



# Club Assistant Referee Course

## 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

*Please Note: it is two defenders **NOT** a defender and the goalkeeper*



## 2. Offside offence

A player in an offside position at the moment the ball is played or touched by a team-mate is only penalised 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



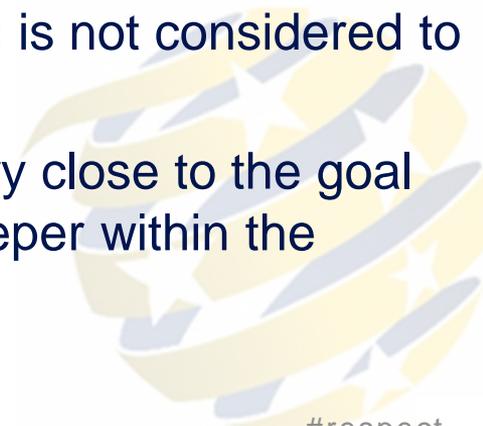
## 2. Offside offence ...

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).



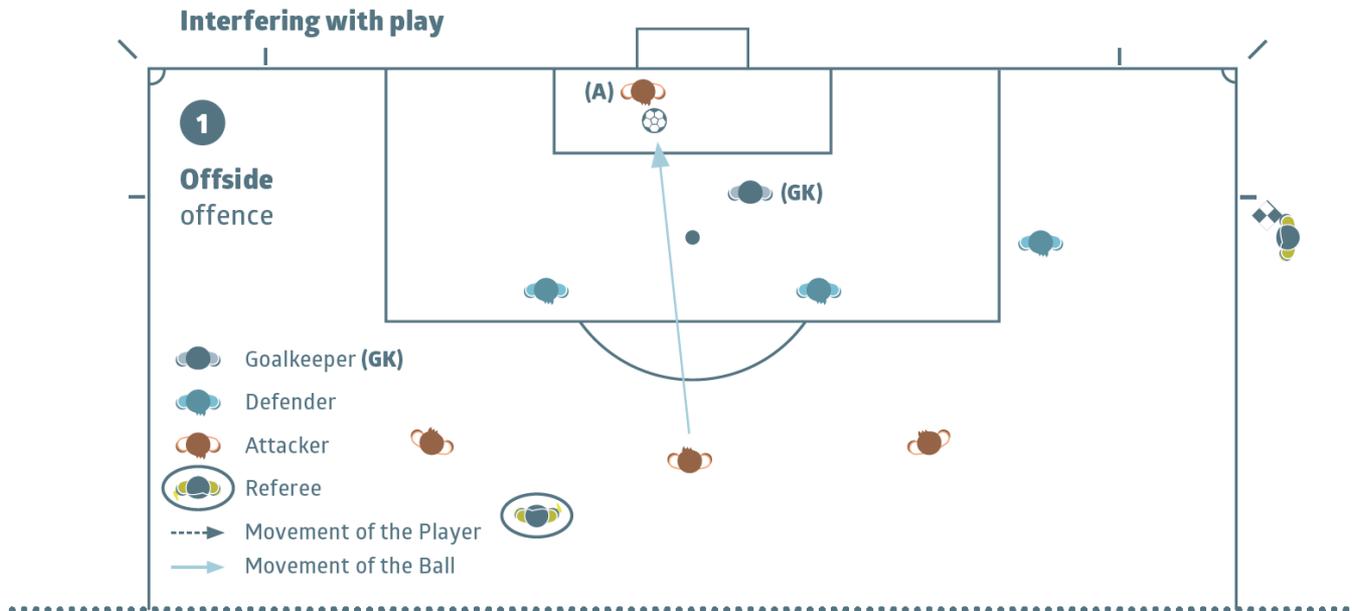
## 3. No offence

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

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

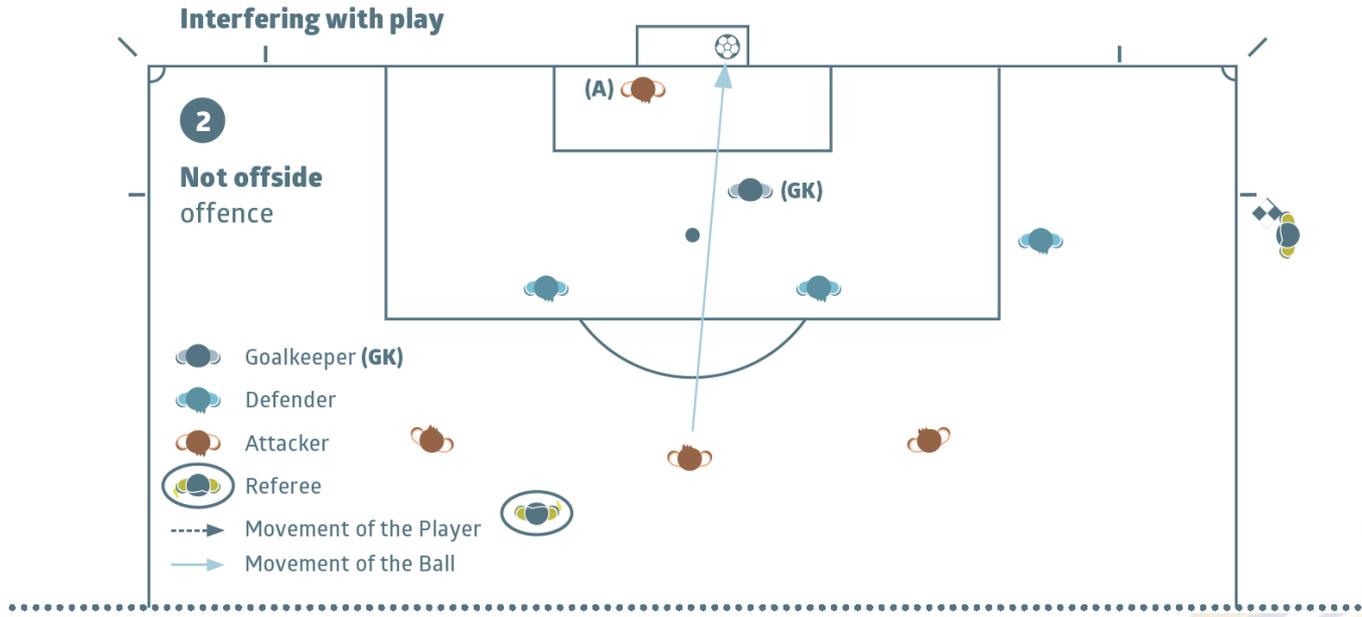


# 1 - Interfering with play - **offside offence**



An attacker **in an offside position (A)**, not interfering with an opponent, **touches the ball**. The assistant referee must raise the flag when the player **touches the ball**.

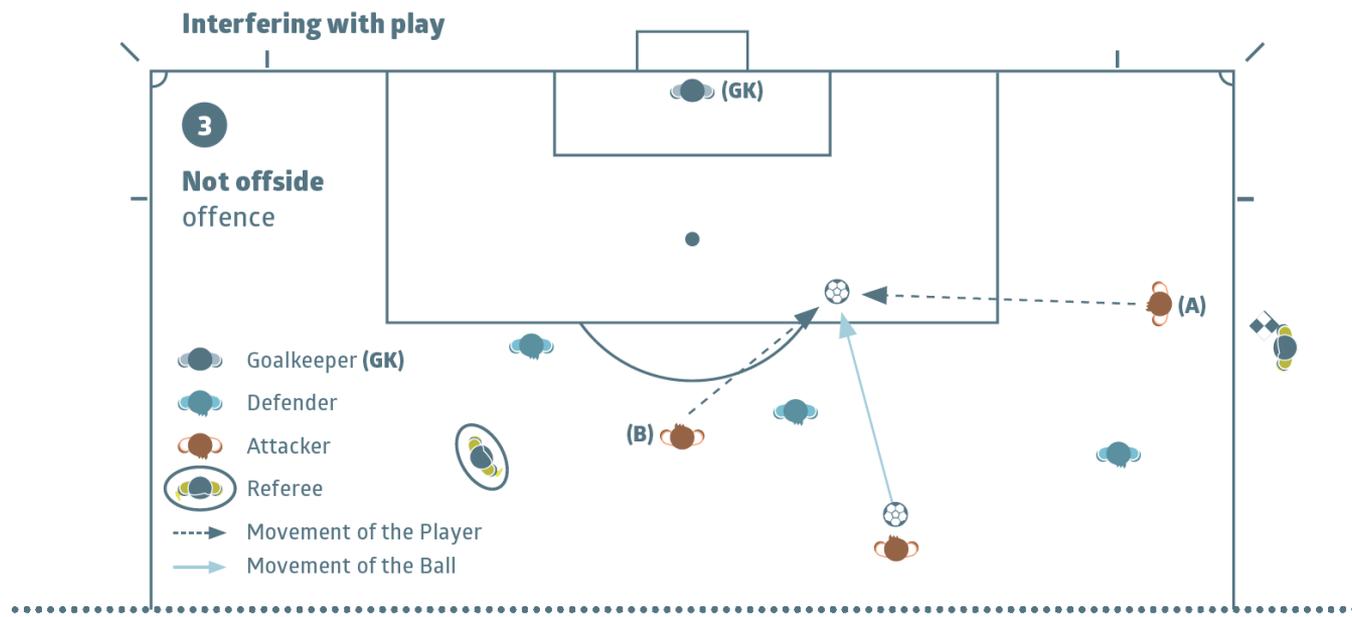
# 2 - Interfering with play - **not offside** offence



An attacker in an **offside position** (A), not interfering with an opponent, **does not touch the ball**. The player did not touch the ball, so cannot be penalised.



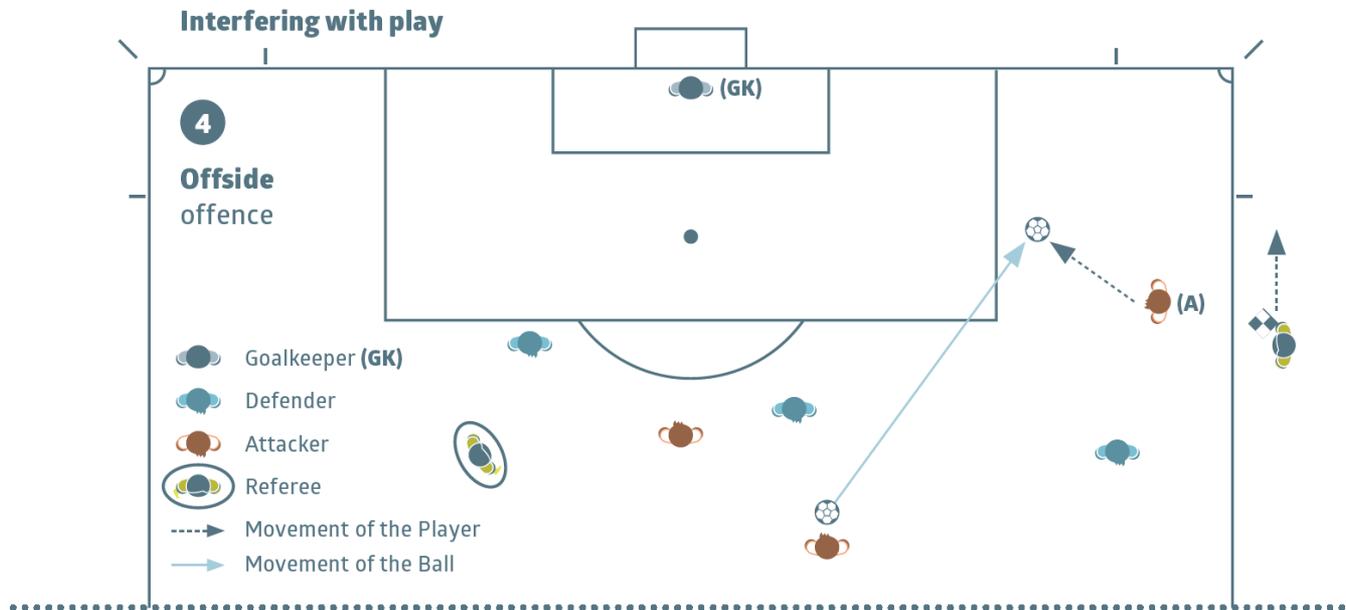
### 3 - Interfering with play - **not offside** offence



An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball and a team-mate **in an onside position** (B) also runs towards the ball and plays it. (A) did not touch the ball, so cannot be penalised.

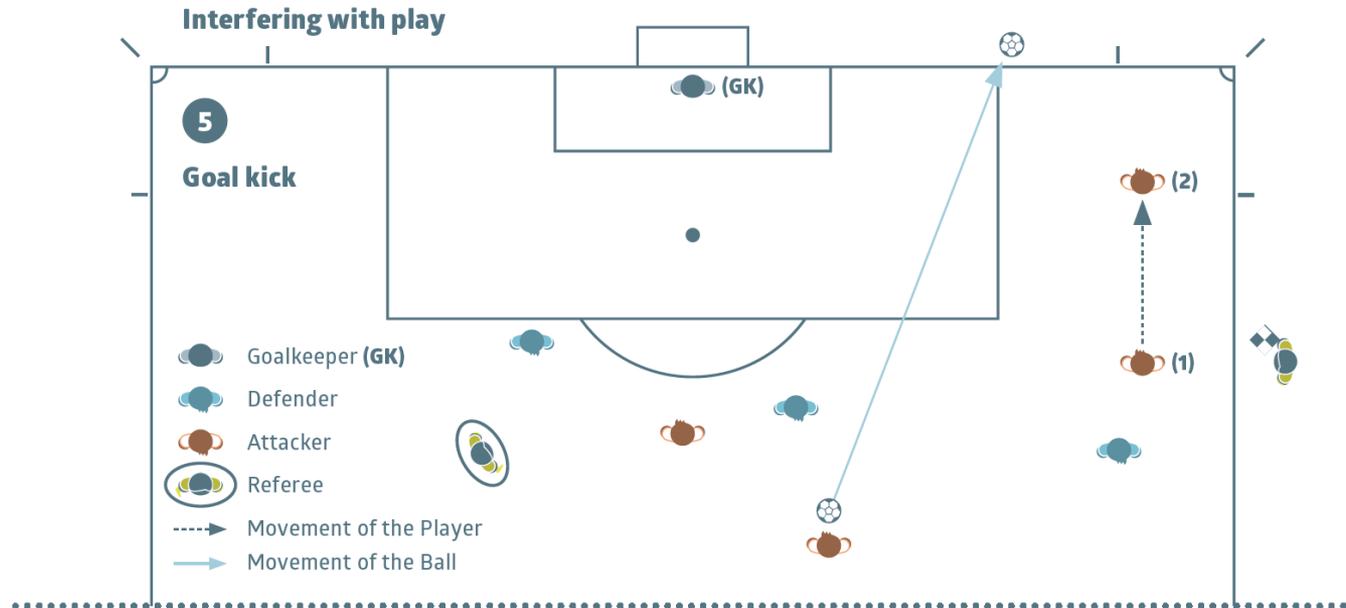


# 4 - Interfering with play - **offside** offence



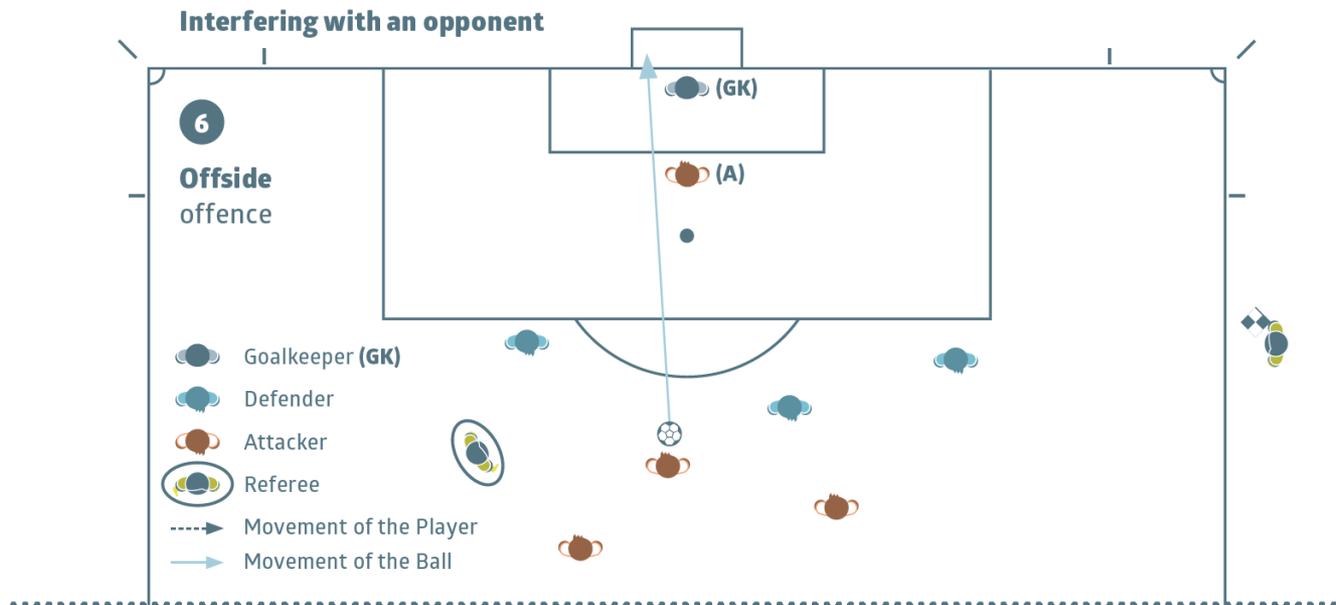
A player **in an offside position** (A) may be penalised before playing or touching the ball, if, in the opinion of the referee, no other team-mate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball.

# 5 - Interfering with play - goal kick



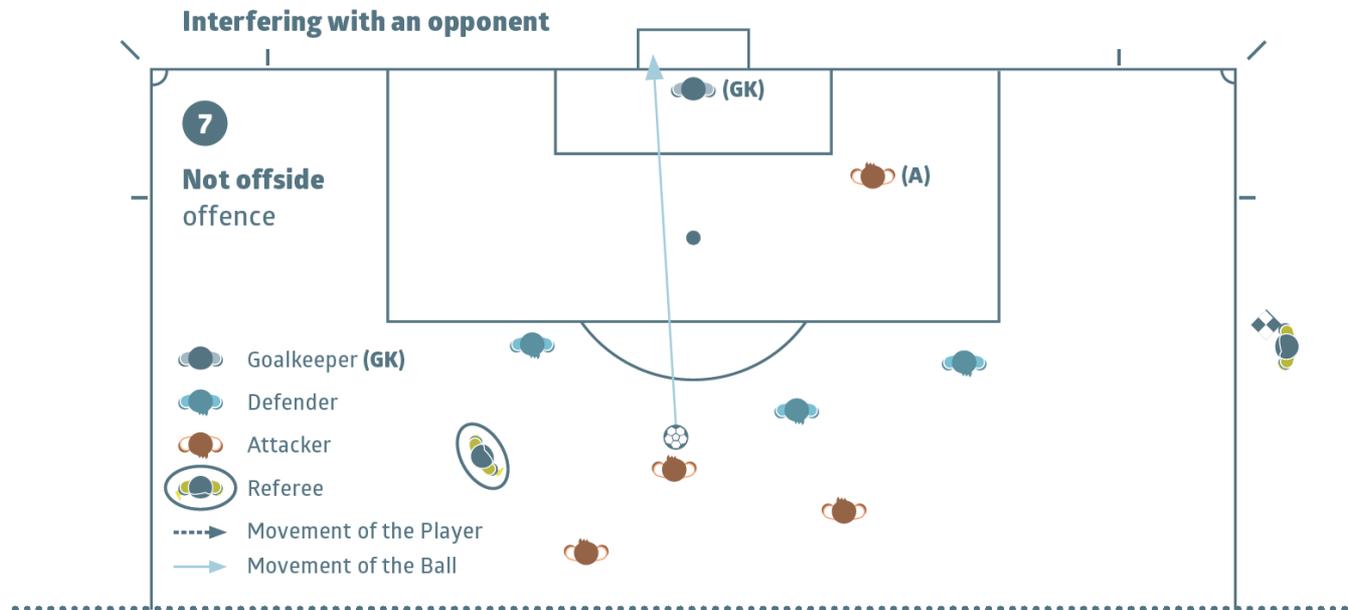
An attacker **in an offside position** (1) runs towards the ball and **does not touch** the ball. The assistant referee must signal **“goal kick”**.

## 6 - Interfering with an opponent - **offside** offence



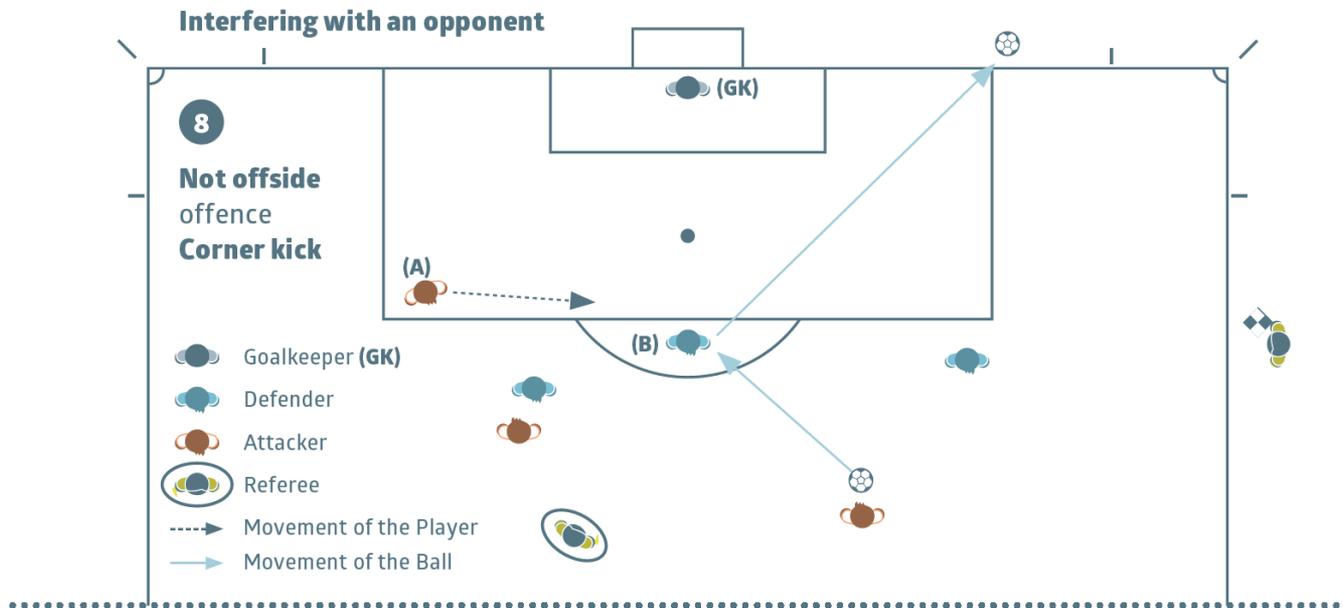
An attacker **in an offside position** (A) is clearly obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision. The player must be penalised for preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.

# 7 - Interfering with an opponent - **not offside** offence



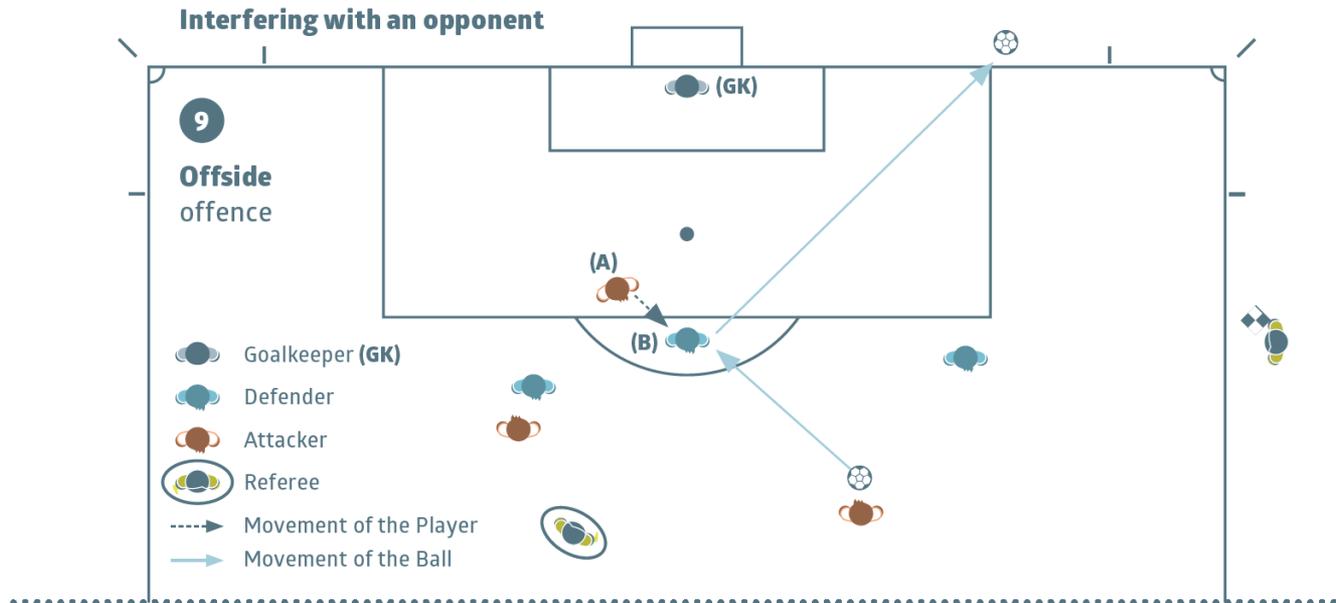
An attacker **in an offside position (A)** is **not** clearly obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision or challenging an opponent for the ball.

# 8 - Interfering with an opponent - **not offside** offence - corner kick



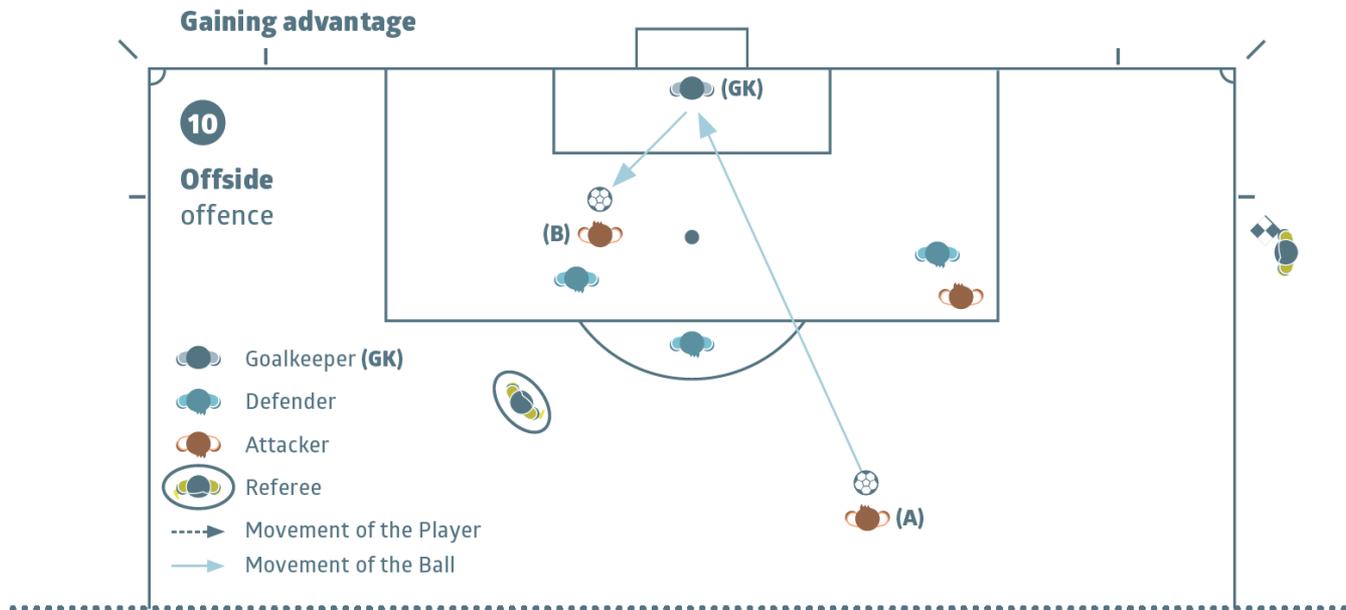
An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball but does not prevent the opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.  
(A) is **not** challenging an opponent (B) for the ball.

# 9 - Interfering with an opponent - **offside** offence



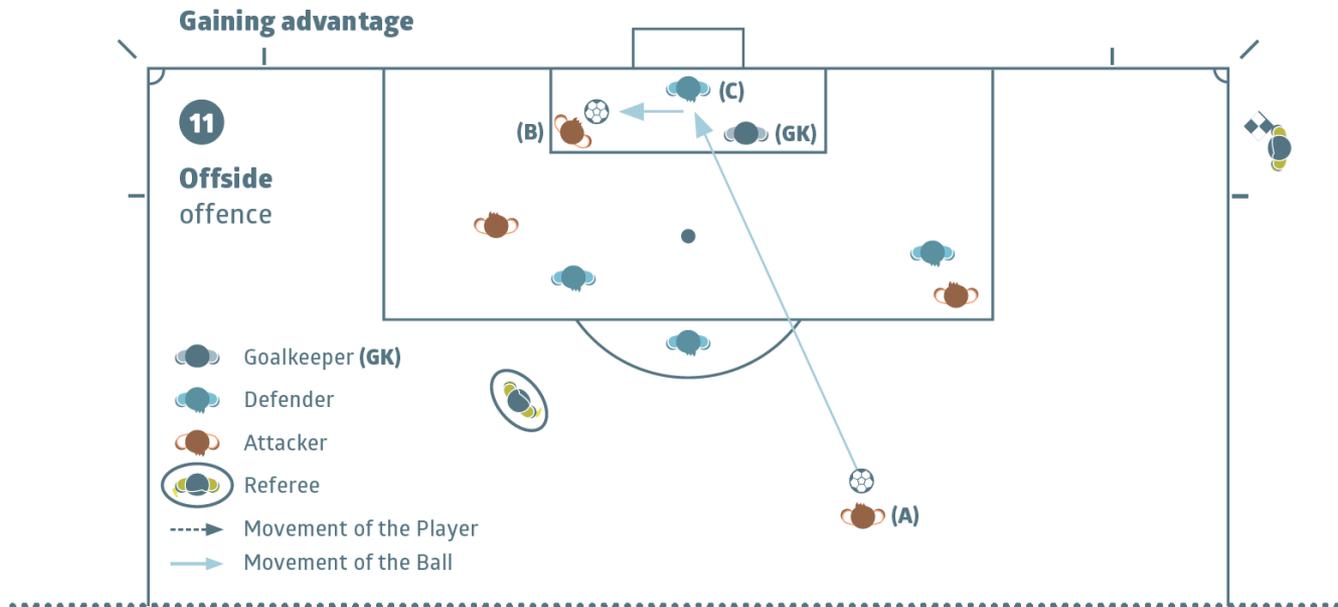
An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball preventing the opponent (B) from playing or being able to play the ball by challenging the opponent for the ball. (A) is challenging an opponent (B) for the ball.

# 10 - Gaining advantage - **offside** offence



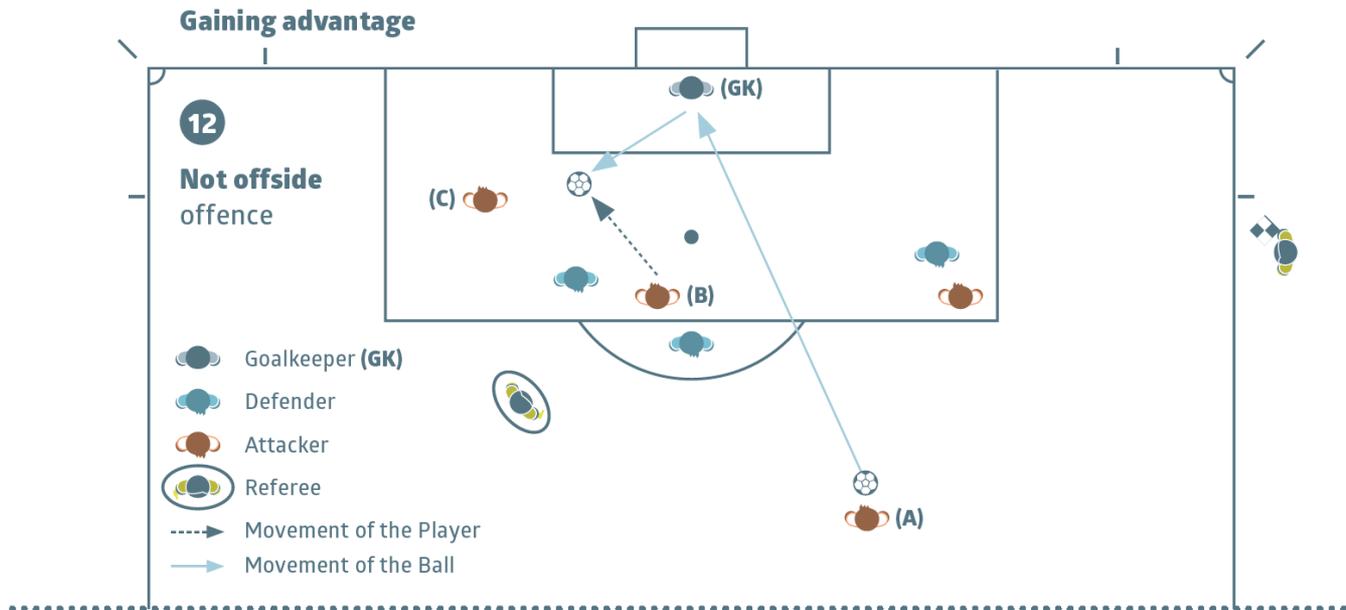
An attacker **in an offside position** (B) is penalised for **playing or touching the ball** that rebounds, is deflected or is played from a deliberate save by the goalkeeper having been **in an offside position** when the ball was last touched or is played by a team-mate.

# 11 - Gaining advantage - **offside** offence



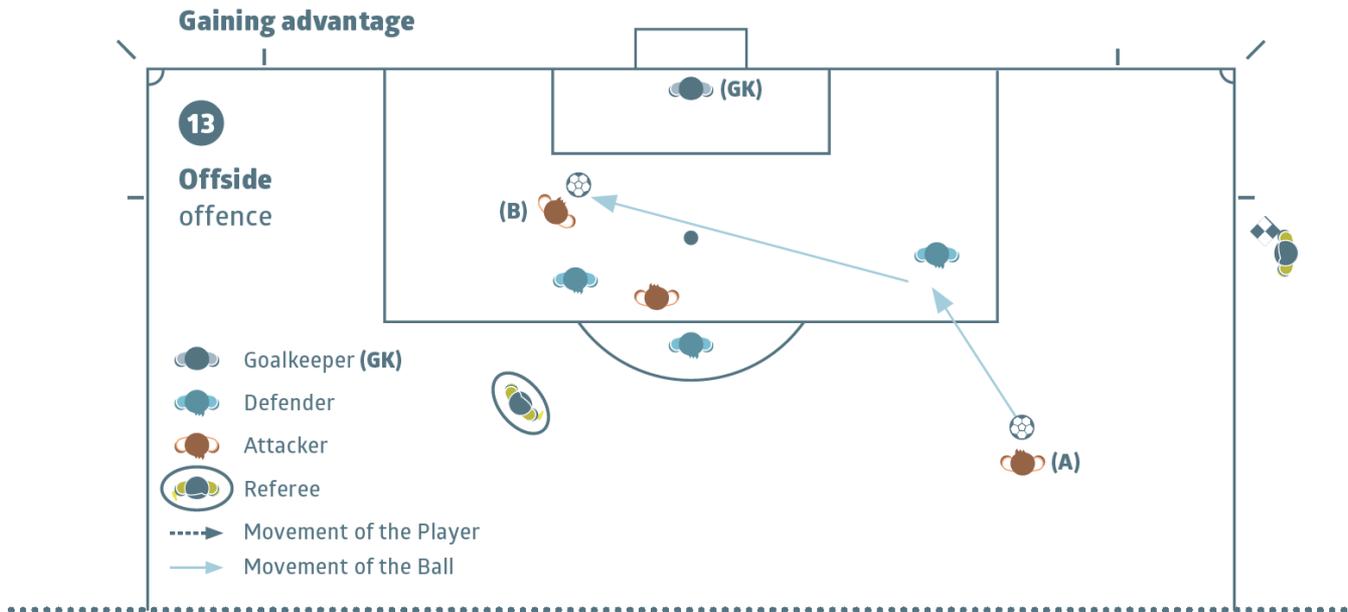
An attacker **in an offside position** (B) is penalised for **playing or touching the ball** that rebounds or is deflected from a deliberate save by a player from the defending team (C) having been **in an offside position** when the ball was last touched or is played by a team-mate.

# 12 - Gaining advantage - **not offside** offence



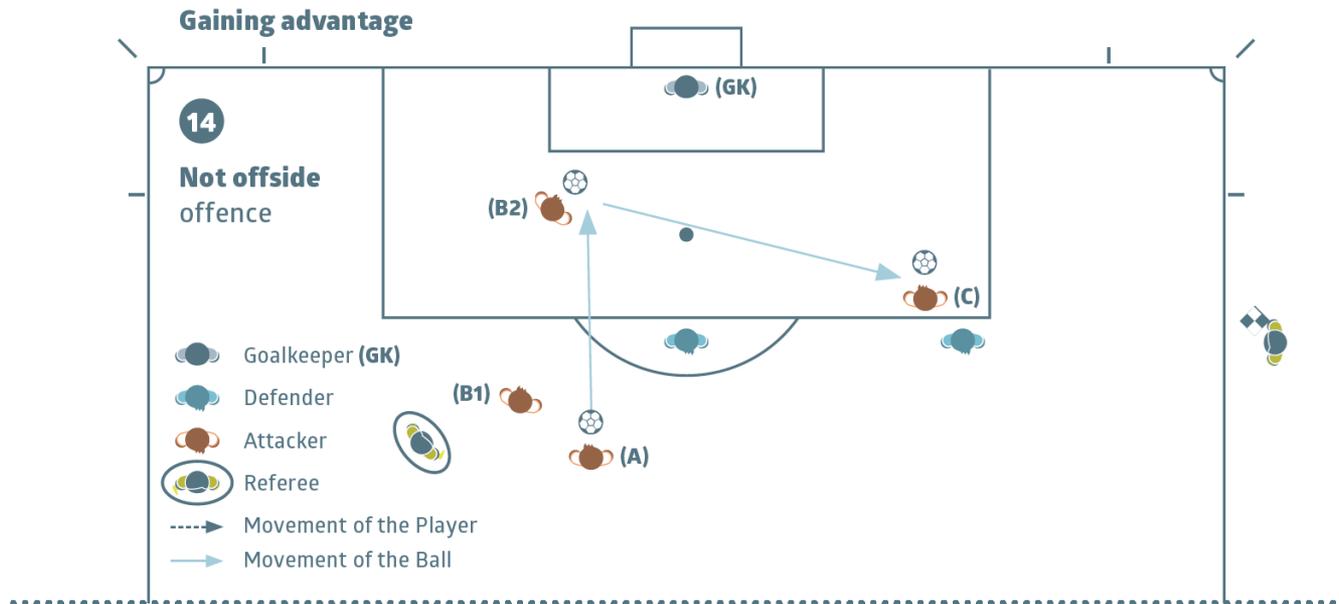
The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds from the goalkeeper, (B) is in an onside position and plays the ball, (C) **in an offside position** is not penalised because the player did not gain an advantage from being in that position because the player did not touch the ball.

# 13 - Gaining advantage - **offside** offence

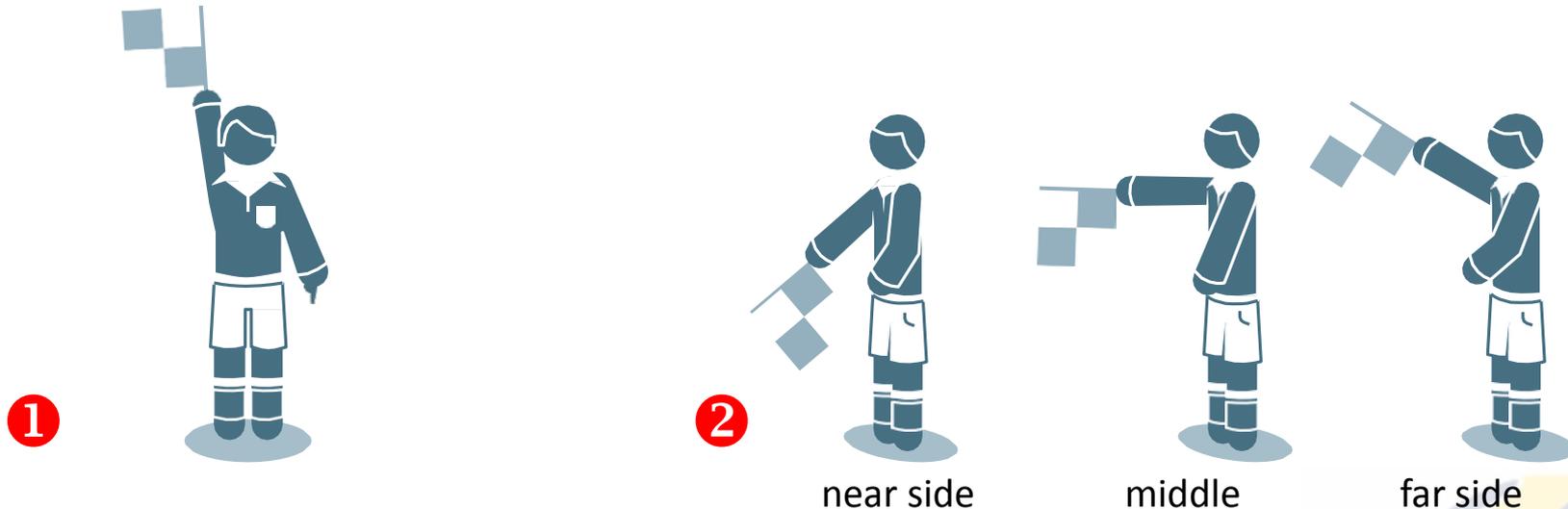


The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds off or is deflected by an opponent to attacker (B) who is penalised for **playing or touching the ball** having previously been **in an offside position**.

# 14 - Gaining advantage - **not offside** offence



An attacker (C) is **in an offside position**, not interfering with an opponent, when a team-mate (A) passes the ball to player (B1) in an onside position who runs towards the opponents' goal and passes the ball (B2) to team-mate (C). Attacker (C) was **in an onside position** when the ball was passed, so cannot be penalised.



- 1 The flag is raised in the right hand to indicate a free kick to the defence.
- 2 If the referee decides to stop play by blowing the whistle, the Assistant Referee should point to the approximate position where the offside occurred.

## 1. Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

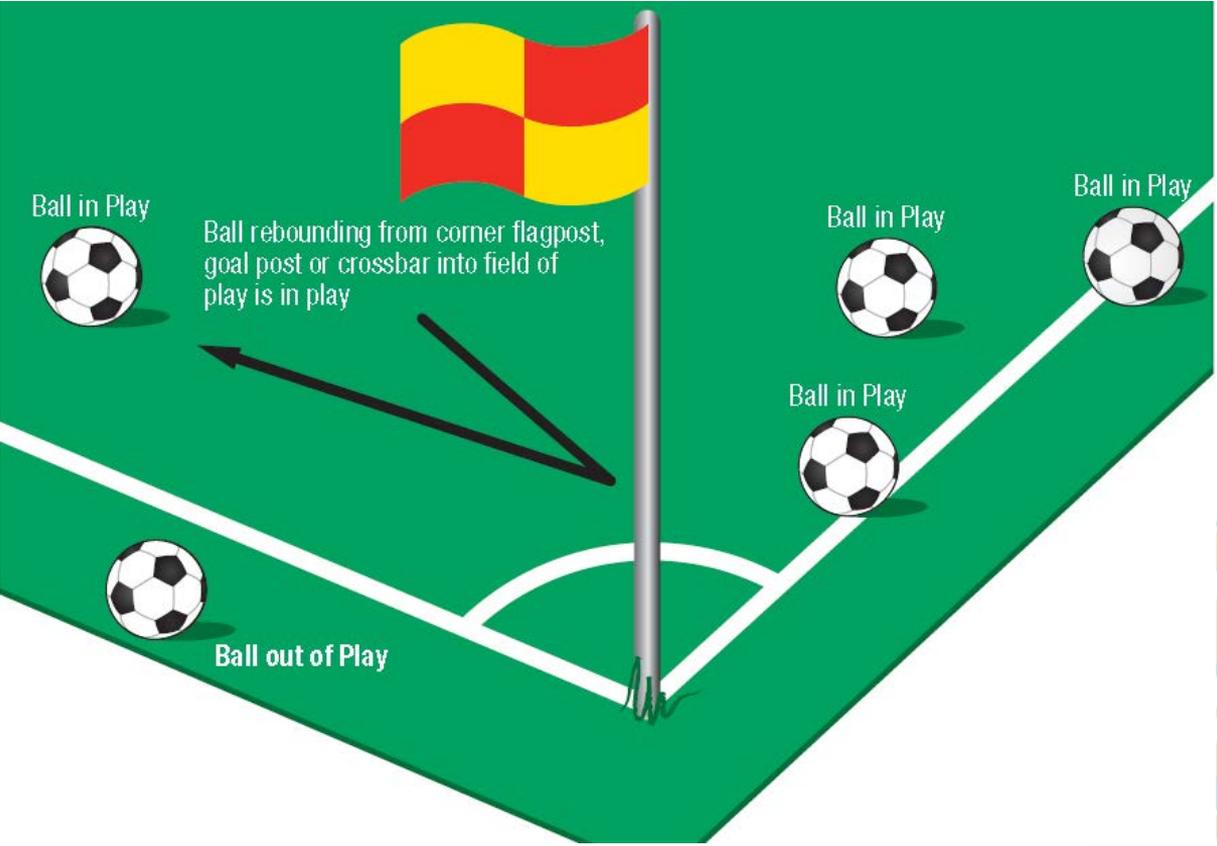
- it has wholly passed over the goal line or touchline on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referee

## 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.



# Law 09 - The Ball In and Out of Play



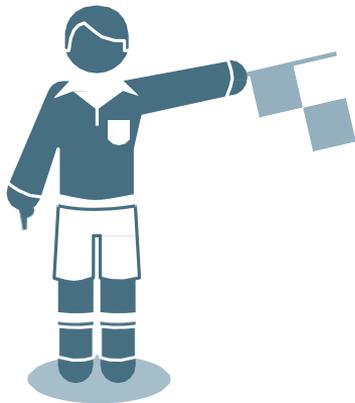
A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball passes over the touchline, on the ground or in the air.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in:

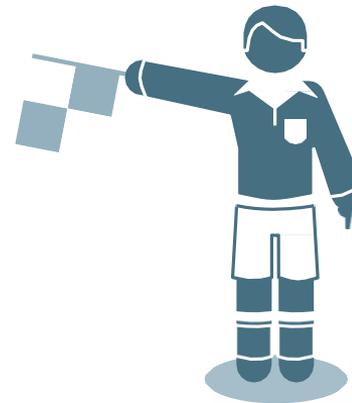
- if the ball enters the opponents' goal - a goal kick is awarded
- if the ball enters the thrower's goal - a corner kick is awarded

All opponents must stand no less than 2 m (2 yards) from the point at which the throw-in is taken.





Flag is raised in the left hand to indicate a throw in for the defence



Flag is raised in the right hand to indicate a throw in for the attack

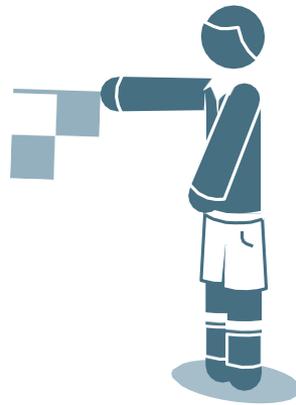


A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored.

A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal a corner kick is awarded to the opponents if the ball left the penalty area.



# Law 16 - The Goal Kick - Signal



The flag is raised in the right hand to indicate goal kick for the defence



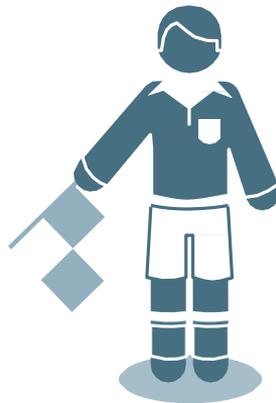
## Law 17 - The Corner Kick



A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal a corner kick is awarded to the opponents.





The flag is in the right hand and pointed towards the bottom of the corner flag to indicate a corner kick for the attack



# Questions ?

## Program References

- FIFA Referee development program resources (various)
- AFC Referee development program resources (various)
- FFA 2016/17 Laws of the Game  
Referee training program resources (various)

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