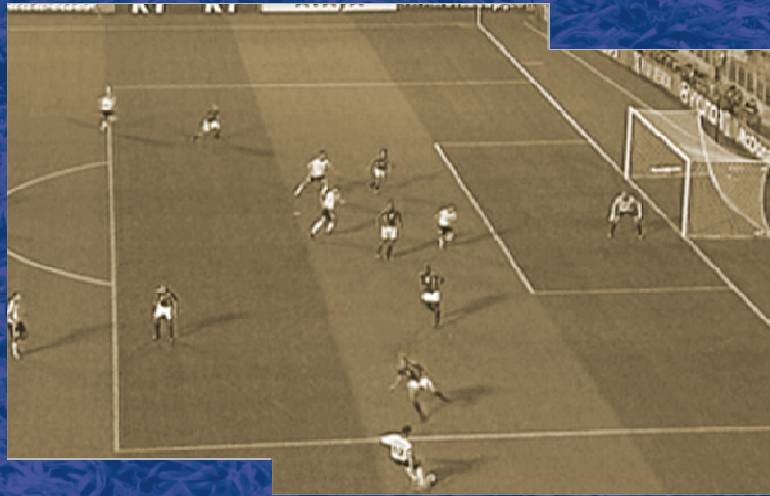




FIFA

For the Good of the Game



Law 11 Offside



FIFA

Topics

- Elements of the Law
- Offside Position
- Interfering with an opponent
- Interfering with play
- Gaining an advantage
- Recommendations





Elements of the Law

Offside position if:

- **Nearer** to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent.

Not offside position if:

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

No offence if ball direct from:

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

When?

- At the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his team-mates

Active play:

- Interfering with play
- Interfering with an opponent
- Gaining advantage



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.

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

- He is in his own half of the field of play.

IFAB Decision 1:

- Consideration should be given to any part of the head, body or feet of the attacker in relation to the **second last defender**, the **ball** or the **halfway line**.
- For the purposes of this decision, the arms are not considered to be part of the body.



Offside Position.

Onside Position

Offside Position

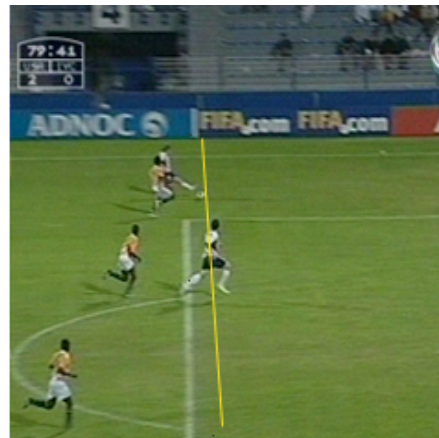
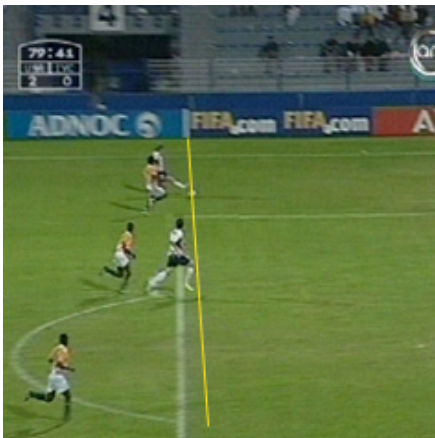


Offside Position

"With regards to the ball"

Onside Position

Offside Position





Offside Position

"With regards to the second last opponent"

Onside Position



Offside Position



Offside Position

"With regards to the halfway line"

Onside Position



Offside Position





Active Play

“Interfering with play” means

- **Playing or touching the ball passed or touched by a team-mate.**



Active Play

“Interfering with an opponent” means:

- **Preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball. For example, by clearly obstructing the goalkeeper’s line of vision or movement.**
- **Making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts an opponent.**



Active Play

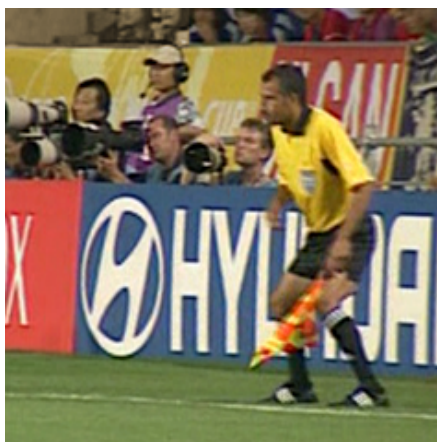
“**G**aining an advantage by being in that position” means:

- **Playing a ball that rebounds to him off a post or crossbar, having previously been in an offside position.**
- **Playing a ball, that rebounds to him off an opponent, having previously been in an offside position.**



Recommendations

Concentration





Recommendations

Good positioning



100 YEARS FIFA 1904 - 2004



Recommendations

Change of line of vision from a bad position



100 YEARS FIFA 1904 - 2004



Recommendations

Good positioning



Recommendations

Appropriate running technique

- **Side to side movement. Better line of vision.**





Recommendations

Wait and see technique.

- Freeze in your mind the position of the attacker and afterward judge his involvement in active play.
- To judge his involvement in active play, take into account the movement of the ball:
 - Direction.
 - Speed.
 - Distance.
 - Any deflection, etc.
- It is better to be slightly late and correct, than to be too quick and wrong.



Recommendations

If an AR is not totally sure about an offside offence, the flag should not be raised.

Improve the technique to see the ball and the second last defender. Quick movements of the eyes to the ball and the players.

Watch the second last defender and "notice" the kick and movement of the ball. Act as a "TV camera".



Recommendations

Technical Training.



Recommendations

Technical Training.

