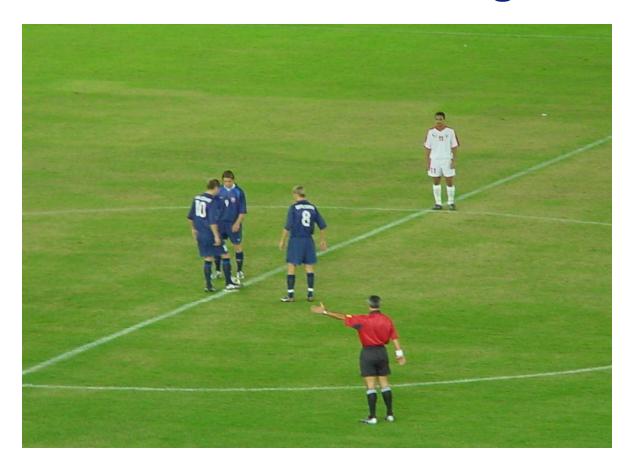
Essex County Soccer Referees Referee Training







Basics & Essentials clinic 19-April-09



TOPICSReferee Consideration



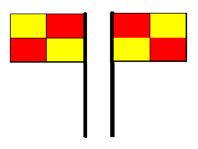
- Assistant Referee (AR) Default Pregame Instructions
- Positioning
- Use of Whistle
- Ball Position

Guidelines for Assistant Referees









Running & Flag Technique



- Always be facing the field & referee
- Keep Flag held straight down & as still as possible while running
- Keep flag in hand closest to referee at all times (continuous swapping)
- Keep Flag unfurled
- Use side-to-side movement whenever possible
- When signalling, flag is like an extension of the arm
- Record of Game: 1 AR should be writing goal-scorers & cards while the other should not.





Flag Technique – Making a call



Before signalling:

- Stop & make eye contact with the referee
- Ensure you are facing the field of play
- Raise the flag with the appropriate hand (be mindful to change hands BEFORE raising the flag)
- Wait for referee to acknowledge flag
- Signal in unison with referee





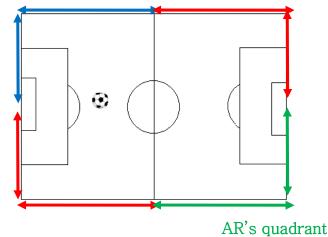
Flag Technique – Out of bounds





- For obvious OOB in your quadrant, signal directly
- If any doubt OR in referee's quadrant:
 - Raise the flag
 - Make eye contact
 - Referee signals direction
- Out-of-bounds at Goal line:
 - Sprint to usher the ball OOB.
 - Don't signal until you're within 5 yards of the line.
 - For long balls wildly out of bounds at the goal line; signal whenever comfortable.
- On throw-ins referee watches the upper-body, AR watches feet.

AR's quadrant



Flag Technique – Offside











- If an A.R. is not totally sure about an offside offence, the flag should not be raised (FIFA recommendation).
- Difference between Goal Kick signal & middle Offside signal is bend wrist for GK.
- Signal right away if offender touches the ball or if there could be a collision involving offender
- Raise a delayed flag if an offender makes an attempt at the ball or is involved with play

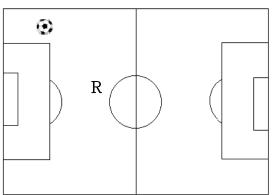
Flag Technique – Fouls





- Call only if you have a better view than the referee (especially within penalty area)
- For PK do not signal direction just sprint to take position on 18
- For PK, give leeway to an eager goalkeeper; only raise the flag if they step more then 1 yard toward kicker
- Do not mimic referee on foul calls

AR



- Throw-ins:
 - Raise watches upper body
 - AR watches feet

Flag Technique – Substitution





- Lower flag once referee acknowledges substitution
- If close than referee to centre line, run to centre line to manage subs after being signalled by referee
- Ensure a player comes off before another player is let on
- Gesture to referee once substitution is complete and take position on line



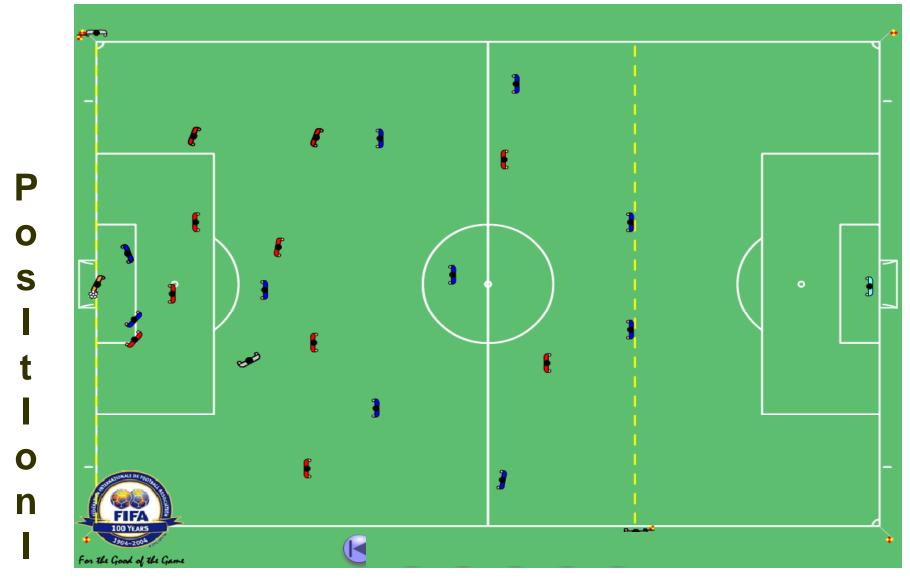
7. "GOAL" SITUATIONS (Normal situations)

- Eye contact with the referee.
- Run quickly to halfway line (25 30 metres) and no FLAG.



7. "GOAL" SITUATIONS (Tight decisions)

- First raise the FLAG to call referee's attention.
- And run quickly to halfway line.
- Use BEEP if available.



8. "NO GOAL" SITUATIONS (Tight decisions)

- Continue with the play.
- Eye contact with the referee.
- Wait for eye consultation (discreet hand signal).

Flag Technique – Missed Flags





If the flag is not seen by the referee, the A.R. must **keep signalling** until it has been acknowledged or the ball is clearly in control of the opposing team.

For ball failing to leave penalty area on goal kick, ball out-of-bounds, and good goal flag cannot be waived down.

Cross-flag for the AR across the field

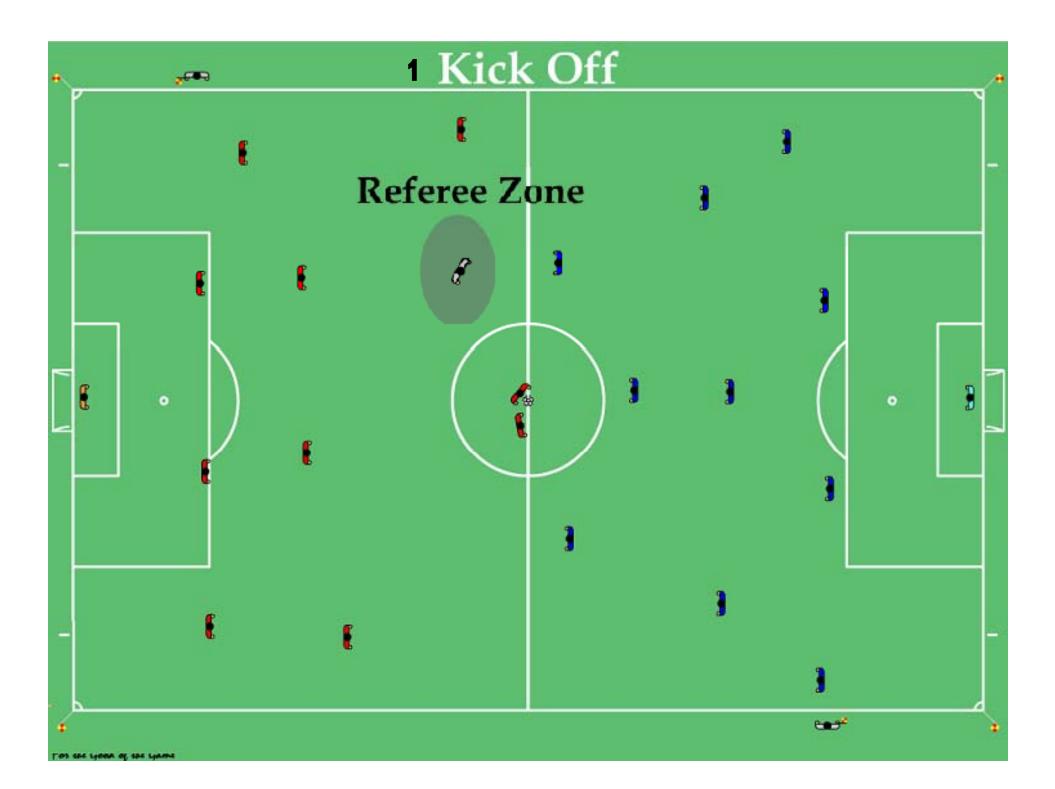
POSITIONING



"The **best** position is one in which the referee can take the **right** decision"



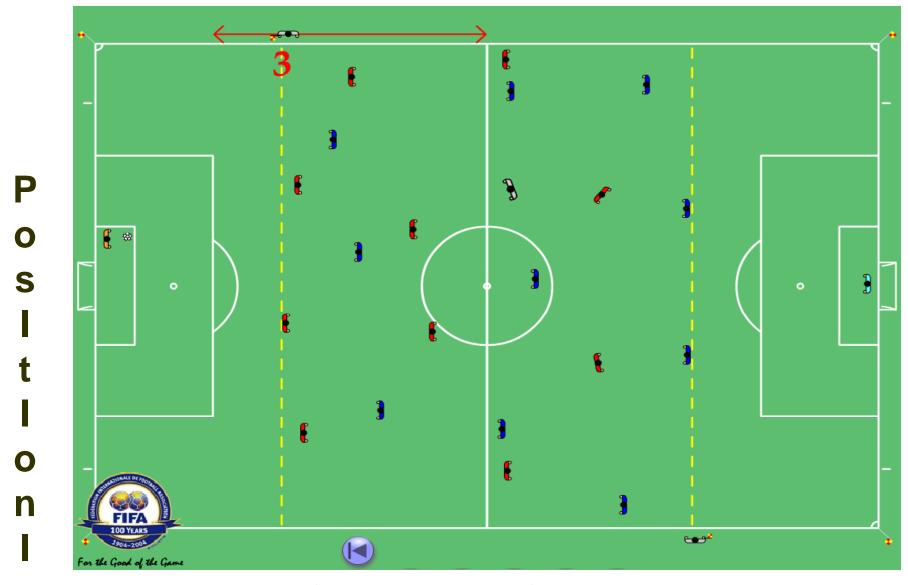
- Play between R and AR where possible
- Not interfering with play or the players
- With a different line of slight from AR





2. GOAL KICK (before placement)

- Check ball is inside goal area (1)
 - If the ball is **not correctly placed**, the AR should not move from his position and make eye contact with the referee and <u>raise the flag</u>



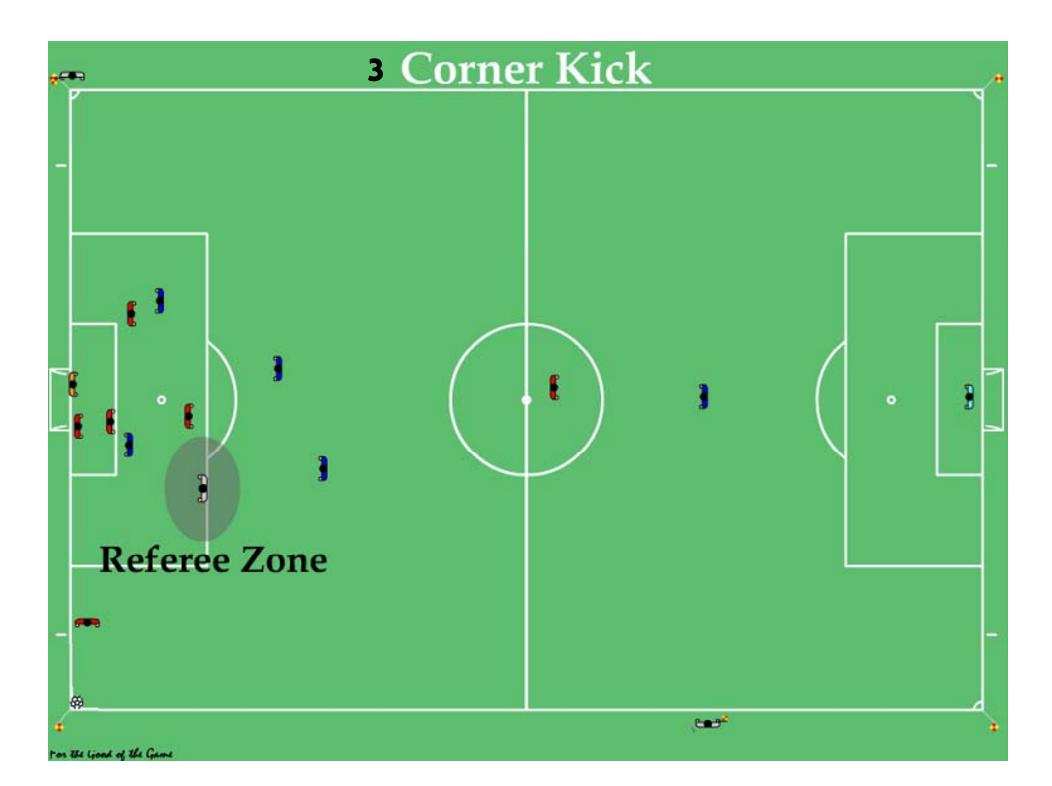
2. GOAL KICK (after placement)

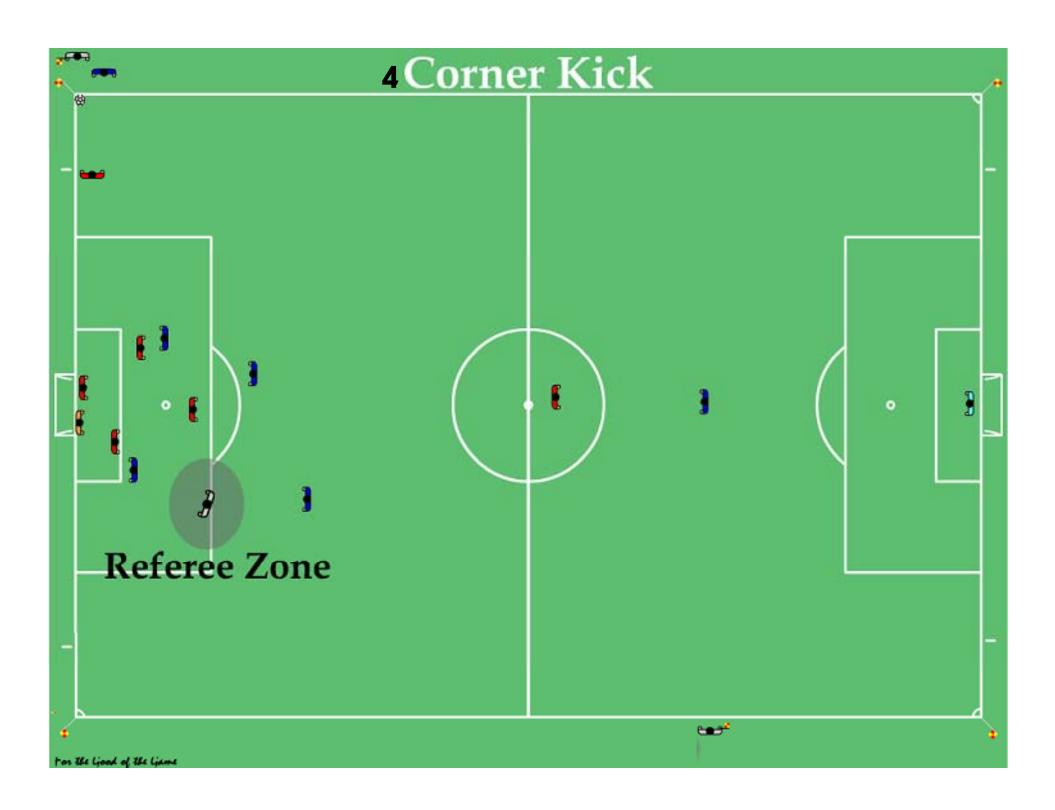
- Sprint to check the offside line (3), which is a priority
- Check also that the ball goes outside penalty area (Ball in play) and that the attackers are outside

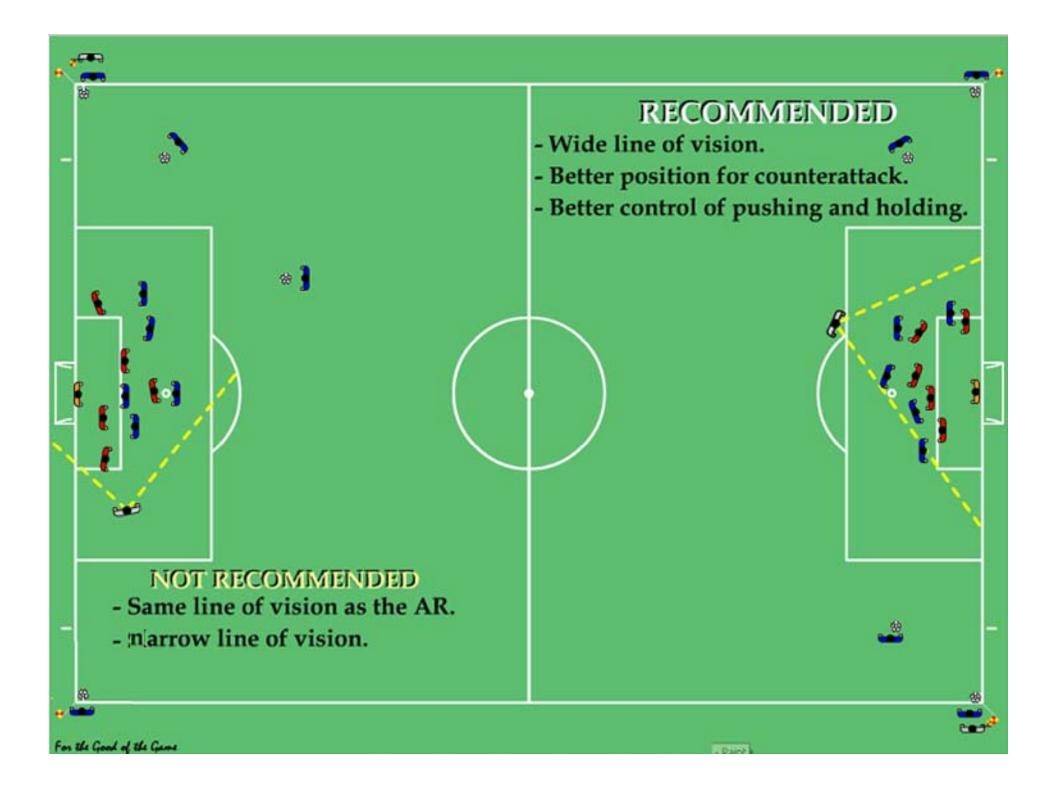


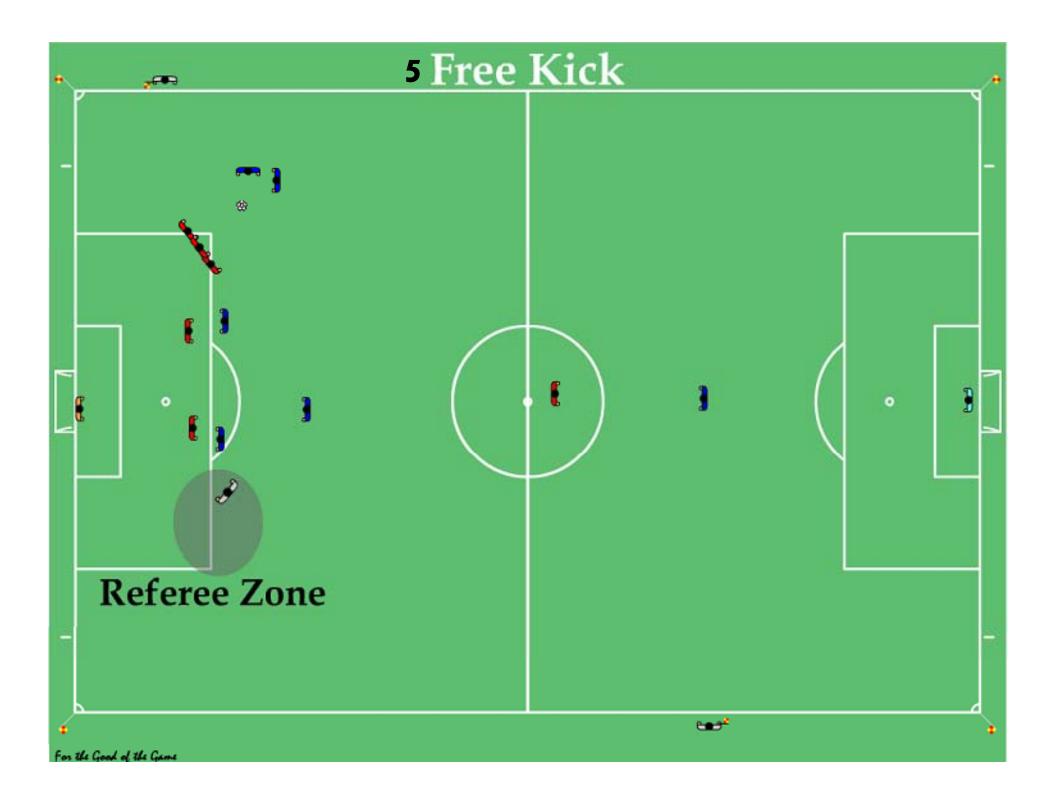
2b. GOAL KICK (by defender)

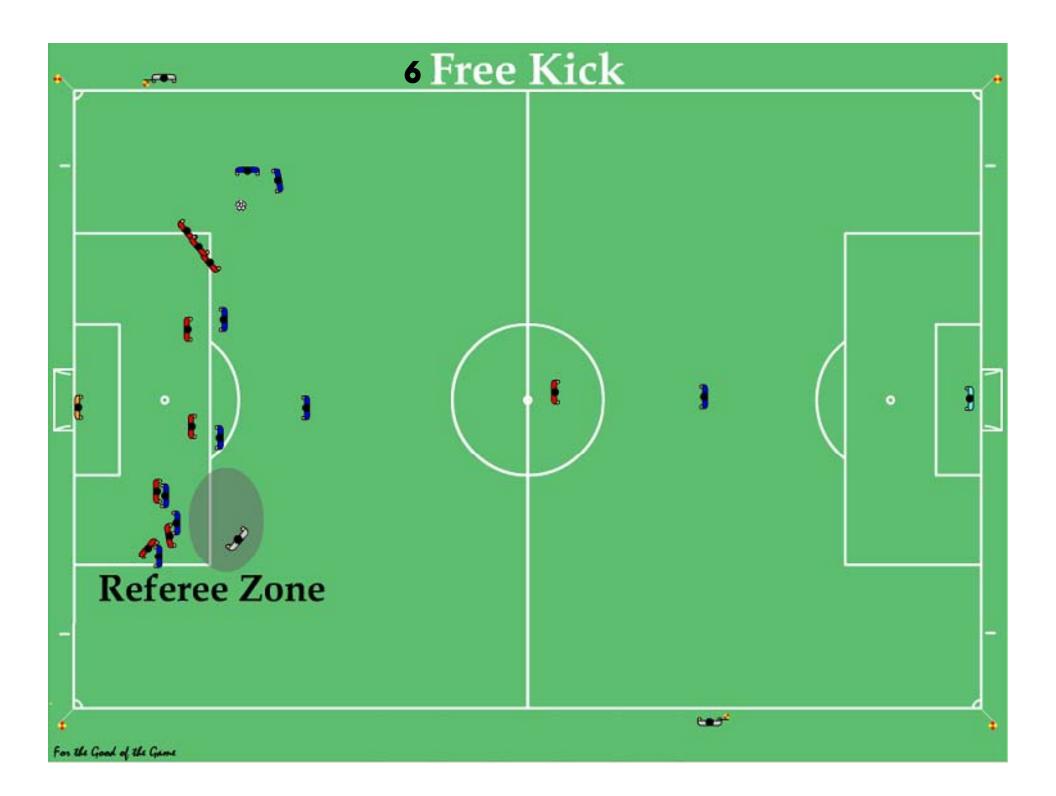
If the second last defender takes the goal kick, AR should move to the edge of the penalty area (2)

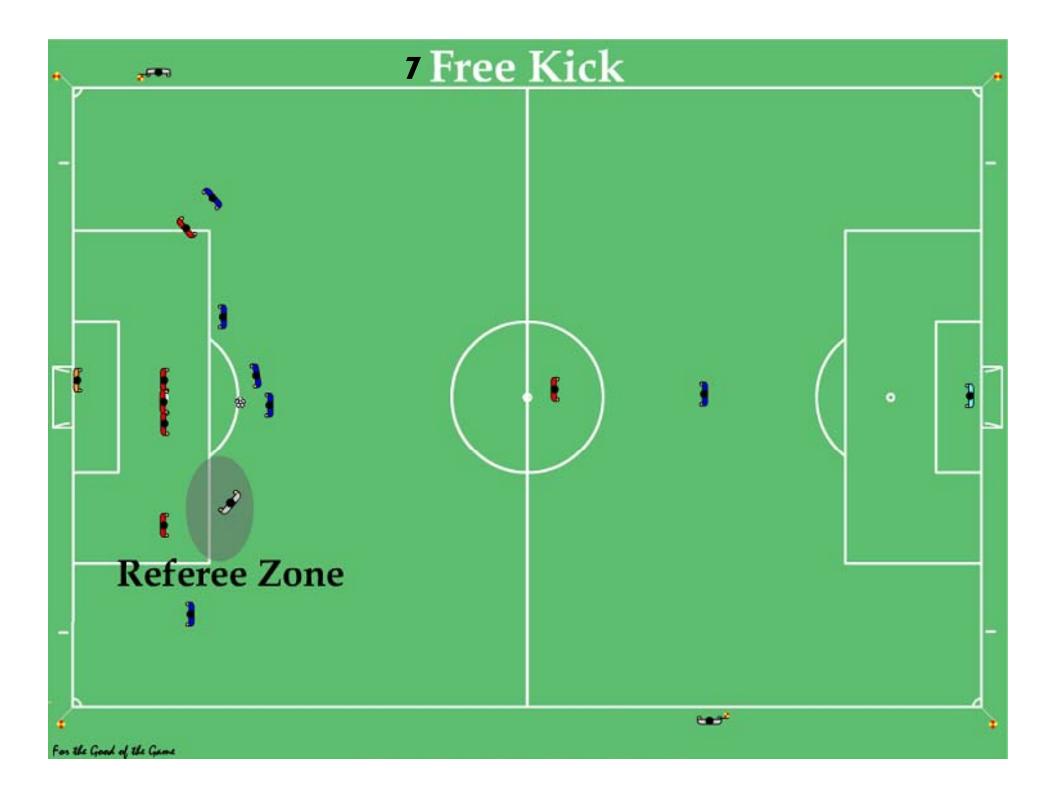


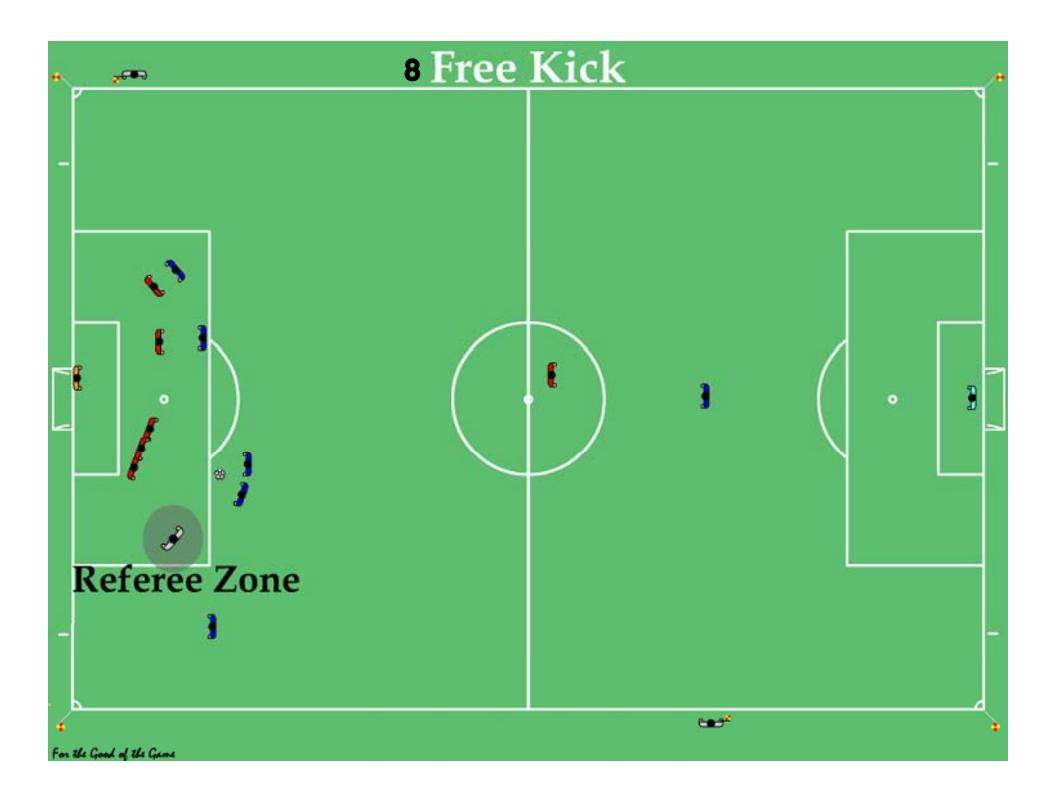


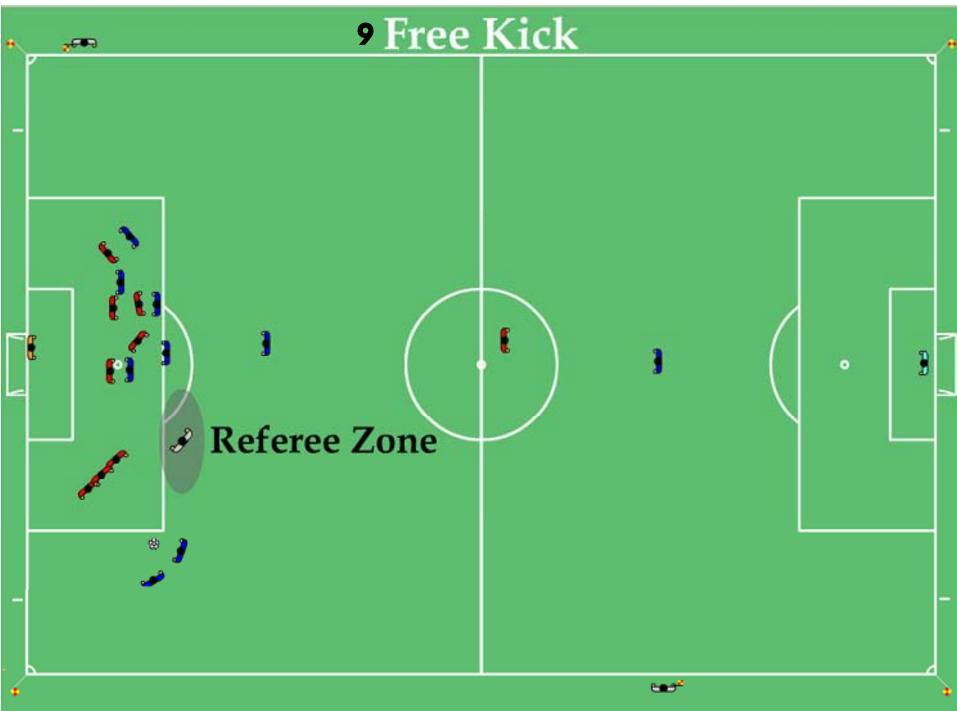


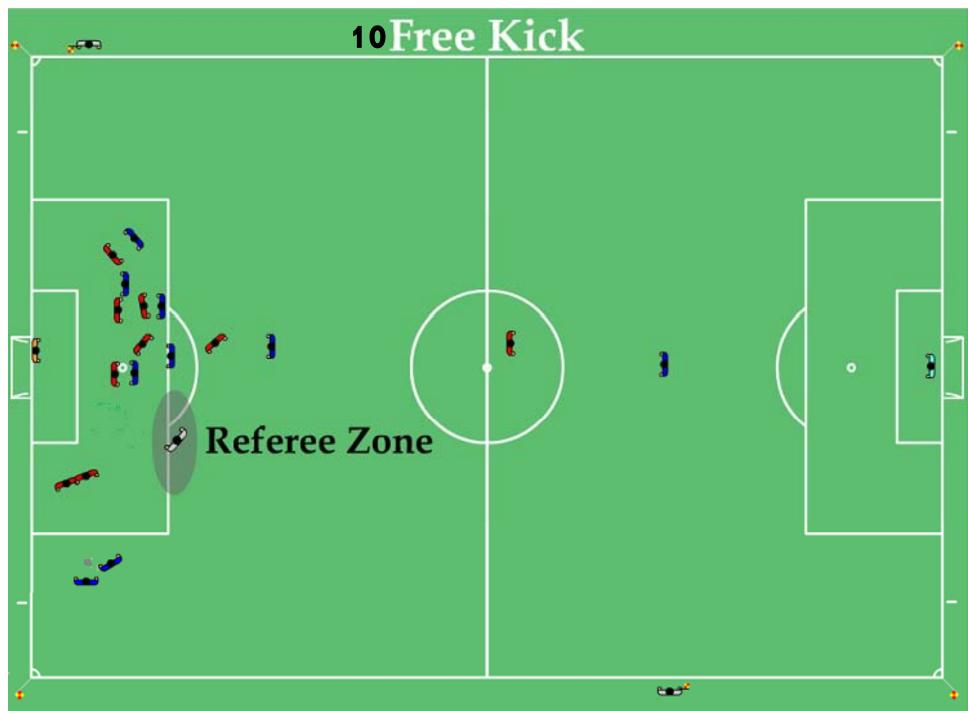


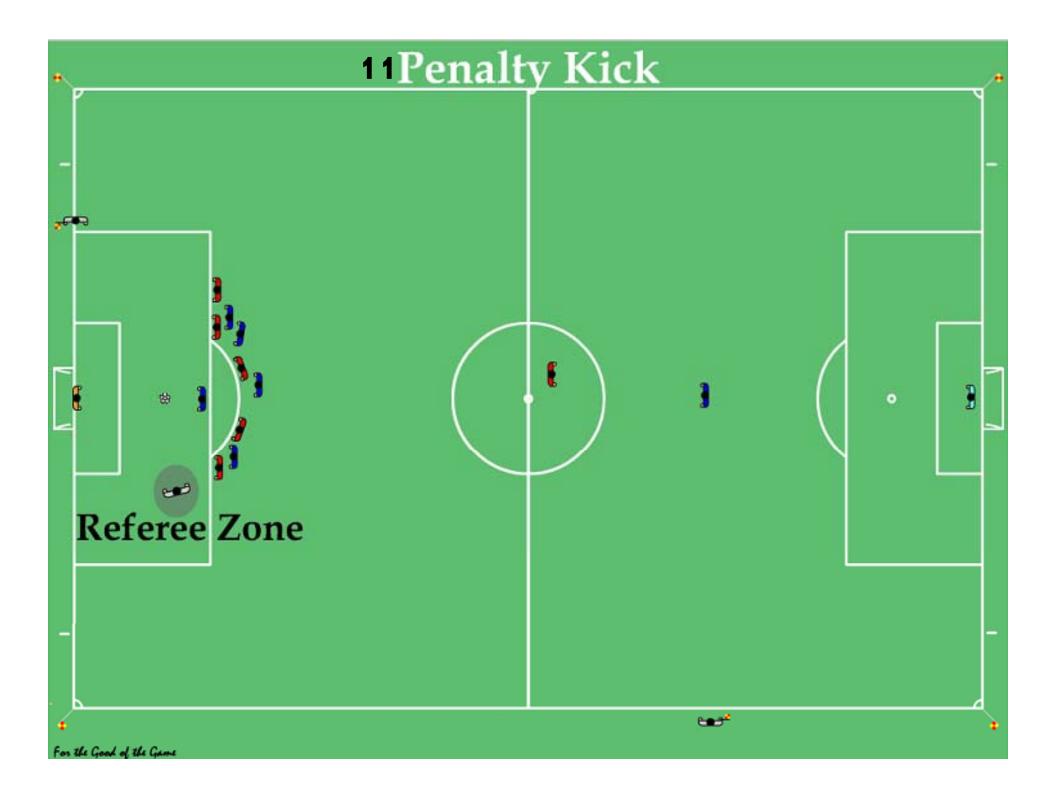












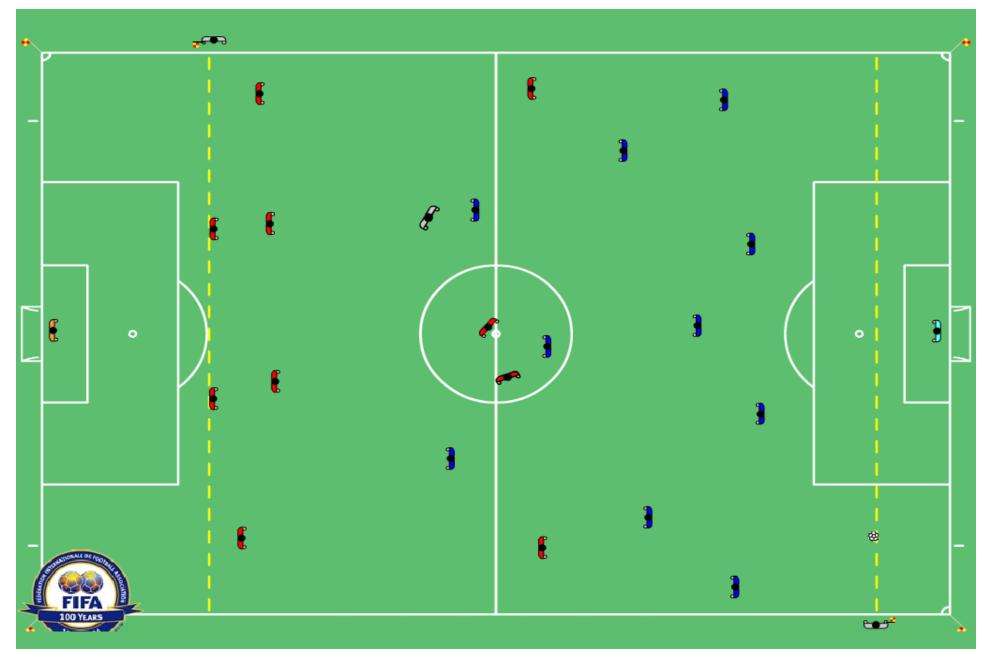
11. PENALTY KICK

The Assistant Referee should be on the intersection of the goal line and penalty area



11. PENALTY KICK

 If the goalkeeper has blatantly moved forward before the ball has been kicked and the goal is not scored, the AR has to raise his flag.



12 Ball in play – AR positioning



13. GOALKEEPER HANDLES THE BALL

- Check the goalkeeper does not touch the ball with his hands outside penalty area (2)



14. GOALKEEPER RELEASES THE BALL

- Sprint to offside line



15. KICKS FROM THE PENALTY MARK

- One A. R. should be on intersection of goal line and goal area. His duty: Check if the ball has crossed the line.
- Other A.R. on centre circle with the rest of players.

POSITIONING

"The **best** position is one in which the referee can take the **right** decision"



- The positions suggested in the previous graphics are basic and recommended for all referees.
- The referee, based on these recommendations, must look for the best position, taking into account other circumstances.

Use of Whistle



Compulsory

- To start play (1st, 2nd half)
- To stop play
 - Free kicks, penalties
 - Stops, suspends or terminates the match
- To restart play
 - Free kicks where wall managed by Referee
 - Penalty kick

Optional

- To stop play
 - Goal kick, corner kick, throw-in
 - Goals (if tight decision)
- To restart play
 - Free kick, goal kick, corner kick, throw-in



