



# 2020 Law Changes

This aspect of the presentation prepared by: Chris Young & Robert Nieuwenhuis

February 2020

## **Before Proceeding**

Prior to working through this presentation you should have attended one of the SSFRA Rule Change Webinars. The last of which is on Tuesday 30/6 – if you do not have the details on how to join the webinars email <a href="mailto:secretary@ssfra.org.au">secretary@ssfra.org.au</a>

There are a number of slides that have videos for them – the videos can be found at <a href="https://www.ssfra.org.au/fifa-video">https://www.ssfra.org.au/fifa-video</a> – they are for the following slides and are named accordingly: 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 37, 41\_1, 41\_2 and 42.





## Handball

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#### Law 12. Handball – 4 situations

- 1. Deliberately played?
- 2. Attacker in or near penalty area?
- 3. Hand or arm is raised above the shoulders and the ball?
- 4. Player has made themselves unnaturally bigger but hand or arm not above shoulders?

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# Deliberately handling the ball remains an offense regardless of any changes!









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#### Law 12. Handball – Scenario #2 (Attackers)

 Any handball offence by an attacker in or near the penalty area should be immediately penalised with a direct free kick, even if accidental or close

Remember that the laws say the attacking team <u>cannot</u> score in these circumstances







#### Law 12. Handball – Scenario #1 (rationale for change)

Football does not accept

a goal being scored directly from the hand/arm (even if accidental)

a player gaining possession/control of the ball from their hand/arm (even if accidental) and then scoring or creating a goal-scoring opportunity

#### Law 12. Handball – 4 situations

- 1. Attacker in or near penalty area?
- 2. Deliberately played?
- 3. Hand or arm is raised above the shoulders and the ball?
- 4. Player has made themselves unnaturally bigger but hand or arm not above shoulders?

## Law 12. Handball 3 + 4 - Rationale for the Change

Players must be aware and understand that they 'take a risk' of being penalised when their hand/arm is in certain positions.

#### Law 12. Handball 3 + 4 - Rationale for the Change

The concept of 'natural' position' of the arm is very difficult to interpret and will be removed.

The focus now is more factual - whether the position of the hand/arm has 'made the body unnaturally bigger'.

## Law 12. Handball – Scenario #1 (Attackers)

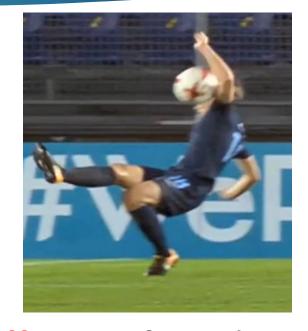


Defenders would not stand naturally but try to hide their arms behind their back.

The law changes are trying to end the need for this

#### Law 12. Handball – Scenario #3 (Arm above shoulder)





Offence After played by opponent

No offence after played by self

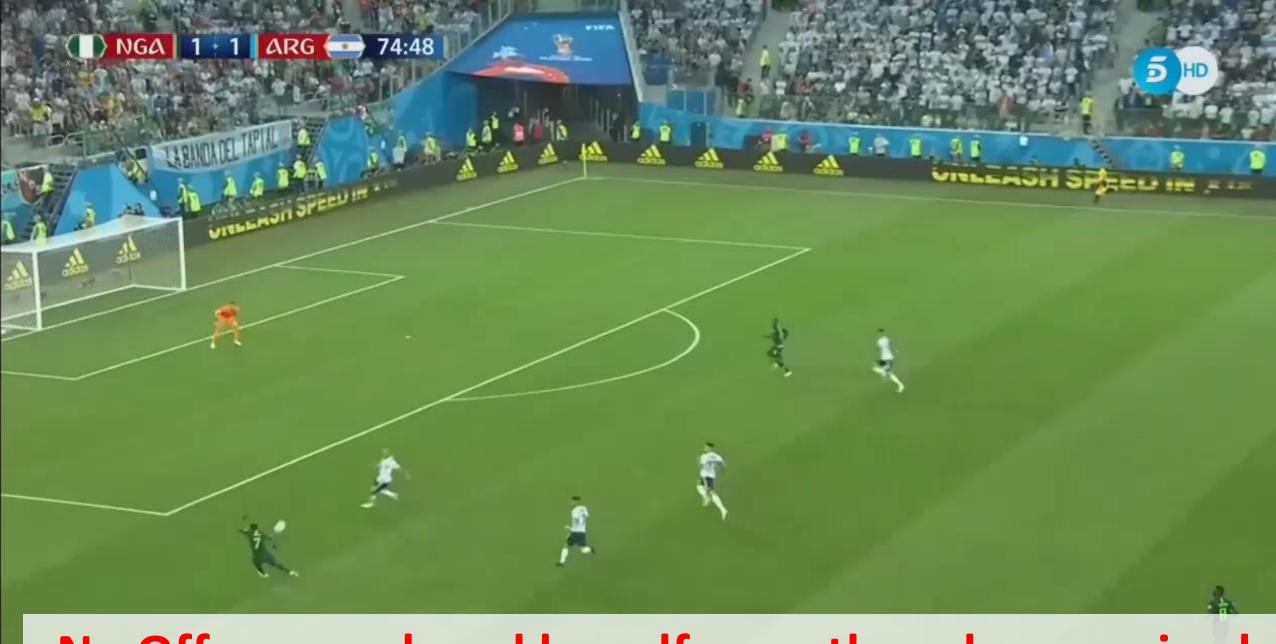
- Debate seems to occur in situations where arm is at/around shoulder height
- Also some misunderstanding that these two situations treated differently



Handball Offence: Arm raised at shoulder height from opponent



Handball Offence – arm raised at shoulder height from opponent

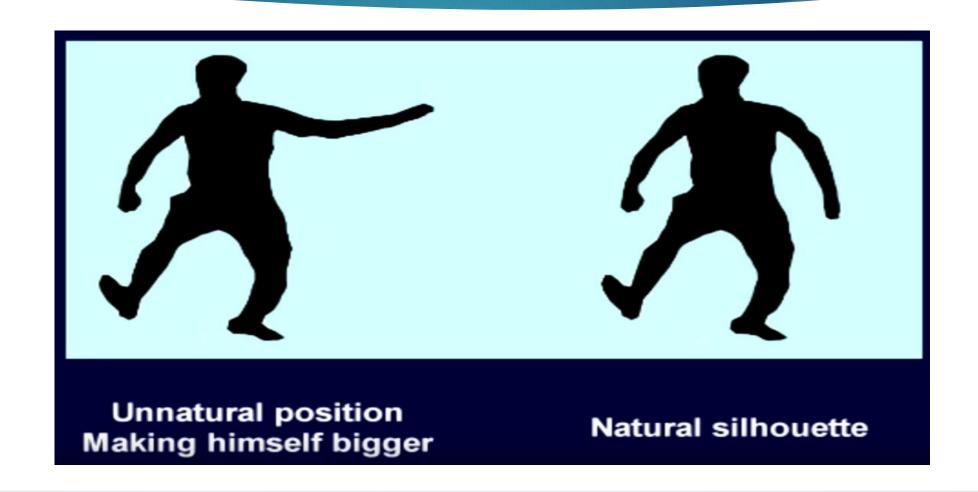


No Offence – played by self even though arm raised



No Offence – played by self even though arm raised

#### Law 12. Handball – Scenario #4 (Unnatural Position)



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This is the area of most debate – how far away from the body does the natural silhouette extend?









Handball Offence – this is deliberately played AND outside natural silhouette

## Law 12. Handball – Scenario #4 (Sliding challenges)

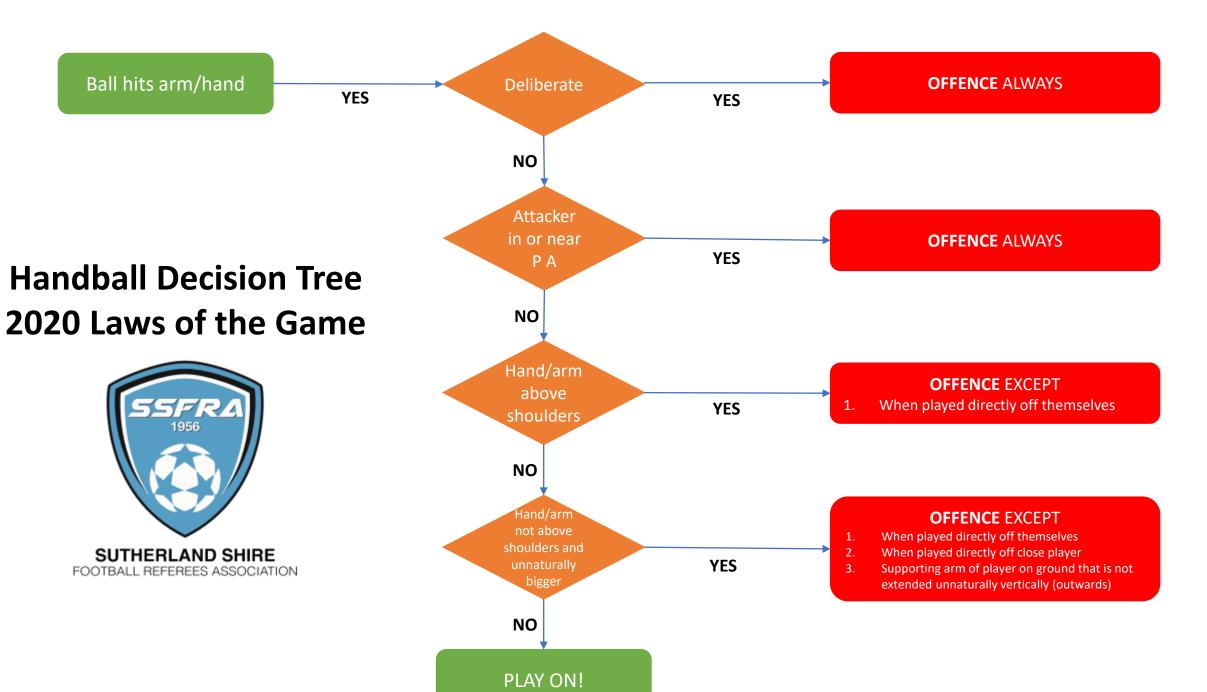


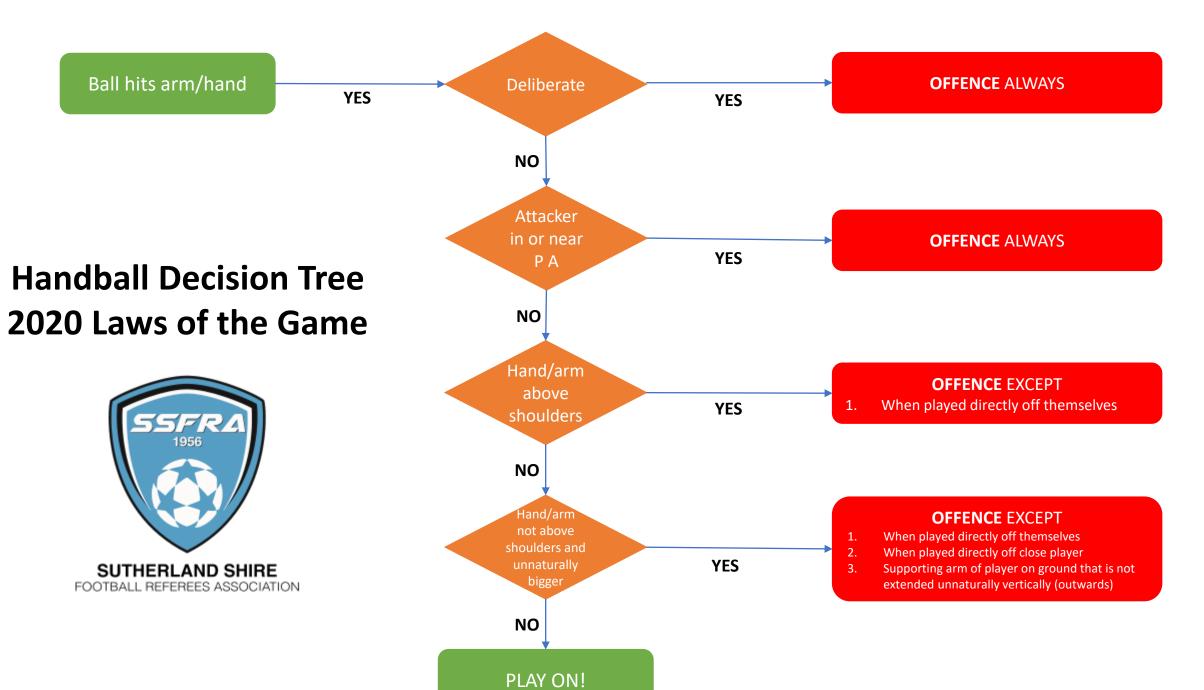
Lower arm = No offence



Having the arm raised above the shoulder is ALWAYS an unnatural position
A sliding player whose arm is raised above the shoulder is taking a risk!











# Other Law Changes Law Changes

This aspect of the presentation prepared by: Alex Glasgow, Richard Baker and Chris Young

February 2020

## Summary of 2020 Law Changes

#### Philosophy of the changes.

- 1. Improve players and benches behaviour and increase respect.
- 2. Increase playing time.
- Increase fairness and attractiveness.
- 4. Spirit of the Game  $\rightarrow$  What would football expect / want.

Anything to do with the VAR has been removed from this presentation, lets worry about that when the time comes.

## Law 3 – The Players

A player who is being substituted leaves the Field of Play at the nearest point on the boundary lines

#### **UNLESS:**

- 1) The player can leave quickly at the halfway line
- 2) There are security/ safety issues.
- 3) because the player is injured and needs a stretcher.

If a player who is to be substituted refuses to leave the FOP, play continues (Pg23)

If Referee instructs player to leave by nearest point and player refuses and heads towards a further point, player is cautioned and additional time added (if applicable)

## Law 4 – The Player's Equipment

• Undershirts can be patterned/ multi-coloured if exactly the same as the sleeve of the shirt.

Common sense and probably something we already did.

#### Law 5 – The Referee

1. Referee cannot change a restart decision after play has restarted, but in certain circumstances may issue a RC or YC after the game has restarted.

Think of a quick free kick for the attacking team Do we want the promising attack stopped to issue a card?

2. Team officials can be shown a YC and or a RC. If the culprit can not be identified then the Senior coach will be shown the YC or RC.



#### Law 5 – The Referee

 If a penalty kick is awarded and the team's penalty taker was injured, they can receive assessment or treatment and then stay on the field and take the penalty.

Increases fairness.

### Law 8 – Restart of Play

1. The team that wins the toss can now **also choose to kick off**#backtothefuture.

- 2. Dropped ball- Contested drop balls are finished.
  - Ball is ALWAYS dropped for the Goalkeeper if play is stopped in the Penalty Area.
  - Otherwise for one player of the team that last touched the ball at the location of the last touch. All players, (of both teams) must be at least 4m away.

# Law 9 – The Ball in and out of play

If the ball touches the referee or other match official and it remains on the field and:

- 1) A team starts a promising attack
- 2) The ball goes directly into the goal
- 3) The team in possession changes

The game is restarted with a drop ball.

Don't forget: The law changes for a *Drop Ball*If the ball goes out for a throw, corner, goal kick, play restarts with the

throw or kick

# Law 9 – The Ball in and out of play

### Why the change you ask?







# Law 10 – Determining the outcome of a match

1. Goalkeepers can no longer score by throwing the ball into an OPPONENTS goal.

#### Law 12 – Fouls and misconduct

- If after a throw-in or deliberate pass from a team mate, the goalkeeper unsuccessfully kicks the ball into play, the goalkeeper can then pick up the ball.
  - This is a clear error/ mistake/ shank by the Goalkeeper.
- The Referee can delay in issuing a RC or YC until the next stoppage if the non-offending team takes a quick free kick and it creates a goal scoring opportunity.
  - Go back to Law 5

#### Law 12 – Fouls and misconduct

YC for an illegal celebration stands even if the goal is disallowed.

4. All verbal offences will be an IDFK.

Kicking an object is now punished the same as throwing an object.

#### Law 13 – Free Kicks

- Once a IDFK has been taken the referee does not have to keep their arm in the air if it is clear a goal can not be scored
- 2. For the defending team in their PA, the ball is in play as soon as it is kicked and moves, does not have to leave the PA. We will come back to this.
- 3. When a defensive wall has 3 or more players, attackers must be 1m away from the wall. IDFK if they encroach.

# Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

- 1. Goalposts, crossbars and nets must not be moving when the penalty is taken and the goal keeper must not be touching them.
- GK must have at least part of one foot on, or in line with the goal line when the penalty is taken. The GK can not stand behind the goal line.
  - This allows the GK a step forward at the moment the ball is kicked. Refs and ARs must be aware of this.
  - Remember this offence comes with an automatic YC!

# Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

- 3. If an offence occurs after the referee has signalled for the kick to be taken BUT it has not been taken. It must be taken after any RC and or YC are issued.
  - You whistle for the PK to be taken
  - Red 3 punches Blue 8
  - Stop the Penalty process, take appropriate action then restart with the penalty

#### Law 15 – The Throw In

1. Opponents must be at least 2m from the point where the throw in is to be taken even if the thrower is back from the line.

This should be an easy one - sensible

#### Law 16 – The Goal Kick

- At a goal kick (or a defensive FK inside the PA) the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- The ball does not have to leave the Penalty Area to be "in-play".
- Opponents must be out of the PA unless the kick is taken quickly.

  They must not interfere if they do, it is a retake
- If a team tries a trick like kicking the ball to a teammate and heading back to the GK, it is a retake.

### Next Up....

This presentation can be found here

www.ssfra.org.au/library-1

Do you have questions?

Email: branchcoach@ssfra.org.au