



Law 11 - OFFSIDE



Laws of the Game 1997 p.40

Offside



Laws of the Game 1997 p. 41

Offside



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this session you will be able to:

- Identify players in the offside position
- Identify players involved in active play
- Apply a uniform interpretation of Law 11 – OFFSIDE in all situations



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Today's Agenda

1. Offside position
2. Is the player involved in active play?
3. Communicating the offside offence
4. Restarting play
5. Tips for 1 and 3 referee systems
6. Additional resources



OFFSIDE POSITION

FACT

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



OFFSIDE POSITION

Write your answer to the following question:

When is a player in an offside position?

Address four components...position of the player, the ball, the opponents and the location in the field of play.



OFFSIDE POSITION

A player is in an offside position if:

- He is **nearer** to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent

Addresses the player, the ball and the opponents



OFFSIDE POSITION

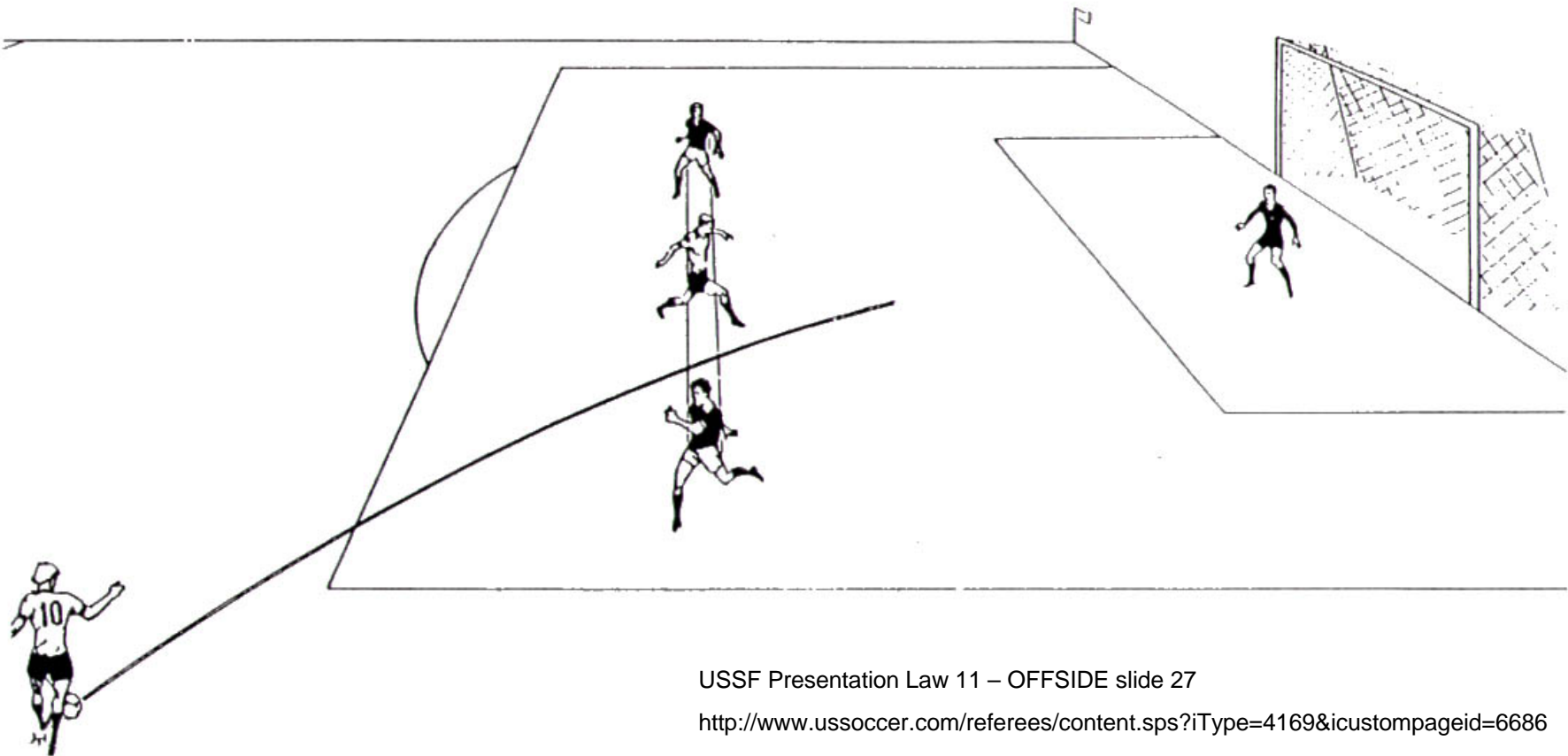
NEW - Decision 1 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

“**nearer** to his opponents’ goal line” means that **any part of his head, body or feet** is nearer to his opponents goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent.

The arms are not included in this definition



ONSIDE POSITION

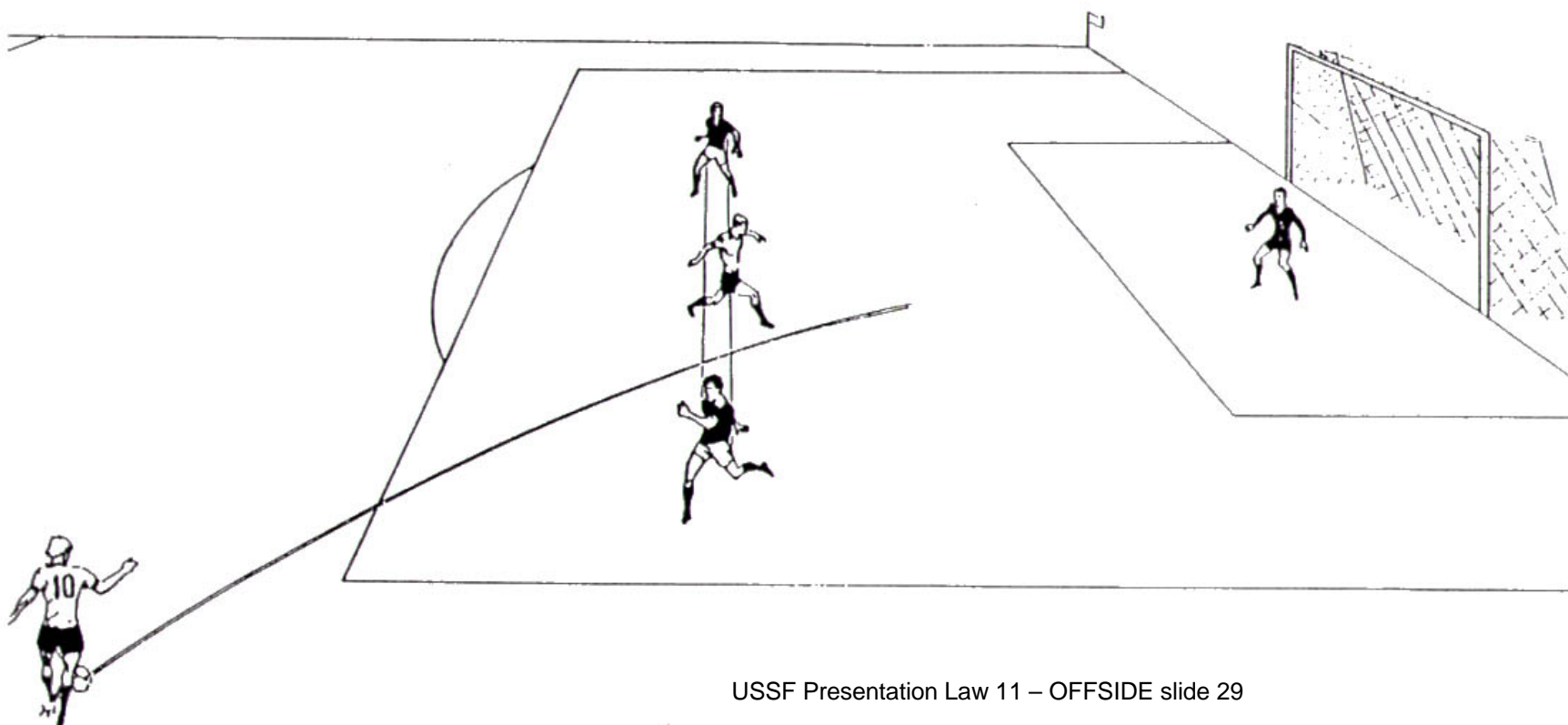


USSF Presentation Law 11 – OFFSIDE slide 27

<http://www.ussoccer.com/referees/content.sps?iType=4169&icustompageid=6686>



OFFSIDE POSITION



USSF Presentation Law 11 – OFFSIDE slide 29

<http://www.ussoccer.com/referees/content.sps?iType=4169&icustompageid=6686>



OFFSIDE POSITION

A player is not in an offside position if he is:

- In his own half of the field of play or
- Level with the second last opponent or
- Level with the last two opponents

Addresses the players location on the field and the opponents



OFFSIDE POSITION

REMEMBER

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



OFFSIDE POSITION

QUESTIONS?



ACTIVE PLAY

We will:

- Define active play
- Understand the Decisions (explanations) in the 2005 Laws of the game
- View and discuss situational slides



ACTIVE PLAY

DEFINED AS:

- (i) Interfering with play
- (ii) Interfering with opponent
- (iii) Gaining an advantage by being in that position



ACTIVE PLAY

NEW - Decision 2 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

(i) Interfering with play

Means playing or touching the ball if no other teammate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball



ACTIVE PLAY

NEW - Decision 2 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

(i) Interfering with play

*You must exercise extreme patience
...wait, wait, wait until the ball is
touched or played*

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A long pass. The assistant referee should wait to see which player plays the ball.

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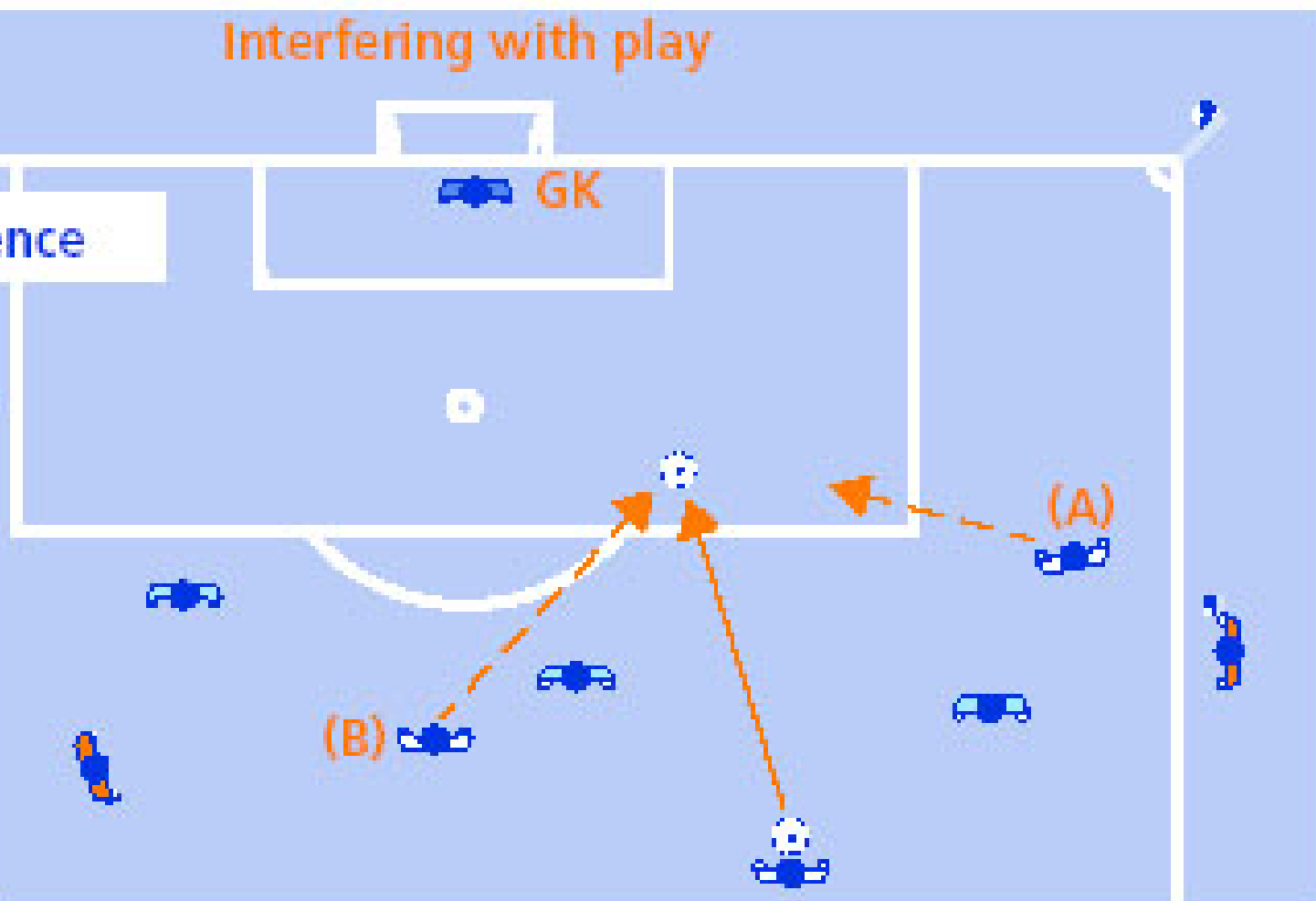


We wait to see what happens. The player who finally participates in the play is not in an offside position so there is no infringement.

3

Interfering with play

Not offside offence



An attacker in an offside position (A) runs towards the ball and a teammate in onside position (B) runs also towards the ball and plays it. Player (A) cannot be penalised because he did not touch the ball.



ACTIVE PLAY

NEW - Decision 2 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

(i) Interfering with play

The player may be penalized before playing or touching the ball if no other teammate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball







The player may be penalised before playing or touching the ball if no other team-mate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball.





Other examples

Interfering with play

1

Interfering with play

Offside offence

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player



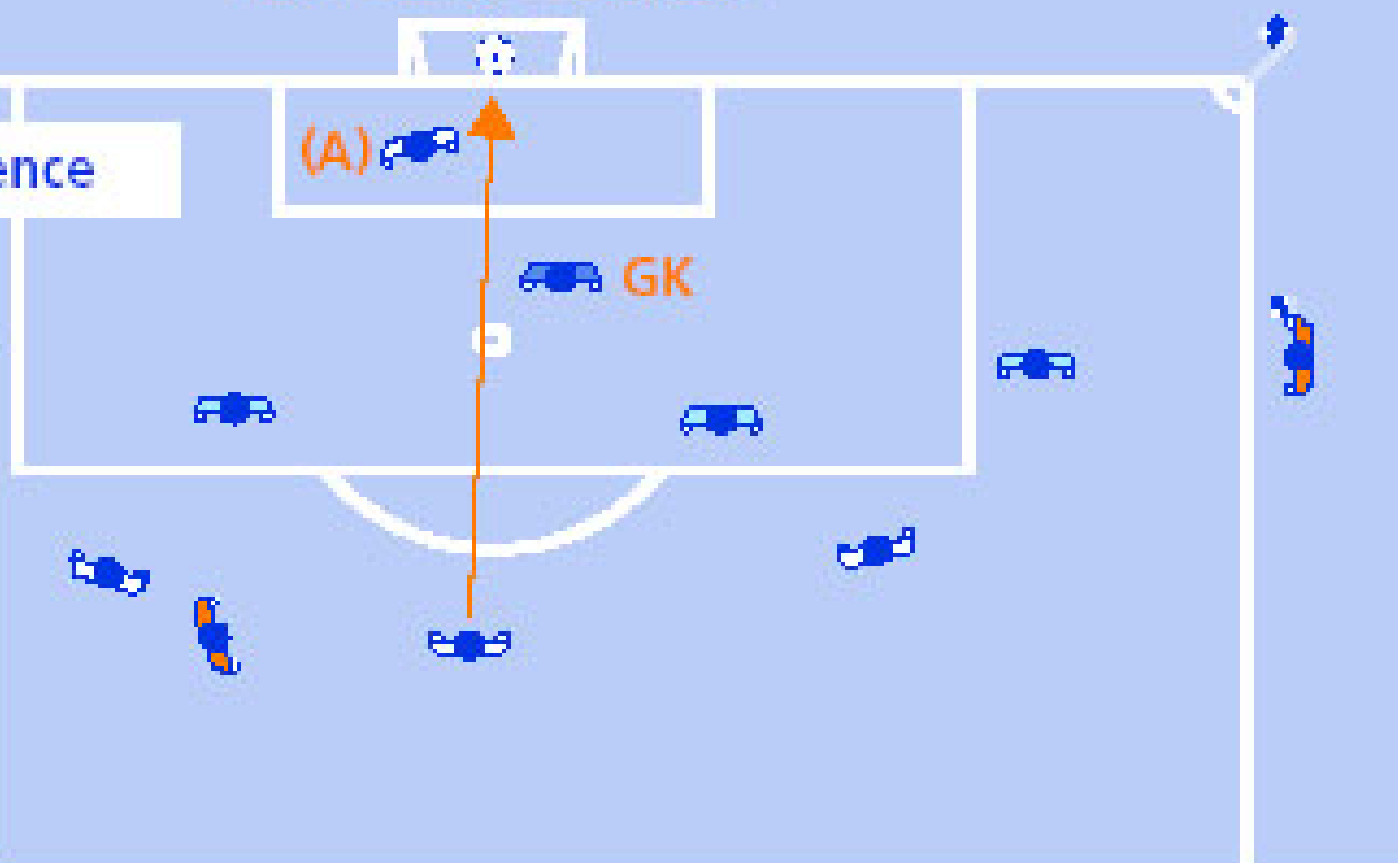
An attacker in an offside position (A), not interfering with an opponent, touches the ball.

The assistant referee should 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 cannot be penalised because he did not touch the ball.

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Interfering with play

Offside offence

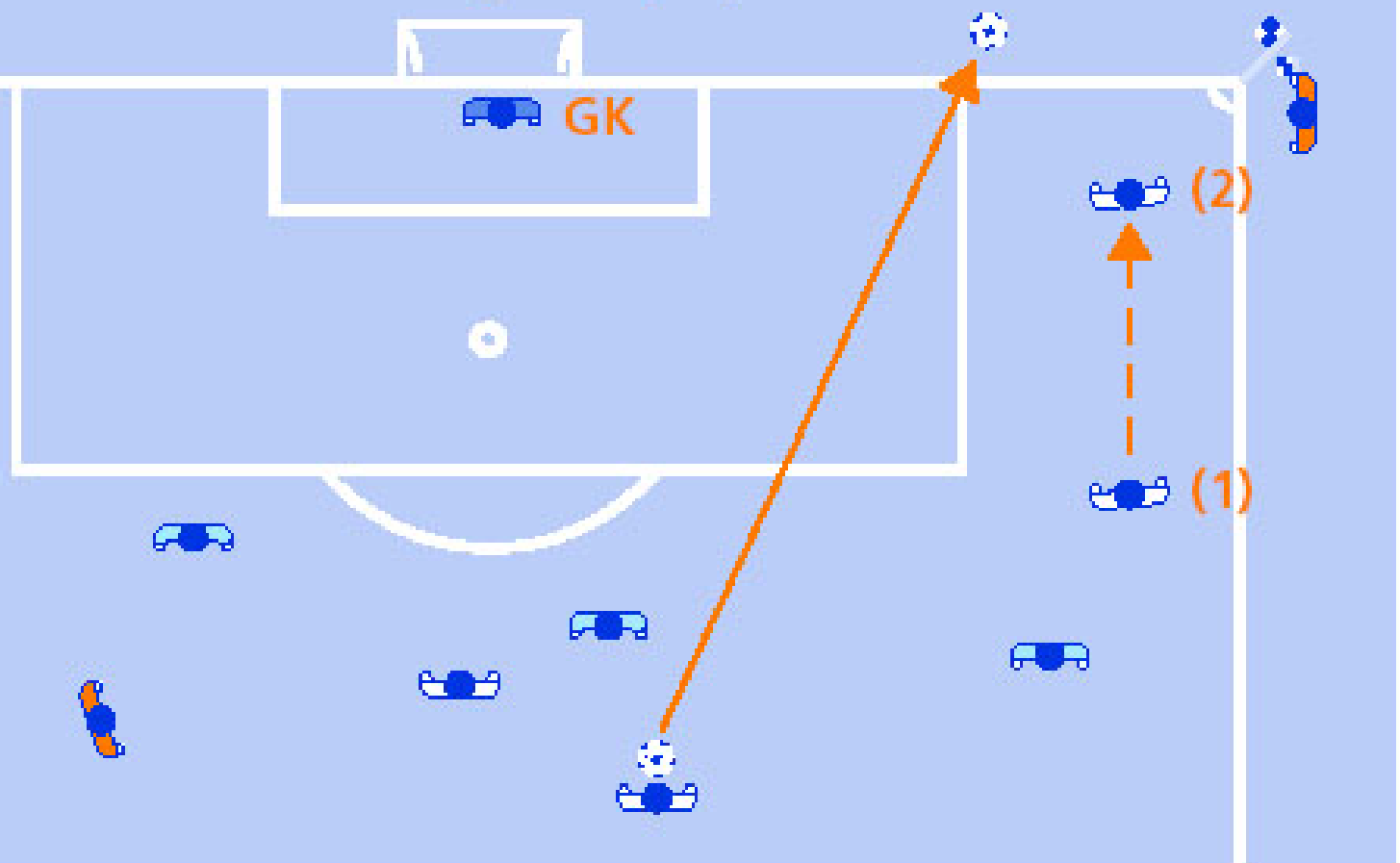


An attacker in an offside position (A1) runs towards the ball and plays it (A2). The assistant referee should raise the flag when the player touches the ball (A2).

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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 should signal "**goal kick**".



ACTIVE PLAY

NEW - Decision 2 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

(ii) Interfering with an opponent

Means preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent's line of vision or movements or making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts an opponent.



The player, in an offside position, is making gestures and distracting an opponent.

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The player, in an offside position, is making gestures and distracting an opponent.

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The player, in an offside position, is making gestures and distracting an opponent.



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Interfering with an opponent

Offside offence



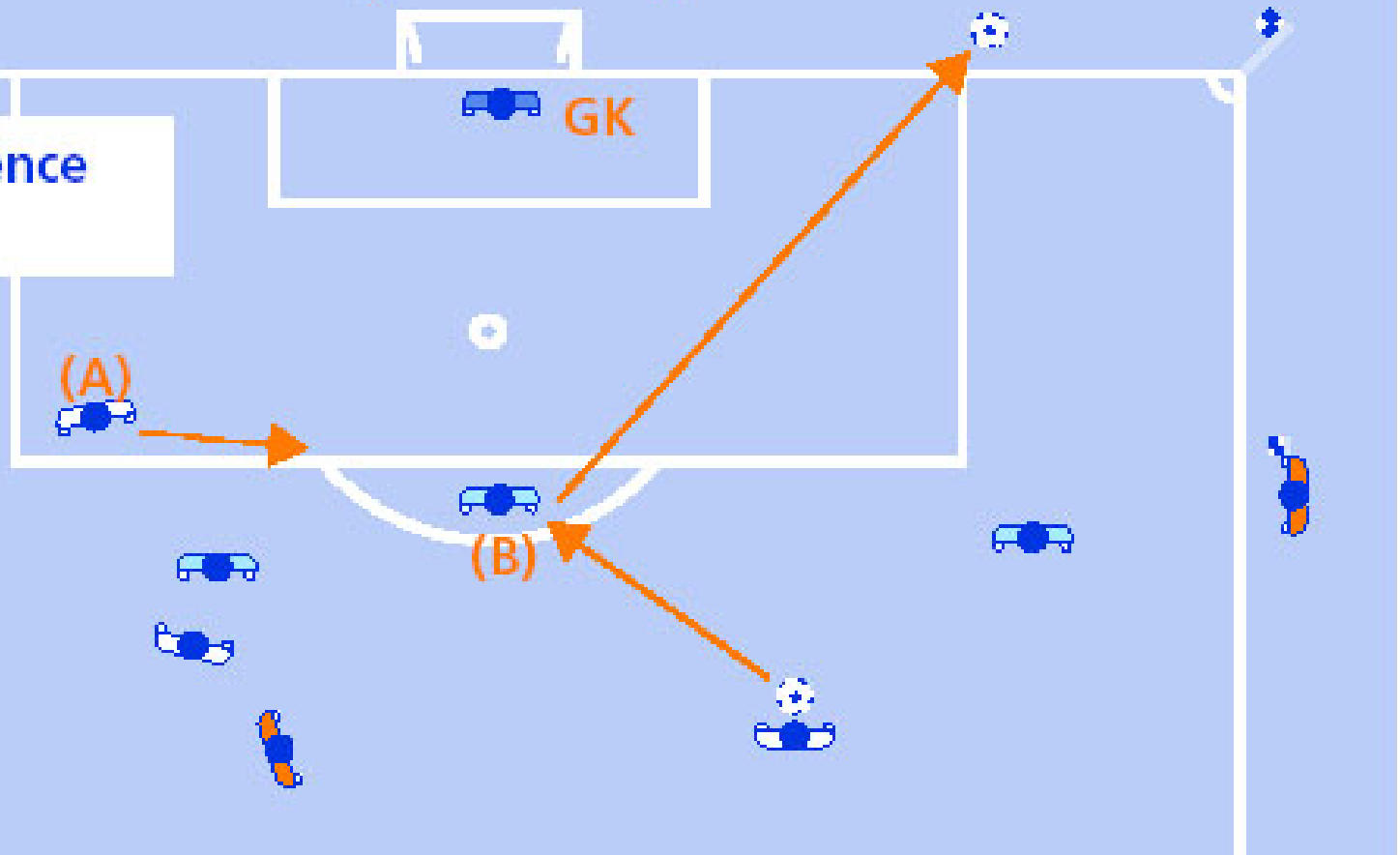
An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball preventing the opponent (B) from playing or being able to play the ball.

Player (A) is making any gesture or movement which deceives or distracts player (B).

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Interfering with an opponent

Not offside offence
Corner kick



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

(A) is **not** making any gesture or movement which deceives or distracts (B).



ACTIVE PLAY

NEW - Decision 2 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

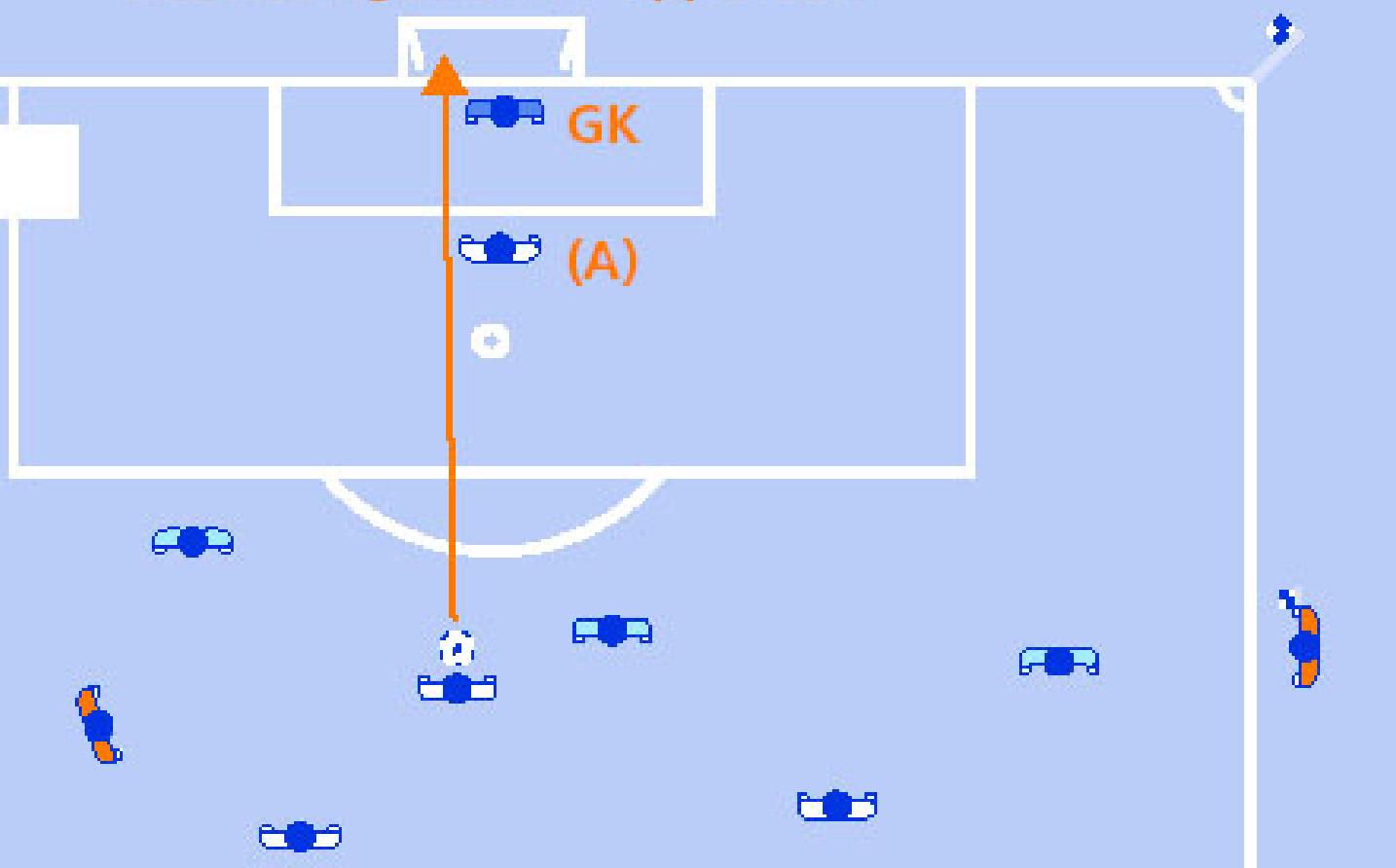
(ii) Interfering with an opponent

Keep in mind, as play approaches the goal, the goalkeeper's primary focus is on the ball. Goalkeepers should not allow themselves to be distracted by the nearby presence of opposing players, whether they are offside or not offside.

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Interfering with an opponent

Offside offence

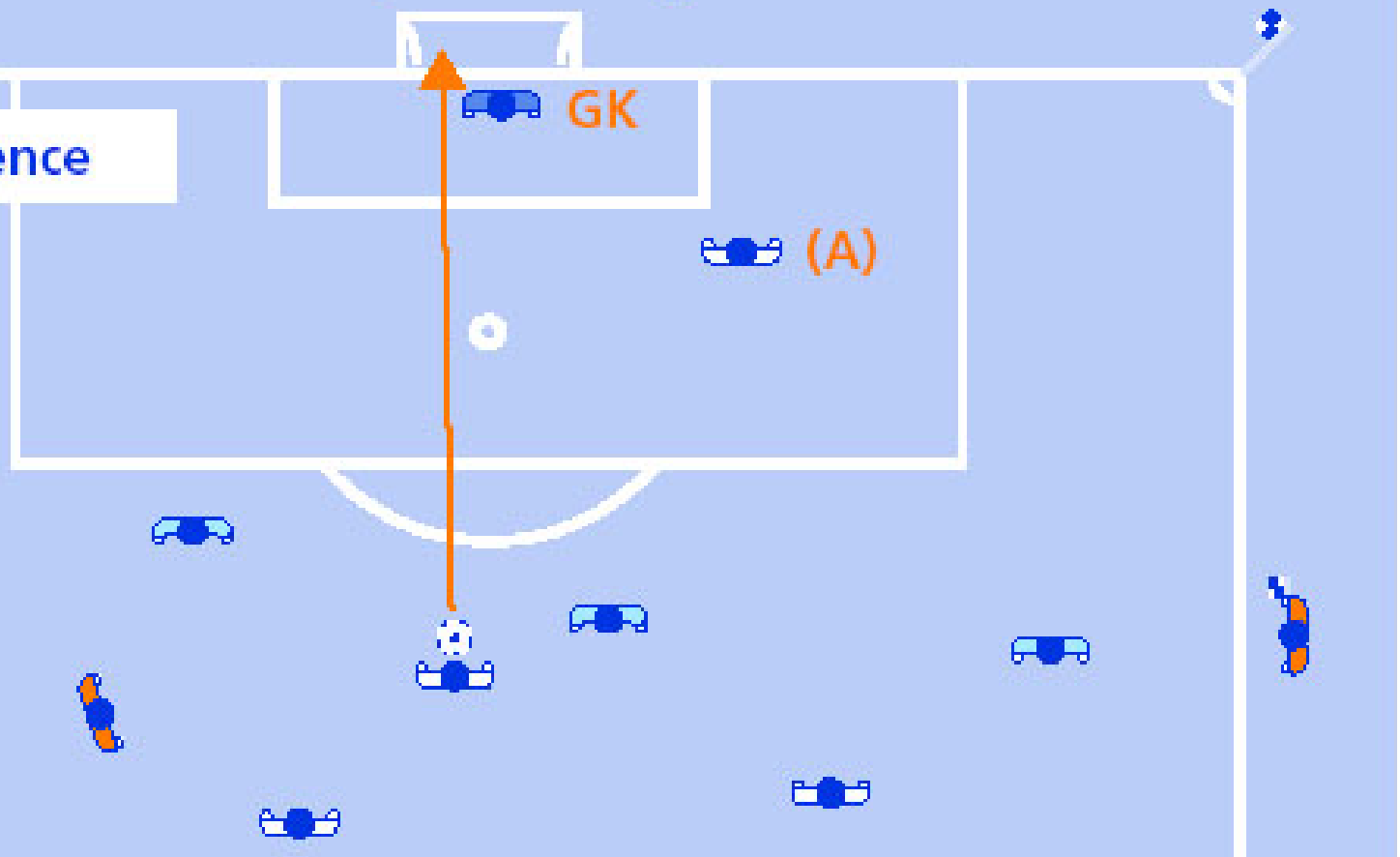
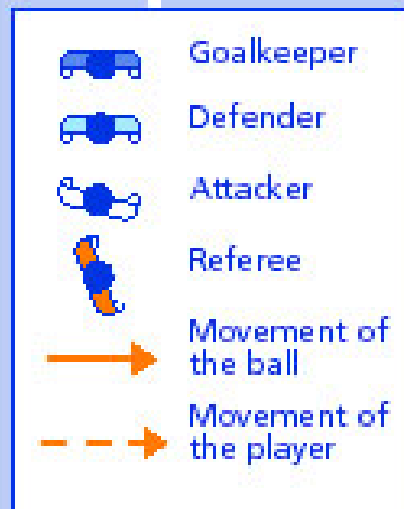


An attacker **in an offside position** (A) is obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision. He should be penalised because he prevents an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.

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Interfering with an opponent

Not offside offence



An attacker **in an offside position** (A) is **not** obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision or making a gesture or movement which deceives or distracts him.



ACTIVE PLAY

NEW - Decision 2 (2005 Laws of the Game p. 35)

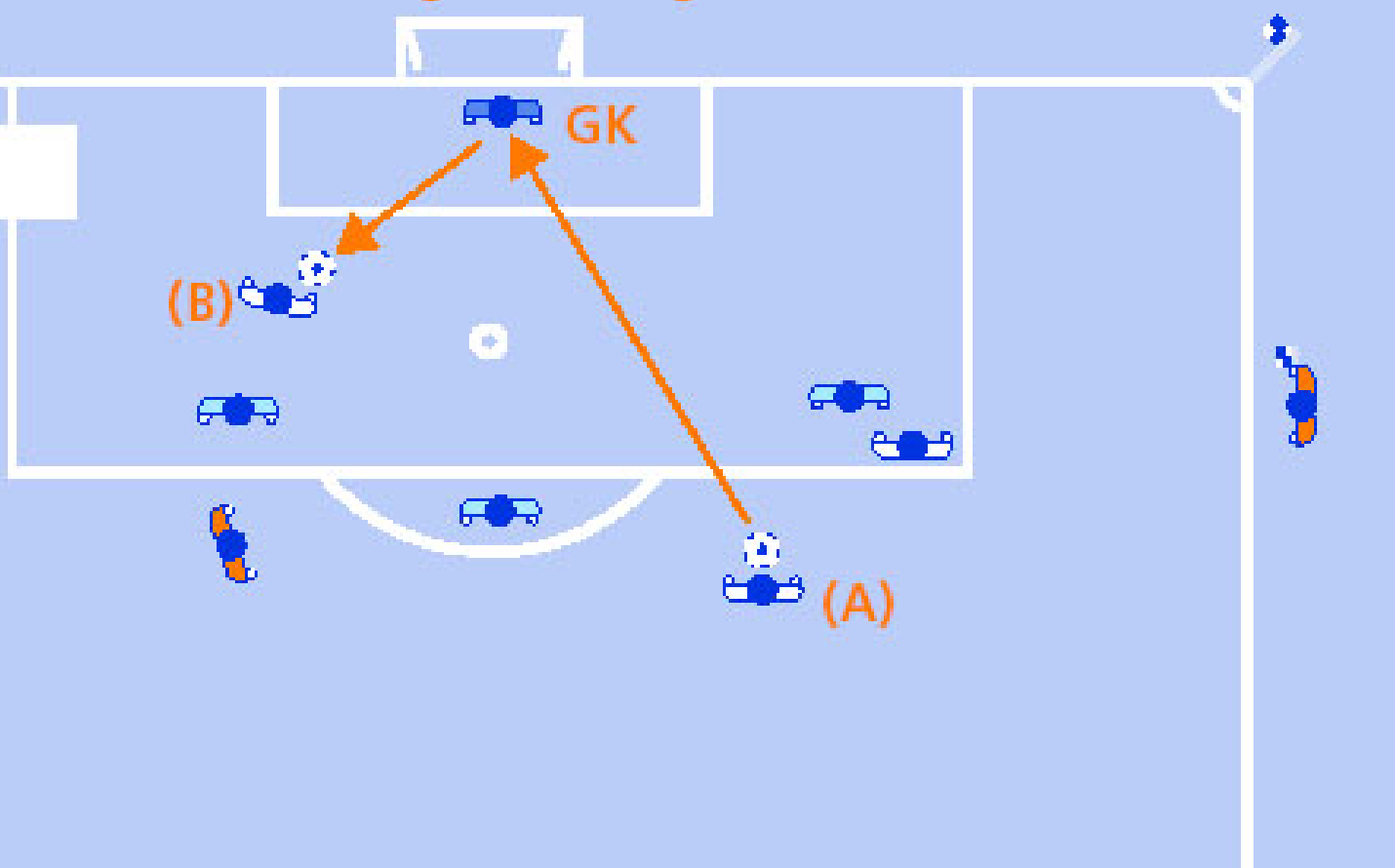
- (iii) Gaining an advantage by being in that position

Means playing a ball that rebounds to him off a post or the crossbar (while) having been in an offside position or playing a ball that rebounds to him off an opponent (while) having been in an offside position.

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Gaining advantage

Offside offence

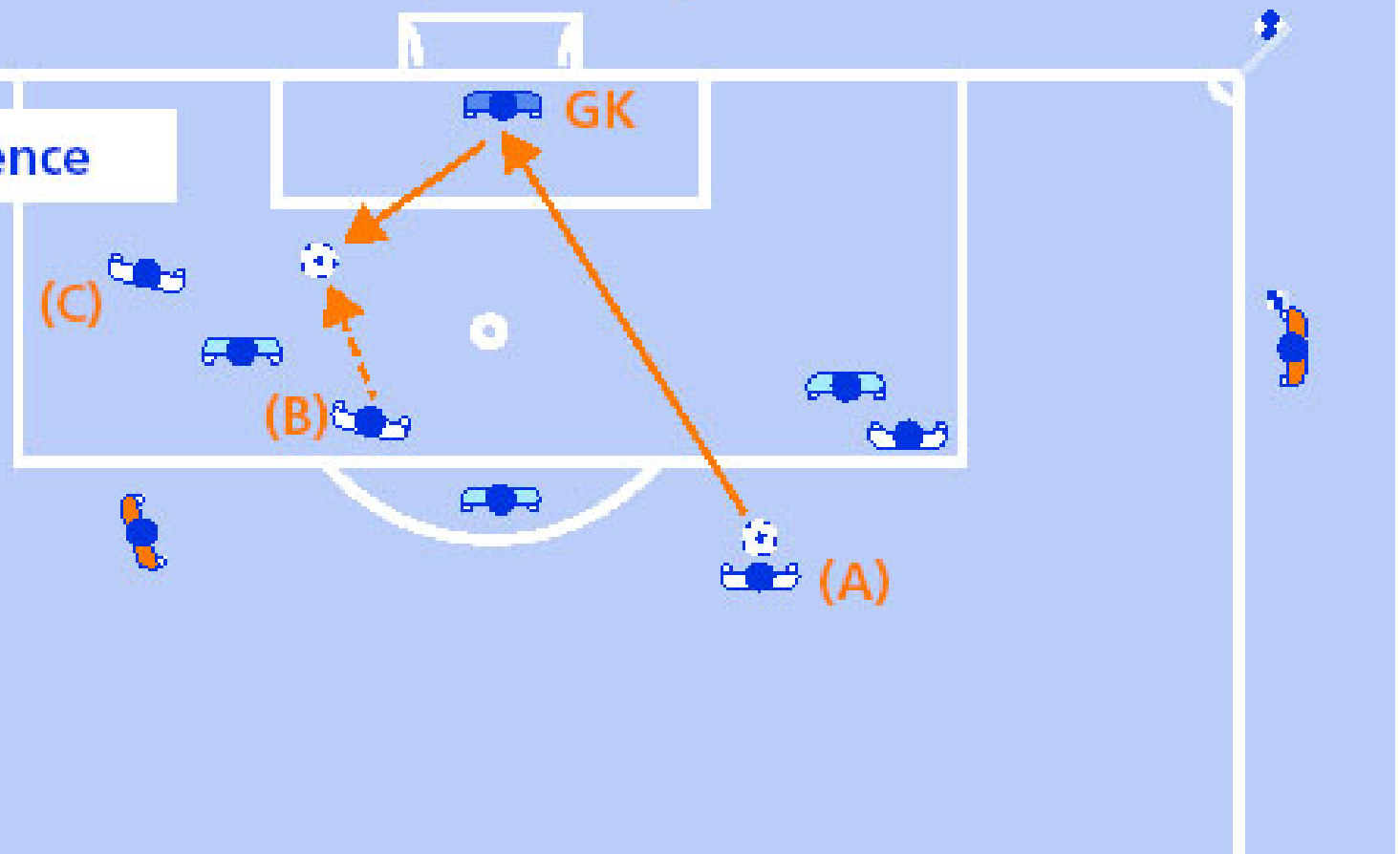


The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds from the goalkeeper to player (B) who is penalised for **playing the ball** having been previously **in an offside position**.

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Gaining advantage

Not offside offence



The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds from the goalkeeper. Player (B) in an onside position plays the ball.

Player (C) **in an offside position** is not penalise because he did not gain advantage for being in that position because he did not touch the ball.



Attacker (A) is in an offside position, and Attacker (B) is in an onside position

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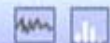
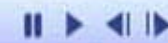


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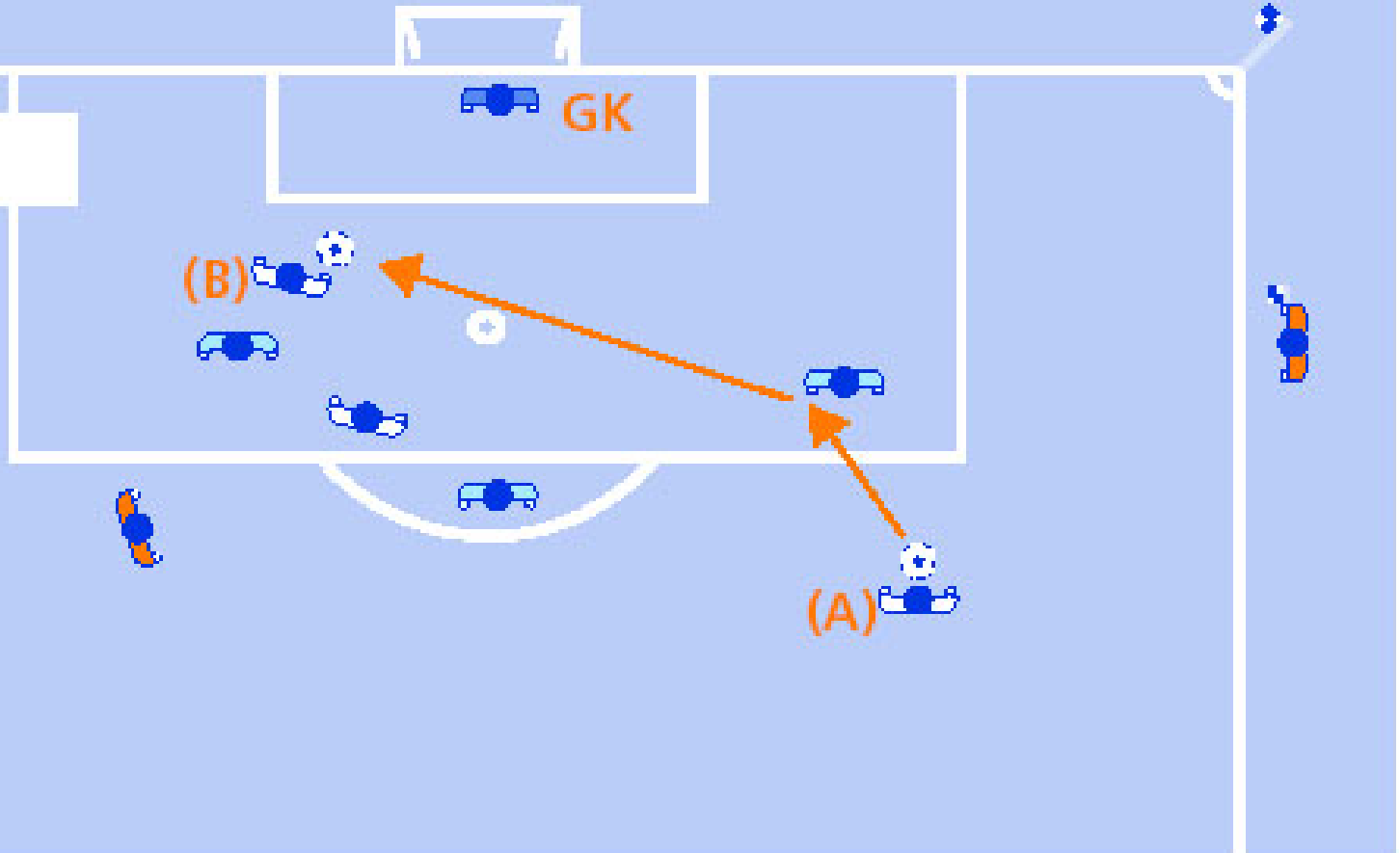


The ball rebounds off the crossbar and falls to attacker (B). Attacker (A) is not penalised for offside: he does not gain an advantage from his position because he does not touch the ball.

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Gaining advantage

Offside offence

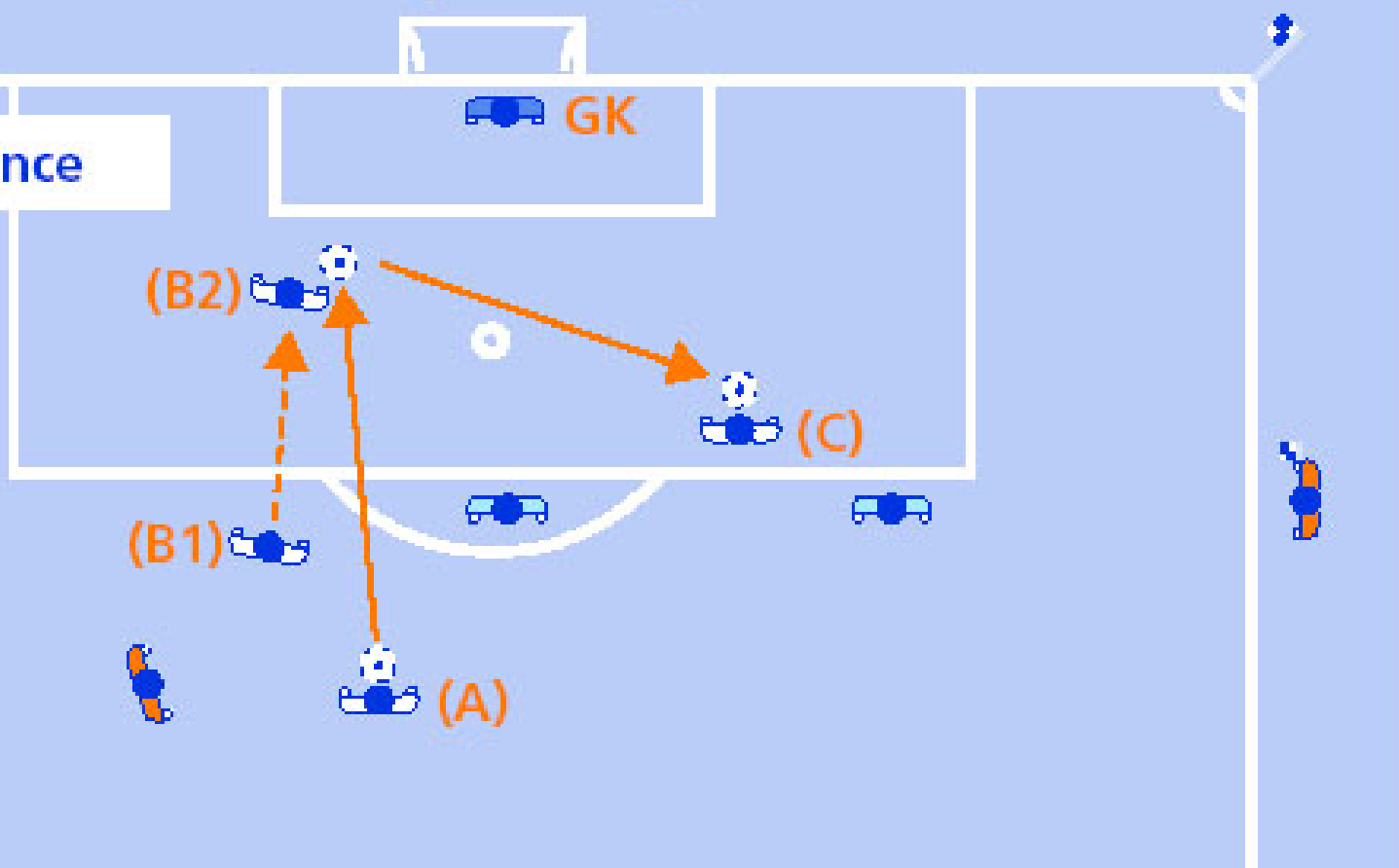


The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds off an opponent to attacker (B) who is penalised for **playing the ball** having been previously **in an offside position**.

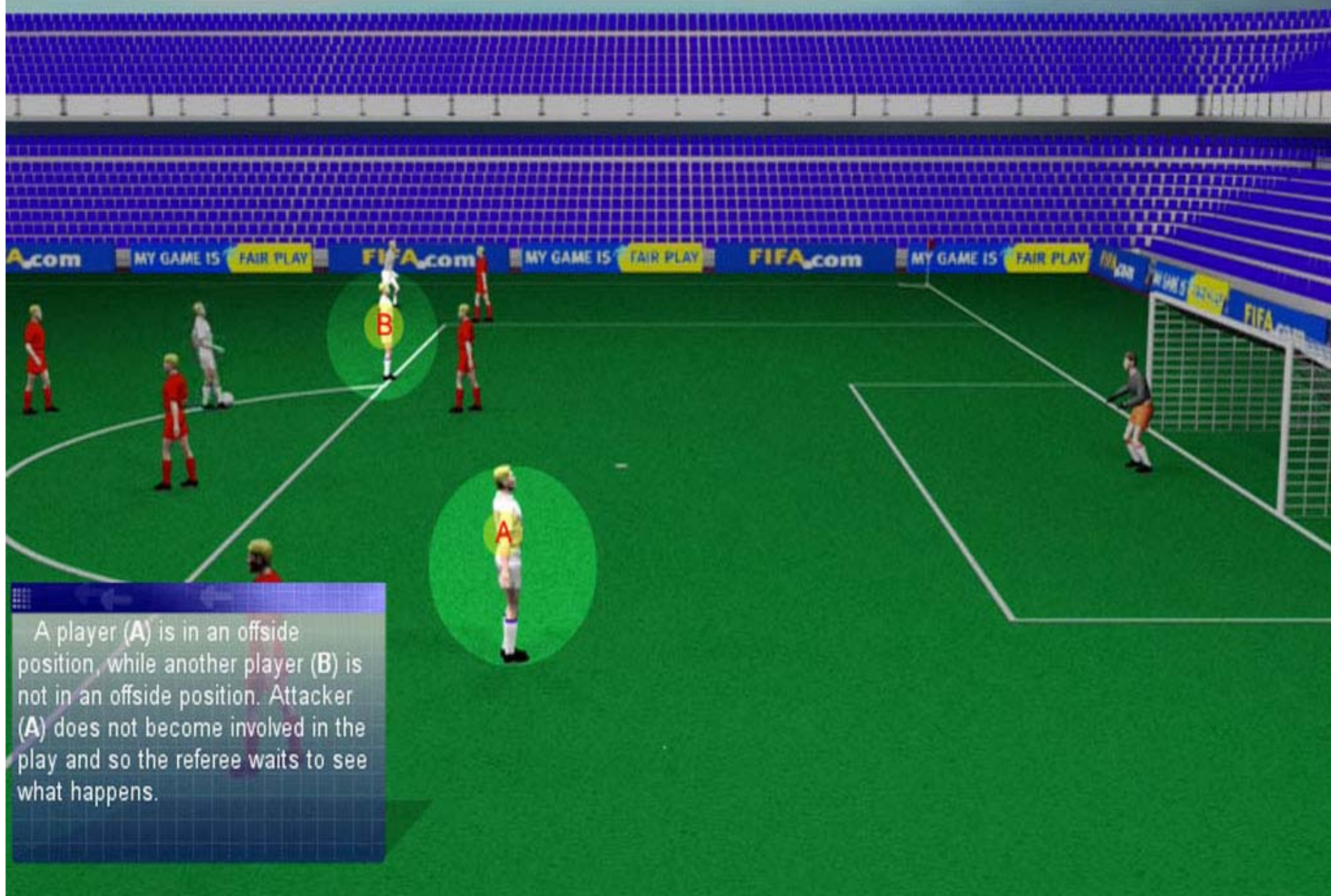
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Gaining advantage

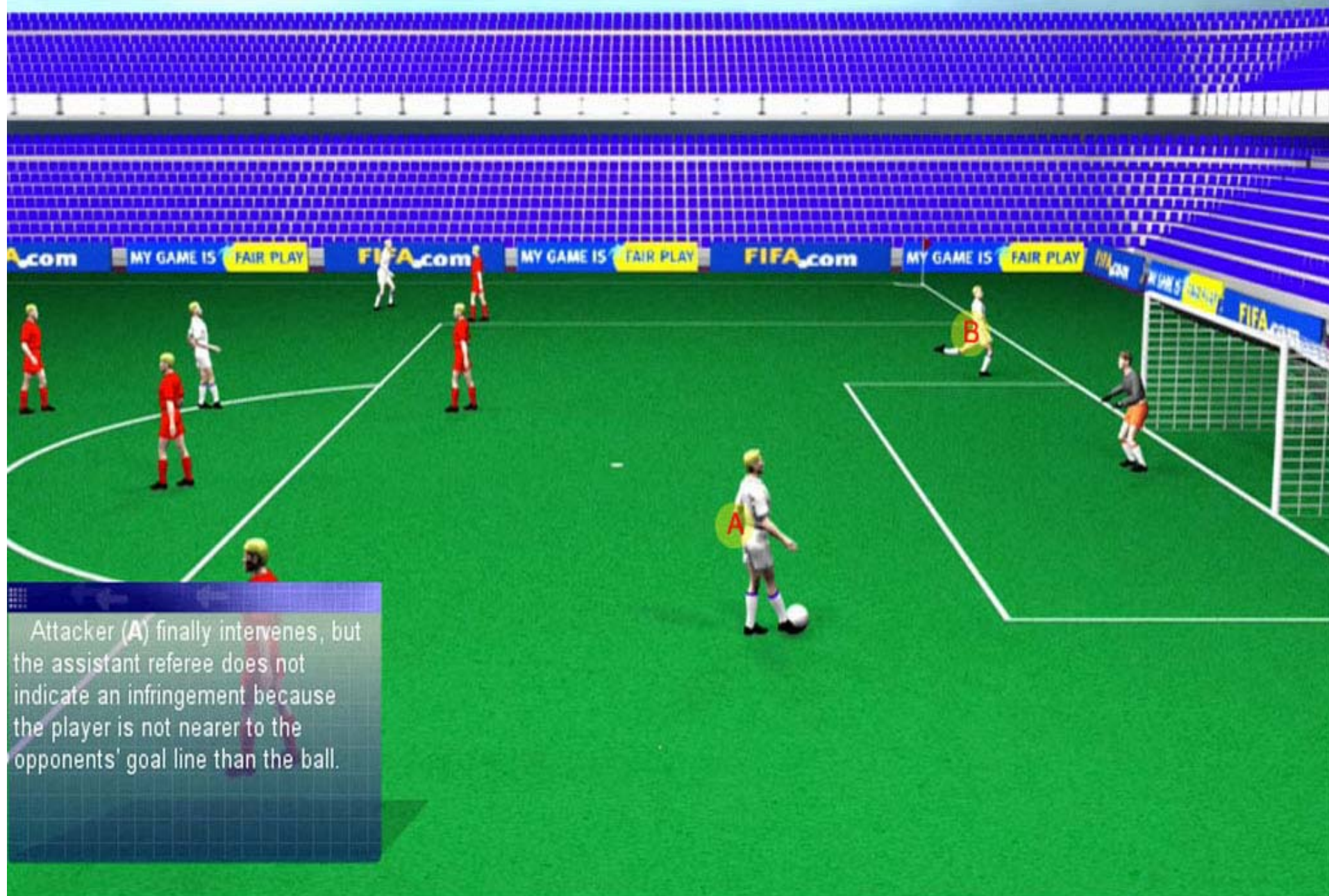
Not offside offence



An attacker (C) **is 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 opponent's goal and passes the ball (B2) to team-mate (C). Attacker (C) cannot be penalised because when the ball was passed to him, he was **in an onside position**







Attacker (A) finally intervenes, but the assistant referee does not indicate an infringement because the player is not nearer to the opponents' goal line than the ball.



ACTIVE PLAY

A player in an **offside position** is only **penalized** if, **at the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his team,** he is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play



Offside - Law 11

A question for you...



JUDGING OFFSIDE

From which three restarts is there NO offside offence, if a player receives the ball directly?



JUDGING OFFSIDE

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

- A goal kick or
- A throw-in or
- A corner kick



Communicating the OFFSIDE Offence

Three official system

- The **assistant referee** determines the *position* and *activity* of the players
- When the **assistant referee** determines it is an offside offence, he appropriately signals the referee.



Communicating the OFFSIDE Offence

Three official system

- The **referee** makes the final decision to stop the game
- The **referee** stops the game with a blast from his whistle.



Communicating the OFFSIDE Offence

The **referee** signals the restart and receives assistance from the **assistant referee** regarding the position of the ball for the restart.



Laws of the Game 1997 p.40

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Laws of the Game 1997 p. 41

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Communicating the OFFSIDE Offence

One official

- The **referee** determines the *position* and *activity* of the players and makes the decision to stop the game
- The **referee** stops the game with a blast from his whistle, signals the restart and directs the position of the ball at the restart



RESTART OF PLAY

- The restart is an Indirect Free Kick from the position of the **offending player**
not the second last defender



SUMMARY

If the player is in an **offside position**
AND they are **involved in active play**...
they are judged to be **OFFSIDE**



SUMMARY

*You must exercise extreme patience
...wait, wait, wait until the ball is
touched or played by the player unless
no other teammate in an onside position
has the opportunity to play the ball*



TIPS FOR OFFICIALS

ONE referee

Think about the time you made the perfect call regarding offside



TIPS FOR OFFICIALS

ONE referee

- Where were you on the field of play?
- What were you looking at when the ball was kicked?
- Describe your line of vision for the attackers/defenders.



TIPS FOR OFFICIALS

ONE referee

- Discuss your perfect call with one colleague, then
- Join with another group and listen to their perfect calls
- Within your group, decide what the most important similarities were in making the perfect call



TIPS FOR OFFICIALS

“THREE” referee system

- Much of the decision rests on the assistant referee, what strategies are important when working as a team?



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

WWW.FIFA.COM - Interactive offside
interpretation site

Laws of the Game (2005)

- Law 11 Offside – pp. 34-35 and diagrams
pp. 59-66.



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Review activities:

1. Offside position
2. Is the player involved in active play?
3. Communicating the offside offence
4. Restarting play
5. Tips for 1 and 3 referee systems
6. Additional resources



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OUTCOMES:

You can:

- Identify players in the offside position
- Identify players involved in active play
- Apply a uniform interpretation of Law 11
– OFFSIDE in all situations