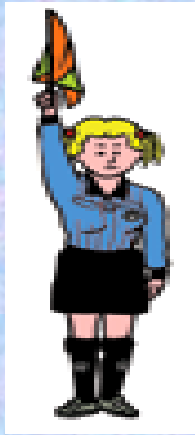
A ball is kicked into space by an attacker A1. Another attacker A2, who was in an offside position when the ball was kicked, moves to play the ball.

When do you call the attacker A2 offside?
(Choose one or more of the answers that may be correct)

- A. As soon as A2 takes a step towards the ball.
- B. Wait until A2 touches the ball
- C. Wait until an opponent reacts and moves
- D. As soon as A1 kicks the ball forward



Offside:



C. Gaining an Advantage means....

playing or touching a ball that rebounds or deflects

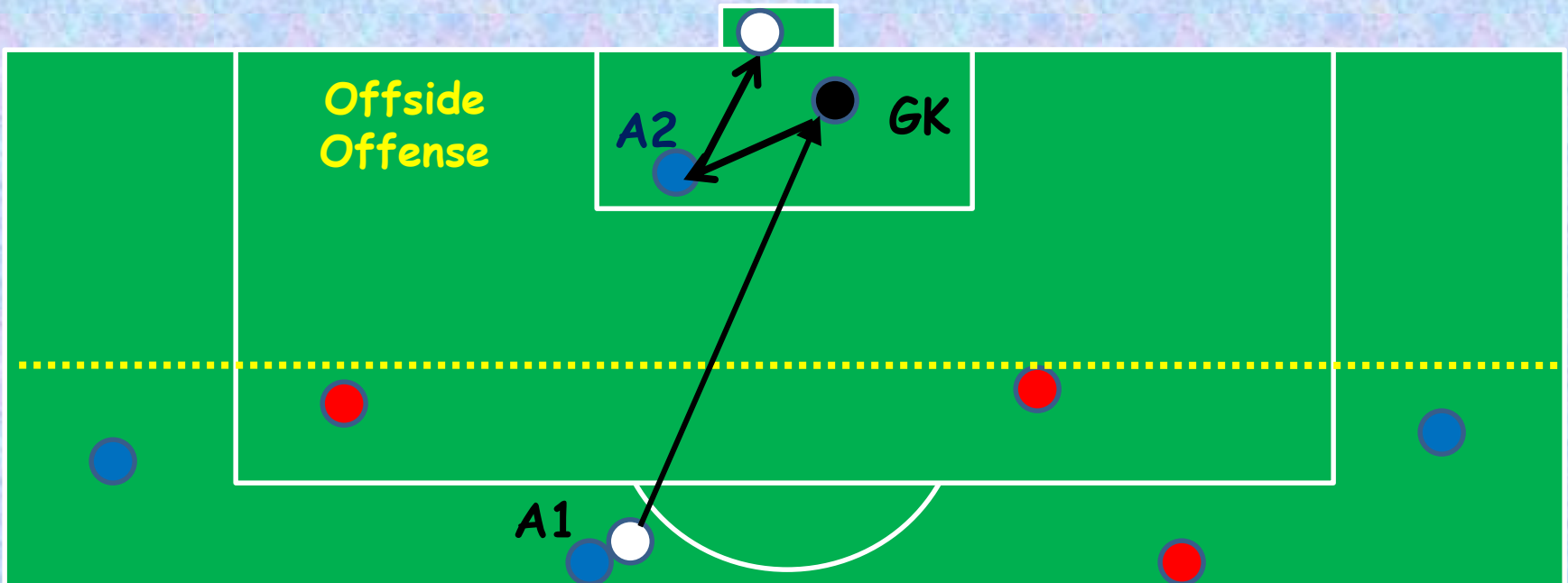
– off a goal post or the crossbar OR

– off an opponent



Offside:

Gaining an Advantage - Situation 7

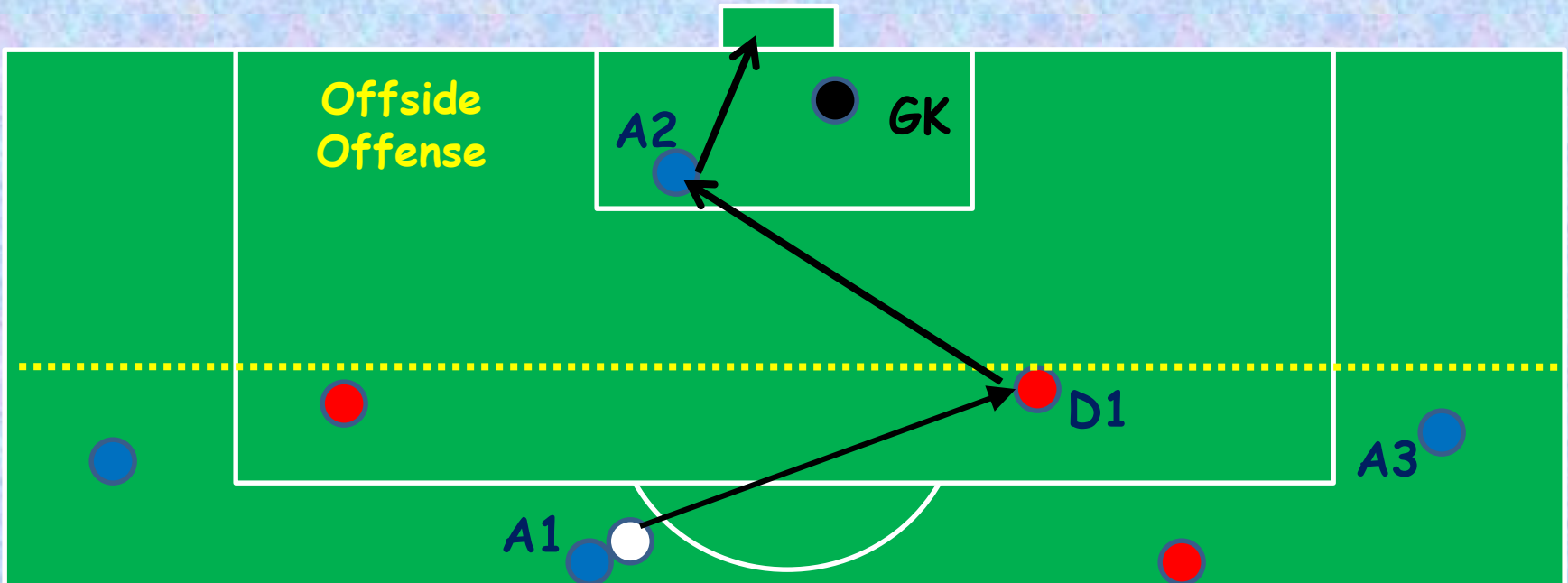


A shot from A1 rebounds off the GK to attacker A2, who was in an offside position when the shot was taken. A2 is offside when she touches the ball - Gains an Advantage from her offside position.



Offside:

Gaining an Advantage - Situation 8

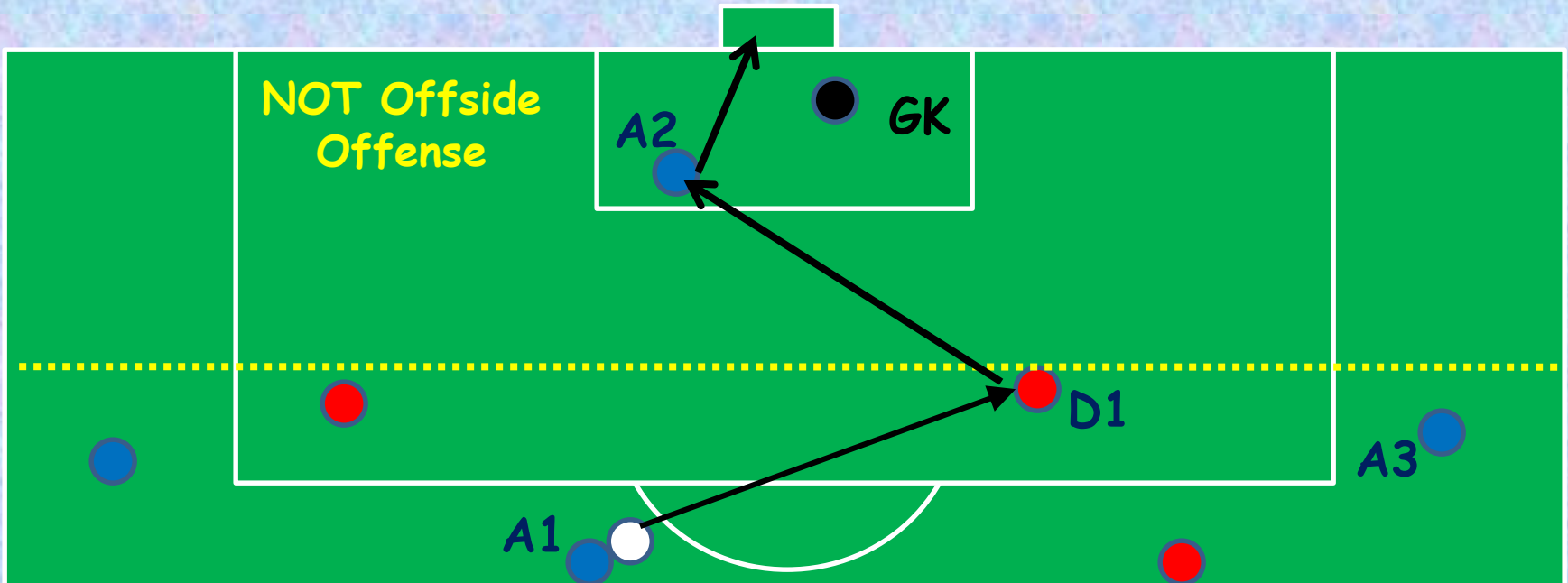


A pass from A1 intended for A3 deflects off the back of a defender D1 and goes to attacker A2, who was in an offside position when the pass was attempted. A2 is offside when he touches the ball, i.e. Gains an Advantage.



Offside:

Gaining an Advantage - Situation 8a



A pass from A1 intended for A3 is deliberately kicked by defender D1 and goes to attacker A2, who was in an offside position when the pass was attempted. A2 is **NOT** offside when he touches the ball because it was last played (not deflected) by an opponent D1.



Brain Teaser 2 - Offside

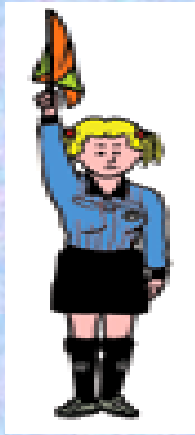
A hard shot on goal by an attacker A1 rebounds off the goal post to an attacker A2, who is in an offside position. A2 then attempts to play the ball but misses. The ball rolls out of play over the touchline. As the AR, you have raised your flag for offside. The referee waves you down and signals a throw-in.

Who made the correct decision?

- A. The Referee**
- B. The AR**



Referees and Assistant Referees



Do not signal for offside
until you see:

➤ *a touch on the ball*

or

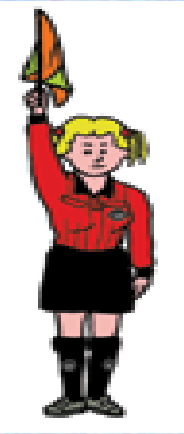
➤ *clear interference with an opponent*



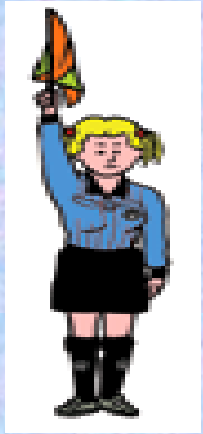
Offside Review



- Interference with Play or Gaining an Advantage requires actual contact with the ball.
- “Touching the ball” is not required for calling offside if the attacker in an offside position is Interfering with an Opponent by:
 - blocking the keeper's view of the ball,
 - blocking a defender from playing the ball or
 - making a movement or gesture which, in the opinion of the referee, causes that opponent to react and move.



Referees and Assistant Referees



NOT SURE???

- When in doubt - NO CALL*
- Wait until you are sure*
- A slow, accurate call is better than a quick, wrong call*



Brain Teaser 3 - Offside

An attacker A1 is straddling the halfway line. There are no defenders between A1 and the goal line except the goalkeeper. The ball is played into space by the attacking team and A1 then moves to play the ball.

As the AR, you do not immediately raise your flag because... (Choose one or all the answers that are correct)

- A. The attacker A1 was not in an offside position when the ball was played by his teammate.**
- B. The attacker A1 moving to play the ball has not yet touched the ball.**
- C. The goalkeeper is not yet reacting.**