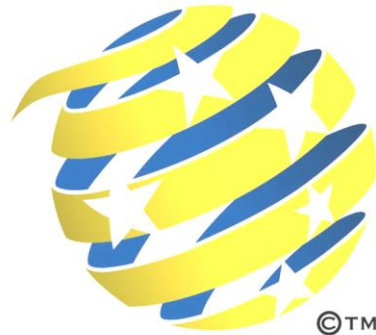


# FFA Course for Club Assistant Referees



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**FOOTBALL  
FEDERATION  
AUSTRALIA**

## Offside position

It is not an offence in itself to be in an 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

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

A player is not in an offside position if:

- he is in his own half of the field of play or
- he is level with the second-last opponent or
- he is level with the last two opponents

## Offence

A player in an offside position is only penalised 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 by:

- interfering with play or
- interfering with an opponent or
- gaining an advantage by being in that position

## No offence

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

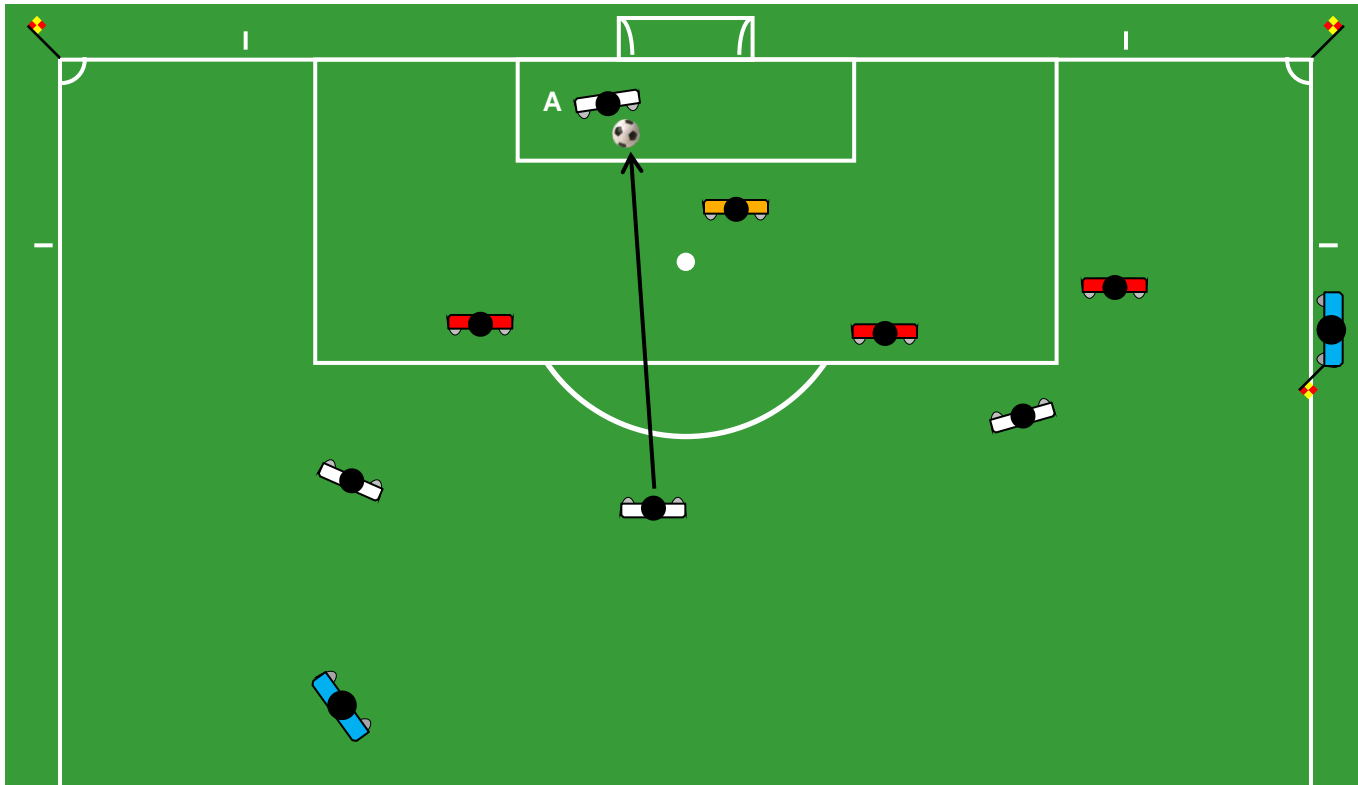
- a goal kick
- a throw-in
- a corner kick

## Infringements and sanctions

In the event of an offside offence, the referee awards an **indirect free kick** to the opposing team to be taken from where the infringement occurred.

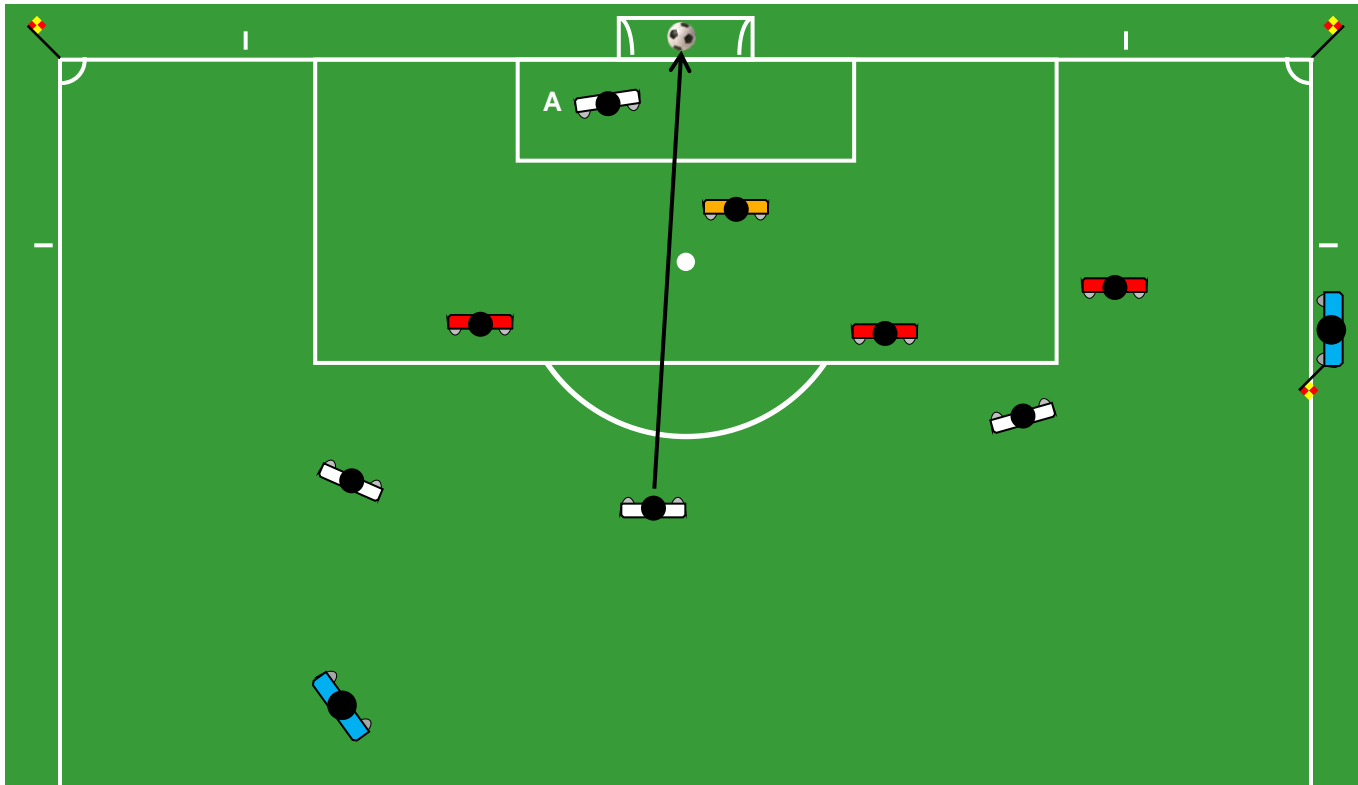
## Definitions

- “**nearer to his opponents’ goal line**” includes a player’s head, body or feet but **not** the arms
- “**interfering with play**” means playing or touching the ball after it is passed or touched by a team-mate
- “**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 by using movements or gestures that distract an opponent
- “**gaining an advantage by being in that position**” means playing the ball



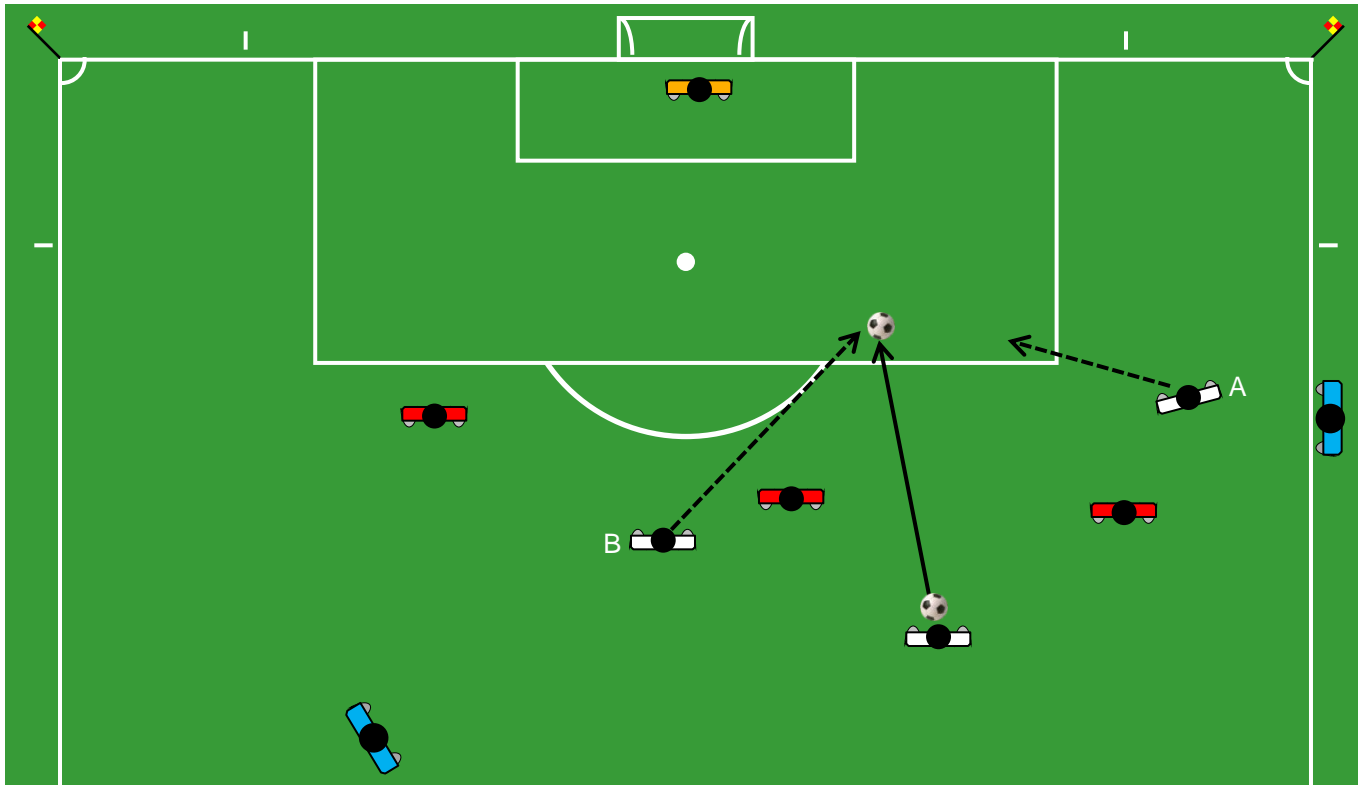
Player A is **in an offside position**. They gain an advantage by playing the ball. The assistant referee should raise the flag when the player **touches the ball**.

-  Referee
-  Assistant Referee
-  Defender
-  Defending GK
-  Attacker
-  Player movement
-  Ball movement



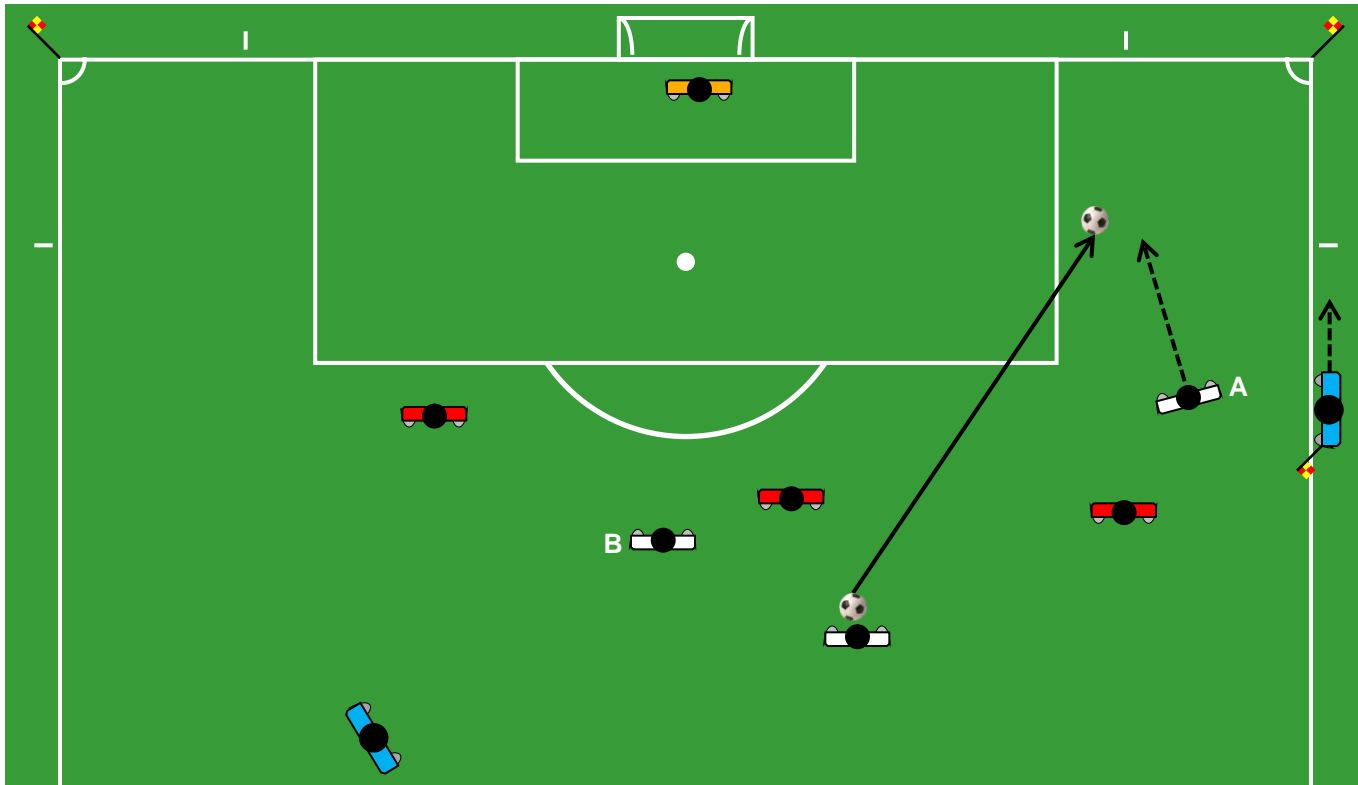
Player A is **in an offside position**. The player does not touch the ball or block the goalkeeper's view. Therefore the player does not interfere with play or gain an advantage from being in that position. The player should not be penalised because he does not touch the ball.

- Defender
- Defending GK
- Attacker
- Referee
- Assistant Referee
- Player movement
- Ball movement



Player A is **in an offside position**. Both A and B (who is in an onside position) run towards the ball. B reaches the ball first and plays it. A should not be penalised because he did not touch the ball.

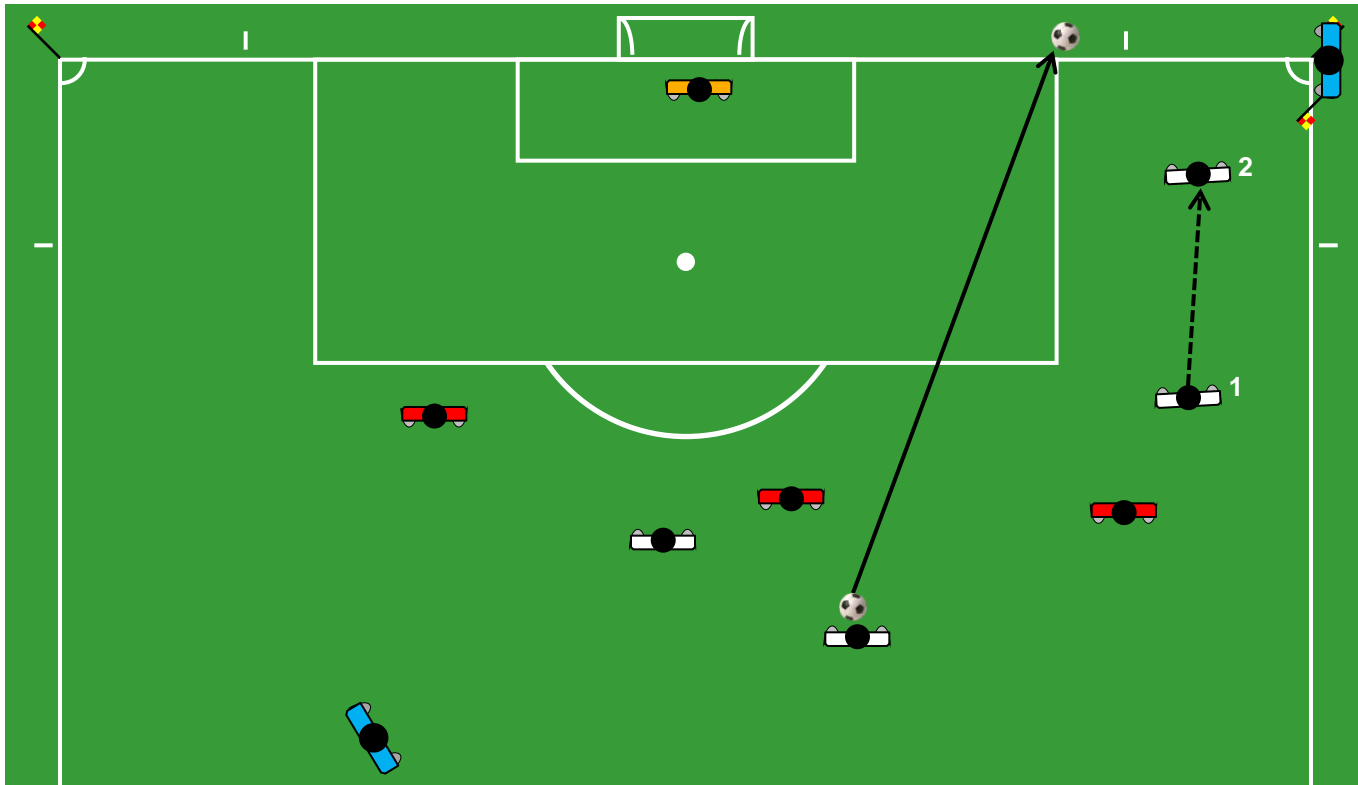




Player A is **in an offside position** and runs after the ball. The player may be penalised **before playing or touching the ball**, if, in the opinion of the referee, no other team-mate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball.

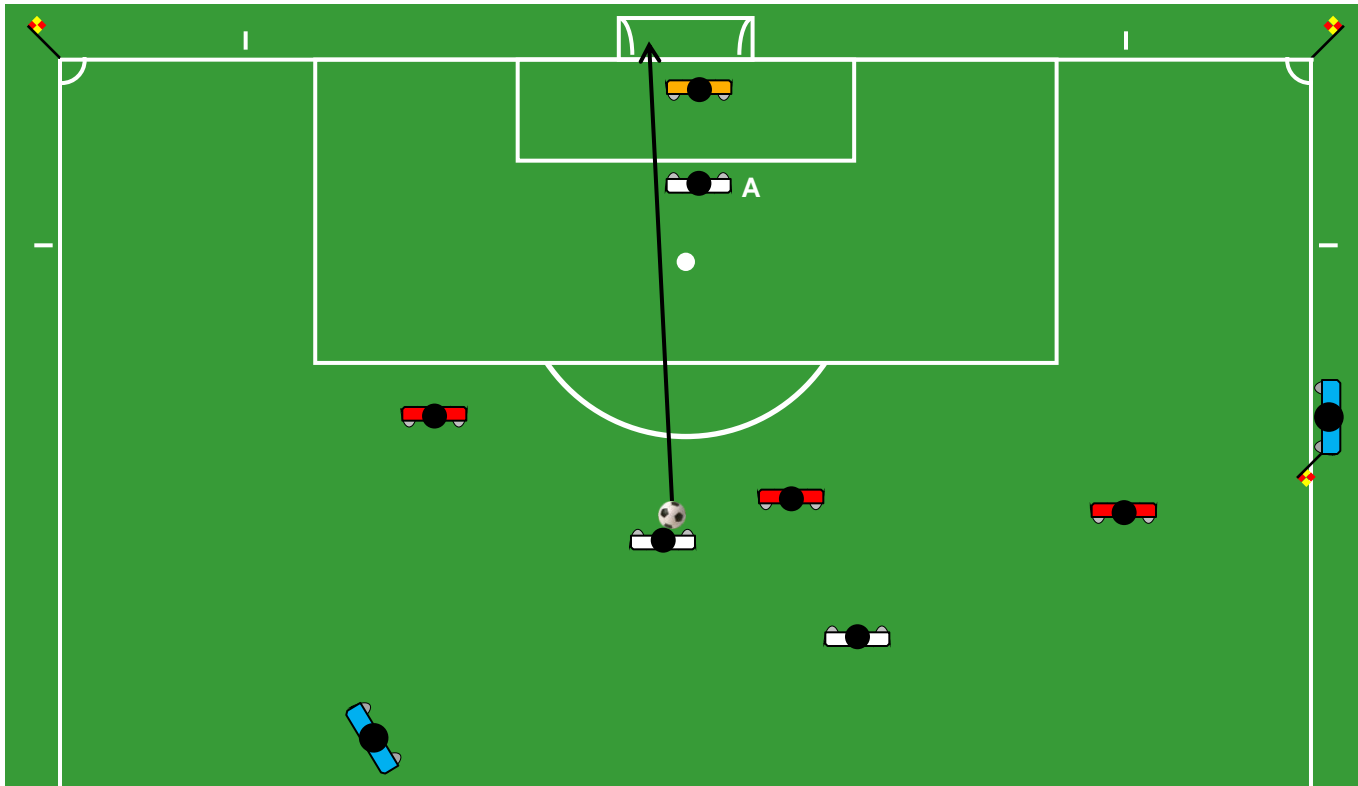
-  Referee
-  Assistant Referee
-  Defender
-  Defending GK
-  Attacker
-  Player movement
-  Ball movement





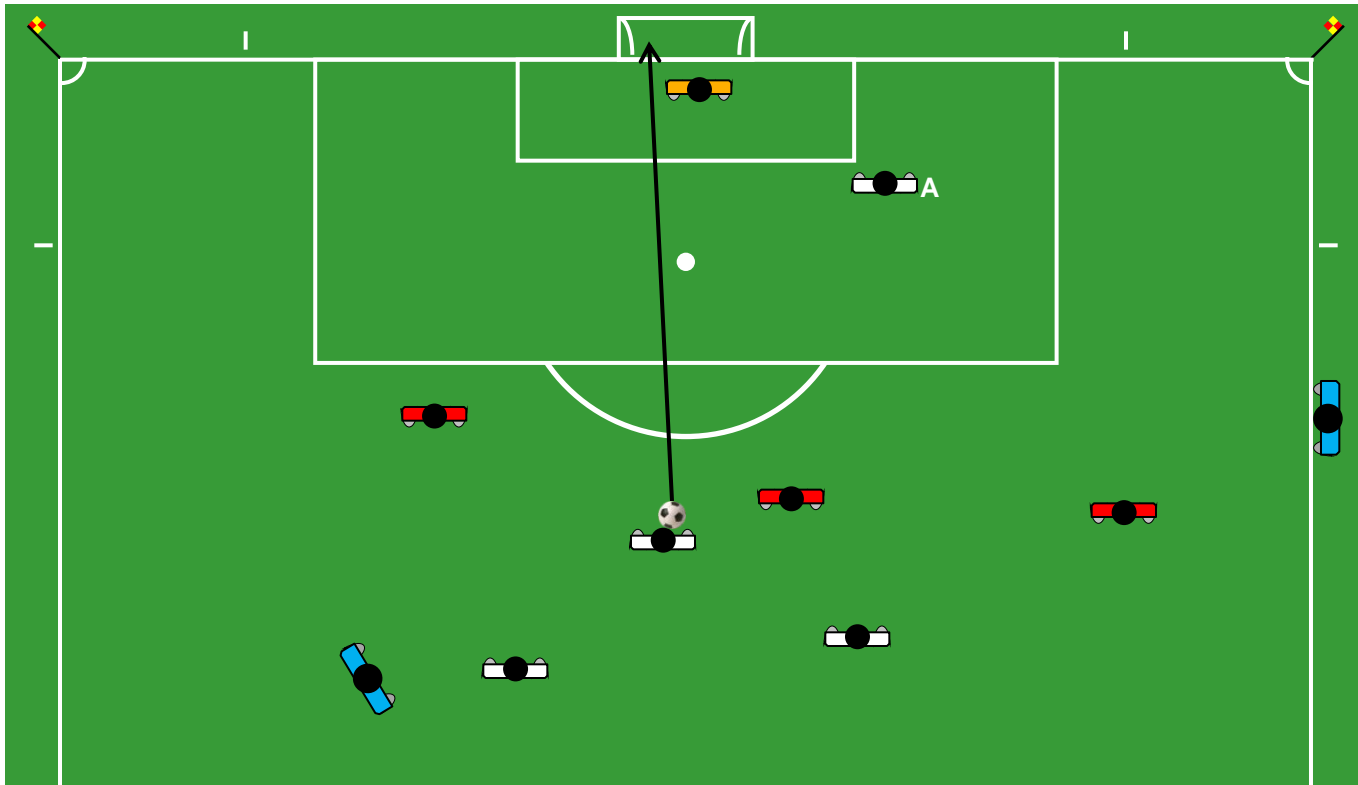
An attacker in an offside position (1) runs towards the ball but **does not touch** it before it crosses the goal line. The assistant referee should signal for a goal kick”.





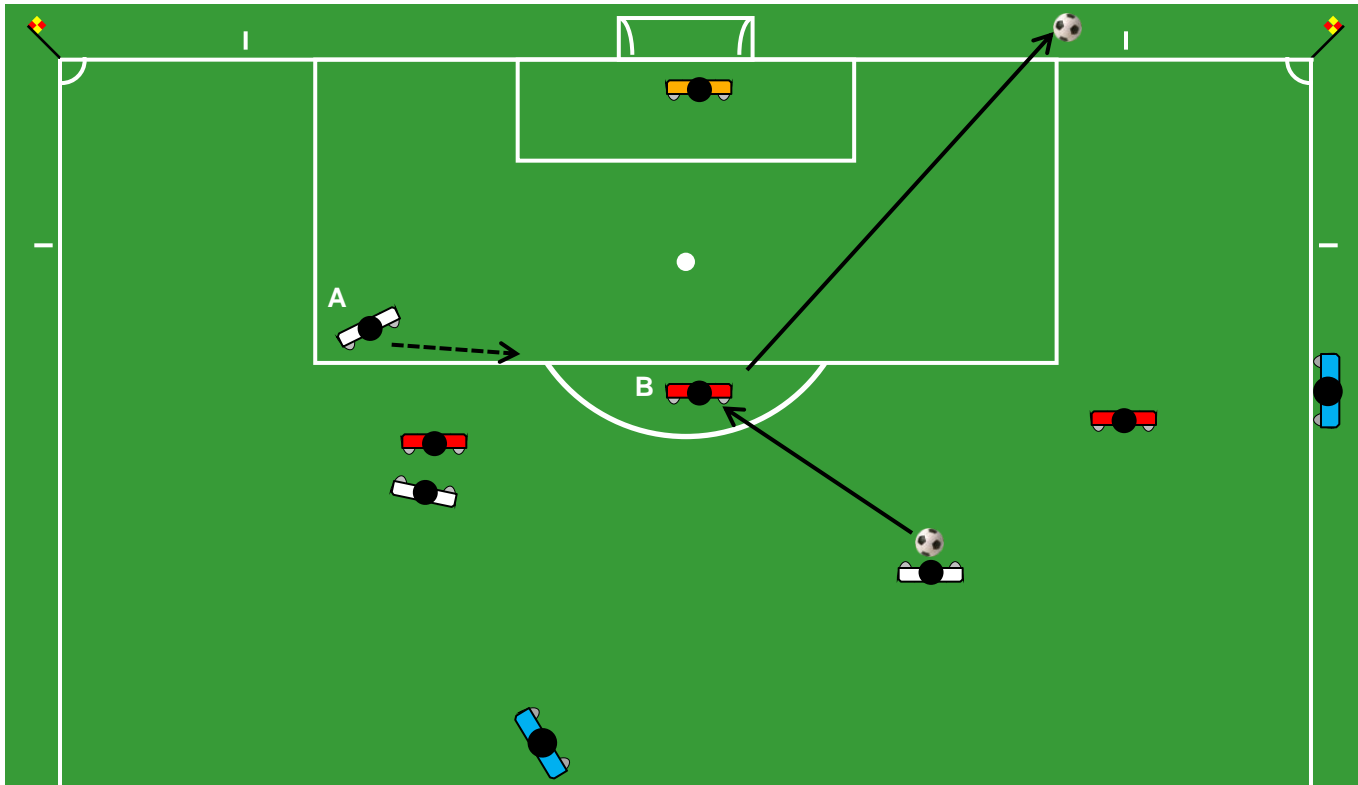
Player A is **in an offside position** and obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision. He should be penalised because he is considered to be interfering with an opponent.

-  Referee
-  Assistant Referee
-  Defender
-  Defending GK
-  Attacker
-  Player movement
-  Ball movement



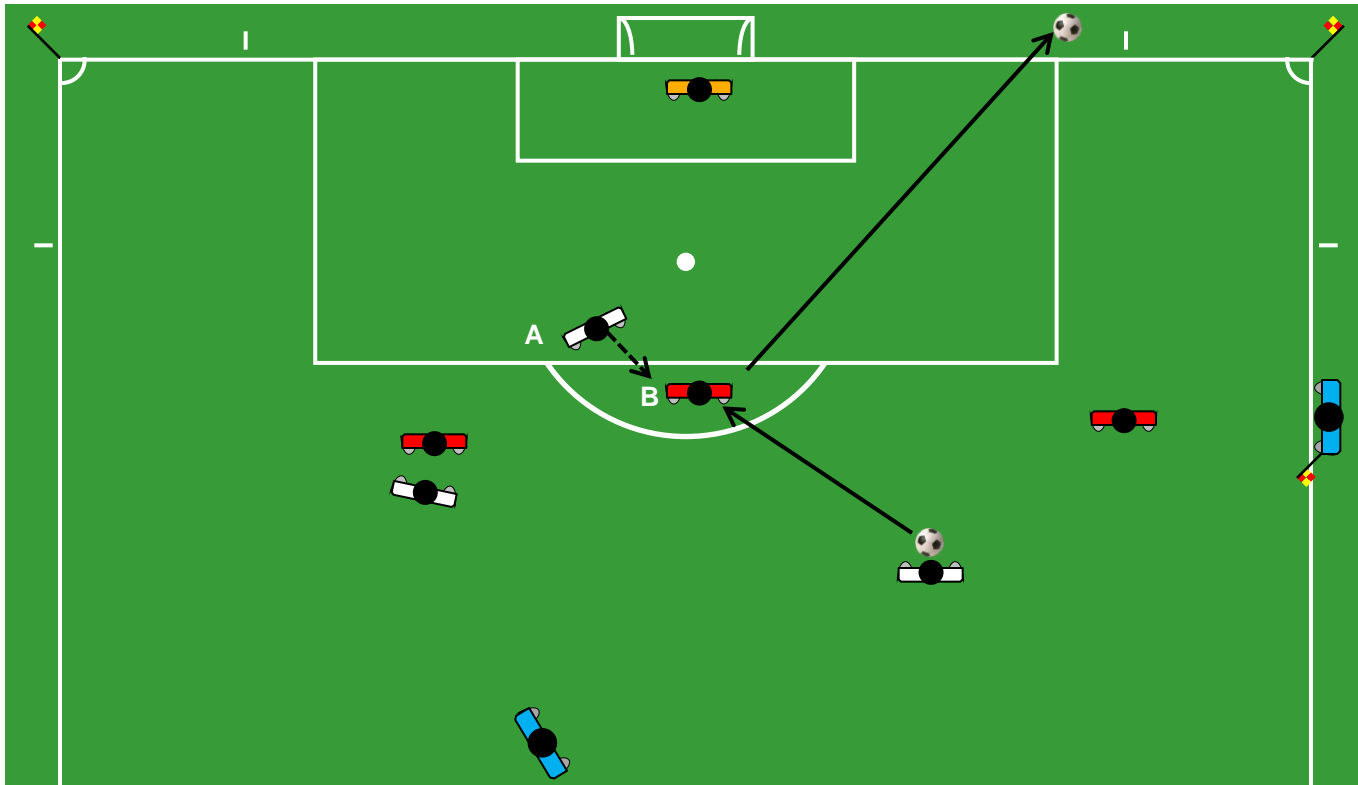
Player A is **in an offside position** but is **not** obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision or making a gesture or movement which deceives or distracts him.





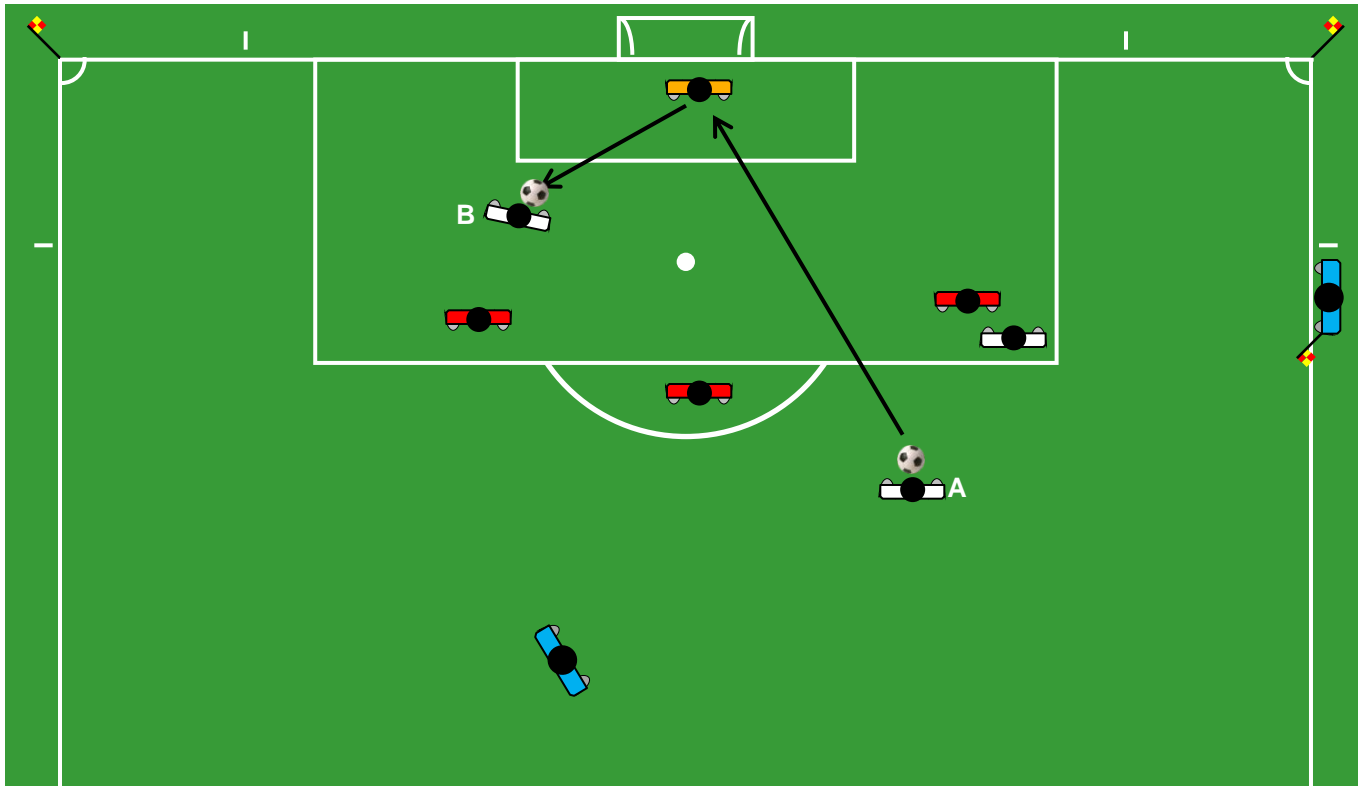
Player A is **in an offside position** and runs towards the ball. He does not prevent the opponent from playing or being able to play the ball. Neither does he make any gesture or movement which deceives or distracts his opponent.





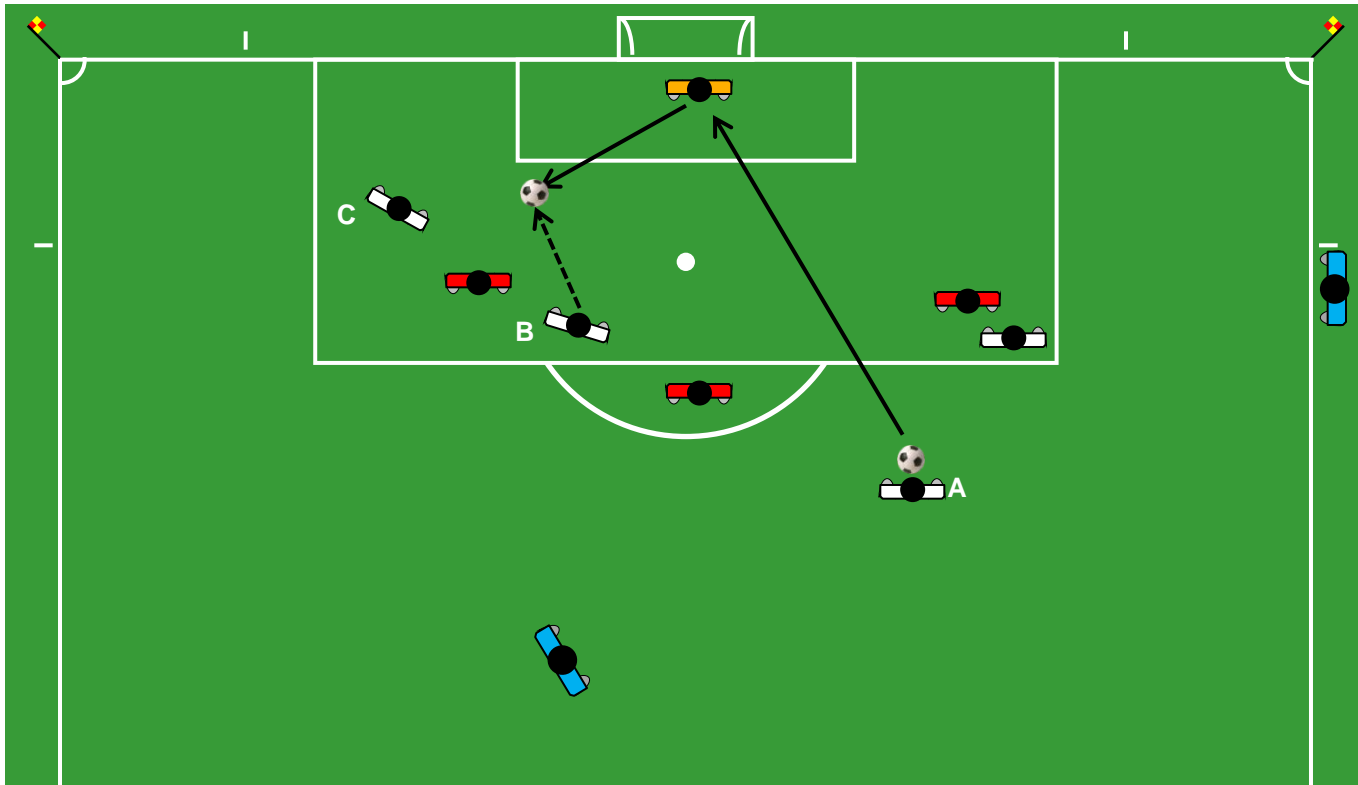
Player A is **in an offside position** and runs towards the ball. His movement clearly distracts his opponent who kicks the ball out for a corner kick. A should be penalised for interfering with an opponent.





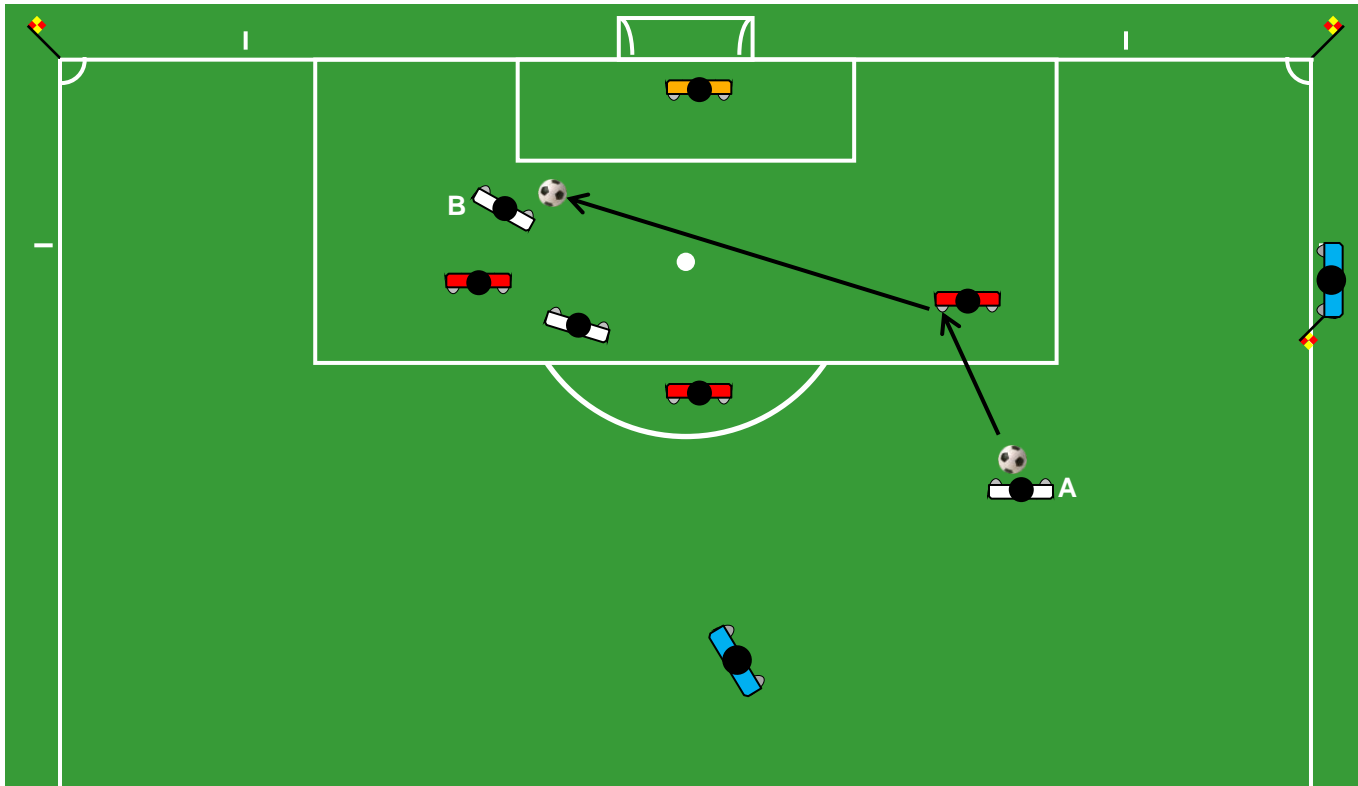
Player A shoots at goal but the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper to B who is penalised for **playing the ball** having previously been **in an offside position**.

 Referee	 Defender	 Player movement
 Assistant Referee	 Defending GK	 Ball movement
	 Attacker	



Player A shoots at goal but the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper. B is in an **onside** position and plays the ball. C, who is **in an offside position**, is not penalised because he did not gain an advantage from being in that position because he does not touch the ball.

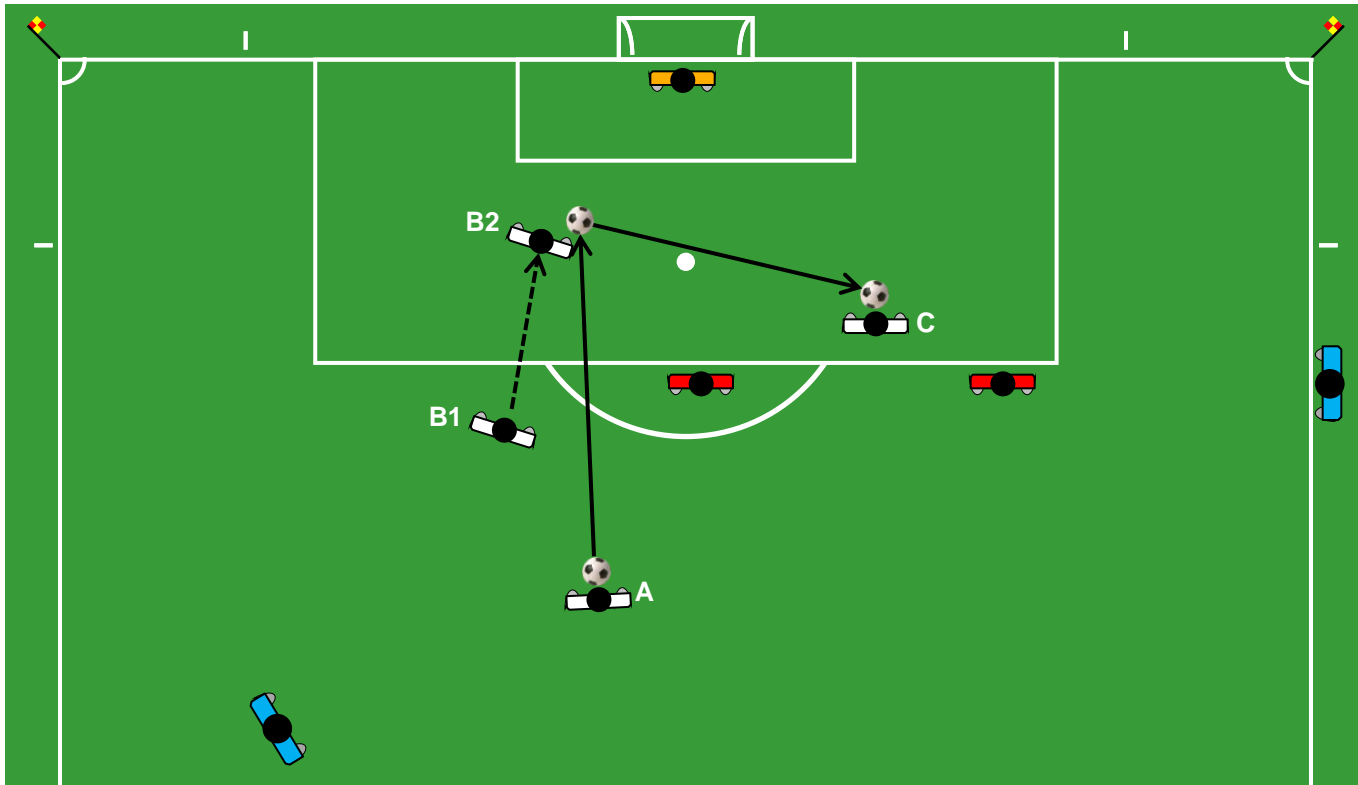




Player A plays the ball but it rebounds off an opponent to attacker B who is penalised for **playing the ball** having previously been **in an offside position**.

- Referee
- Assistant Referee
- Defender
- Defending GK
- Attacker
- Player movement
- Ball movement

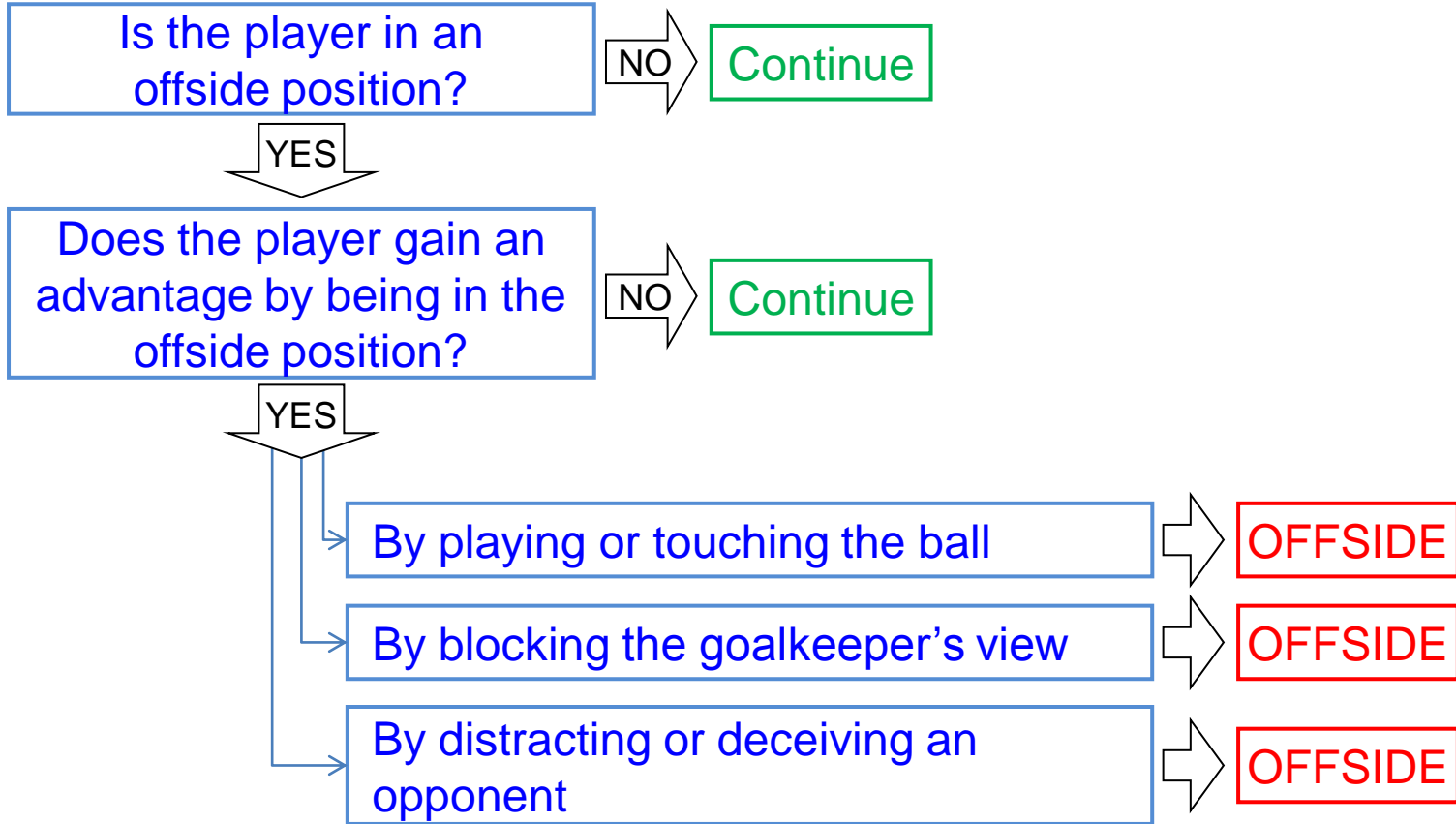




Player C is **in an offside position** but not interfering with an opponent, when a team-mate A passes the ball to Player B who is in an onside position. B runs towards the opponents' goal and then passes the ball to team-mate C. Player C should not be penalised because when the ball was passed to him, he was **in an onside position** (ie behind the ball).

 Referee	 Defender	 Player movement
 Assistant Referee	 Defending GK	 Ball movement
	 Attacker	

# LAW 11 – OFFSIDE – Simplified



# LAW 11 – OFFSIDE - Signaling



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

## Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

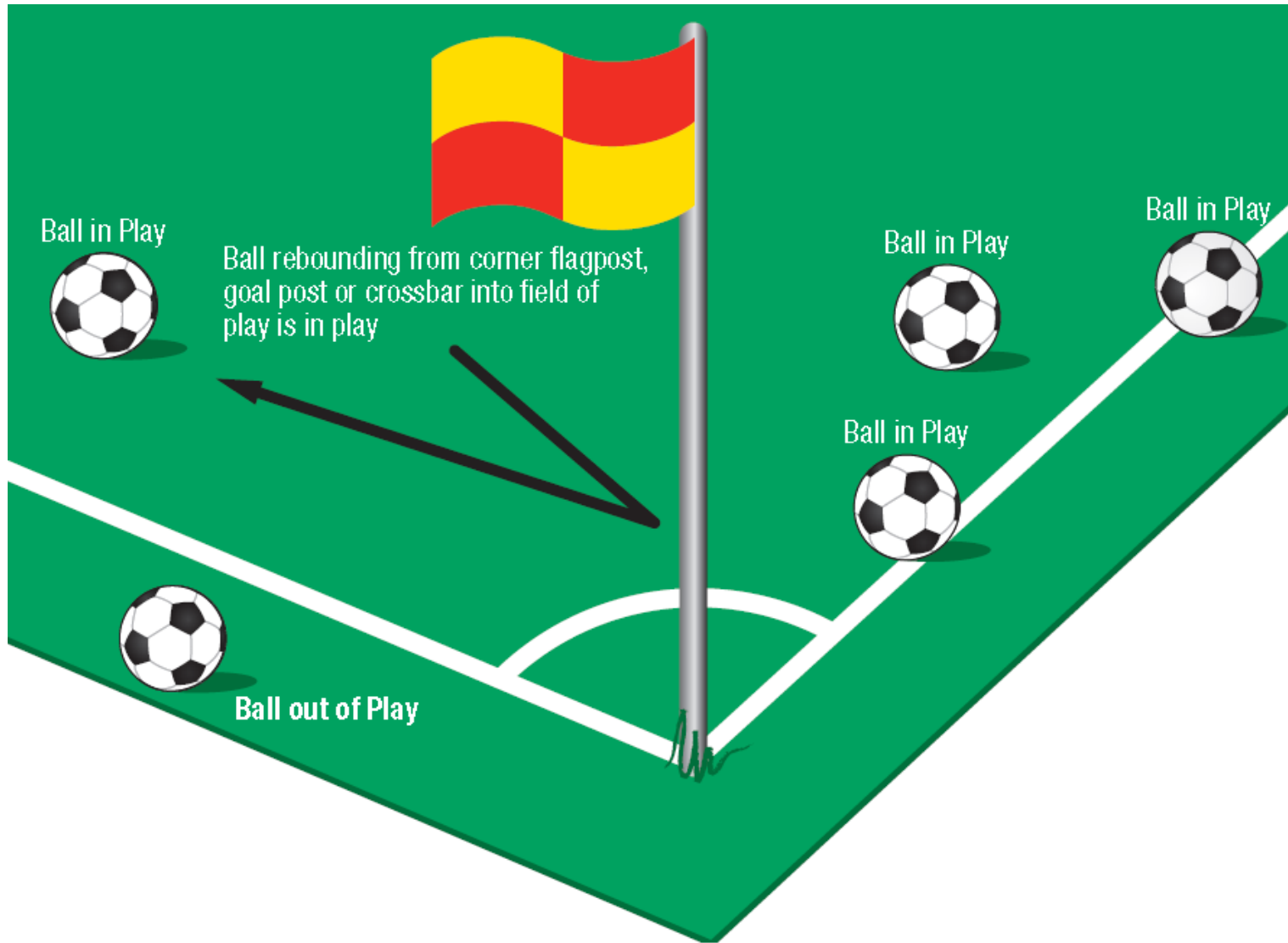
- it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referee

## Ball in play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

- it rebounds off a goalpost, crossbar or corner flagpost and remains in the field of play
- it rebounds off either the referee or an assistant referee when they are on the field of play

# LAW 9 – BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY



# LAW 15 – THE THROW-IN

A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball after the whole of the ball has crossed the touch line, either on the ground or in the air.

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

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

## Flag Signals for Throw-In

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



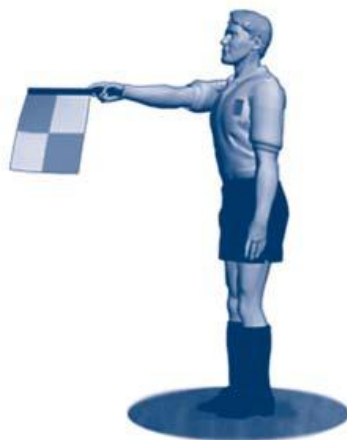
Flag is raised in the right hand to indicate a throw in for the attack

# LAW 16 – THE GOAL KICK

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

A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team.

## Flag Signal for Goal Kick



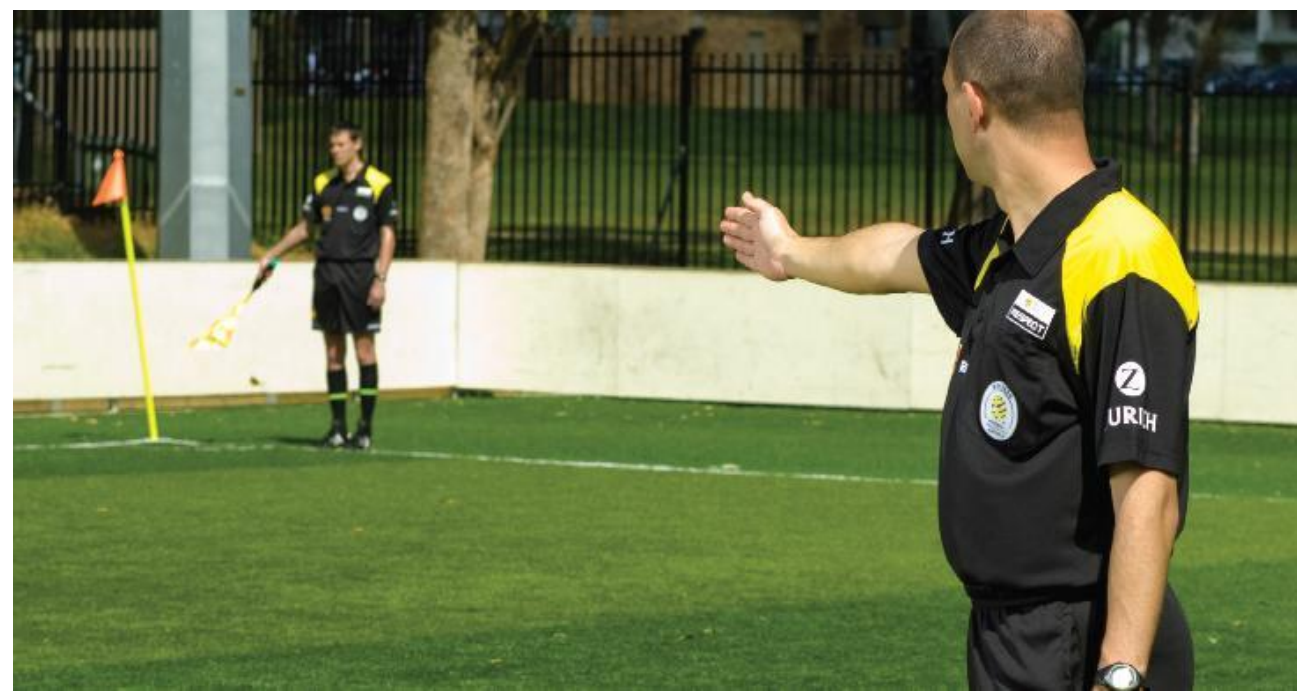
The flag is raised in  
the right hand to  
indicate goal kick for the defence

# LAW 17 – THE CORNER KICK

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

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

## Flag Signal for Corner Kick



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