



# Foul Recognition

Fouls and Misconduct

What's Your Decision?

By

Jim Ouliaris

# Fouls Recognition

## What's Your Decision?

### REVISION

#### Direct free kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offences in a manner considered by the referee to be **careless, reckless** or using **excessive force**:

1. kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
2. trips or attempts to trip an opponent
3. jumps at an opponent
4. charges an opponent
5. strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
6. pushes an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following four offences:

7. tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball
8. holds an opponent
9. spits at an opponent
10. handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

**Note:** *The notion of intent has been removed and what you look for is the action or the outcome*

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## REVISION

### CARELESS, RECKLESS OR USING EXCESSIVE FORCE

**“Careless”** means that the player shows a lack of attention or consideration when making his/her challenge without precaution.

**No further disciplinary sanction** is needed if a foul is judged to be careless.

**“Reckless”** means that the player has made the action with complete disregard for, danger to, or consequences for, his opponent.

**A caution** is needed if a player plays in a reckless manner.

**“Using excessive force”** means that the player has far exceeded the necessary use of force and is in danger of injuring his opponent.

If a player plays using excessive force, he must be **sent off from the field of play**.

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## What's Your Decision?

Developing consistency will depend on the following factors, and your ability to apply/judge them in a game. Remember the assumption is that the referee has the right position, angle and proximity to the incident.

### Considerational Factors (Characteristics) Remember – ‘DO A SCIP’

**D** = Danger / Safety / Aggression / Intensity / Force to opponent

**O** = Opportunity to play the ball fairly

**A** = Atmosphere of the Match (Understanding what's at stake / the teams involved)

**S** = Speed – Attacker and Defender

**C** = Careless, Reckless or Excessive Force

**I** = Intent – What were the intentions of the offender? / Identifying Body Language

**P** = Position of the tackler (Front, Side, Behind)

### Non-Considerational Factors

Players, coaches, spectators (Opinions, noise, pressure)

The result of the match (Irrelevant to us)

The time of the incident (an opportunity to be consistent)



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**AFC Refereeing Department**



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