

MANDATORY CAUTIONS

**Are specifically required by
the Laws of the Game**

Three in Law 3

One in Law 4

Three in Law 12

One in Law 15

MANDATORY CAUTIONS

1. Substitute enters the field without the referee's permission
2. Changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission
3. For any other infringement of Law 3
4. Infringement of Law 4 – enters or re-enters the field without the referee's permission
5. Circumvent the Law re pass to goalkeeper
6. Circumvent the Law while taking a free kick
7. Any simulating action to deceive the referee
8. Distracts or impedes the thrower at a throw-in

FOULS and MISCONDUCT

There are 10 major offences listed:

- * Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent.
- * Trips an opponent.
- * Jumps at an opponent.
- * Charges an opponent.
- * Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent.
- * Pushes an opponent.
- * When tackling an opponent makes contact with the opponent before contact is made with the ball.
- * Holds an opponent.
- * Spits at an opponent.
- * Deliberately handles the ball (goalkeeper exception)

FOULS and MISCONDUCT

There are 5 so called technical offences:

- 1. Playing in a manner considered by the referee to be dangerous.**
- 2. Charging fairly, with the shoulder when the ball is not within playing distance.**
- 3. When not playing the ball, impeding the progress of an opponent.**
- 4. Charging the goalkeeper, when?**
- 5. When playing as a goalkeeper and within his own penalty-area. The goalkeeper has restrictions on his movement and control of the ball.**

MISCONDUCT

WHAT MUST A REFEREE BE AWARE OF?

1. VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS

- LETTER**
- SPIRIT**

2. CORRECT PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS.

3. HIS POWERS.

4. HIS RESPONSIBILITIES.

FOULS and MISCONDUCT

A player shall be cautioned for any of the following reasons:

- 1. Entering, re-entering or leaving the field of play after the game has commenced, and without having received a signal to do so from the referee.**
- 2. Persistently infringes the Laws of the Game.**
- 3. Shows by word or action, dissent from any decision of the referee.**
- 4. Is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct.**

When a player has been cautioned the Yellow card Must be Shown.

UNGENTLEMANLY CONDUCT

- * Time Wasting (goalkeepers)**
- * Trickery**
- * Taking a Dive**
- * Faking injury**
- * Distracting Opponent**
- * Delaying Tactics**
- * Any form of unsporting behaviour**

The term Ungentlemanly Conduct covers all events that are judged as bringing the game into disrepute.

PERSISTENT INFRINGEMENT

Series of Offences

Need not be the same

Keep track as they all contravene

THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS.

SHOWS DISSENT

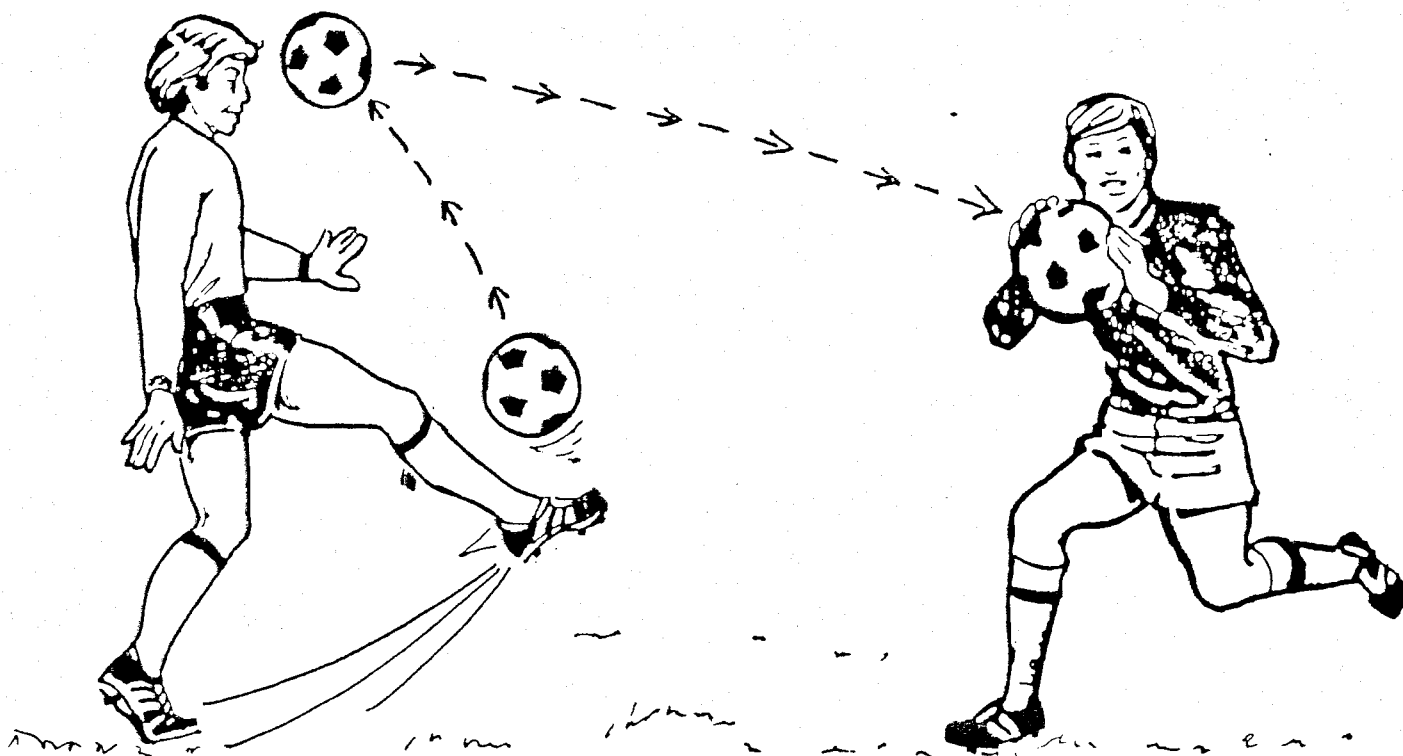
Directly verbal

Indirect comments

Gestures

Ball antics.

TRICKERY



Any attempt to use trickery or unfair tactics to get around the Law by a team-mate of the Goalkeeper will result in a Caution being given to the offending player. In this case the Goalkeeper does not commit an offence.

FOULS and MISCONDUCT

A player shall be sent off the field of play for:

- 1: Violent Conduct**
- 2. Serious Foul Play**
- 3. Foul or Abusive Language**
- 4. Persistent Misconduct after having received a Caution.**

For items 1, 2, and 3 the Red Card Must be Shown.

For item 4 the Yellow Card followed by the Red Card Must be Shown.

MISCONDUCT

By: Colin Hutchinson

What will it be?

When a player commits a foul the referee has a choice of how he may penalize the offender. These choices are:

1. Awarding a free-kick against the offender..
2. Awarding a free-kick against the offender after having given him a **Verbal Warning**.
3. Awarding a free-kick against the offender after having given him a **Caution**.
4. Awarding a free-kick against the offender after having **Sent Him Off**.

The question that the referee has to decide is when to administer any of 2, 3, or 4 above.

The role of the referee.

Law V states that the responsibility of the referee is to enforce The Laws of the Game. In order to do this, he must be in control of the players and they must accept his decisions and his authority or, clearly, they are out of his control. In such situations, once a player or players have shown that they cannot control themselves the referee has only one recourse - **TO SEND THEM OFF.**

Law XII clearly states the reasons for sending a player off:

A player shall be sent off the field of play, if, in the opinion of the referee, he:-

1. is guilty of violent conduct;
2. is guilty of serious foul play;
3. uses foul or abusive language;
4. persists in misconduct after having received a caution.

It should be evident from an examination of these offence that any player guilty of committing them has lost control of himself and does not belong on the field of play.

In the event that a player's actions are not serious enough to make the referee feel that he has lost control of himself, a lesser form of penalty - the caution - is justified. Rather than a loss of control, an examination of the cautionable offence indicates that the player is displaying attitudes that are contrary to the Spirit of the Game and are in fact, bringing the game into disrepute.

Such attitudes show a lack of respect for:

- a) **the referee**
- b) **the opponents**
- c) **the Laws of the Game itself.**

The referee cannot tolerate this without his authority and credibility being eroded or destroyed. Let us examine the reasons for the referee having to give a caution:

A player shall be cautioned if:

1. he enters or re-enters the field of play to join or rejoin his team after the game has commenced, or leaves the field of play during the progress of the game (except through accident) without, in either case, first having received a signal from the Referee showing him that he may do so;
2. he persistently infringes the Laws of the Game;
3. he shows by word or action, dissent from any decision given by the Referee;
4. he is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct.

If a player shows signs that he may be starting to develop or to exhibit such attitudes, the referee has the option of giving him some advice or warning that he had better rethink his behaviour because it has been noted and found to be undesirable. This **verbal warning** should be sufficient to alert the player that the referee has noted his attitude and, usually, it is enough to make the player stop the type of play that the referee does not approve of. However, if the player does not have the good sense to behave, then the referee must follow this up either with a **caution** or a **sending off**, depending on the nature of the subsequent offence.