

Positioning with ball in play

Recommendations

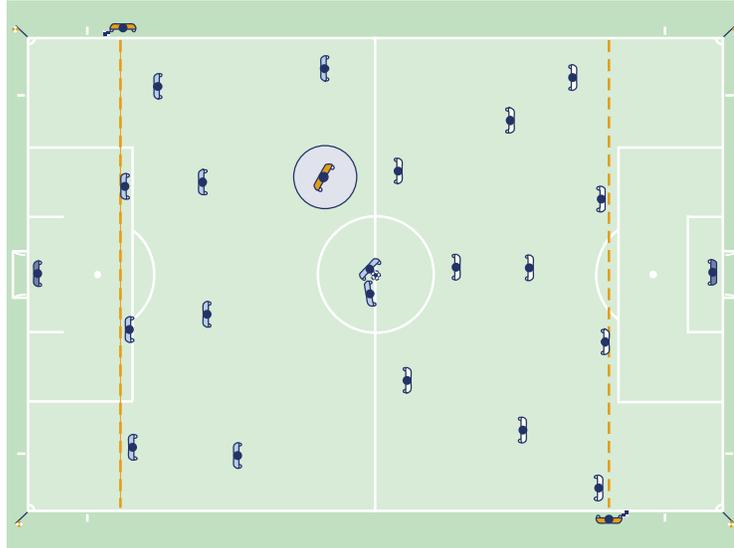
- The play should be between the referee and the lead assistant referee
- The lead assistant referee should be within the referee's field of vision. The referee should use a wide diagonal system
- Staying towards the outside of the play makes it easier to keep play and the lead assistant referee within the referee's field of vision
- The referee should be close enough to see play without interfering with play
- "What needs to be seen" is not always in the vicinity of the ball. The referee should also pay attention to:
 - aggressive individual player confrontations off the ball
 - possible offences in the area towards which play is heading
 - offences occurring after the ball is played away

Positioning in ball out of play situations

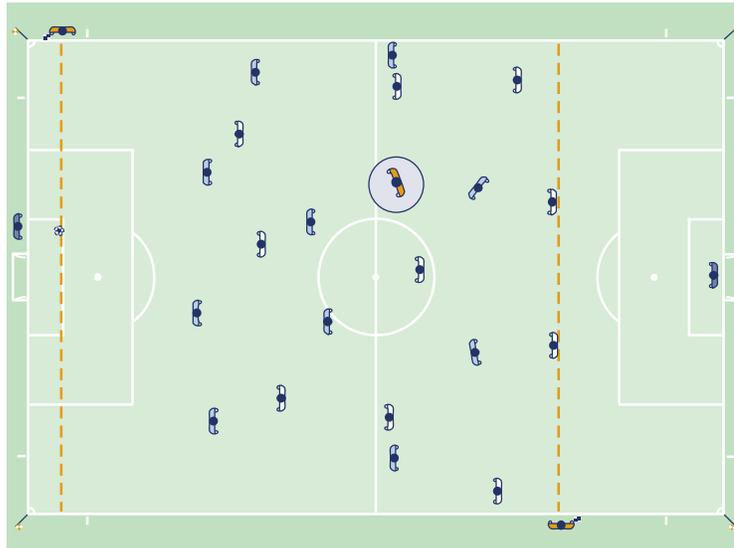
The best position is one from which the referee can make the right decision. All recommendations about positioning are based on probabilities and must be adjusted using specific information about the teams, the players and events in the match up to that point.

The positions suggested in the following graphics are basic and recommended to referees. The reference to a "zone" is intended to emphasise that every recommended position is actually an area within which the referee is most likely to optimise his effectiveness. The zone may be larger, smaller or differently shaped depending on circumstances at the moment in question.

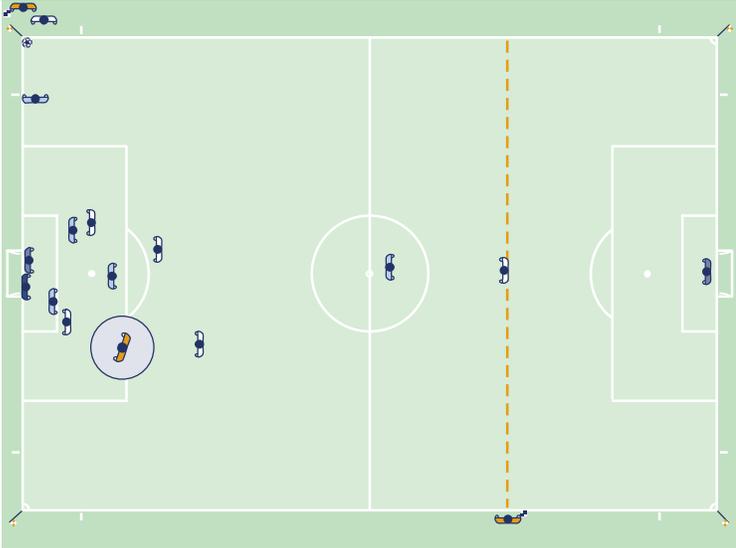
1. Positioning for the kick-off



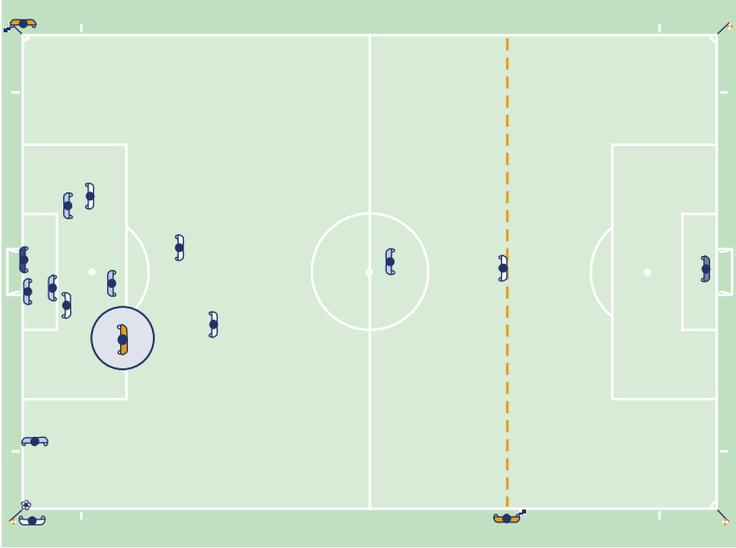
2. Positioning for a goal kick



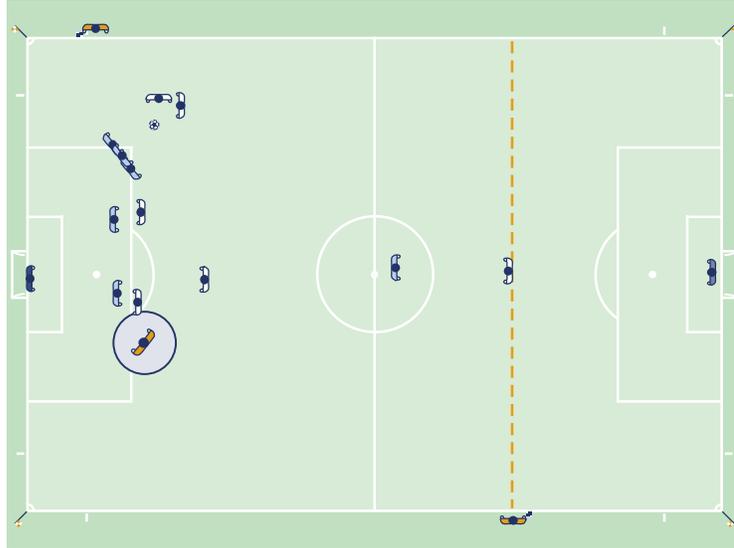
3. Positioning for a corner kick (1)



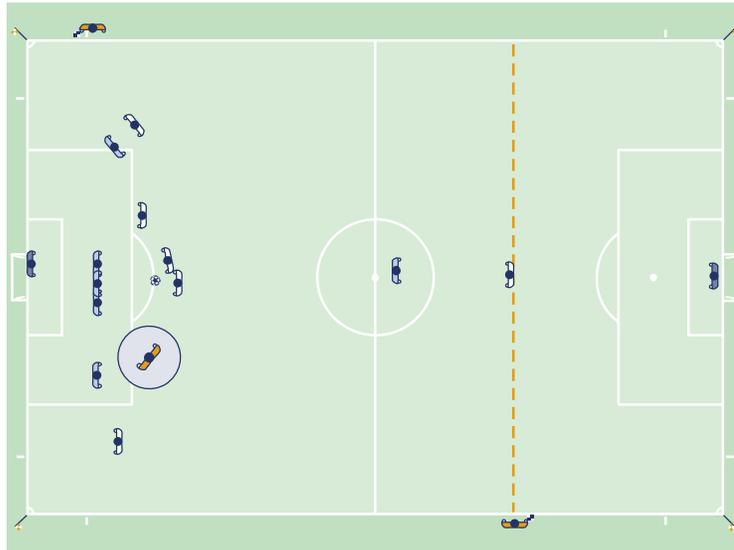
4. Positioning for a corner kick (2)



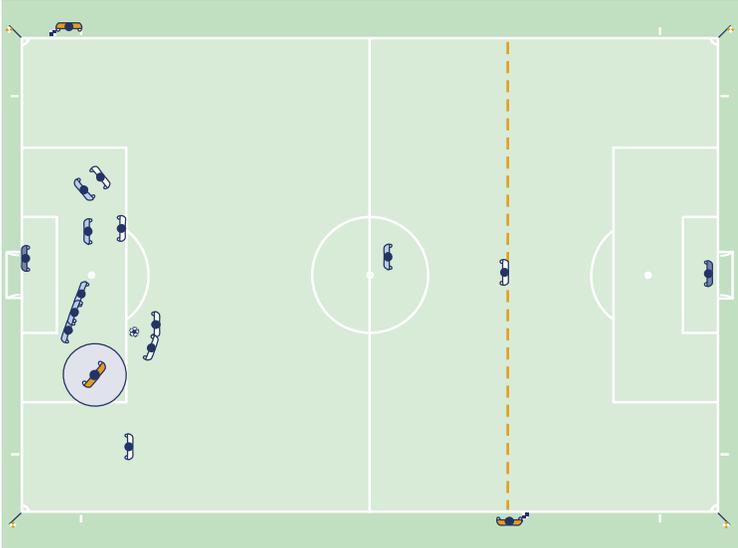
5. Positioning for a free kick (1)



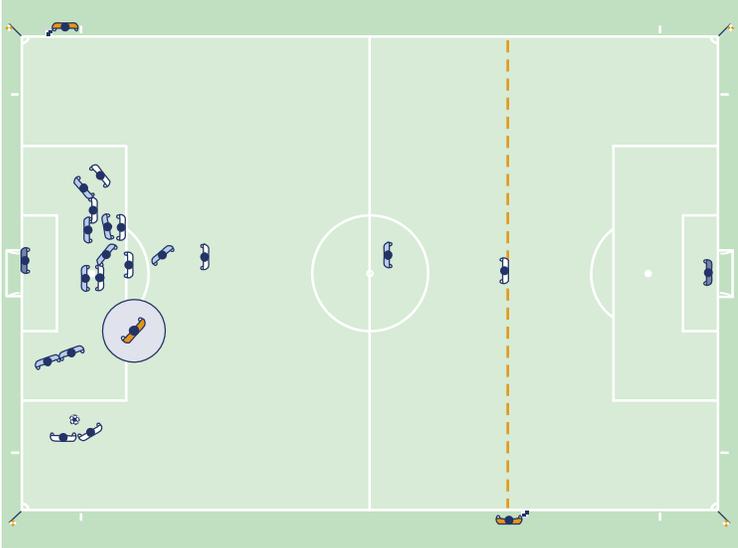
6. Positioning for a free kick (2)



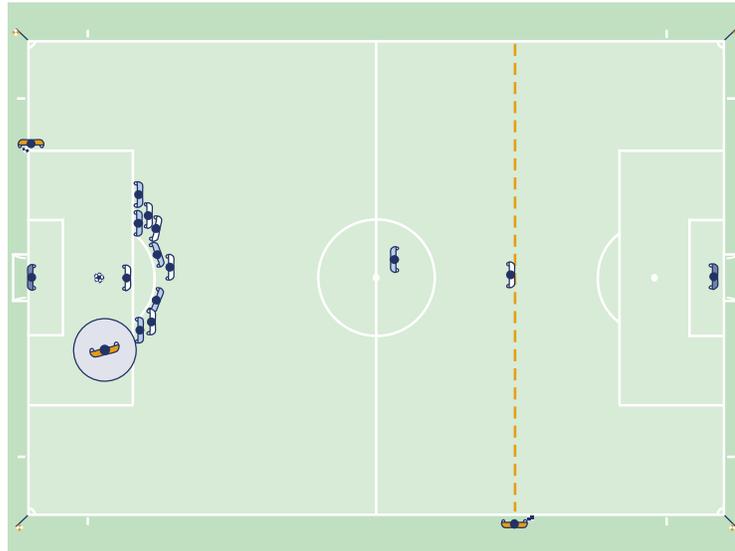
7. Positioning for a free kick (3)



8. Positioning for a free kick (4)



9. Positioning for a penalty kick





Direct free kick



Advantage



Indirect free kick



Yellow card



Red card

Use of whistle

The whistle is needed to:

- start play (1st, 2nd 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 or red card for misconduct
 - injury
 - substitution

The whistle is NOT needed to:

- stop play for:
 - a 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 used too frequently unnecessarily will have less impact when it 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.

Body language

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

Duties and responsibilities

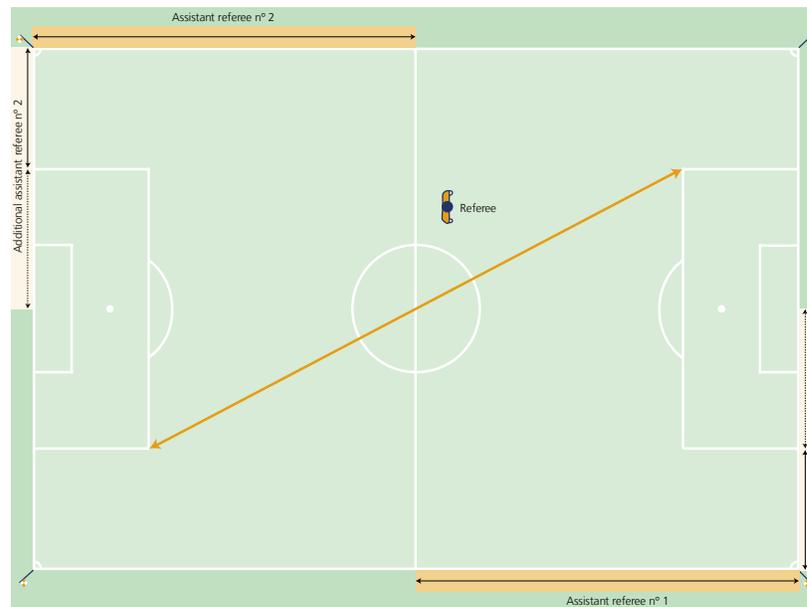
The additional assistant referees help the referee to control the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. They also assist the referee in all other matters involving the running of the match at the request and direction of the referee. This commonly includes such matters as:

- inspecting the field, the balls used and players' equipment
- determining if problems with equipment or bleeding have been resolved
- maintaining back-up records of time, goals and misconduct

Positioning and teamwork

1. General positioning during the match

The additional assistant referees' position is behind the goal line.



The additional assistant referees are not allowed to enter the field of play unless there are exceptional circumstances.

2. Goal kick

The additional assistant referees must check if the ball is placed inside the goal area. If the ball is not placed correctly, the additional assistant referee must communicate this to the referee.

3. Penalty kick

The additional assistant referee must be positioned at the intersection of the goal line and the goal area, and the assistant referee should take up a position in line with the second-last defender.

4. Kicks from the penalty mark

The additional assistant referees must be positioned at each intersection of the goal line and the goal area, to the right and left of the goal respectively. The additional assistant referees are responsible for indicating to the referee when the whole of the ball has passed over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar.

5. "Goal – no goal" situations

The additional assistant referee must communicate to the referee when a goal has been scored.

Signalling system for the additional assistant referees

The additional assistant referees will use a radio communication system only and not flags to communicate decisions to the referee.

In the event of a breakdown of the radio communication system, the additional assistant referees will use an electronic signal beep flagstick to indicate their decisions.

As a general rule, the additional assistant referee must not give obvious hand signals. However, in some instances, a discreet hand signal may give valuable support to the referee. The hand signal should have a clear meaning. The meaning should have been discussed and agreed upon in the pre-match discussion.