



# 2022 Recertification

Help Guide

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Which of the following would help to predict when a direct free kick foul (e.g., a careless: charge, jumping at, kick, push, strike, tackle, or trip) is most likely to happen?

- A. When teammates are close to each other during their attack
- B. When teammates are far apart from each other while defending
- C. When opponents are far apart creating or blocking chances to pass or score
- D. When opponents are close to each other during a challenge for the ball

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 12

### Direct free kick

A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences against an opponent in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force

If an offence involves contact, it is penalised by a direct free kick

The referee kicks-off the game with a loud whistle. **As an assistant referee during the game, I must position myself:**

- A. Along the touchline with a defender other than the goalkeeper
- B. Along the touchline of one half of the field, in line with the player attacking to goal
- C. Along the touchline of one half of the field, either by the team benches or by the spectators, in line with the second-to-last defender
- D. Along the touchline of one half of the field, either by the team benches or by the spectators, in line with the second-to-last defender, or in line with the ball whichever is closer to the goal line

# Let's look at the LOTG

*The question is asking where you line up as an AR during the game, not for the starting whistle.*

## **Positioning, movement and teamwork**

Positioning of assistant referees and additional assistant referees The AR must be in line with the second-last defender or the ball if it is nearer to the goal line than the second-last defender.

How does the referee penalize kicking or attempt to kick an opponent using excessive force if the ball is not in play?

- A. Serious Foul Play
- B. Unsporting Behavior
- C. Violent Conduct
- D. Playing in a dangerous manner

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Football terms

- Serious foul play-A tackle or challenge for the ball that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality; punishable by a sending-off (red card)
- Unsporting behaviour-Unfair action/behaviour; punishable by a caution
- Violent conduct-An action, which is not a challenge for the ball, which uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent or when a player deliberately strikes someone on the head or face unless the force used is negligible
- Playing in a dangerous manner is any action that, while trying to play the ball, threatens injury to someone (including the player themselves) and includes preventing a nearby opponent from playing the ball for fear of injury

Based on 2021/22 IFAB's Laws of the Game, to determine the outcome of a match, yellow cards and warnings are NOT carried forward into kicks from the penalty mark.

A. True

B. False



# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 10

### **Kicks from the penalty mark**

Kicks from the penalty mark are taken after the match has ended and unless otherwise stated, the relevant Laws of the Game apply. A player who has been sent off during the match is not permitted to take part; warnings and cautions issued during the match are not carried forward into kicks from the penalty mark

An assistant referee signals that the ball has passed over the touch line. A defender inside the penalty area violently strikes an attacker after the ball leaves the field of play. What decision should the referee make?

- A. The referee should send off the offender and show the red card to the defender for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a throw-in.
- B. The referee should send off the offender and show the red card to the defender for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.
- C. The referee should caution and show the yellow card to the defender for unsporting behavior. Play is restarted with a throw-in.
- D. The referee should caution and show the yellow card to the defender for unsporting behavior. Play is restarted with a penalty kick.

# Let's look at the LOTG

**Part 1** – defender violently strikes an attacker (is it violent conduct or unsporting behavior)

## **Law 12**

Violent conduct-An action, which is not a challenge for the ball, which uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent or when a player deliberately strikes someone on the head or face unless the force used is negligible

### *Sending-off offences*

A player, substitute or substituted player who commits any of the following offences is sent off:

- violent conduct

Unsporting behaviour Unfair action/behaviour; punishable by a caution

# Let's look at the LOTG

## **Part 2** – What is the restart?

First sentence: An assistant referee signals that the ball has passed over the touch line.

### **Law 15**

A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball passes over the touchline, on the ground or in the air

A goal kick is taken by the goalkeeper and before it has been touched or played by another player, the goalkeeper deliberately picks the ball up with their hand. What decision should the referee make?

- A. The referee awards a direct free kick to the opposing team
- B. The referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 16

### Offences and sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded;

The referee has NOT had the opportunity to indicate that a free kick is indirect. A player takes a 'quick free kick' and the ball goes directly into the goal. What decision does the referee make?

- A. The referee should allow the goal
- B. The referee should award a goal kick to the defending team
- C. The referee should order the indirect free kick retaken from the original spot since the referee was not given time to signal for the taking of the kick
- D. The referee should award a dropped ball

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 13

### *Indirect free kick signal*

The referee indicates an indirect free kick by raising the arm above the head; this signal is maintained until the kick has been taken and the ball touches another player, goes out of play or it is clear that a goal cannot be scored directly.

An indirect free kick must be retaken if the referee fails to signal that the kick is indirect and the ball is kicked directly into the goal.

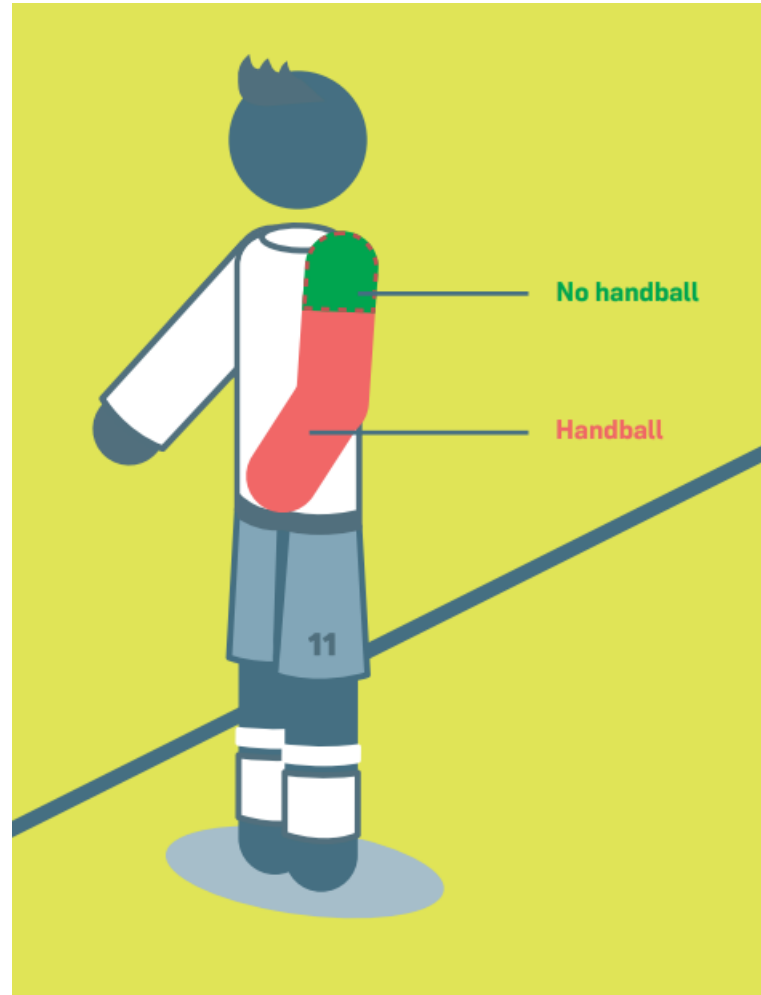


The ball and the shoulder area ABOVE the armpit of an attacker make contact and the ball goes into goal. What is the decision by the referee?

- A. Award a direct free kick for handball to the defending team
- B. Award an indirect free kick for handball and immediately scoring a goal
- C. Award a penalty kick since the handball occurred inside the penalty area
- D. Award a goal to the attacker since boundary for handball between the shoulder and the upper arm is defined as the bottom of the armpit

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 12



Can the yellow or red card be shown to a substitute who is sitting on the bench?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. It depends on the referee
- D. According to IFAB, it is not possible

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 12

Only a player, substitute, substituted player or team official may be shown the red or yellow card.

As an assistant referee (AR), in the case where the referee needs my assistance to determine if the foul occurred inside the penalty area, I can:

- A. Use the traditional signal holding the flag at waist heights in a similar way as a sub
- B. If the AR is not already at the corner of the field, make eye contact with the referee and walk towards the corner flag
- C. Both a and b are correct

# Let's look at the LOTG

Holding the flag like you do as a sub, waist level, is called “skirting the flag”, this is a traditional/old way to let the referee know that it is a penalty kick. This is still an accepted signal.

The LOTG shows:

Fouls inside the penalty area when a foul is committed by a defender inside the penalty area out of the vision of the referee, especially if near to the AR's position, the AR must first make eye contact with the referee to see where the referee is positioned and what action has been taken. If the referee has not taken any action, the AR must signal with the flag, use the electronic beep signal and then visibly move down the touchline towards the corner flag

Any offense (not only a foul) which interferes with or stops a promising attack should result in a:

- A. Warning
- B. Yellow card
- C. Red card
- D. None of the above

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 12

### Cautions for unsporting behaviour

There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour, including if a player:

- commits any other offence which interferes with or stops a promising attack, except where the referee awards a penalty kick for an offence which was an attempt to play the ball



During the taking of a penalty kick, the goalkeeper commits an offense that does NOT impact the attacker and the kick is missed and the ball leaves the field over with goal line without the ball touching the goalkeeper. What is the decision by the referee...

- A. Award a goal
- B. Allow the penalty kick to be retaken
- C. Awards a goal kick
- D. None of the above

## Let's look at the LOTG

### Law 14

	Outcome of the penalty kick	
	Goal	No Goal
<b>Encroachment by attacking player</b>	Penalty is retaken	Indirect free kick
<b>Encroachment by defending player</b>	Goal	Penalty is retaken
<b><u>Encroachment by defending and attacking player</u></b>	<u>Penalty is retaken</u>	<u>Penalty is retaken</u>
<b>Offence by goalkeeper</b>	Goal	<u>Not saved: penalty is not retaken (unless kicker is clearly impacted)</u> <u>Saved: penalty is retaken and warning for goalkeeper; caution for any further offence(s)</u>
<b><u>Goalkeeper and kicker offend at the same time</u></b>	<u>Indirect free kick and caution for kicker</u>	<u>Indirect free kick and caution for kicker</u>
<b>Ball kicked backwards</b>	Indirect free kick	Indirect free kick
<b>'Illegal' feinting</b>	Indirect free kick and caution for kicker	Indirect free kick and caution for kicker
<b>Wrong kicker</b>	Indirect free kick and caution for wrong kicker	Indirect free kick and caution for wrong kicker

The procedure for a dropped ball includes the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. The ball is dropped for the defending team goalkeeper in their penalty area when play was stopped in the penalty area, or the last touch of the ball was in the penalty area
- B. The two opposing team players contesting the ball remain at least 4.5 yards from the ball until it is in play
- C. The referee drops the ball for one player of the team that touched the ball last at the point where it last touched a player, outside agent, or a match official
- D. All other players (of either team) must remain at least 4.5 yards from the ball until it is in play

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 8

### Dropped ball

#### Procedure

- The ball is dropped for the defending team goalkeeper in their penalty area if, when play was stopped:
  - the ball was in the penalty area or
  - the last touch of the ball was in the penalty area
- In all other cases, the referee drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position where it last touched a player, an outside agent or, as outlined in Law 9.1, a match official
- All other players (of both teams) must remain at least 4 m (4.5 yds) from the ball until it is in play

The ball is in play when it touches the ground

How many players from each team can participate in a dropped ball?

- A. At least two from each team
- B. One player. The ball is dropped for the defending goalkeeper in their penalty area if, when play was stopped: the ball was in the penalty area or the last touch of the ball was in the penalty area
- C. One player. The referee drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position where it was last touched by a player, an outside agent or a match official
- D. Both b and c can be correct

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 8

### Dropped ball

#### *Procedure*

The ball is dropped for the defending team goalkeeper in their penalty area if, when play was stopped:

- the ball was in the penalty area or
- the last touch of the ball was in the penalty area

In all other cases, the referee drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the position where it last touched a player, an outside agent or, as outlined in Law 9.1, a match official

All other players (of both teams) must remain at least 4 m (4.5 yds) from the ball until it is in play

At the taking of a direct free kick, the ball accidentally bounces off the referee and enters the goal. What decision should the referee make?

- A. The referee should always allow the goal
- B. The referee should disallow the goal and play is restarted with an indirect free kick
- C. In such a situation, a goal can never be awarded
- D. The referee drops the ball for one player of the team that last touched the ball the ball at the position where it last touched a player, an outside agent, or a match official

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 9

### Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly passed over the goal line or touchline on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referee
- it touches a match official, remains on the field of play and:
  - a team starts a promising attack or
  - the ball goes directly into the goal or
  - the team in possession of the ball changesIn all these cases, play is restarted with a dropped ball.



An obvious goal-scoring opportunity is denied by a player who deliberately kicks the opponent. Is this situation of kicking an opponent considered serious foul play?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, never
- C. Yes, if the offence is committed using excessive force
- D. Only if it prevents an obvious goal-scoring opportunity

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 12

### **Serious foul play**

A tackle or challenge that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

Any player who lunges at an opponent in challenging for the ball from the front, from the side or from behind using one or both legs, with excessive force or endangers the safety of an opponent is guilty of serious foul play

A player who is off the field of play to receive medical treatment trips a player who is on the field of play. What decision does the referee make?

- A. The referee shows a red card and sends off the player. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- B. The referee shows a yellow card and cautions the player. Play is restarted with an indirect free kick.
- C. The referee either cautions or sends off the player as appropriate. Play is restarted with either a penalty kick or a direct free kick.
- D. The referee cautions the player and restarts with a dropped ball.

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 12

Restart of play after fouls and misconduct

If a substitute, substituted or sent-off player, player temporarily off the field of play or team official throws or kicks an object onto the field of play and it interferes with play, an opponent or match official, play is restarted with a direct free kick (or penalty kick) where the object interfered with play or struck or would have struck the opponent, match official or the ball.

Where should play be restarted after the unsporting behavior of a player who lifts the ball with their foot to head the ball back to their own goalkeeper?

- A. From where the offending player was when the goalkeeper received the ball
- B. From where the goalkeeper was standing
- C. From the position of the player who commits the offense
- D. None of the answers are correct

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Part 1:

### Cautions for unsporting behaviour

- There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour, including if a player:
  - uses a deliberate trick to pass the ball (including from a free kick) to the goalkeeper with the head, chest, knee etc. to circumvent the Law, whether or not the goalkeeper touches the ball with the hands

## Part 2:

### Indirect free kick

- An indirect free kick is awarded if a player:
  - commits any other offence, not mentioned in the Laws, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Part 3:

### Procedure

- All free kicks are taken from the place where the offence occurred, except:
  - indirect free kicks to the attacking team for an offence inside the opponents' goal area are taken from the nearest point on the goal area line which runs parallel to the goal line

The attacking team correctly takes a throw-in, and the defending goalkeeper tries to catch the ball. The goalkeeper does not touch the ball, and a team-mate of the goalkeeper punches the ball over the crossbar, stopping a promising attack. What decision does the referee make?

- A. The referee awards a penalty kick, displays a red card, and sends off the player for preventing a goal with his hand
- B. The referee awards a penalty kick, displays a yellow card, and cautions the teammate for unsporting behavior
- C. The referee awards a penalty kick and warns the player
- D. The referee orders the throw-in to be retaken



# Let's look at the LOTG

Remember, this is coming from a throw-in.

**First question**, can you score from a throw-in?

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

This means it was NOT an obvious goal-scoring opportunity and did not prevent a goal as you cannot score a goal from a throw-in

**Second question**, what is the restart?

- Handling the ball
  - touches the ball with their hand/arm when:
  - the hand/arm has made their body unnaturally bigger
  - the hand/arm is above/beyond their shoulder level (unless the player deliberately plays the ball which then touches their hand/arm)

A player inside their own penalty area violently strikes the referee.  
What decision should the referee make?

- A. The player is cautioned and shown the yellow card for unsporting behavior. Play is restarted with a penalty kick
- B. The player is sent off and shown the red card for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a dropped ball
- C. The player is sent off and shown the red card for serious foul play
- D. The player is sent off for violent conduct. Play is restarted with a penalty kick

# Let's look at the LOTG

## **Violent conduct**

- Violent conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent when not challenging for the ball, or against a team-mate, team official, match official, spectator or any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.

## **Sending-off**

- violent conduct

Direct and indirect free kicks are awarded to the opposing team of a player, substitute, substituted or sent-off player, or team official guilty of an offence

Accidental handball that leads to a team-mate scoring a goal or creating a goal-scoring opportunity will no longer be considered an offence

A. True

B. False

# Let's look at the LOTG – Law Change Summary

## Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

### Handball:

- Not every contact of the ball with the hand/arm is an offence
  - Removal from the accidental attacking handball offence of the references to a 'team-mate' and 'creating a goal-scoring opportunity'

Which of the following statements IS NOT true regarding the procedure of the taking of a goal kick?

- A. The ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the attacking team
- B. The ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area
- C. Opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
- D. The kicker must NOT play the ball again until it has touched another player

# Let's look at the LOTG

Remember, you are looking for what is **NOT** true:

## Law 16

### Procedure

- The ball must be stationary and is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the attacking team
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves
- Opponents must be outside the penalty area until the ball is in play

### Offences and sanctions

- If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded;

A deliberate handball by a defending player is considered a deliberate play for purposes of the offside decision.

A. True

B. False



# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 11

### 2. Offside offence

A player in an offside position receiving the ball from an opponent who deliberately plays the ball, including by deliberate handball, is not considered to have gained an advantage, unless it was a deliberate save by any opponent.

Where three or more defending team players form a “wall”, all teammates of the kicker (attacking team) must remain at least:

- A. 10 yards from the wall
- B. 4.5 yards from the wall
- C. 2 yards from the wall
- D. 1 yard from the wall

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 13

### 2. Procedure

Where three or more defending team players form a 'wall', all attacking team players must remain at least 1 m (1 yd) from the 'wall' until the ball is in play

While the ball is in play, a defender positioned inside her own penalty area, strikes an opponent who is outside the penalty area with excessive force. What decision does the referee make?

- A. The referee sends off the defender, shows off the red card and awards a penalty kick
- B. The referee sends off the defender, shows the red card and awards a direct free kick where the opponent was located
- C. The referee sends off the defender, shows the red card and awards a dropped ball where the opponent was located
- D. The referee sends off the defender, shows a red card and awards a dropped ball where the defender was located

# Let's look at the LOTG

There are 2 parts to this question

## **Law 12**

### 1. Direct free kick

If an offence involves contact, it is penalised by a direct free kick

Using excessive force is when a player exceeds the necessary use of force and/or endangers the safety of an opponent and must be sent off

## **Law 13**

### 2. Procedure

All free kicks are taken from the place where the offence occurred

If an opposing player did not have time to leave the penalty area at the taking of a goal kick, can the player play, touch, or challenge for the ball?

- A. Yes, the referee can allow play to continue
- B. No, if an opponent plays, touches or challenges for the ball, the goal kick is retaken

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 16

### 2. Offences and sanctions

If, when a goal kick is taken, any opponents are inside the penalty area because they did not have time to leave, the referee allows play to continue. If an opponent who is in the penalty area when the goal kick is taken, or enters the penalty area before the ball is in play, touches or challenges for the ball before it is in play, the goal kick is retaken.

If at the taking of a goal kick an opponent enters the penalty area before the ball is in play and is fouled by a defender, what is the correct restart of play?

- A. The goal kick is retaken
- B. The game is restarted by a dropped ball
- C. The goal kick is re-taken, and the defender MAY be cautioned or sent off depending on the nature of the offense
- D. The goal kick is re-taken, and the defender MUST be cautioned or sent off depending on the nature of the offense



# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 16

### 2. Offences and sanctions

If a player enters the penalty area before the ball is in play and fouls or is fouled by an opponent, the goal kick is retaken and the offender may be cautioned or sent off, depending on the offence.

An attacker in an offside position at the moment of the touch by a teammate receives the ball from a deflection by a defender. Is this an offside offense?

- A. Yes, the attacker is involved in active play by interfering with play
- B. Yes, the attacker is involved in active play by interfering with an opponent
- C. Yes, the attacker is involved in active play by gaining an advantage by playing the ball
- D. No, not an offside offense

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 11

### *Offside offence*

A player in an offside position at the moment the ball is played or touched by a team-mate is only penalised on becoming involved in active play by

- gaining an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent when it has:
  - rebounded or been deflected off the goalpost, crossbar, match official or an opponent
  - been deliberately saved by any opponent

Which of the following ARE NOT considered offside offenses when the attacker is in an offside position at the moment when the ball was played or touched by a teammate?

- A. Being involve in active play by interfering with play
- B. Being involve in active play by interfering with an opponent
- C. Being involve in active play by gaining an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent
- D. All of the above are offside offenses

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 11

### *Offside offence*

A player in an offside position at the moment the ball is played or touched by a team-mate is only penalised on becoming involved in active play by

- interfering with play
- interfering with an opponent
- gaining an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent

Applying 'advantage' means ?

- A. Allows play to continue when an offense occurs, and the non-offending team will benefit from the 'advantage' and penalizes the offense if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at the time or within a few seconds
- B. The player who commits the offense benefits from the action
- C. Play continues if the team the offense was committed against remains in possession of the ball
- D. None of the answers are correct

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 5

### *Advantage*

- allows play to continue when an offence occurs and the non-offending team will benefit from the advantage, and penalises the offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time or within a few seconds

At the taking of a throw-in, an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower (including moving closer than 2 yards to the place where the throw-in is to be taken). What is the correct decision?

- A. They are cautioned and shown the yellow card for unsporting behavior
- B. A free kick is awarded to the attacking team
- C. They are sent-off and shown the red card for violent conduct
- D. No action is required by the referee



# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 15

### *Offences and sanctions*

An opponent who unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower (including moving closer than 2 m (2 yds) to the place where the throw-in is to be taken) is cautioned for unsporting behaviour, and if the throw-in has been taken, an indirect free kick is awarded.

Can players wear earrings covered with tape?

A. Yes

B. No

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 4

### *Safety*

All items of jewellery (necklaces, rings, bracelets, earrings, leather bands, rubber bands, etc.) are forbidden and must be removed. Using tape to cover jewellery is not permitted.

The referee awards a free kick. An opponent stands in front of the ball. Play is restarted and the ball hits the opponent who is less than 10 yards from the ball. What decision should the referee make.

- A. The referee allows play to continue. When the ball goes next out of play, the referee sends off and shows a red card to the offending player. Play is restarted according to the Laws of the Game.
- B. The referee allows play to continue because the opponent does not prevent the free kick from being taken.
- C. The referee cautions and shows a yellow card to the opponent for failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a free kick.
- D. None of the answers are correct.

# Let's look at the LOTG

## Law 13

### Offences and sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance, the kick is retaken unless the advantage can be applied; but if a player takes a free kick quickly and an opponent who is less than 9.15 m (10 yds) from the ball intercepts it, the referee allows play to continue. However, an opponent who deliberately prevents a free kick being taken quickly must be cautioned for delaying the restart of play