



YRSA REFEREE EDUCATION

LAWS OF THE GAME CHANGES

LAW 10 – 11

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- There have been many changes to the Laws of the Game (LOTG) for 2017. Some are minor and some are significant. The next series of education sessions will focus on these changes in LOTG.
- Tonight's referee education session is hosted by Steve Penkarski and the Richmond Hill Soccer Club. Also joining us tonight will be Nick Vagenas. Tonight we will be discussing changes to the LOTG in Law 10 and 11.
- I will be showing video clips and illustrations to assist referees with these changes. Please allow the video a few seconds to load or they will be blurry.
- We encourage match officials to chat/discuss amongst yourselves and express your thinking process with all referees.



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LAW 10 – Determining the Outcome of Match

Choosing the goal for kicks from the penalty mark(KFPM)

-Unless there are other considerations (ie ground conditions, safety, etc), the **referee tosses a coin to decide the goal** at which kicks will be taken.

Example – heads will be one end and tails will be the other end

-This may only be changed for safety reasons or if the goal or playing surface becomes unusable.

The wind or sun cannot be used as safety reasons



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- **LAW 10 – Determining the Outcome of Match**
- **PROCEDURE**
- 1. Referee will call in the captains
- 2. Referee will choose which goal will be represented by tails and which goal will be represented by heads.
- 3. Referee flips the coin
- 4. Kicks from the penalty mark will be taken on which goal is decided by outcome of the coin flip
- 5. The referee will then flip the coin and the captains choose to determine order of the kicks



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match

Let's look at Video 1.

Does the referee follow proper procedure?



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match

In Video 1, the referee follows proper procedure by telling the players that he is assigning a goal to each side of the coin.

He flips the coin.

The coin determines which goal the kicks from the penalty mark will be taken from.



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match

Let's look at Video 2.

Does the referee follow proper procedure?

What would you do differently?



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match
- In Video 2, the referee **incorrectly** allows #7 white to select the goal the penalty kicks will be taken from after winning the coin toss.
- The referee should assign each goal to a side of the coin and then use the corresponding goal decided by the flip of the coin.



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match
- **The kick is completed when:**
 1. The ball stops moving
 2. Ball goes out of play
 3. Referee stops play for any infringement of the laws



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match

Let's look at Video 3

Did the referee make the correct decision?

Would you as the referee do anything differently?



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match
- The kick is saved by the goalkeeper.
- The ball is still moving after the save.
- Before the ball stop moving, goes out of play or an infringement of the laws occur, the ball enters the goal.
- The referee correctly awards a goal



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- **LAW 10** – Determining the Outcome of Match
- Let's look at Video 4
- Did the referee make the correct decision?
- Would you as the referee do anything differently?



YRSA REFEREE EDUCATION

- **LAW 10 – Determining the Outcome of Match**
- The kick is saved by the goalkeeper.
- The ball is still moving after the save.
- Before the ball stops moving, goes out of play or an infringement of the laws occur, the ball enters the goal.
- The referee correctly awards a goal



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• **LAW 11 - Offside**

A player is in an offside position:

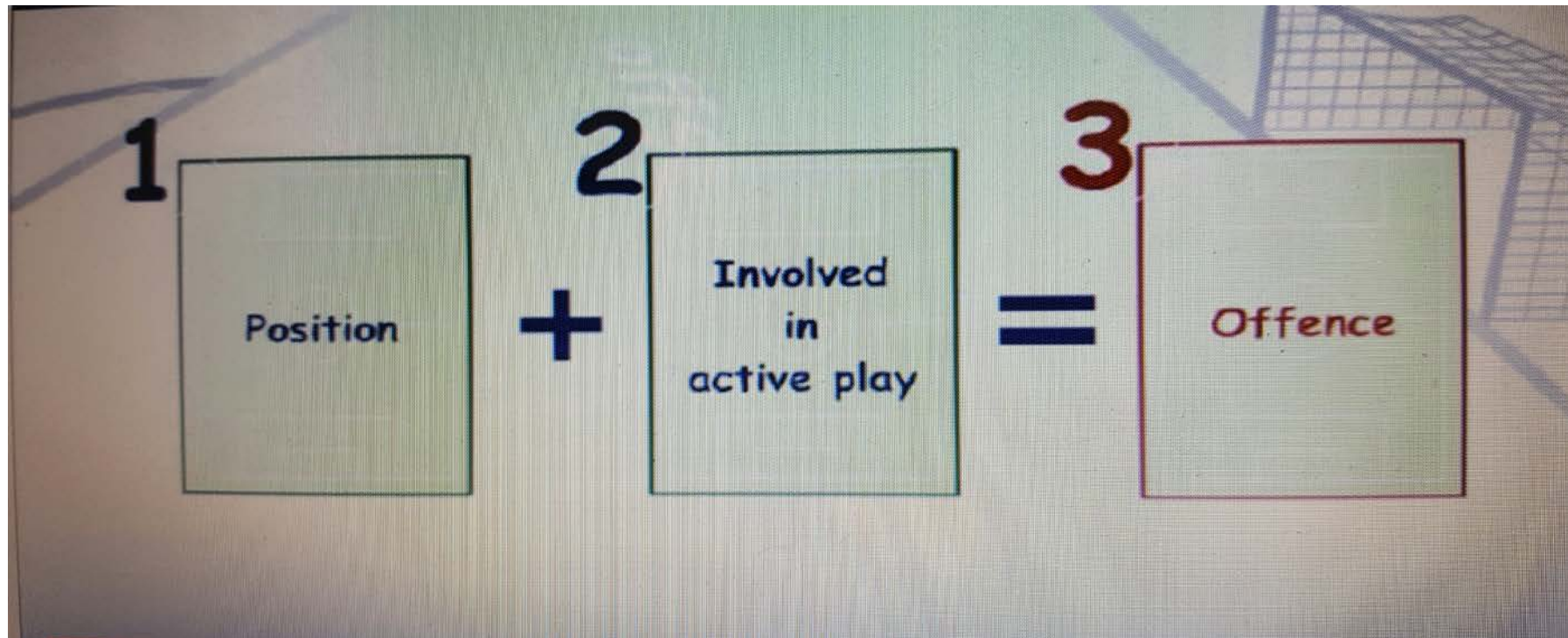
-If any part of the head, body or feet is nearer to the opponent's goal line than both the ball and the second last defender.

-The hands and arms of all players, including the goalkeeper, are not considered(only the parts of the body you can legally score a goal).



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- **LAW 11 - Offside**

If an offside offence occurs:

-the referee awards an indirect free kick where the offence occurred including if it's in the player's own half of the field of play



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• **LAW 11 – Offside**

Let's look at Video 5.

Where should the free kick be taken from after the player is deemed to be offside?

Did the restart occur in the correct spot?

Would you, as the referee, restart the game in a different spot on the field of play?



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• **LAW 11 - Offside**

-In Video 5, the attacking player(white) is determined to be in an offside position.

-When he becomes involved in the active play, the ball is in his own half of play.

-This is the spot at which the resulting indirect free kick should be taken from by the black team.

The referee correctly ordered the black team to take the free kick from their own half of play.



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- **LAW 11 - Offside**

Let's look at Video 6.

Where should the indirect free kick be taken from?

Did the correct restart occur?



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- **LAW 11 – Offside**
- The white player(attacker) is determined to be in an offside position.
- When he becomes involved in the active play, the ball is in his own half of play.
- This is the spot at which the resulting indirect free kick should be taken from by the blue team.
- The blue team tried to take the kick from the wrong location and the referee correctly asked the player to move the ball back into their own half of play.
- This is where the infringement took place.



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• **LAW 11 - Offside**

-A defending player who leaves the field of play without the referee's permission shall be considered to be on the goal line or touch line for the purposes of offside until the next stoppage in play **OR** until the defending team has played the ball towards the halfway line and it is outside their penalty area.

-If a player has deliberately left the field of play, the player must be cautioned when the ball is next out of play or the next stoppage in play



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- **LAW 11 - Offside**

Let's look at Video 7.

-Is there any player in an offside position and deemed to be involved in the active play?

-As the referee would you award a goal?

-Restart?



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• **LAW 11 – Offside**

- The blue player(defender) leaves the field of play.
- He is considered to be on the goal line for the purposes of offside because there is no stoppage in play.
- The defending team did not play the ball towards the halfway line.
- The ball was not played by the defending team.
- The ball did not leave the penalty area.
- The orange player(attacker) who scores is **considered to be onside** as he is **NOT** nearer the goal line than the 2nd last defender (in this case the goalkeeper). The blue player is behind the goal line.
- **A GOAL IS CORRECTLY AWARDED.**



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LAW 11 – Offside

Let's look at Video 8 (only need to view 20secs)

Should any player be considered to be deemed offside?

Did the referee correctly allow play continue?



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LAW 11 – Offside

The referee correctly allowed play to continue.

The Blue player ran off the field of play and stayed off the field of play.

The ball did go back up field but the blue player continued to stay off the field of play therefore play continues when the play comes back toward the blue penalty area.



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• **LAW 11 - Offside**

It is an offside offence if following a save or rebound:

An opponent gains an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent after the ball has:

- rebounded off the goal keeper or been deflected off the goalpost
- been deliberately saved by an opponent



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- **LAW 11 - Offside**





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- This ends our education session for tonight.
- I hope this session discussing changes in Laws 10-11 will assist you with your match officials duties for the up coming soccer season.
- I would like to thank Steve Penarski and the Richmond Hill Soccer Club for hosting tonight' session.
- I leave you with a link to all changes made to the laws of the game for 2017. Good Night
- **<http://blog.proreferee.com/summary-of-changes-2016-laws-of-the-game-official-soccer-rules>**