



FOUL RECOGNITION

FOUL & THE GRAY AREA

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Foul Severity Discrimination

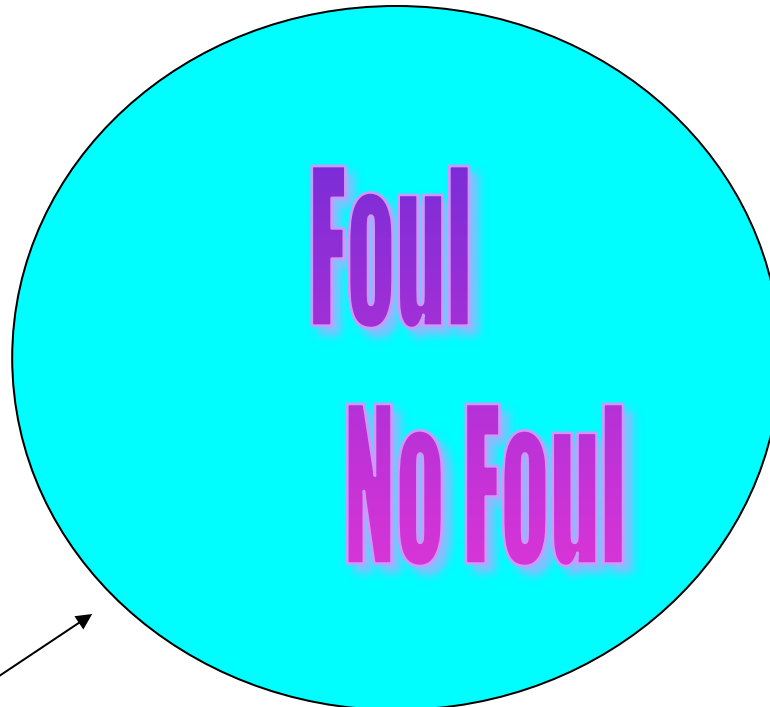


United States Soccer Federation





What is a Foul ?



Taking away an
“**Opportunity**”
Unfairly.

(according to the Laws of the game))





Characteristics of a Foul

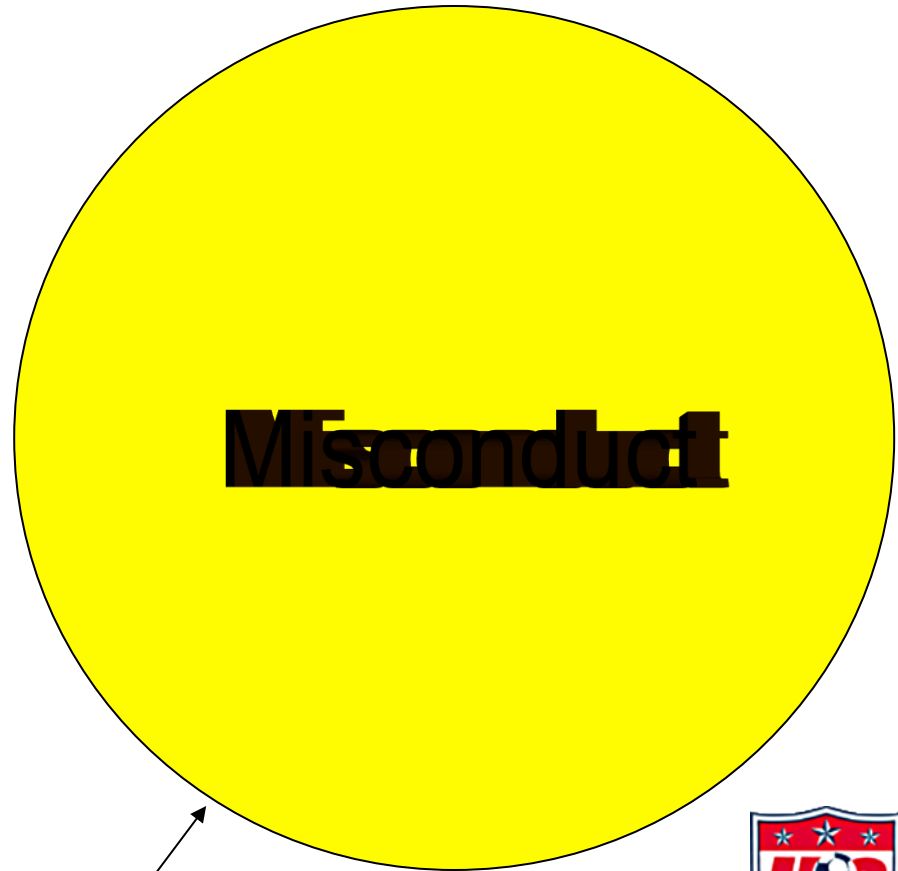
- against an opponent
(with one exception!?)
- Occur on the field of play
- Must happen when the ball is in play



What is a Misconduct ?

A Referee's judgment of an **incident** in a match, deemed to be more severe than acceptable Behavior/Actions of any of the participants, ON or OFF the field OR so directed by the Law, punishable by a **Yellow** or a **Red Card**.

(According to the laws of the game)

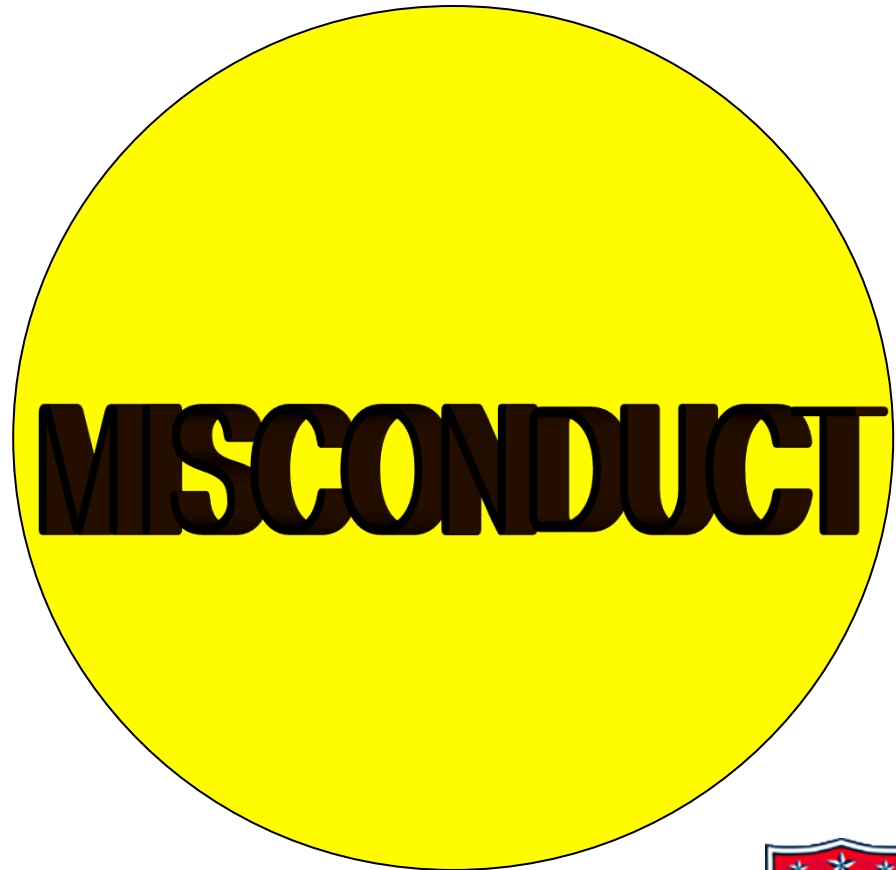
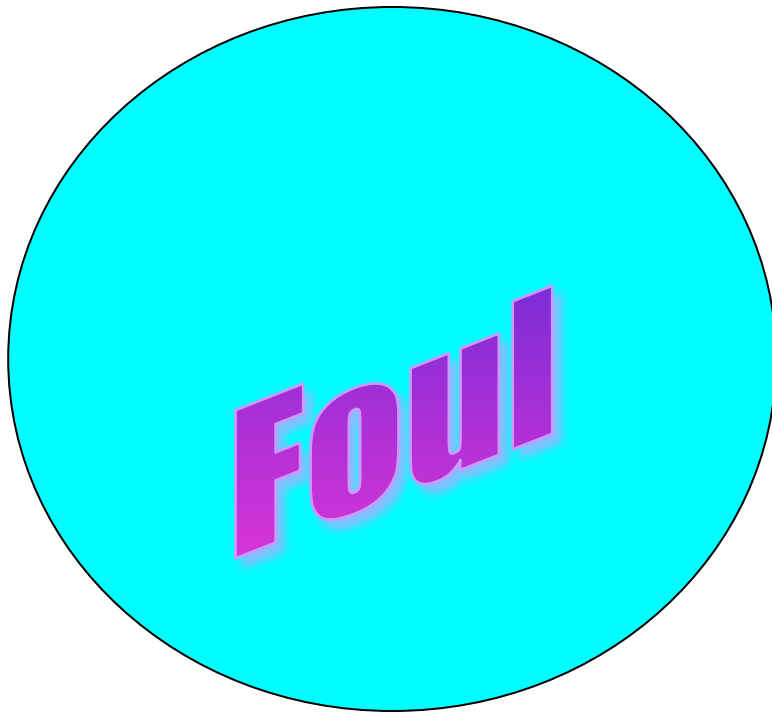


Incident



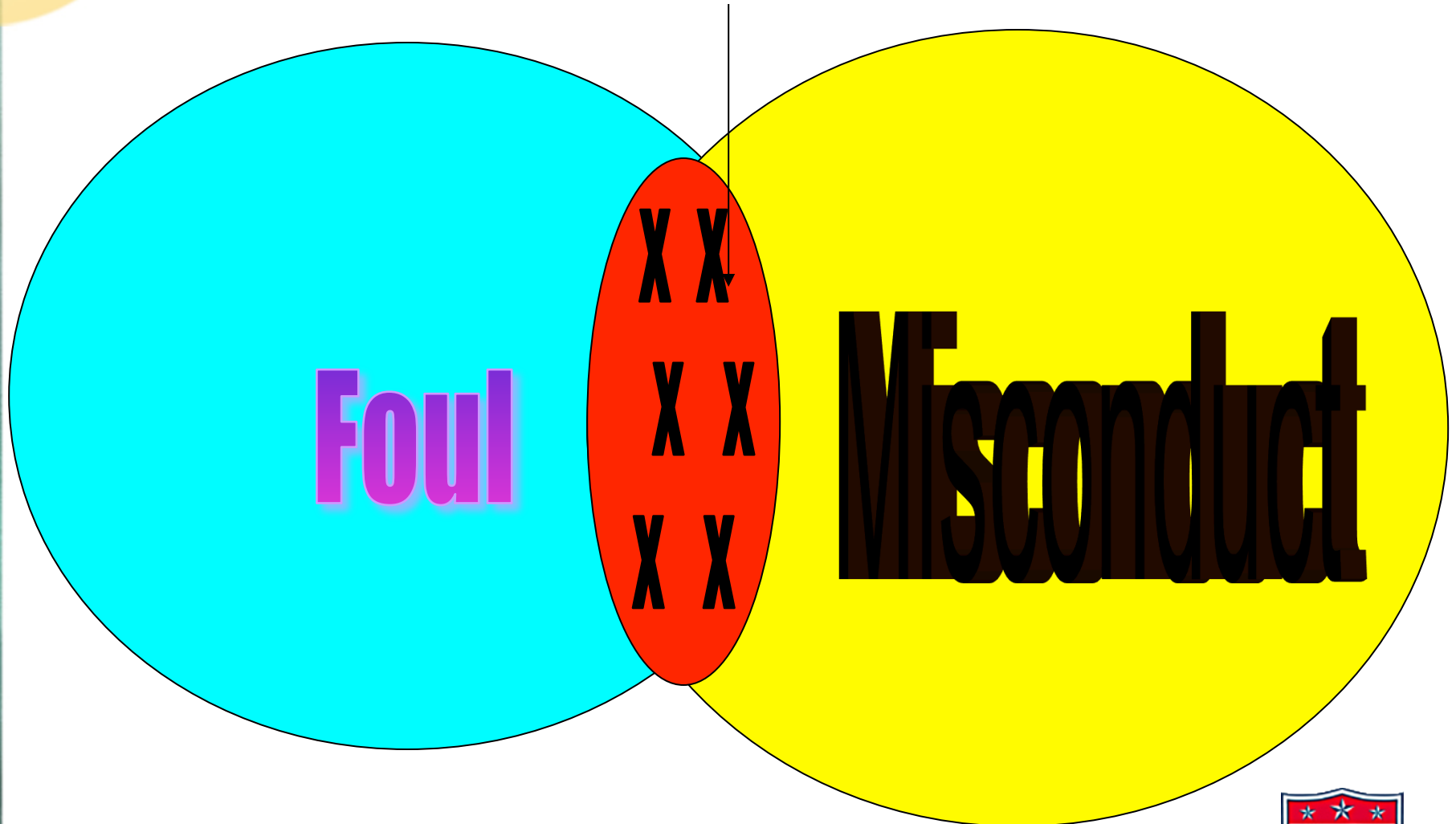


Foul and Misconduct can exist separately



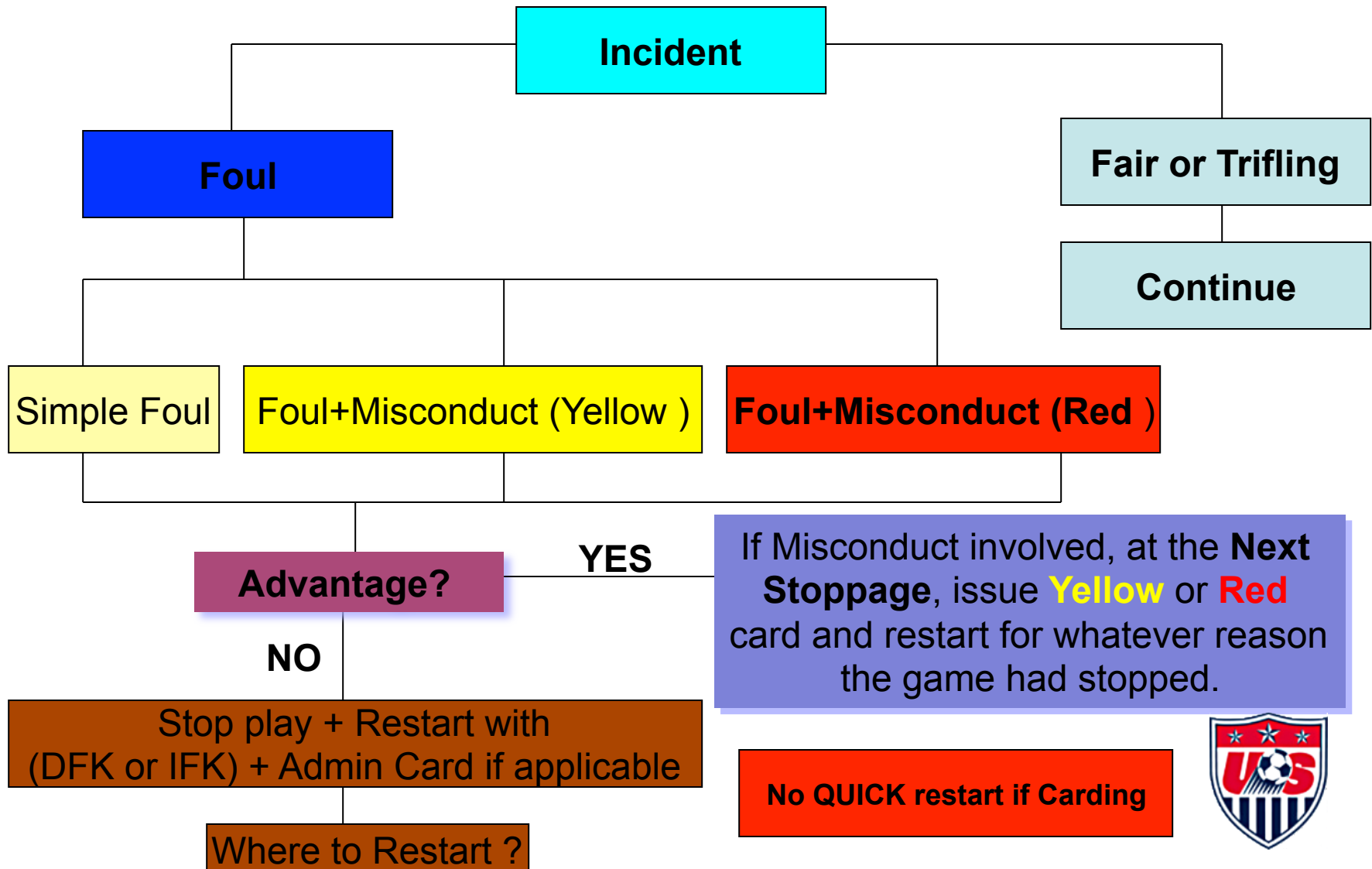


Foul with Misconduct





Referee's decision making process





NO FOUL



No Foul

Foul

Caution

Send Off

- Good play.
- Normal/accepted contact.
- In a manner **NOT** Considered
 - Careless
 - Reckless
 - Using excessive force





NO FOUL ... FOUL



No Foul

Foul

Caution

Send Off

- Skills , Age
- Trifling
- NOT Careless, Reckless, nor with excessive force.





FOUL

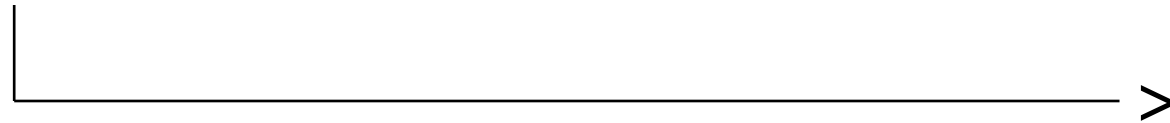


No Foul

Foul

Caution

Send Off



- Careless, Reckless or with excessive force
 - Advantage
 - Stop play





FOUL TO CAUTION



...FOUL

CAUTION...

- QUIET WORD
- PUBLIC ADMONISHMENT





CAUTION



No Foul

Foul

Caution

Send Off

- Unsporting behavior
- Flips your switch
- Severe, Tactical, Blatant
- Mandatory





SEND OFF



No Foul

Foul

Caution

Send Off

- SERIOUS FOUL PLAY
- VIOLENT CONDUCT
- ATTEMPT TO INJURE
- DIRECTED SEND OFFS





Questions?





SEND OFF

Violence





Violence – What is it?

- **Exertion of Physical Force so as to**

Injure or Abuse





Violence - When does it occur?

At Any Time





Violence – where does it occur?

- **Individual Acts of Violence May Occur**

**Away from the Ball or
Behind the Referee's Back**





Violence – Why does it occur?

- It occurs because of : **Loss of Control**
- **Player has lost control of him/herself**
- **The Referee has not picked up on the signs, has not dealt with it and now has lost control of the match**





Violence – Ignoring the signs

- **Fouls** - Severe or Repeated or Unpunished
- **Frustration** - Leads to Loss of Temper
- **Dissent** - Which Leads to
- **Retaliation** - Which Leads to
- **Misconduct** - Which Leads to

- **Violence**





Violence – What can be done?

- **Prevent It From Occurring**
- **Recognize The Symptoms of Potential Violence**
 - **Player Committing Repeated Fouls**
 - **Ruthless Fouling From Behind**
 - **Blatant Tactical Fouling**
 - **Nasty Fouls Of Any Kind**





Violence – What can be done?

- **Even if you don't see it....**

- **Ask, Listen, Observe**





Violence – Referees SHALL

- **Make Clear and Definite Decisions**
- **Make Lucid and Objective Judgments**
- **Have Total Concentration**
- **Have the Courage to Intervene**
- **Must Be Able to Decrease, Not Increase the Nervousness of Players**
- **Write Clear, Honest, and Factual Reports**





Violence and Misconduct

- Do Not mistake ***Managing players*** with
- ***Dealing with Misconducts & Violence***





Remember!

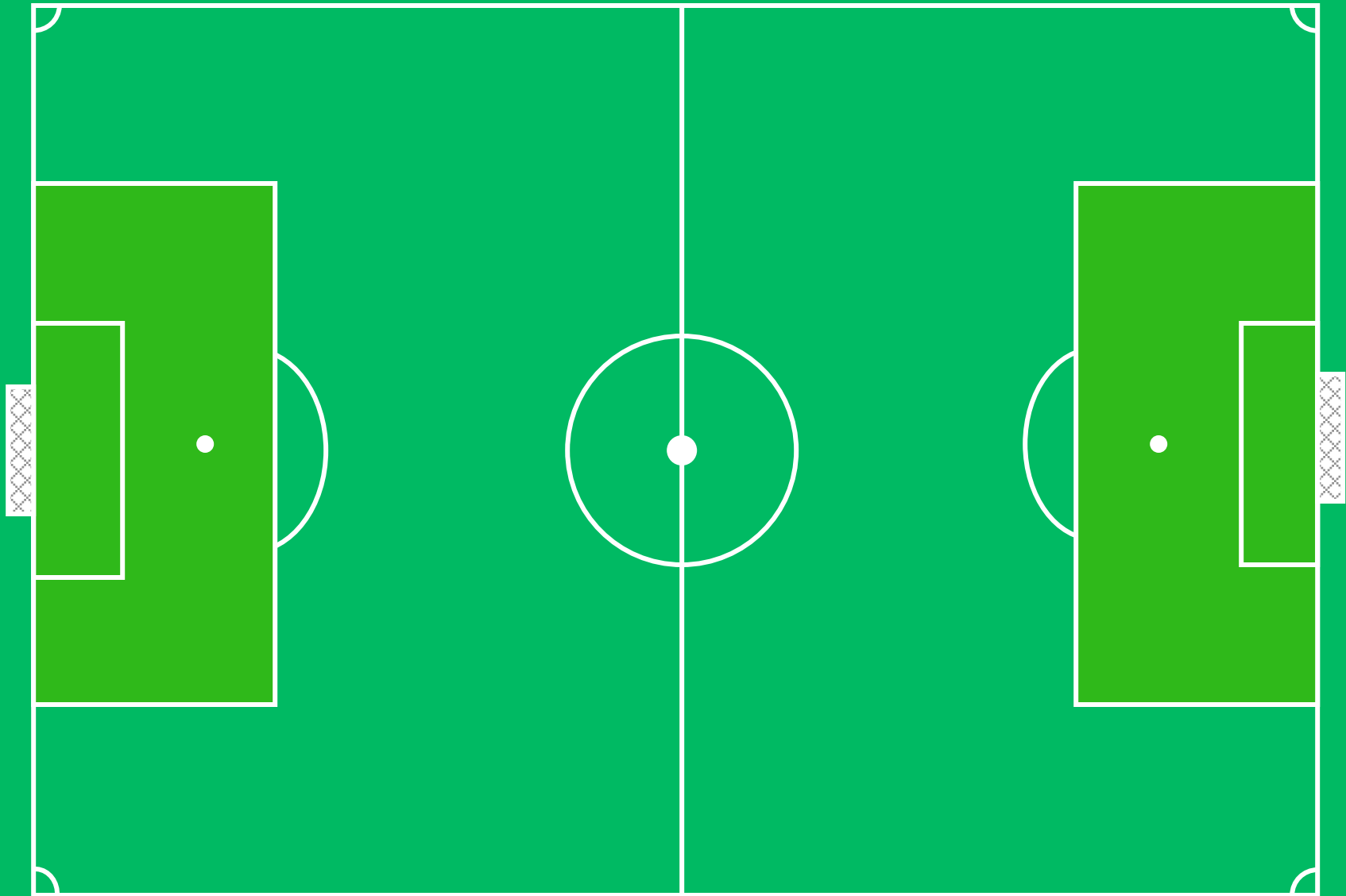
*Consistency is the key to
success*



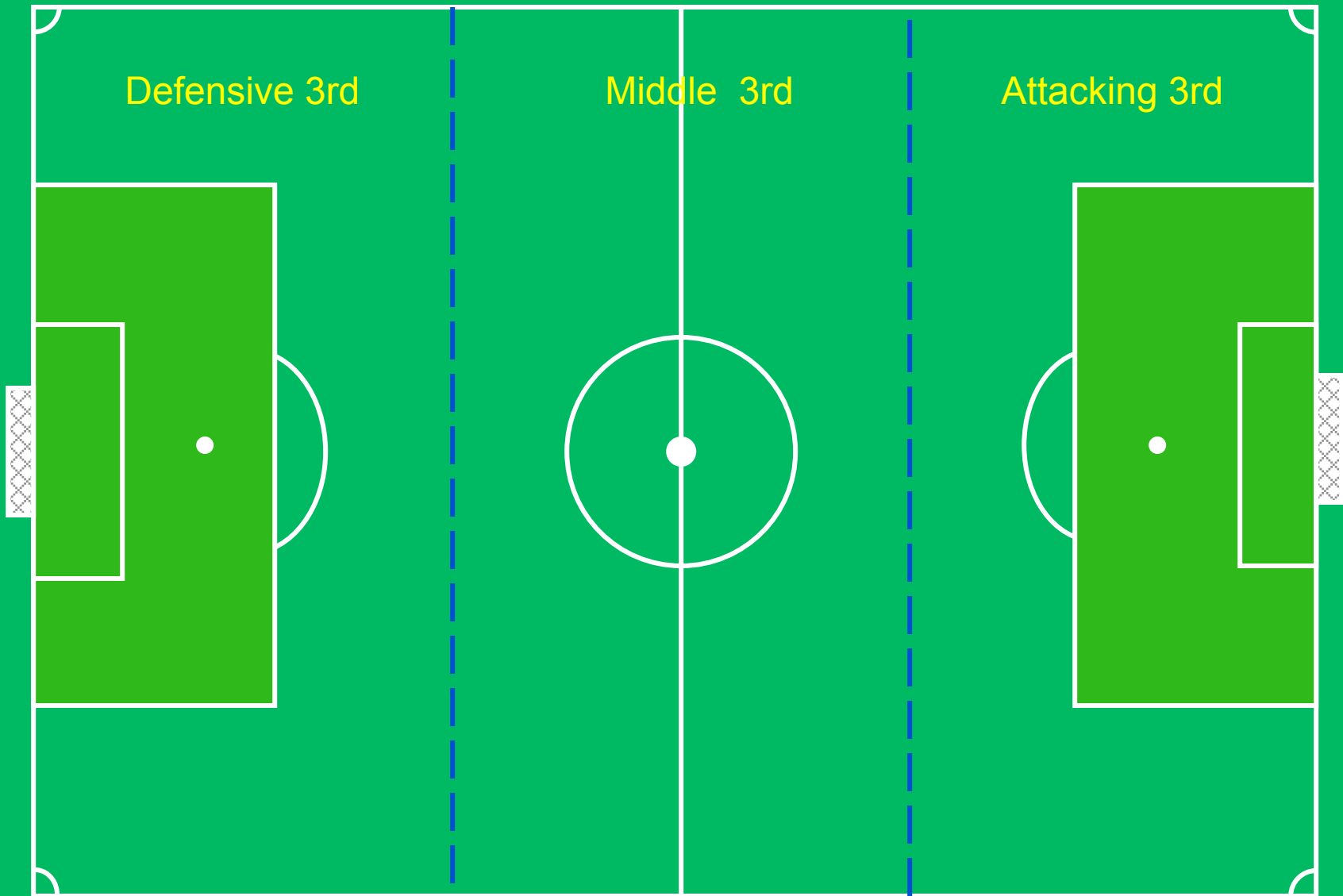


IMPORTANCE OF THE LOCATION OF FOUL OR MISCONDUCT

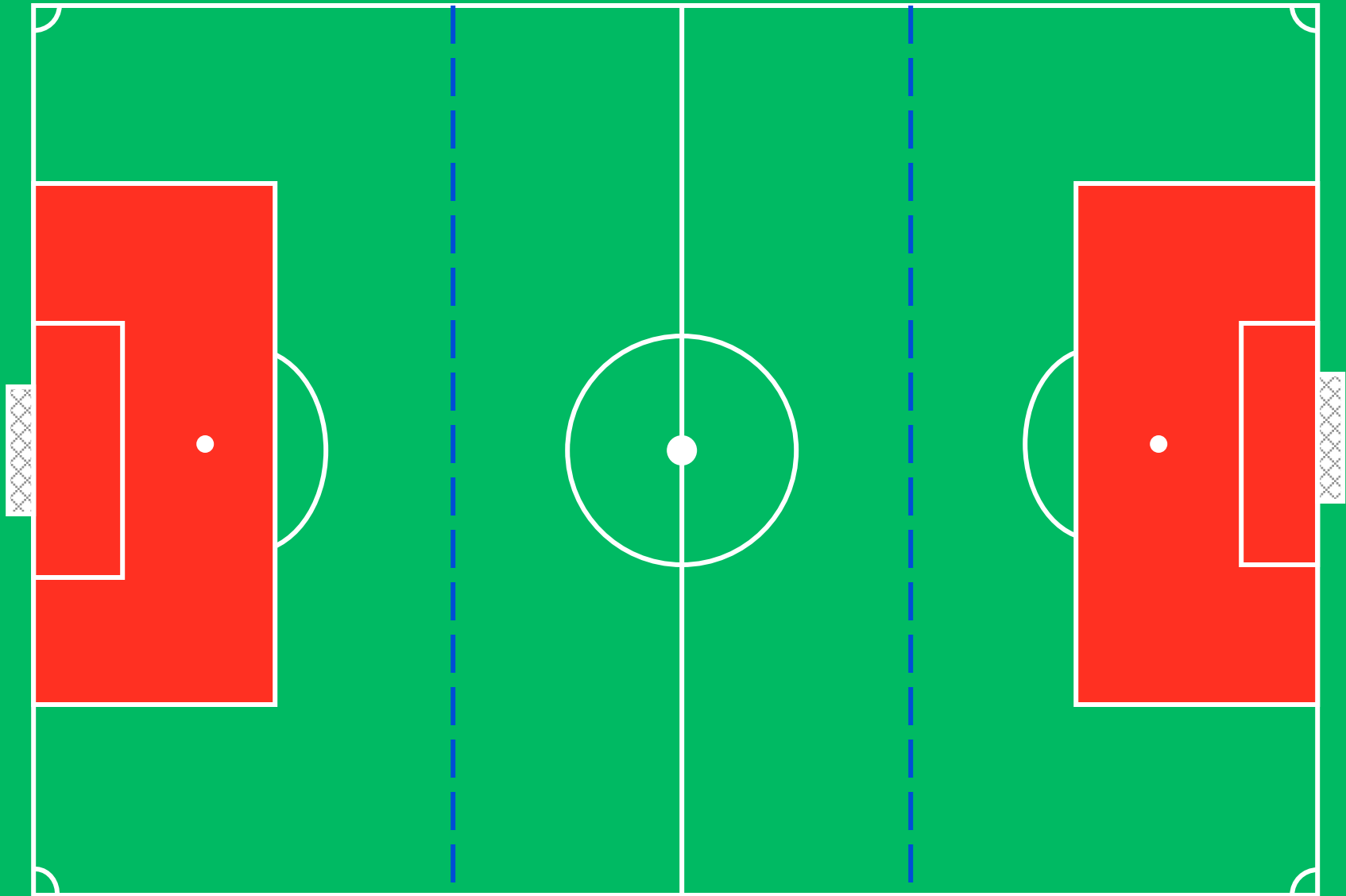
The field as referees normally see it



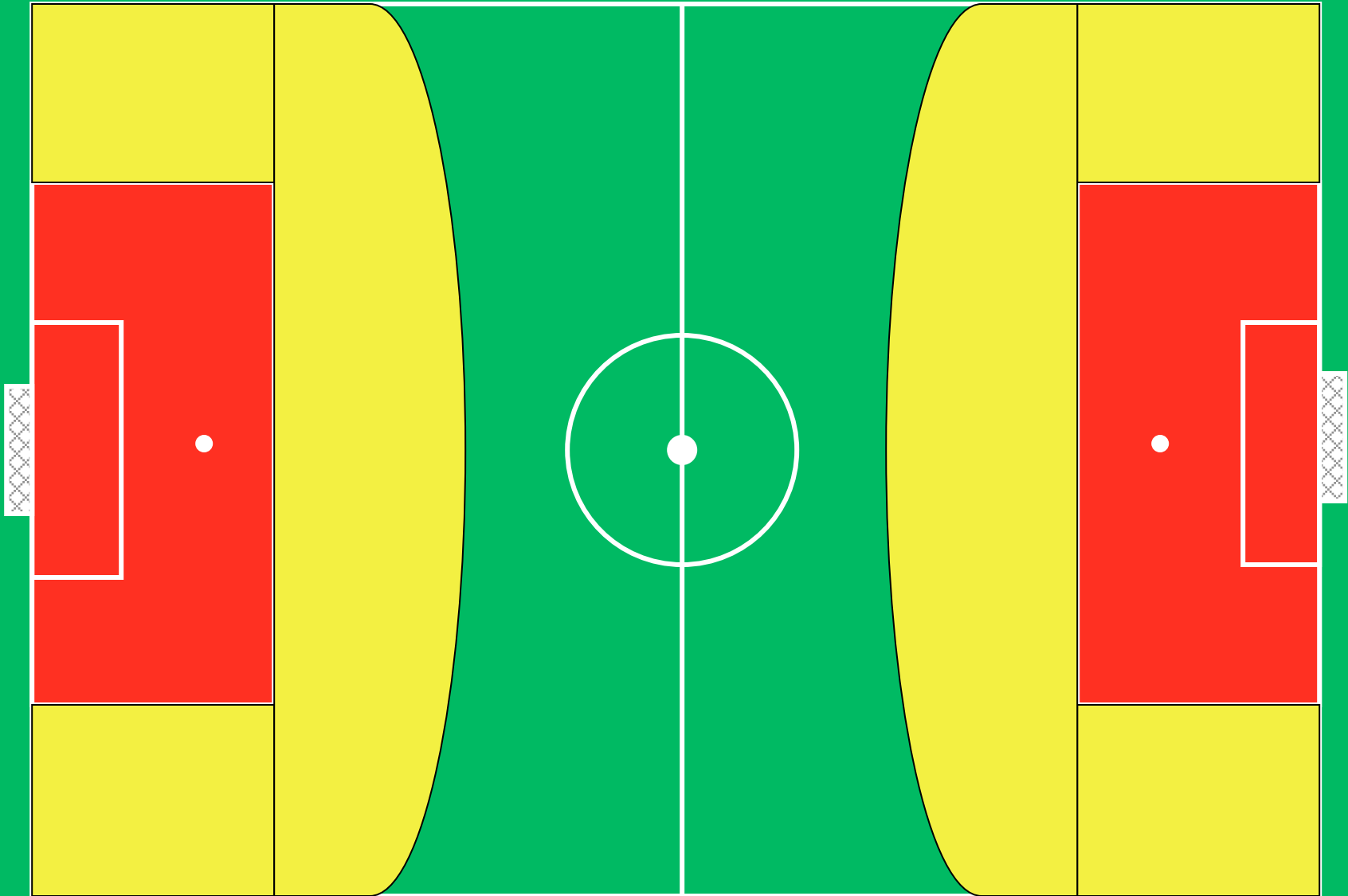
The field as we should see it



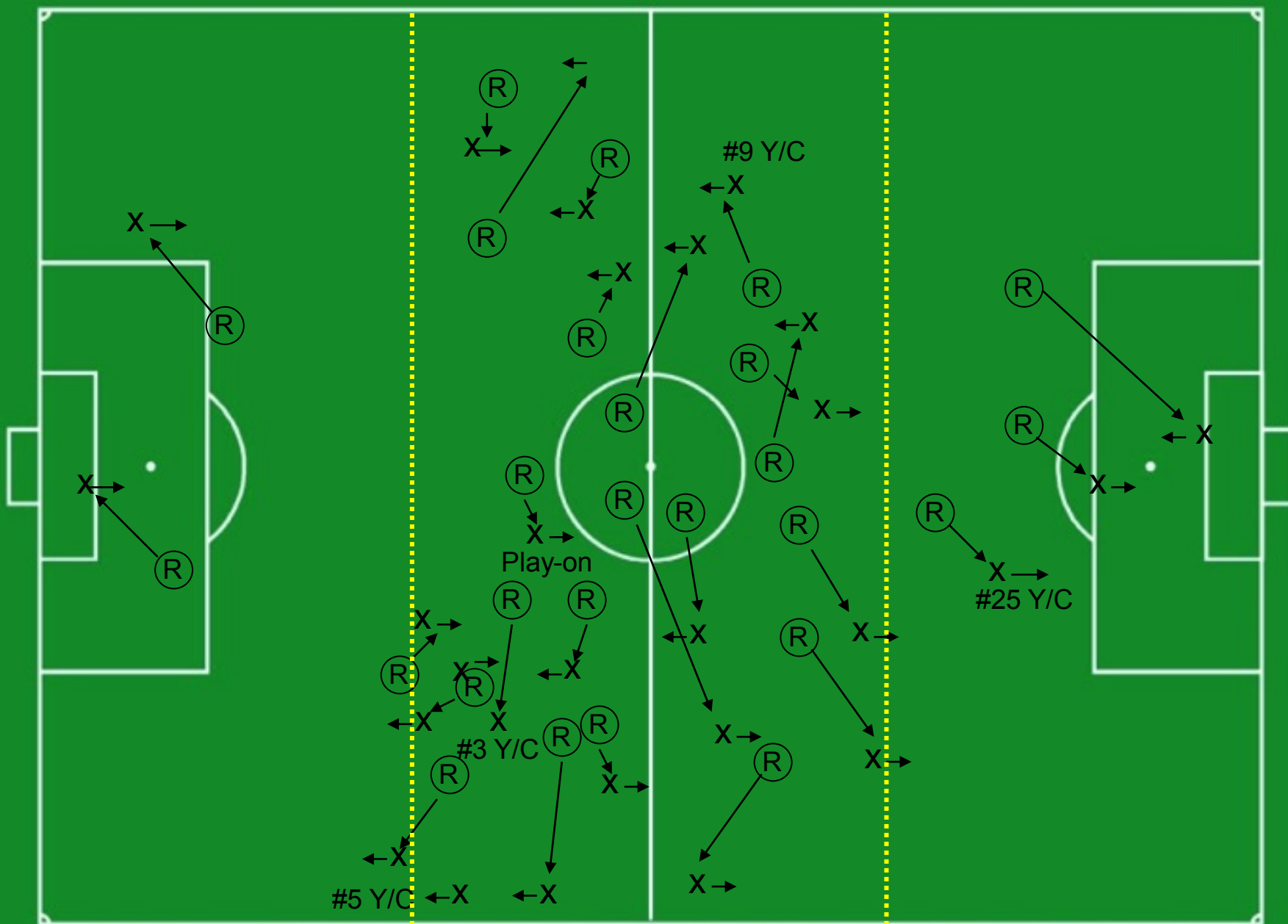
The field as we should see it



The field as we should see it



USA – Denmark





More Gray Area



Contact above Shoulder

Tool	Weapon
Arm used for balance	Excessive force used
Normal body movement	Safety of the player is endangered
No swing of the arm INTO the opponent	Hard surface (forearm/elbow/hand) contacting soft surface (facial and neck region)
Opponent into arm/elbow/hand – not arm/elbow/hand into opponent	Arm/elbow/hand UP and IN to opponent
Arm/elbow was out before the challenge was initiated	Arm/elbow/hand is swung toward opponent's facial region
Not UP and IN – just UP	UP and IN – arm used as a "battering ram"
	Injury results



Contact above Shoulder

- The ***tool vs. weapon*** comparison is useful in translating player actions into the appropriate decision. Remember the following **GUIDELINES**:
- **Tool:** consider a foul and/or yellow card if contact is made
- **Weapon:** a red card is mandated
- **Area of contact** and **mode of contact** as this will assist with understanding the concept of *excessive force* as it relates to “contact above the shoulder.”



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More Gray Area



- U.S. Soccer has established the **SIAPOA** criteria:
- Speed of play and the tackle
The faster the tackler is moving, the greater the force and likelihood of endangering the safety of the opponent. Additionally, speed also equates to less control of the challenge and the less likely the attacker can cleanly win the ball.
- Intent
The intent of the tackler. Was the tackle intended to send a message or to cleanly win the ball?
- Aggressive nature
Did the tackler lunge for the ball with one or both feet? Consideration should be given to the distance between the attacker and the tackler at the time the tackler leaves his feet. The further the distance, the less control the tackler has of his actions and the less likely the tackler is to play the ball. Are cleats up and exposed to the opponent?



SIAPOA (cont.)

- Position of the tackler

In particular, his legs (height of the tackler's leading leg and the follow-up action by the tackler's trailing leg).

- Opportunity to play the ball

Was the ball within playing distance? Or, was the ball already past the tackler at the time the tackler's feet came in contact with the opponent. Tackles from behind and from the side (outside of the peripheral vision of the attacker with the ball) increase the likelihood contact will need to be made with the attacker prior to playing the ball.

- Atmosphere of the game

Referees must consider the overall temperature of the match and the player in question. Has an aggressive attitude been displayed to that point? Is frustration amongst or between the players evident?



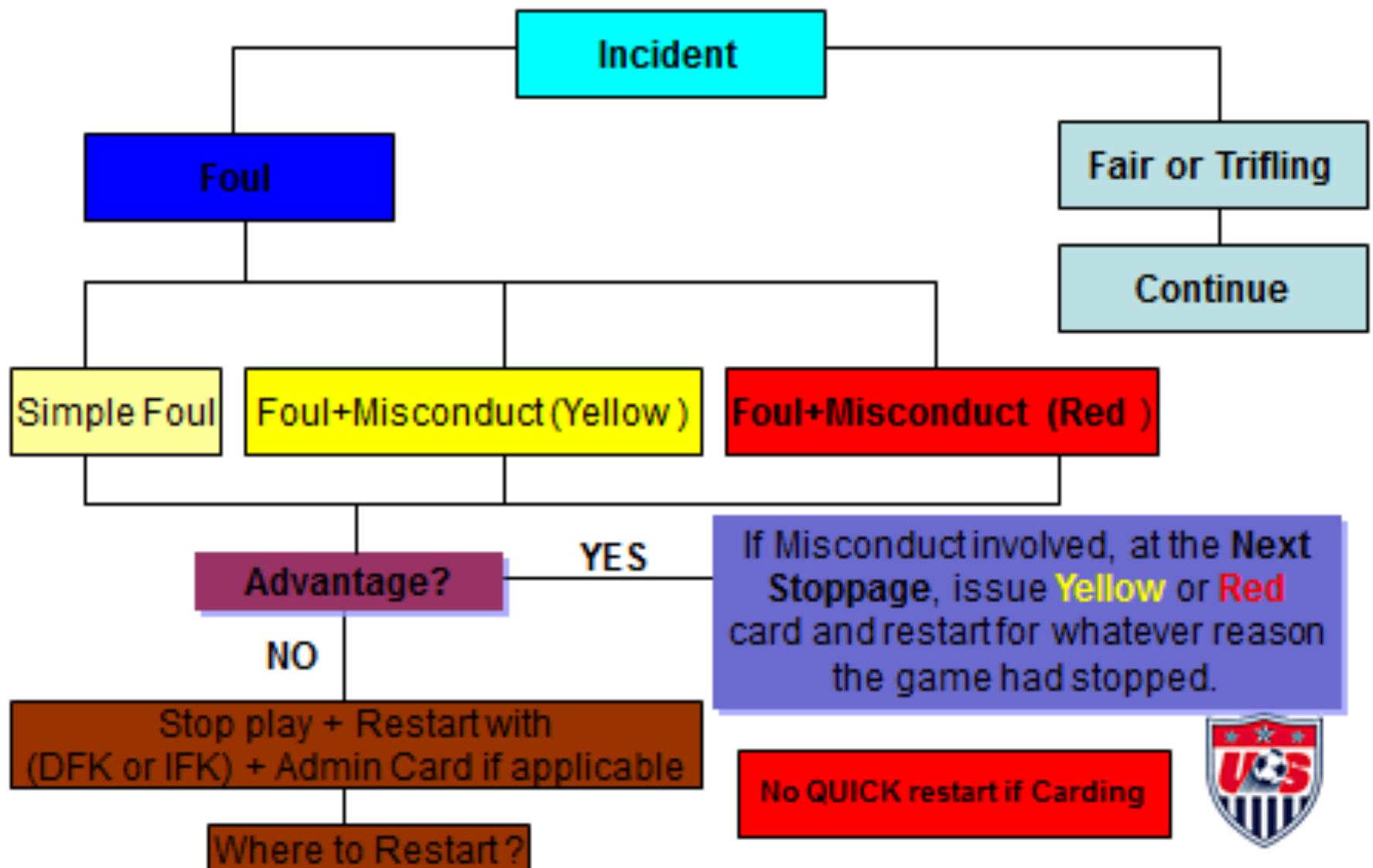
NO GRAY AREA



QUESTIONS/COMMENTS



Referee's decision making process





FIFA'S APPROACH

- Foul or no foul , fair or unfair is not the way any more!
- Use NATURE of offense
- Don't say there was a FOUL
- Say there was a KICK



- Once we have identified the NATURE of offense then,
- Let's identify the SEVERITY/DEGREE of that particular offense i.e. reckless
- Execute per BOOK
- PUT IT TOGETHER: a player was recklessly kicked.
- Should we blow the whistle?
- What is the punishment?
- What is the restart?
- CARD?



The BOOK

- We must keep it simple
- Player #9 kicked player #7 in a reckless manner
- Player #9 held player #7



THE BOOK: law 12

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits : kicks or attempt to kick, holds an opponent
-reckless means that the player has acted with complete disregard to the danger to, or consequence for, his opponent
- There are different circumstance when a player must be cautioned for USB, if a player: commits in a reckless manner one of the seven offences that incur a direct free kick



THE PROCESS

AN EVENT TAKES PLACE

REVIEW WHAT HAPPENED?

IDENTIFY WHAT HAPPENED

The Nature, The Severity, The Law

NOW EXECUTE

BUT

What is the process of executing?



U.S. SOCCER

NOW YOUR TURN