



OFFSIDE: 2005



OFFSIDE

Three forms of involvement:

I. Interfering with play

II. Gaining an advantage

III. Interfering with an opponent



OFFSIDE

I. Interfering with play means ...

**playing or touching the ball
passed or touched by a
teammate.**



OFFSIDE

II. Gaining an advantage means ...

playing a ball that rebounds

- off a goal post or the crossbar or**
- off an opponent**



OFFSIDE

III.1. 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 movements

OR



OFFSIDE

III.2. Interfering with an opponent means ...

**making a gesture or movement which,
in the opinion of the referee, deceives
or distracts an opponent**



FIFA Circular 987, 17 Aug 2005

- **A player in an offside position may be penalized before playing or touching the ball if, in the opinion of the referee, no other teammate in an onside position has the opportunity to play the ball.**

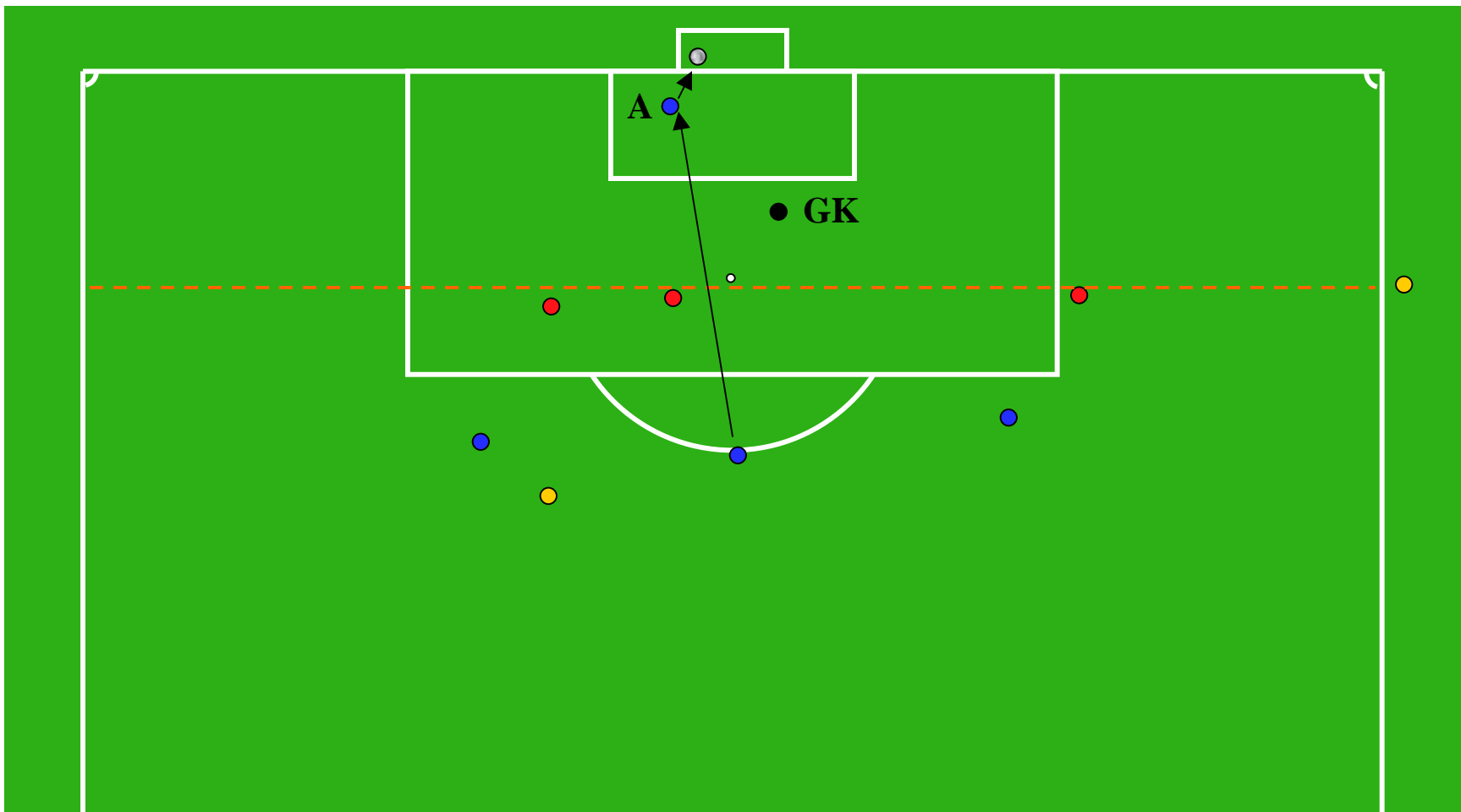


FIFA Circular 987, 17 Aug 2005

- **If an opponent becomes involved in the play and if, in the opinion of the referee, there is potential for physical contact, the player in the offside position shall be penalized for interfering with an opponent.**



Interfering with play (I.a)





Interfering with play (I.a)

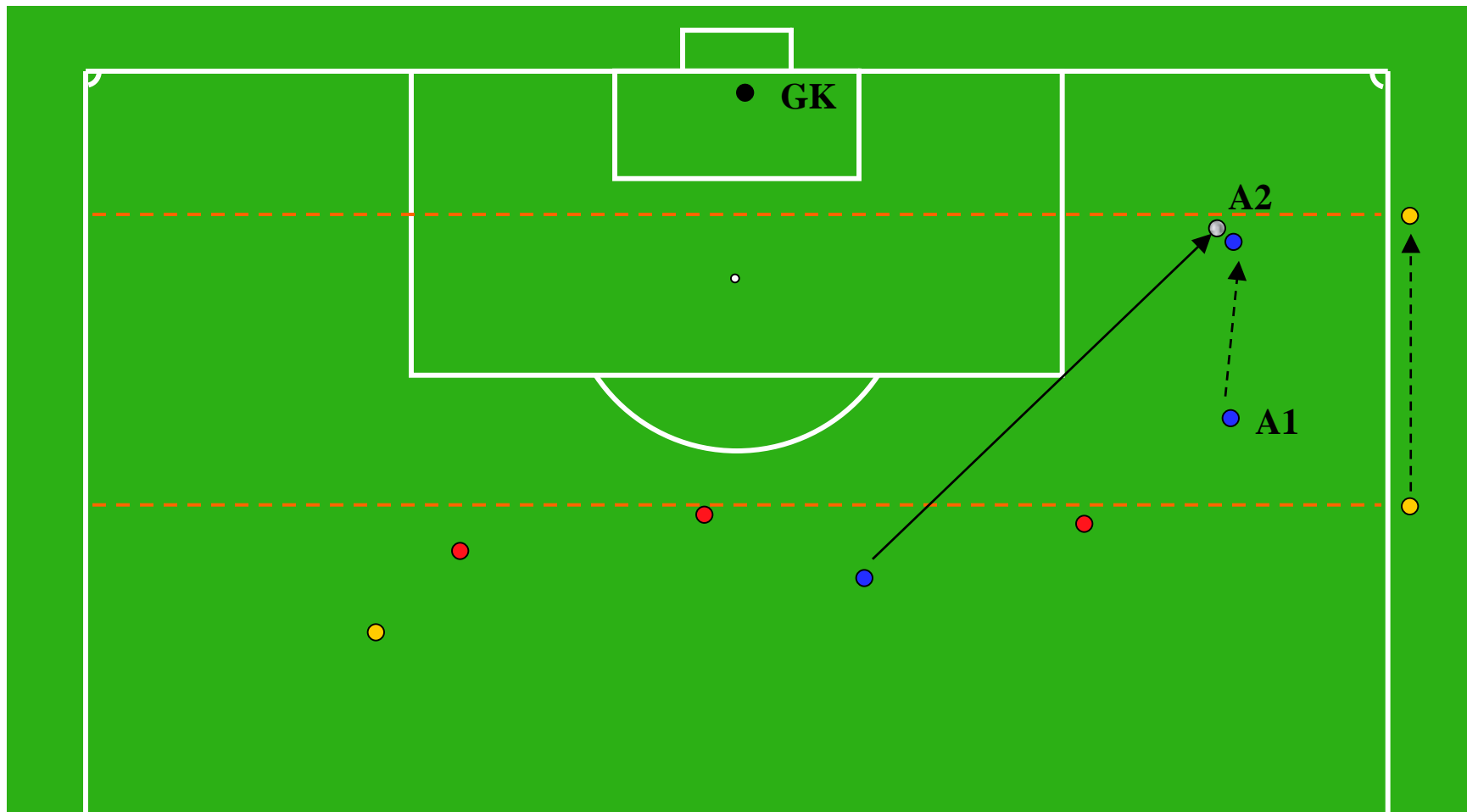


An attacker *in an offside position A*, not interfering with an opponent, *touches the ball*.

The assistant referee should raise the flag when the player *touches the ball*.

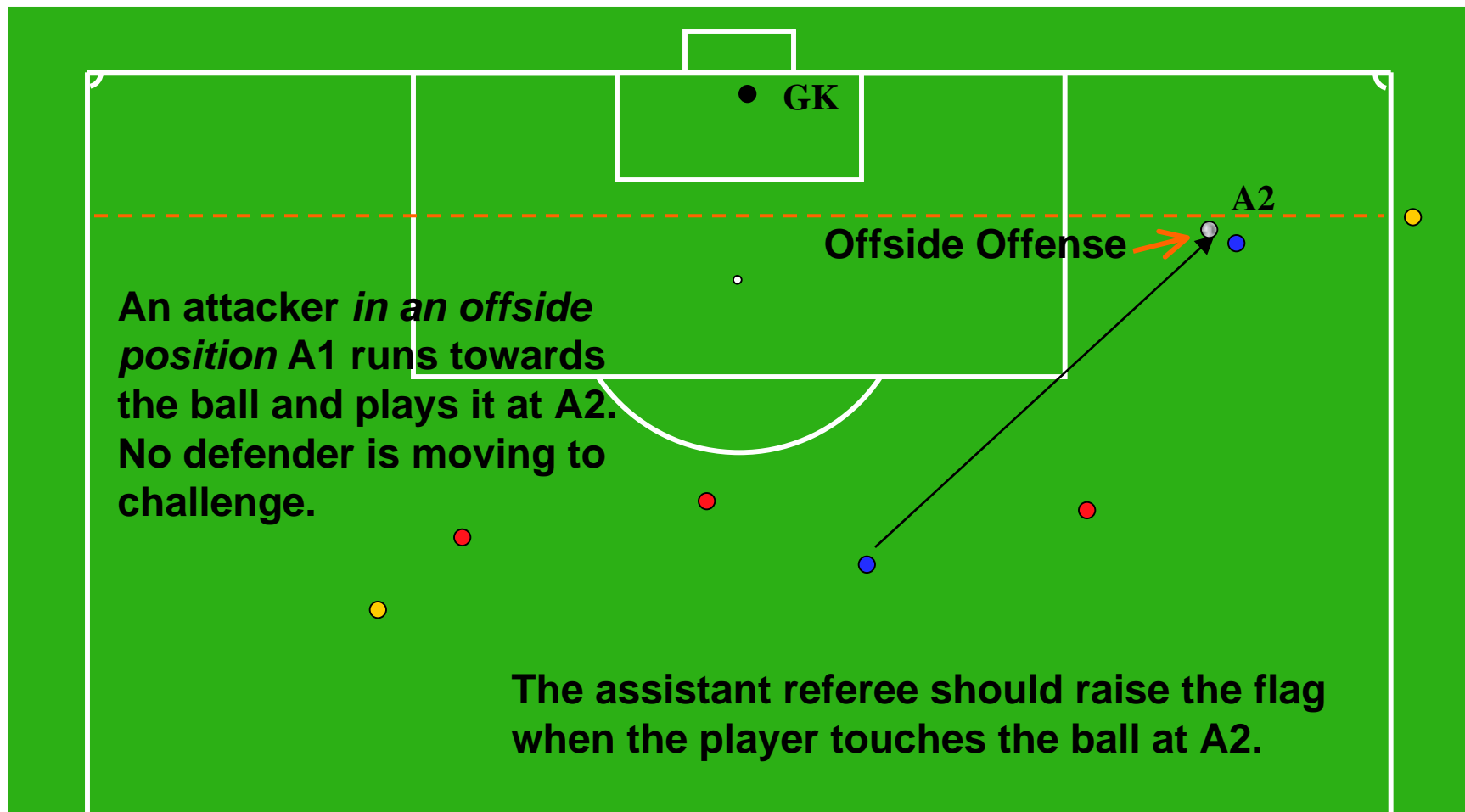


Interfering with play (I.b)





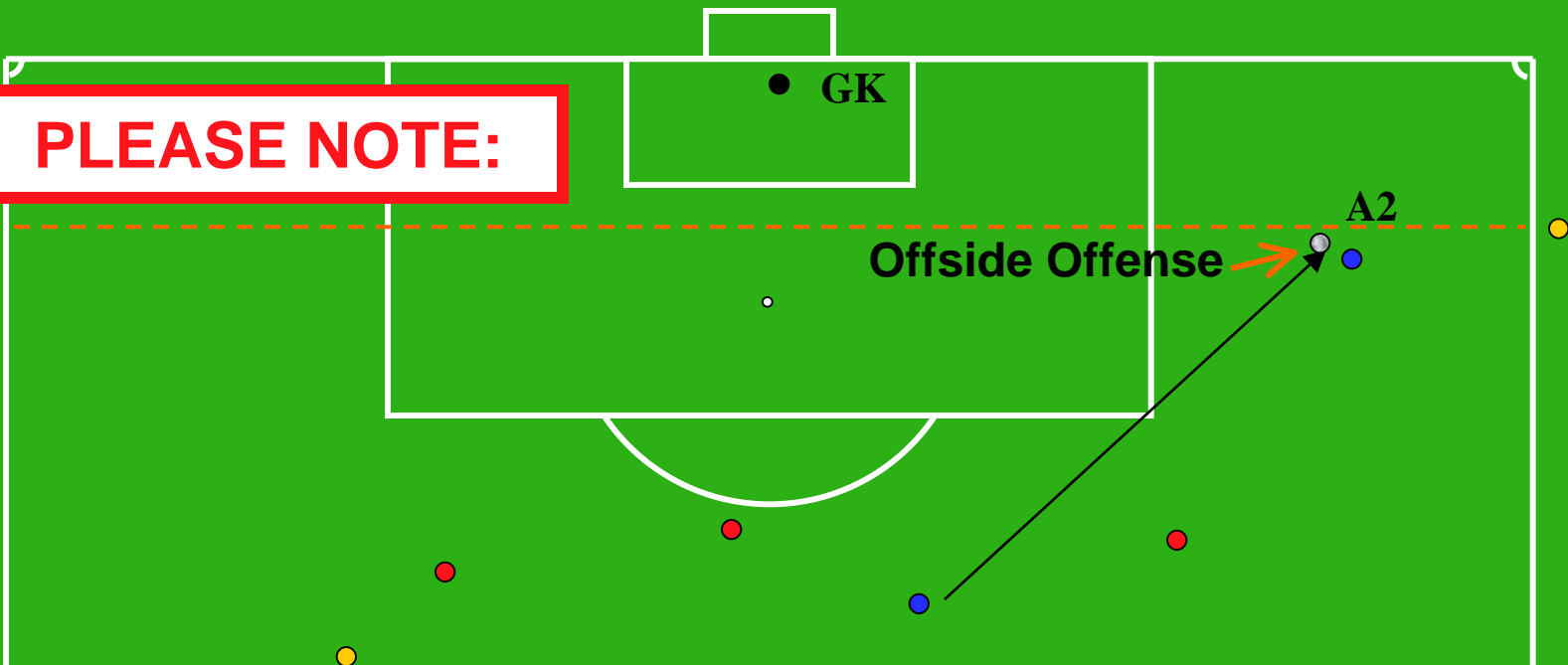
Interfering with play (I.b)





Interfering with play (I.b)

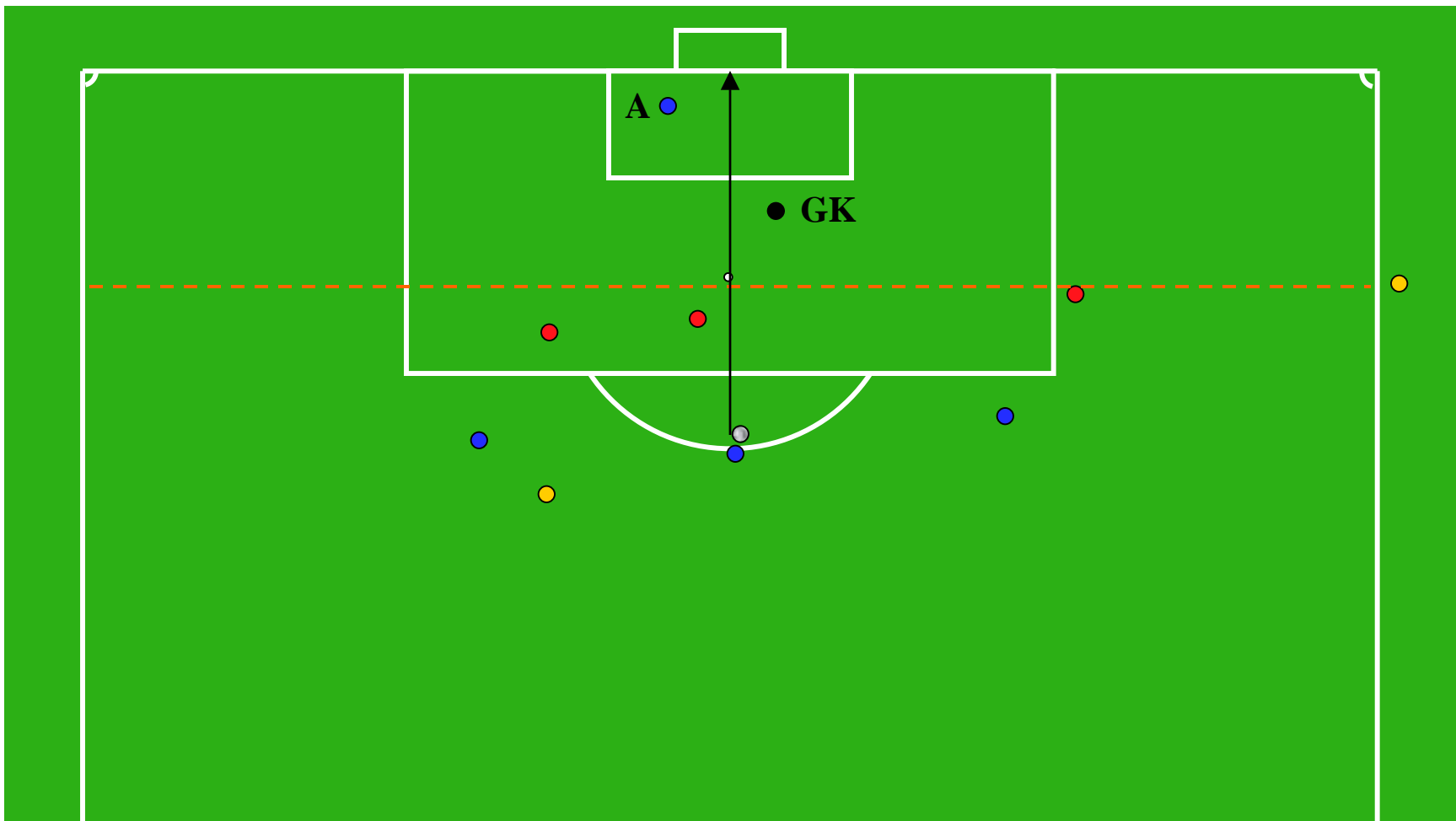
PLEASE NOTE:



An attacker *in an offside position* A1 runs towards the ball and plays it at A2. It is highly likely that defenders will move to cover the attacker. If this happens the assistant referee should raise the flag immediately for **interfering with an opponent**, not with play)

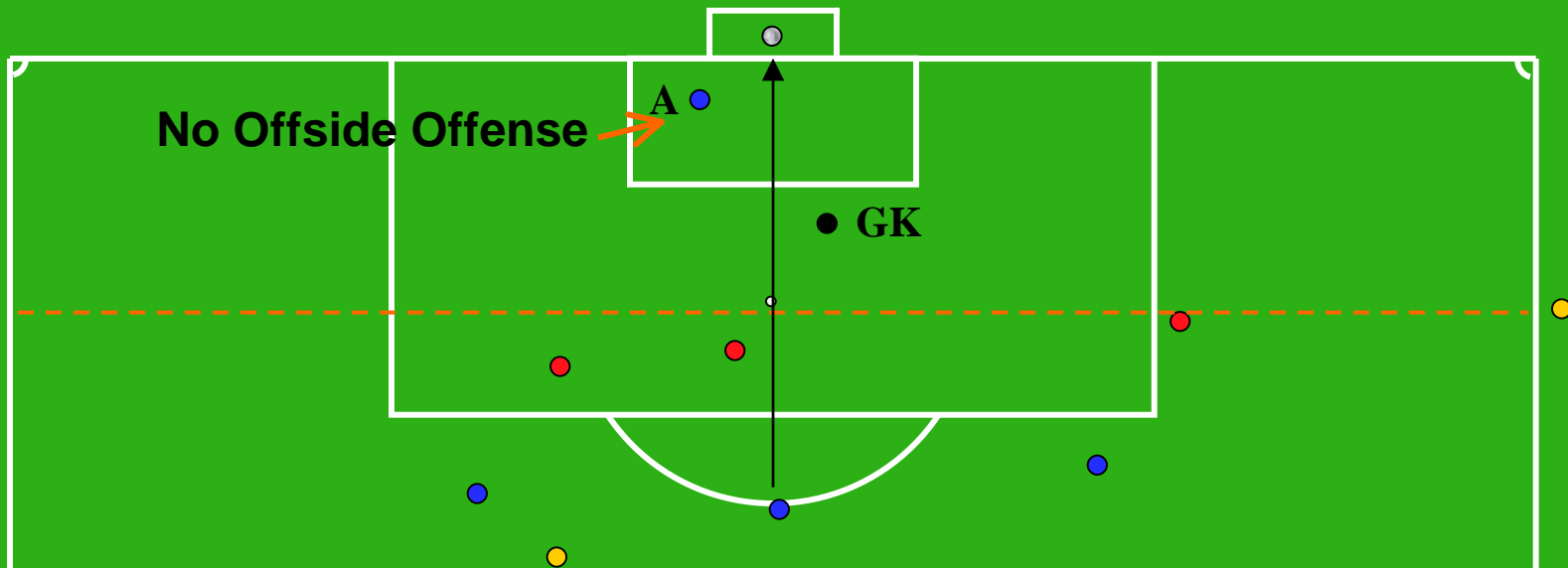


Interfering with play (I.c)





Interfering with play (I.c)



An attacker *in an offside position A*, not interfering with play, *does not touch the ball*.

The player cannot be penalized because he did not touch the ball.

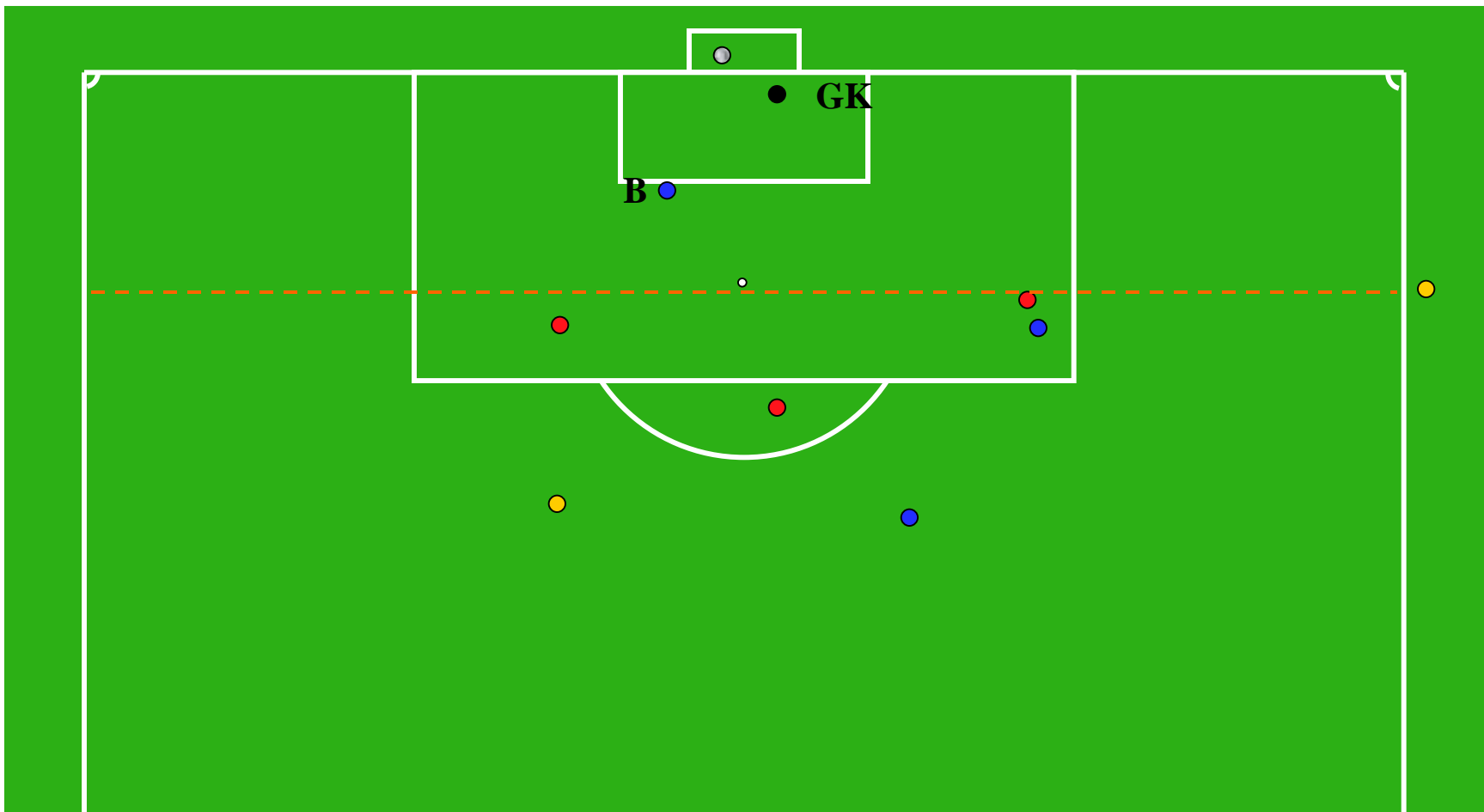


II. Gaining an advantage

- **Playing a ball that rebounds from the goal post or the crossbar or an opponent, having been in the offside position**

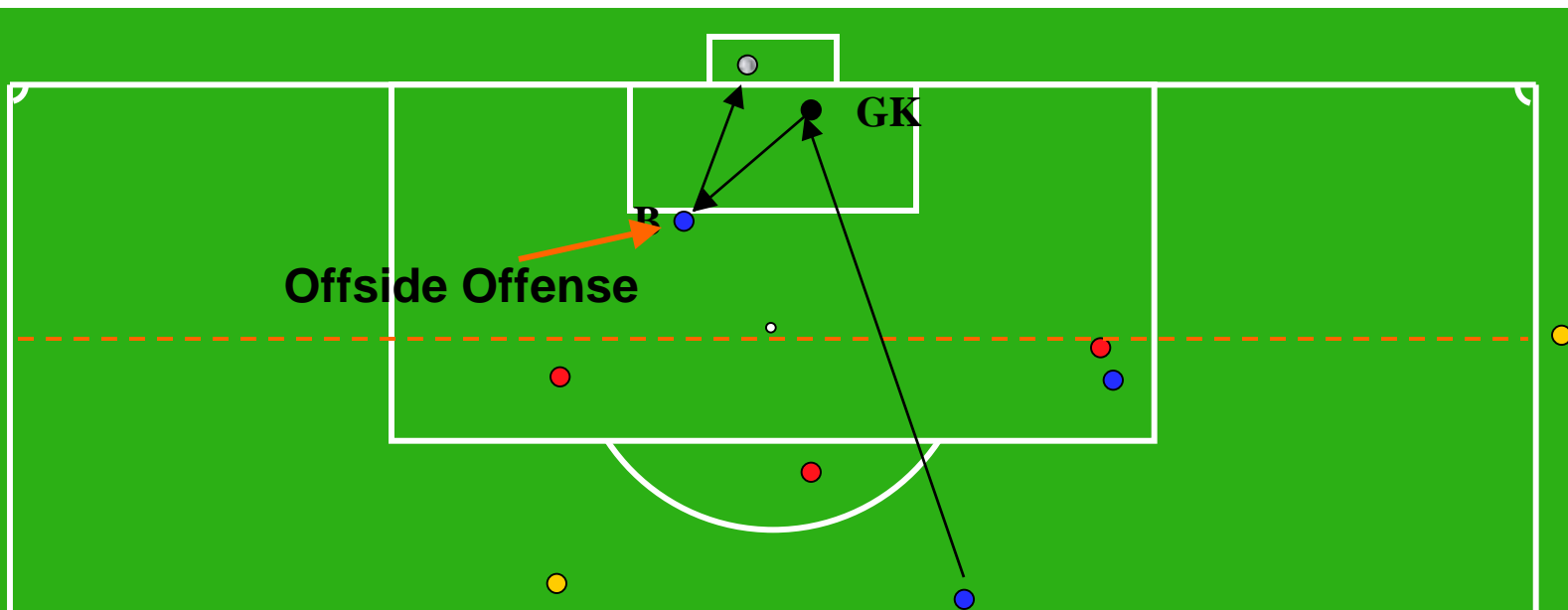


Gaining an advantage (II.a)





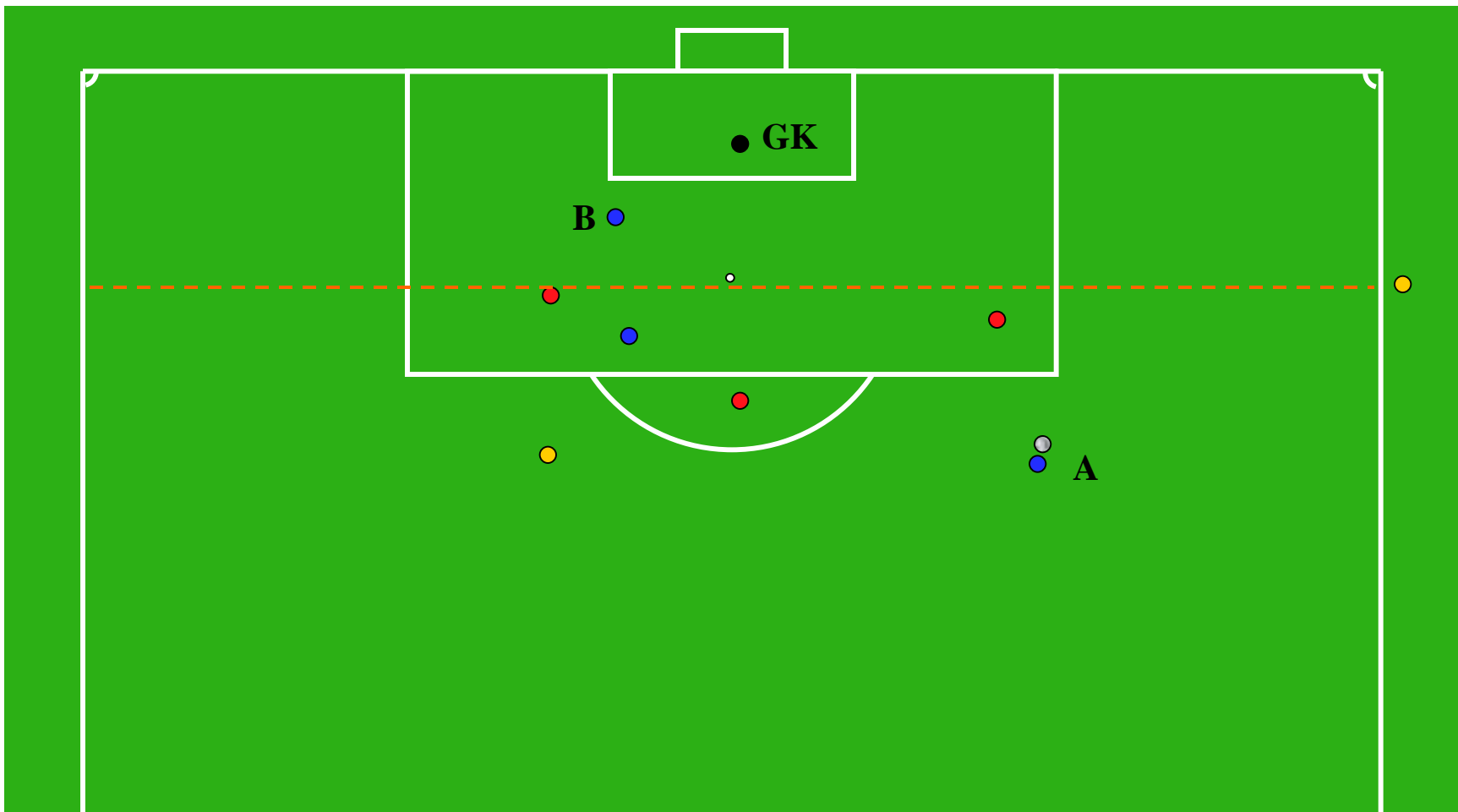
Gaining an advantage (II.a)



A shot from teammate A rebounds off the goalkeeper to player B who is penalized for *playing the ball* having been previously in an *offside position*.

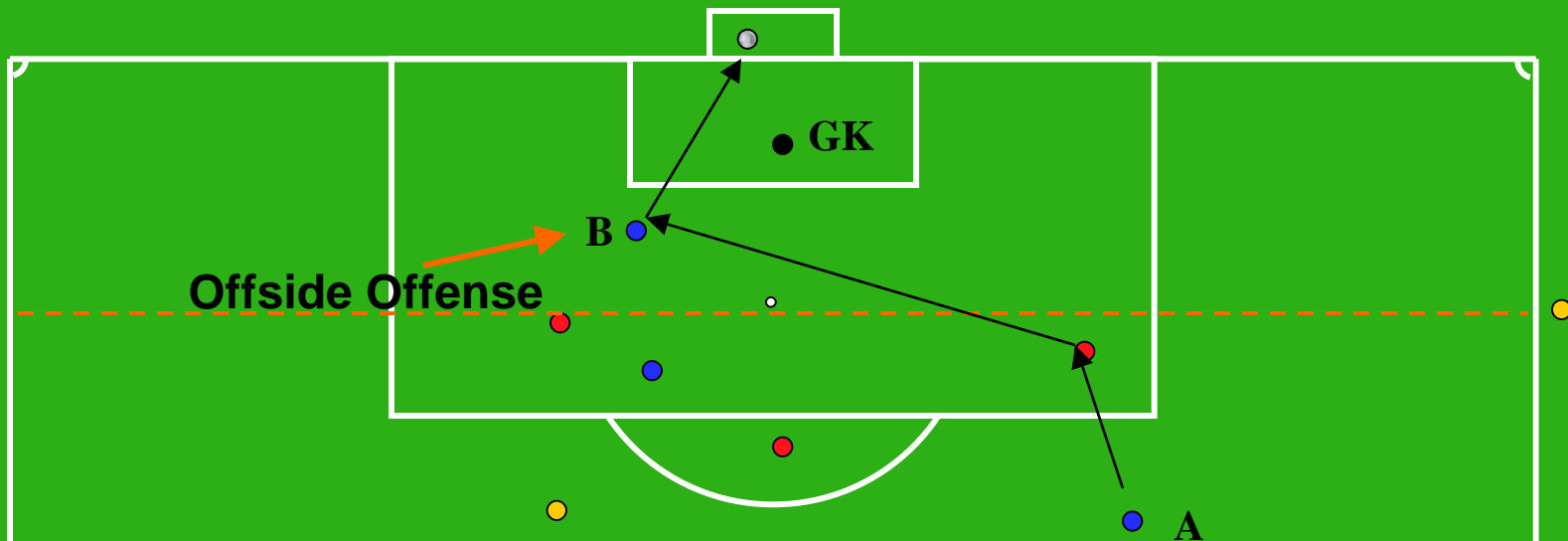


Gaining an advantage (II.b)





Gaining an advantage (II.b)



A shot from teammate A rebounds off an opponent to attacker B who is penalized for *playing the ball* having been previously *in an offside position*.

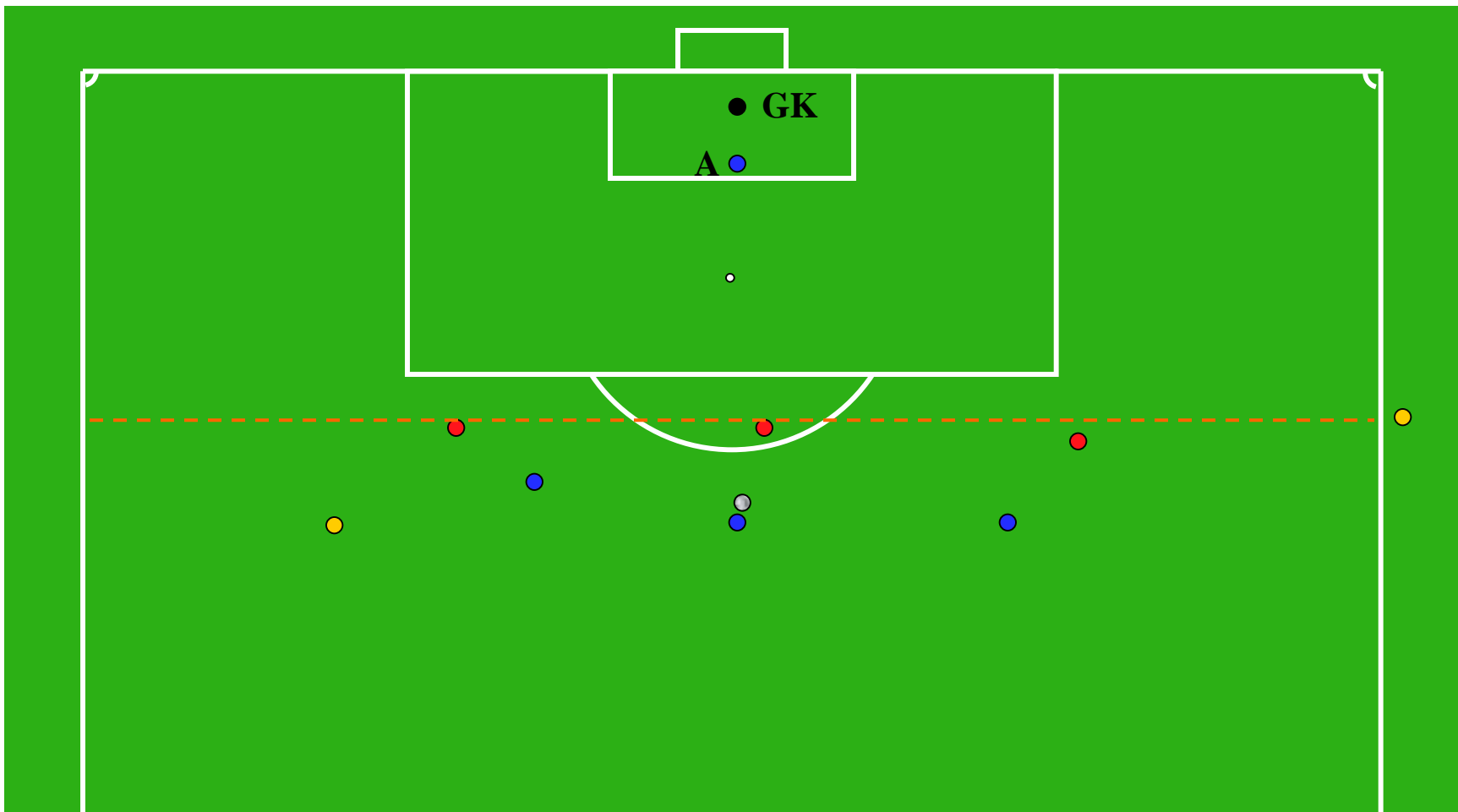


III. Interfering with an opponent

- **Blocking the movement or vision of an opponent**
- **Making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts an opponent.**

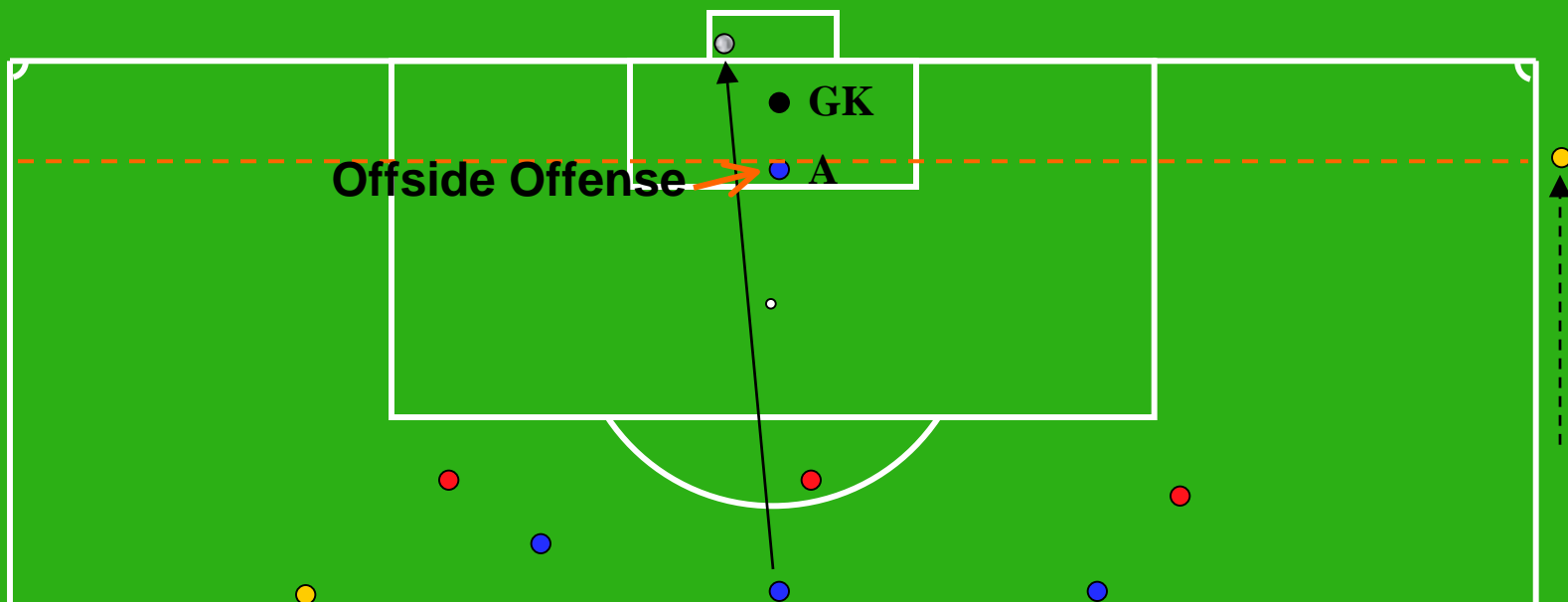


Interfering with an opponent (III.a)





Interfering with an opponent (III.a)



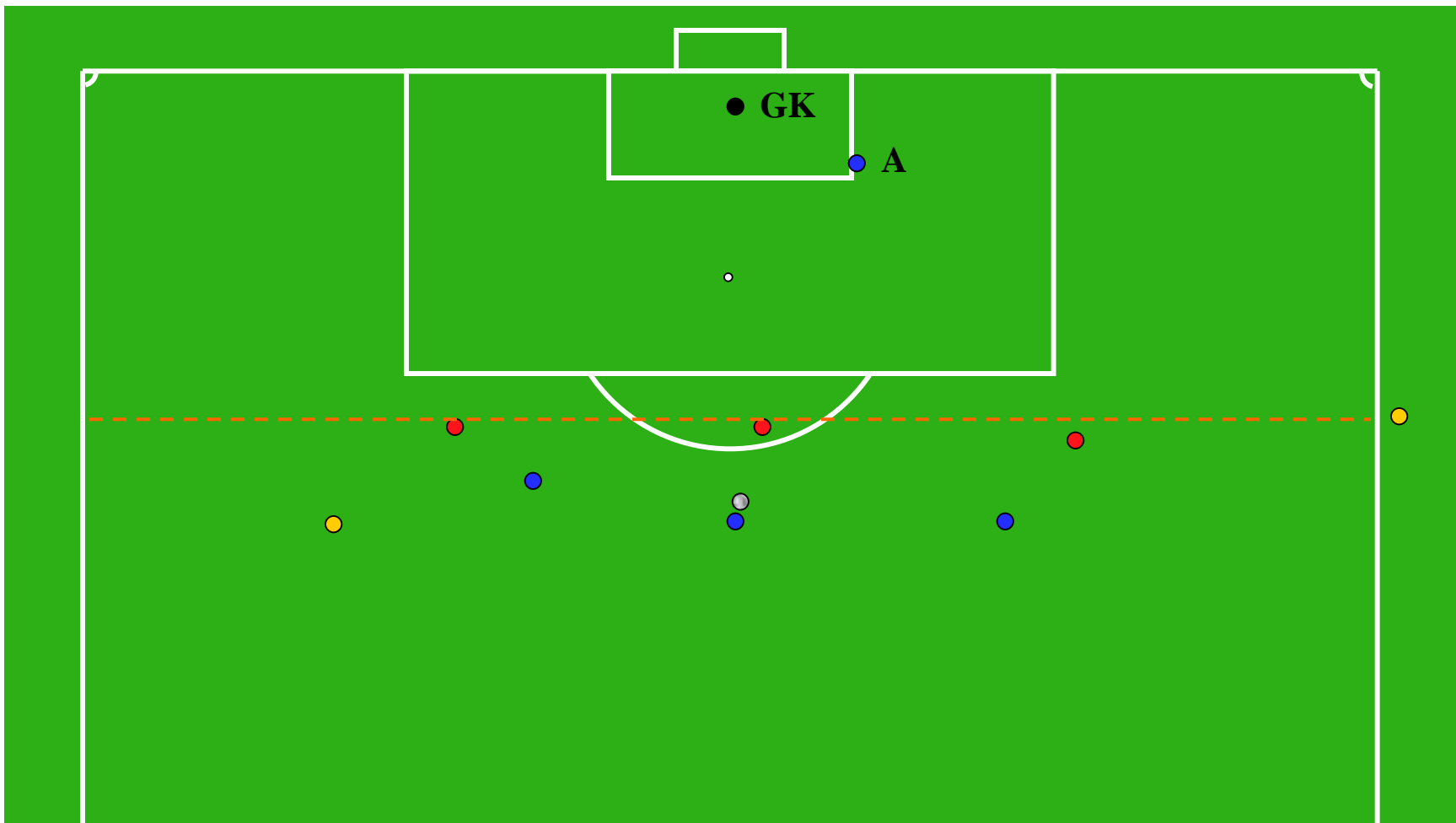
An attacker *in an offside position* A is obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision. He should be penalized because he is preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.



Offside: *Involvement in Active Play*

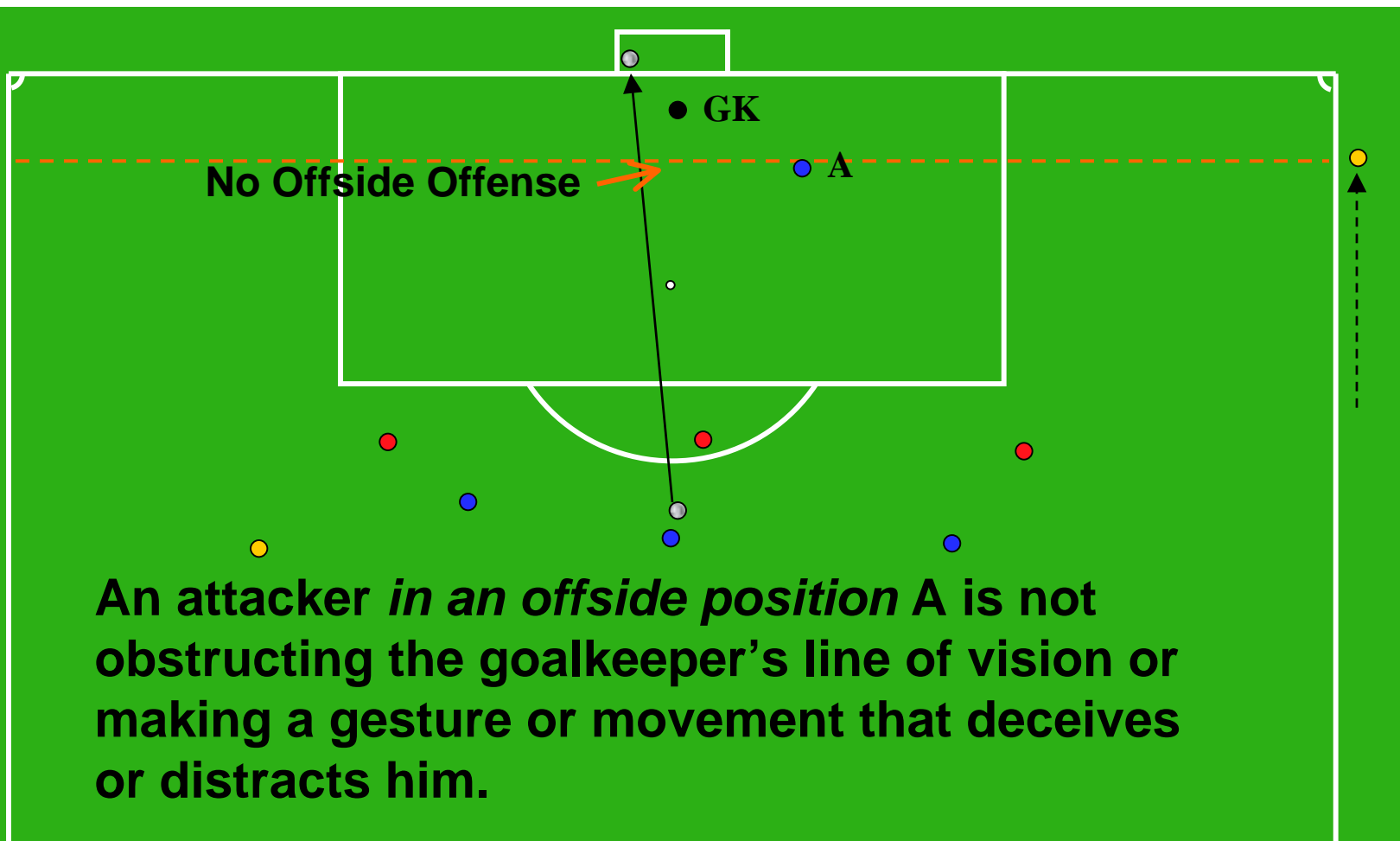


Interfering with an opponent (III.b)



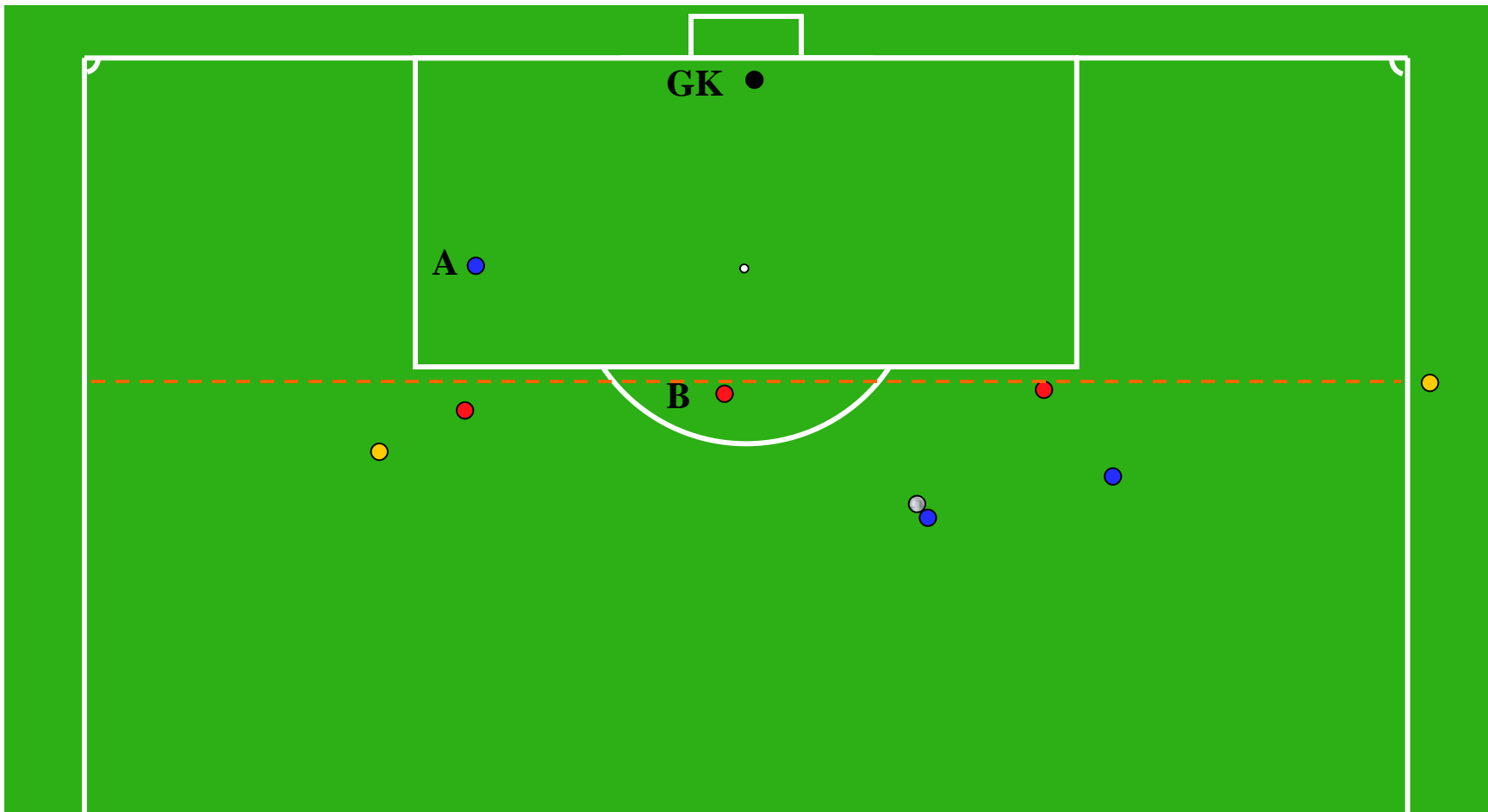


Interfering with an opponent (III.b)



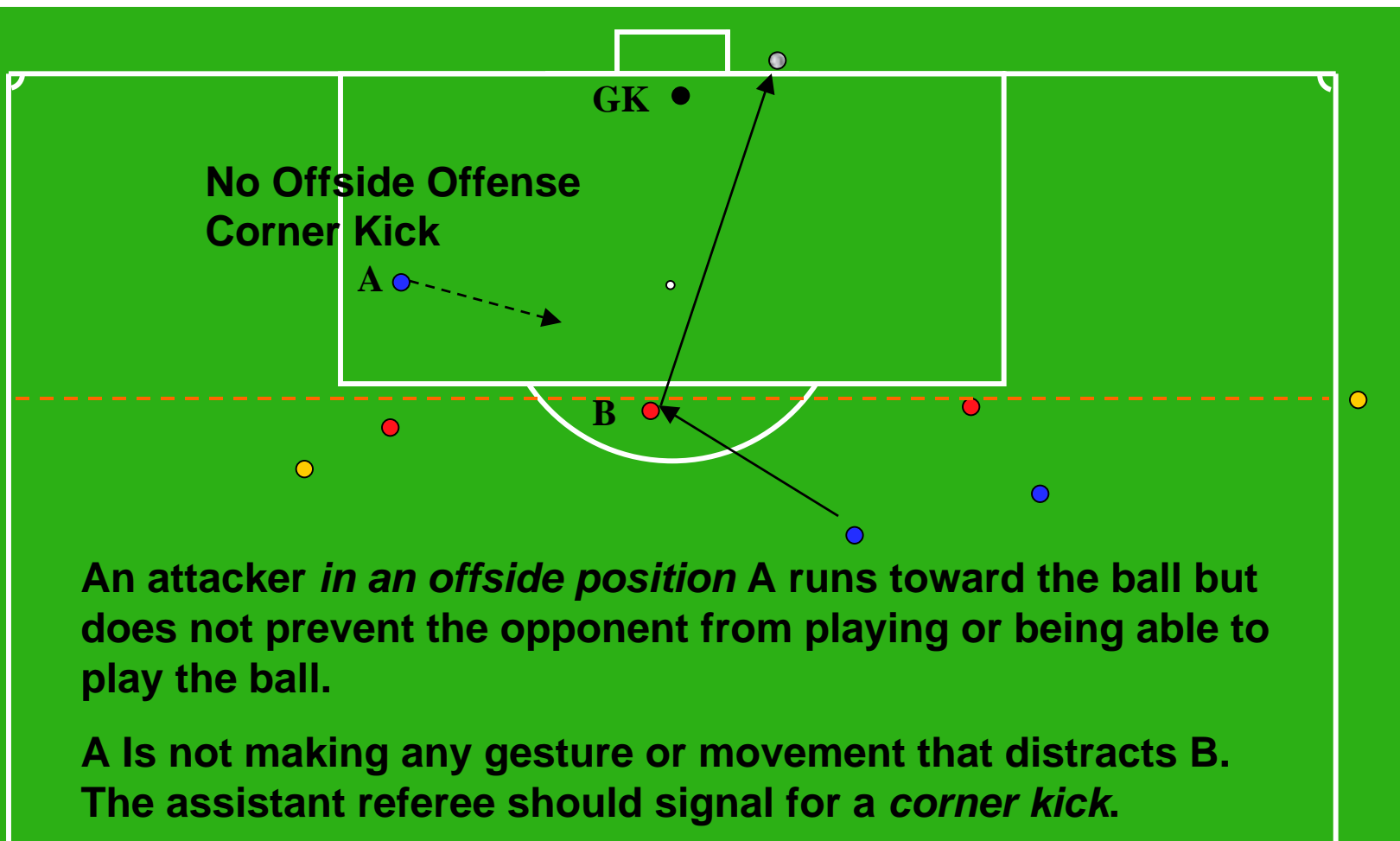


Interfering with an opponent (III.c)



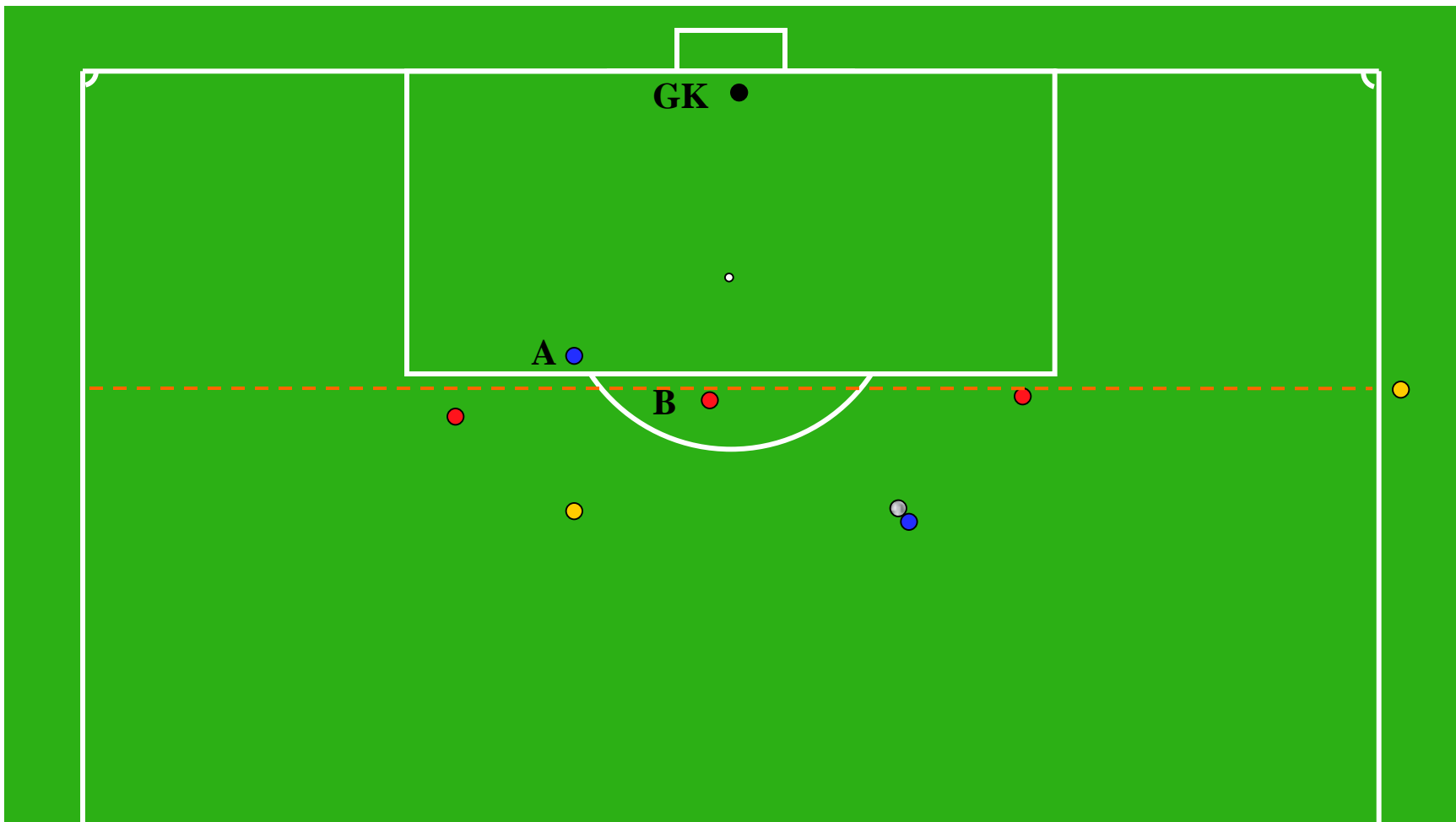


Interfering with an opponent (III.c)



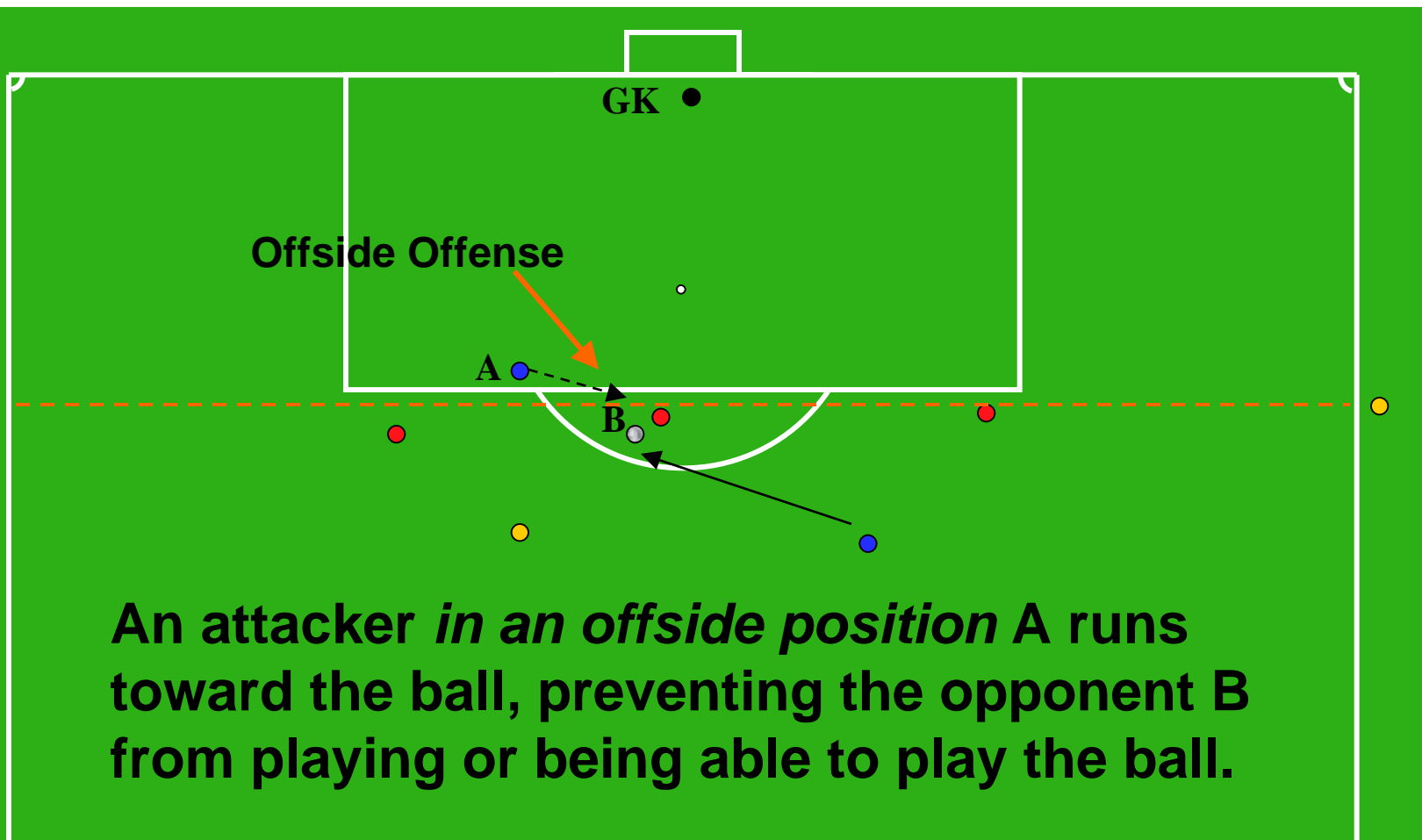


Interfering with an opponent (III.d)





Interfering with an opponent (III.d)





Referees and Assistant Referees

Do not signal for offside unless you see:

- ***a touch on the ball***

or

- ***clear interference with an opponent***



If An Opponent Moves ...

It is highly unlikely that opponents will fail to challenge an attacker (whether they know he is in an offside position or not).

When an opponent challenges, the attacker is involved in active play NOT by interfering with play or gaining an advantage but by interfering with an opponent.



REVIEW I

- *Interference with play or gaining an advantage requires actual contact with the ball.*
- *“Touching the ball” is not a requirement for calling offside if the attacker is interfering with an opponent by making a movement or gesture which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts that opponent.*



REVIEW II

- ***Do not signal for offside unless you see a touch or clear interference or potential for contact with an opponent.***



REVIEW III

It is highly unlikely that opponents will fail to challenge in possible offside situations. If the opponents do move, there is no longer a situation of “interfering with play” or “gaining an advantage” but one of “interfering with an opponent.”



Location of the Restart

- There has been no change in the location of the restart
- “The restart of the game shall be with an indirect free kick taken from the initial place where the player was adjudged to be in an offside position.” FIFA Circular 987, 17 Aug 2005
- It makes no difference where the player touched the ball.