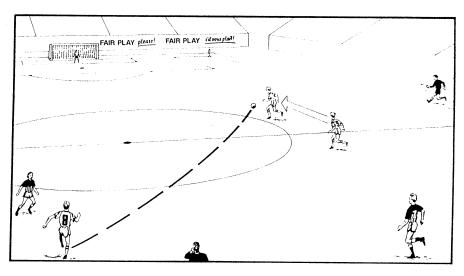
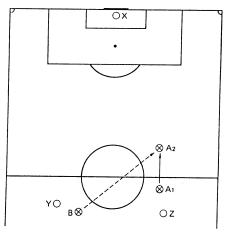
Diagram 22 — NOT OFF-SIDE



A player within his own half of the field of play is not off-side when he enters his opponents' half of the field of play.



If **A** is in his own half of the field of play he is on-side, although he is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents nearer their own goal-line when **B** last played the ball. **A** is therefore not off-side when he enters his opponents' half of the field of play.

Diagrams Illustrating Points in Connection with OFF-SIDE

Note

The players marked \otimes are attacking the goal and those marked \circ are defending.

Direction of movement of ball:

Direction of movement of player:

LAW XI

Off-side

- 1. A player is in an off-side position if he is nearer to his opponents' goal-line than the ball, unless:
- (a) he is in his own half of the field of play, or
- b) he is not nearer to his opponents' goal-line than at least two of his opponents.
- 2. A player shall only be declared offside and penalised for being in an offside position, if, at the moment the ball touches, or is played by, one of his team, he is, in the opinion of the referee
- (a) interfering with play or with an opponent, or
- (b) seeking to gain an advantage by being in that position.

- 3. A player shall not be declared offside by the referee
- (a) merely because of his being in an off-side position, or
- b) if he receives the ball direct from a goal-kick, a corner-kick or a throw-in.
- 4. If a player is declared off-side, the referee shall award an indirect free-kick, which shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred, unless the offence is committed by a player in his opponents' goal area, in which case the free-kick shall be taken from a point anywhere within that half of the goal-area in which the offence occurred.

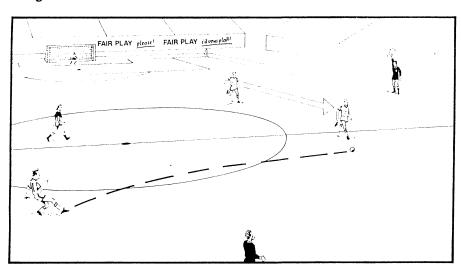
DECISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL F.A. BOARD

(1) Off-side shall not be judged at the moment the player in question receives the ball, but at the moment when the ball is passed to him by one of his own side. A player who is not in an off-side position when one of his colleagues passes the ball to him or takes a free-kick, does not therefore

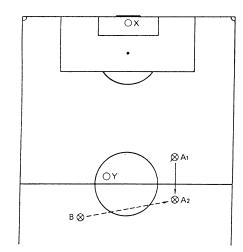
become off-side if he goes forward during the flight of the ball.

2. A player who is level with the second last opponent or with the last two opponents is not in an off-side position.

Diagram 21 - OFF-SIDE

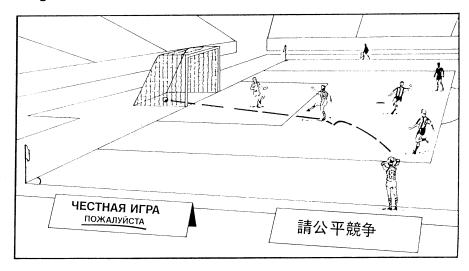


A player cannot put himself on-side by running back into his own half of the field of play.

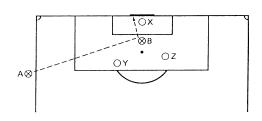


If **A** is in his opponents' half of the field of play and is off-side in that position when **B** last played the ball, he cannot put himself on-side by moving back into his own half of the field of play.

Diagram 20 — NOT OFF-SIDE

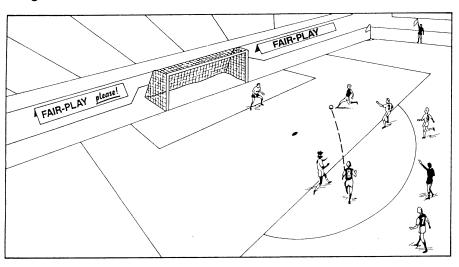


After a throw-in from the touch-line (continued)

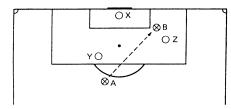


A throws the ball to **B**. Although **B** is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line, he is not off-side because a player cannot be off-side from a throw-in.

Diagram 1 — OFF-SIDE



Clear pass to one of the same side

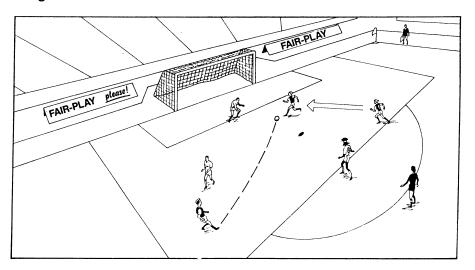


 \boldsymbol{A} is in possession of the ball, and having \boldsymbol{Y} in front passes to $\boldsymbol{B}.$

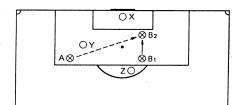
B is off-side because he is in front of **A** and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed by **A**.

If **B** waits for **Z** to fall back before he shoots, this will not put him on-side, because it does not alter his position with relation to **A** at the moment the ball was passed by **A**.

Diagram 2 — NOT OFF-SIDE



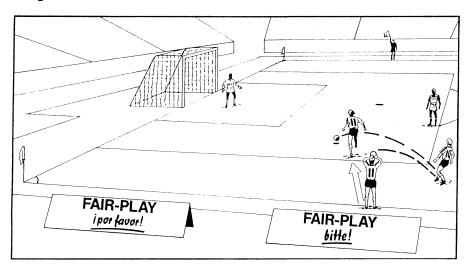
Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)



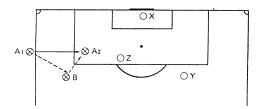
A is in possession of the ball, and having Y in front passes across the field. B runs from position 1 to position 2.

B is not off-side because at the moment the ball was passed by **A** he was not in front of the ball, and had two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 19 — OFF-SIDE



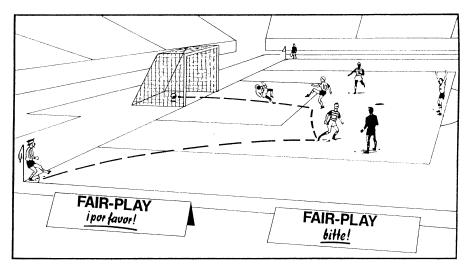
After a throw-in from the touch-line



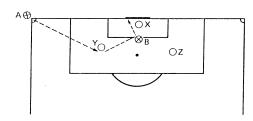
A throws to B and then runs from the touch-line to position A2. B passes the ball to A in position 2.

A is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed forward to him by **B**.

Diagram 18 — NOT OFF-SIDE



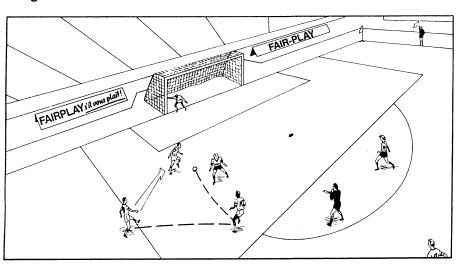
After a corner-kick (continued)



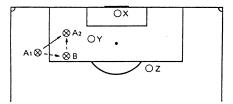
A takes a corner-kick and the ball glances off Y and goes to B, who scores.

The goal should be allowed as **B** was not off-side when the ball was last played by a member of his own team.

Diagram 3 — OFF-SIDE



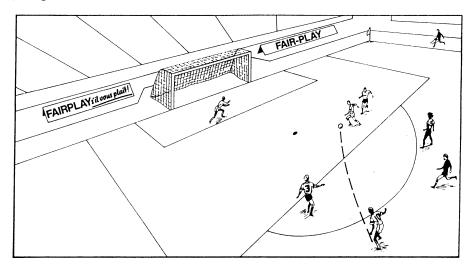
Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)



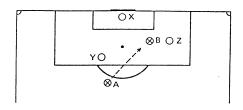
A and B make a passing run up the wing. A passes the ball to B who cannot shoot because he has Y in front. A then runs from position 1 to position 2 and B then passes the ball to him.

A is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball was played by **B**.

Diagram 4 — NOT OFF-SIDE



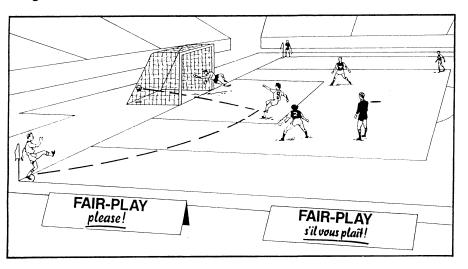
Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)



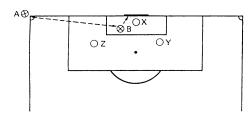
A is in possession of the ball, and having **Y** in front passes to **B**.

B is not off-side because he is not nearer to his opponents' goal-line than at least two opponents when the ball is passed by **A**.

Diagram 17 — NOT OFF-SIDE



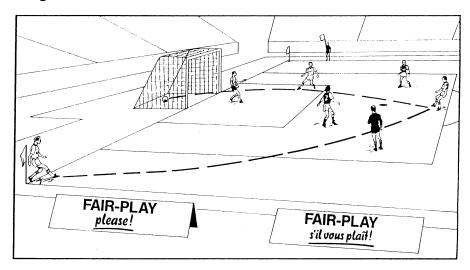
After a corner-kick (continued)



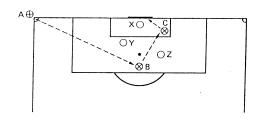
A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to **B**, who scores.

B has only one opponent between him and the goal-line, but he is not off-side because a player cannot be off-side from a corner-kick.

Diagram 16 — OFF-SIDE



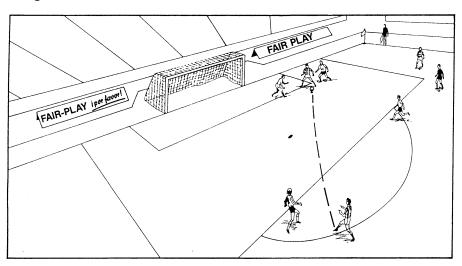
After a corner-kick



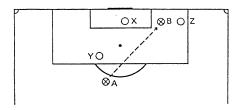
A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to **B**. **B** shoots for goal and as the ball is passing through, **C** touches it.

C is off-side because after the corner-kick has been taken the ball is last played by B, a player of his own side, and when B played it C was in front of the ball and there were not two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 5 — NOT OFF-SIDE



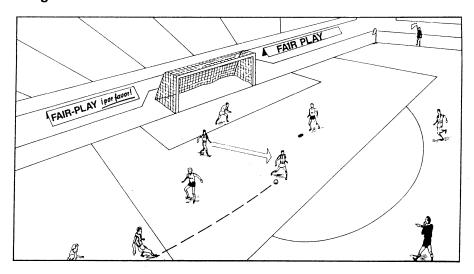
Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)



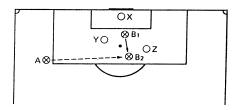
 ${\bf A}$ is in possession of the ball, and having ${\bf Y}$ in front passes to ${\bf B}$.

B is not off-side because he is level with **X** and **Z** when the ball is passed by **A** and is therefore not nearer his opponents' goal-line than at least two of his opponents.

Diagram 6 — OFF-SIDE



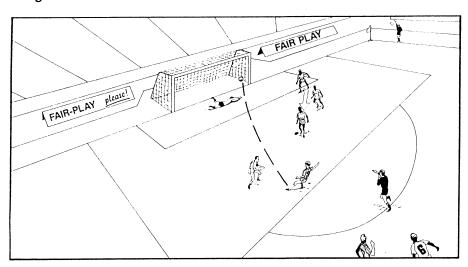
Running back for the ball



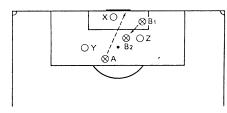
A centres the ball. B runs back from position 1 to position 2, and then dribbles between Y and Z and scores.

B is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there were not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was played by **A**.

Diagram 15 — OFF-SIDE



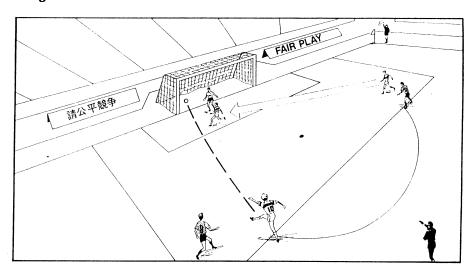
Obstructing an opponent other than the goalkeeper



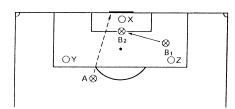
A shoots for goal. **B** prevents **Z** running in to intercept the ball.

B is off-side because he is in front of **A** and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when **A** plays the ball. When in this position, **B** may not touch the ball himself nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

Diagram 14 - OFF-SIDE

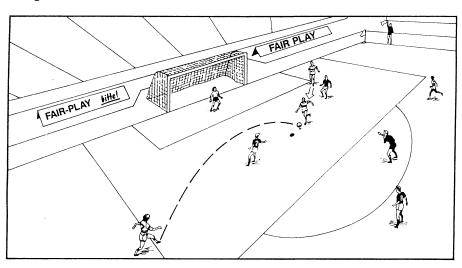


Obstructing the goalkeeper (continued)

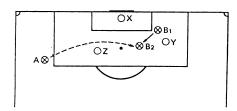


A shoots for goal. B runs in while the ball is in transit and prevents X playing it properly. B is off-side because he is in front of A and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when A plays the ball. When in this position B may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

Diagram 7 — OFF-SIDE



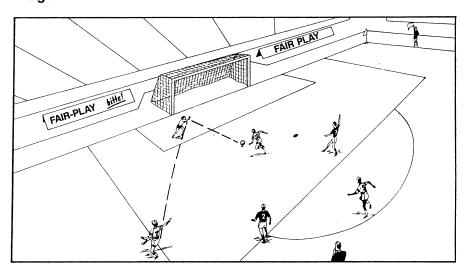
Running back for the ball (continued)



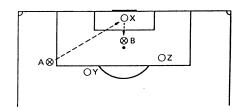
A makes a high shot at goal, and the wind and screw carry the ball back. B runs from position 1 to position 2 and scores.

B is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there were not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was played by **A**.

Diagram 8 — OFF-SIDE

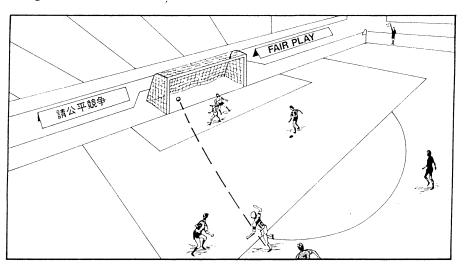


Shot at goal returned by goalkeeper (X)

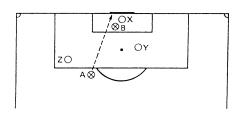


- **A** shoots at goal. The ball is played by **X** and **B** obtains possession.
- **B** is off-side because he was in front of **A** when the ball was played by **A** and **B** did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 13 — OFF-SIDE

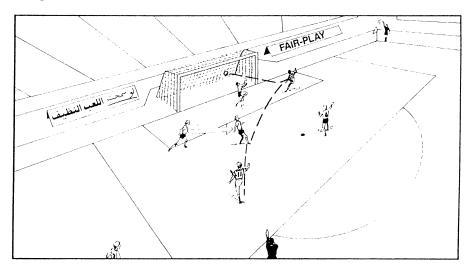


Obstructing the goalkeeper

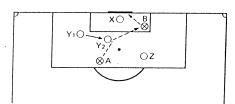


A shoots for goal and scores. B, however, obstructs X so that he cannot get at the ball. The goal must be disallowed, because B is in an off-side position and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

Diagram 12 - OFF-SIDE



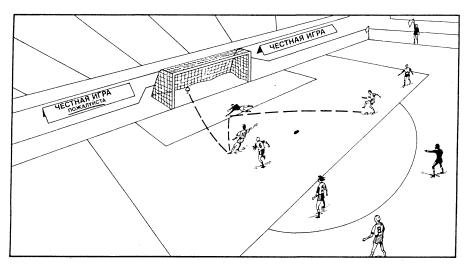
Ball touching an opponent



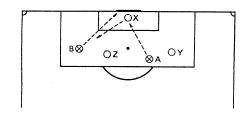
A shoots at goal. Y runs from position 1 to position 2 to intercept the ball, but it glances off his foot to B who scores.

B is off-side as he was in an off-side position at the moment the ball was played by one of his own team and interfering with play notwithstanding that the ball was deflected by **Y**.

Diagram 9 — OFF-SIDE

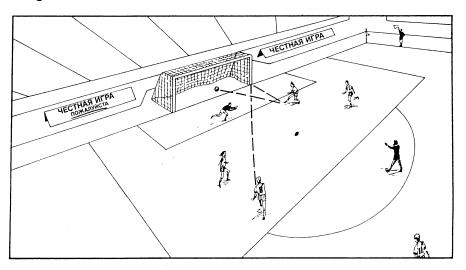


Shot at goal returned by goalkeeper (continued)

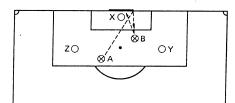


A shoots at goal. The ball is played out by X but B obtains possession and scores. The goal should be disallowed if the referee considers that B, who is in an off-side position when A shoots, is interfering with play.

Diagram 10 — OFF-SIDE



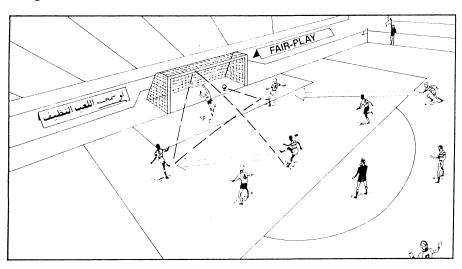
Ball rebounding from goal-posts or cross-bar



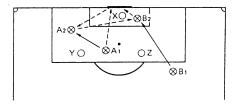
A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the goal-post into play. **B** secures the ball and scores.

B is off-side because the ball is last played by **A**, a player of his own side, and when **A** played it **B** was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 11 — OFF-SIDE



Ball rebounding from goal-posts or cross-bar (continued)



A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the cross-bar into play. A follows up from position 1 to position 2, and then passes to B who has run up on the other side.

B is off-side because the ball is last played by **A**, a player of his own side, and when **A** played it **B** was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goalline. If **A** kicks the ball directly into the goal from his new position instead of passing to **B**, the referee should award a goal if he considers that **B** in his new position at **B2** is neither interfering with play or an opponent or seeking to gain an advantage.