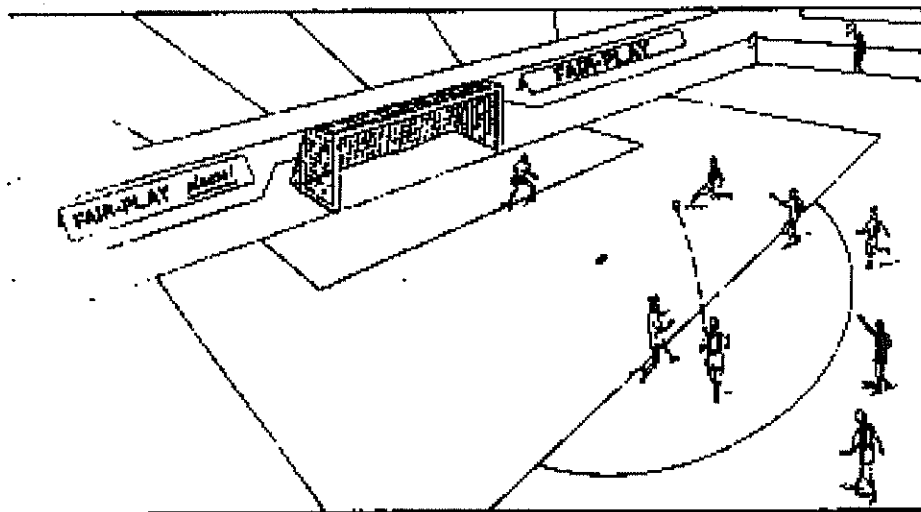
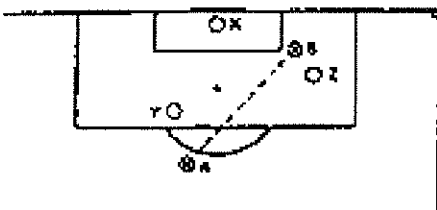


DIAGRAMS

Diagram 1 — OFF-SIDE

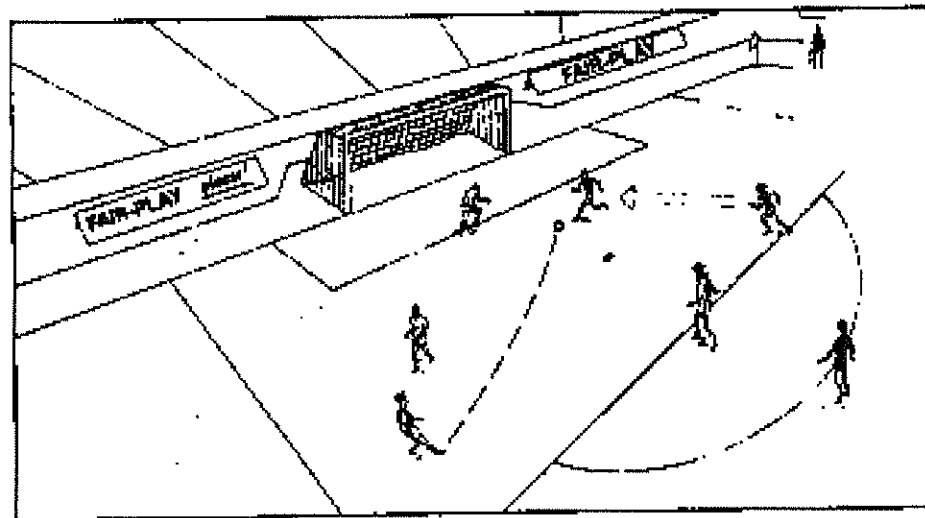


Clear pass to one of the same side

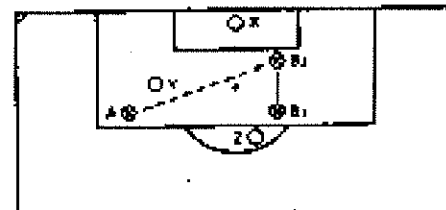


A is in possession of the ball, and having Y in front passes to B.
 B is off-side because he is in front of A and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed by A.
 If B waits for Z to fall back before he shoots, this will not put him on-side, because it does not alter his position with relation to A at the moment the ball was passed by A.

Diagram 2 — NOT OFF-SIDE

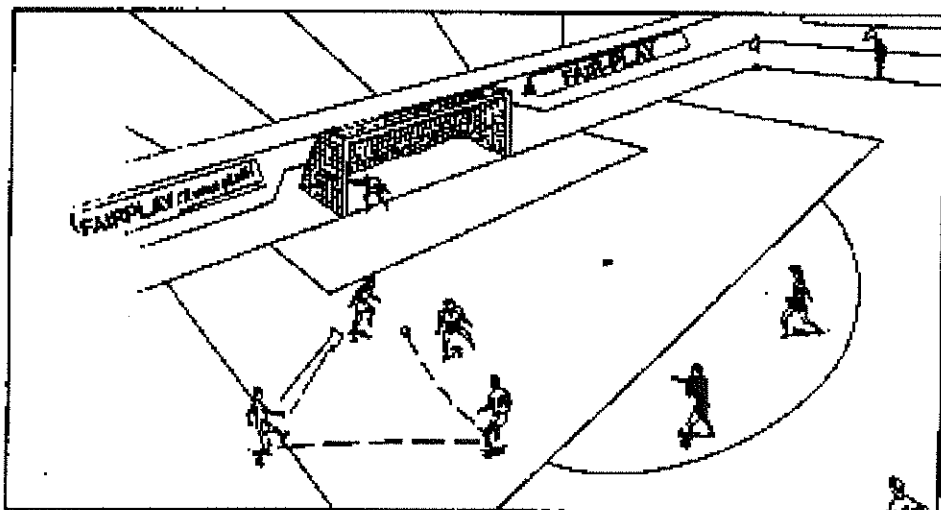


Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)

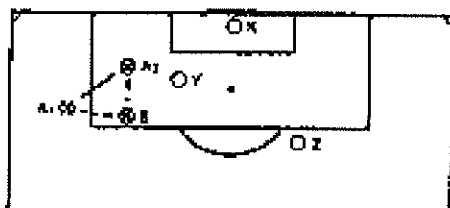


A is in possession of the ball, and having Y in front passes across the field. B runs from position 1 to position 2.
 B is not off-side because at the moment the ball was passed by A he was not in front of the ball, and had two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 3 – OFF-SIDE

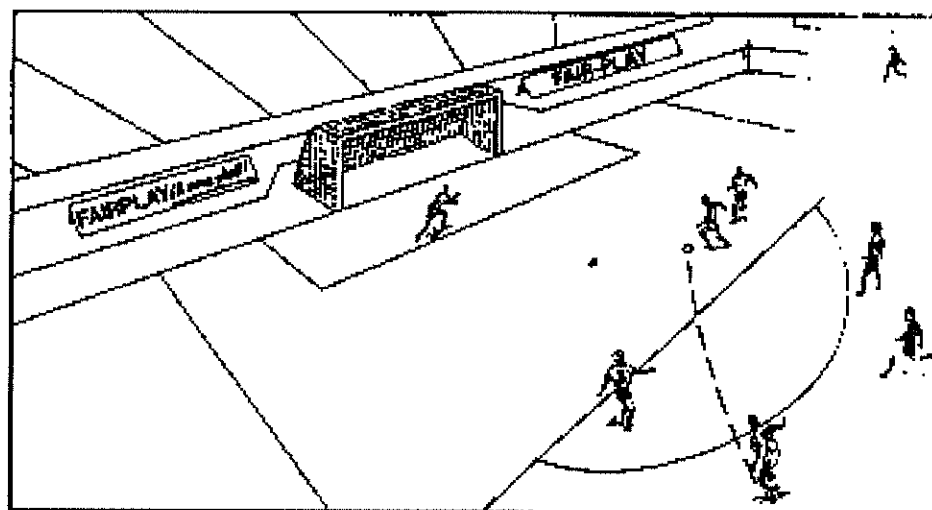


Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)

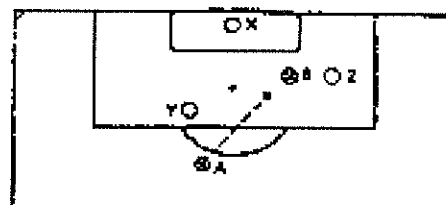


A and B make a passing run up the wing. A passes the ball to B who cannot shoot because he has Y in front. A then runs from position 1 to position 2 and B then passes the ball to him. A is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball was played by B.

Diagram 4 – NOT OFF-SIDE

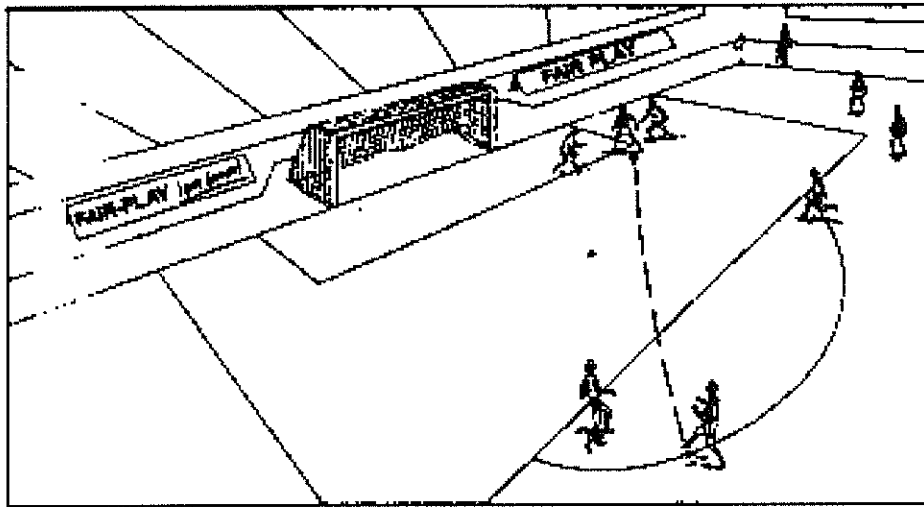


Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)

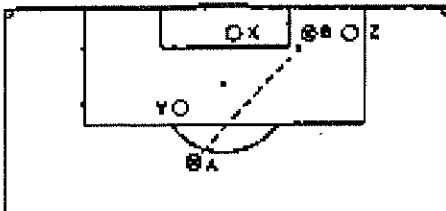


A is in possession of the ball, and having Y in front passes to B. B is not off-side because he is not nearer to his opponents' goal-line than at least two opponents when the ball is passed by A.

Diagram 5 — NOT OFF-SIDE

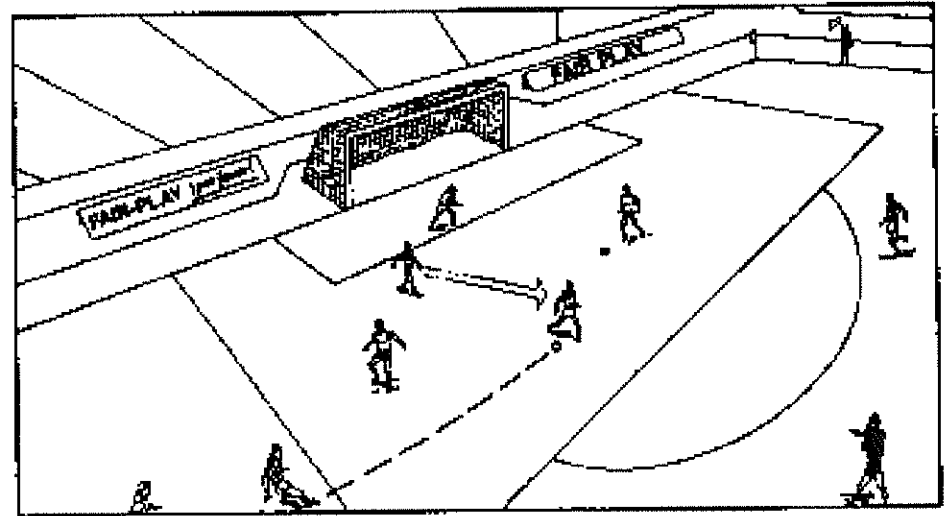


Clear pass to one of the same side (continued)

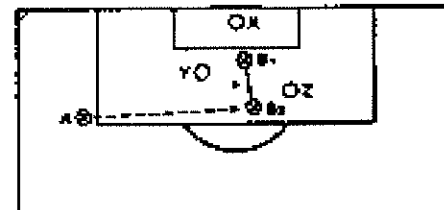


A is in possession of the ball, and having Y in front passes to B. B is not off-side because he is level with X and Z when the ball is passed by A and is therefore not nearer his opponents' goal-line than at least two of his opponents.

Diagram 6 — OFF-SIDE

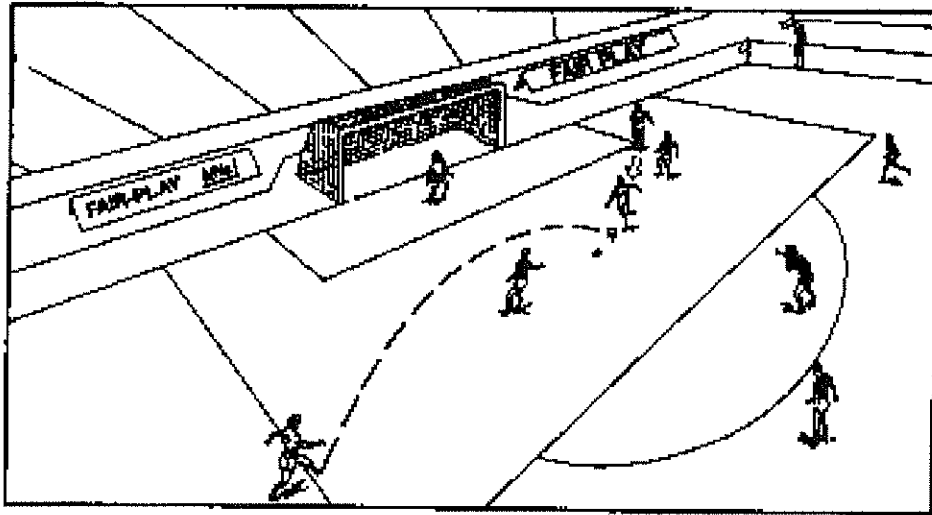


Running back for the ball

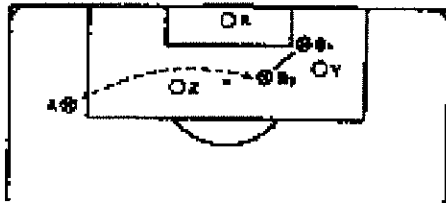


A centres the ball. B runs back from position 1 to position 2, and then dribbles between Y and Z and scores. B is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there were not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was played by A.

Diagram 7 – OFF-SIDE

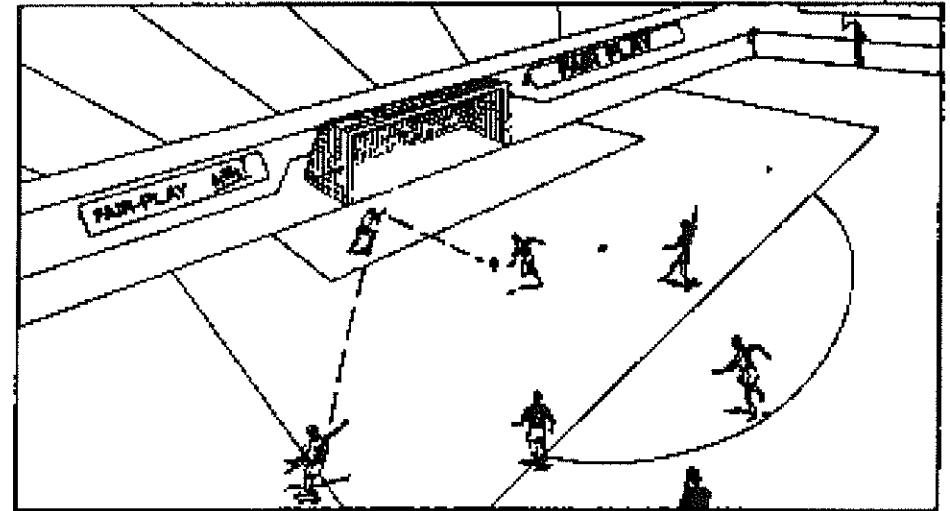


Running back for the ball (continued)

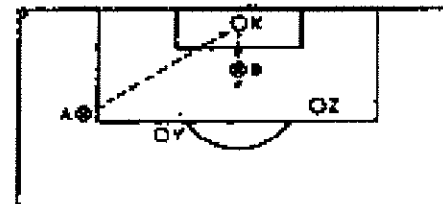


A makes a high shot at goal, and the wind and screw carry the ball back. B runs from position 1 to position 2 and scores. B is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there were not two opponents between him and the goal-line at the moment the ball was played by A.

Diagram 8 – OFF-SIDE

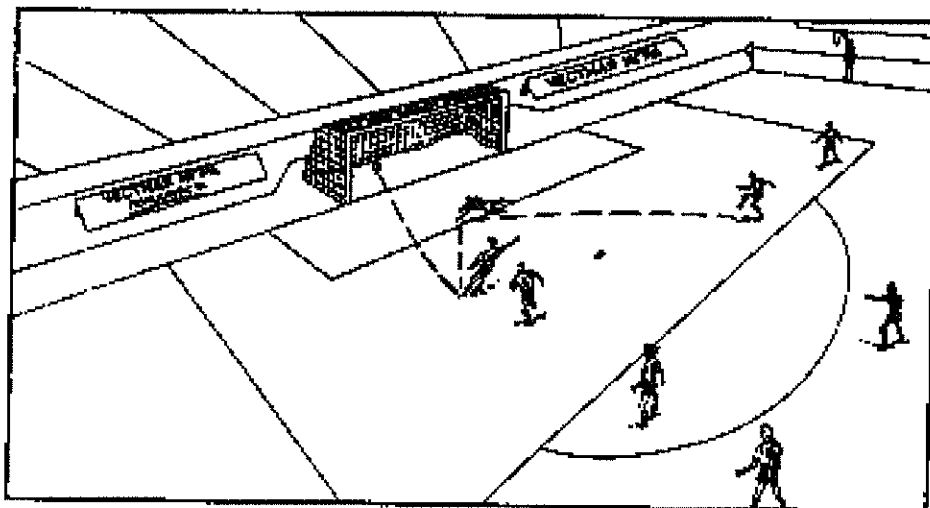


Shot at goal returned by goalkeeper (X)

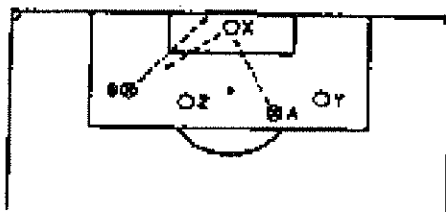


A shoots at goal. The ball is played by X and B obtains possession. B is off-side because he was in front of A when the ball was played by A and B did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 9 — OFF-SIDE

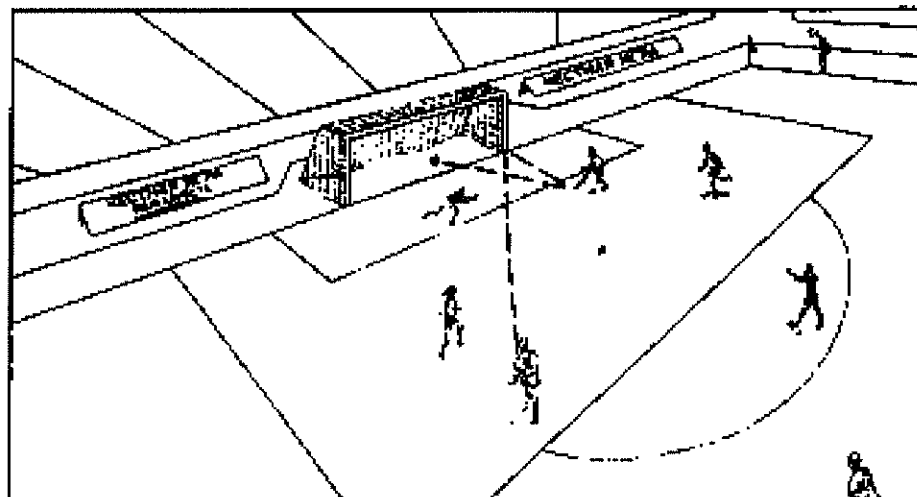


Shot at goal returned by goalkeeper (continued)

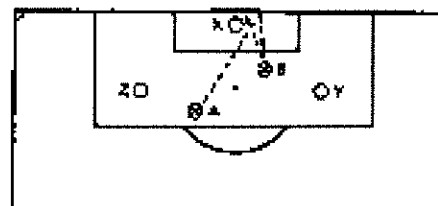


A shoots at goal. The ball is played out by X but B obtains possession and scores. The goal should be disallowed if the referee considers that B, who is in an off-side position when A shoots, is interfering with play.

Diagram 10 — OFF-SIDE

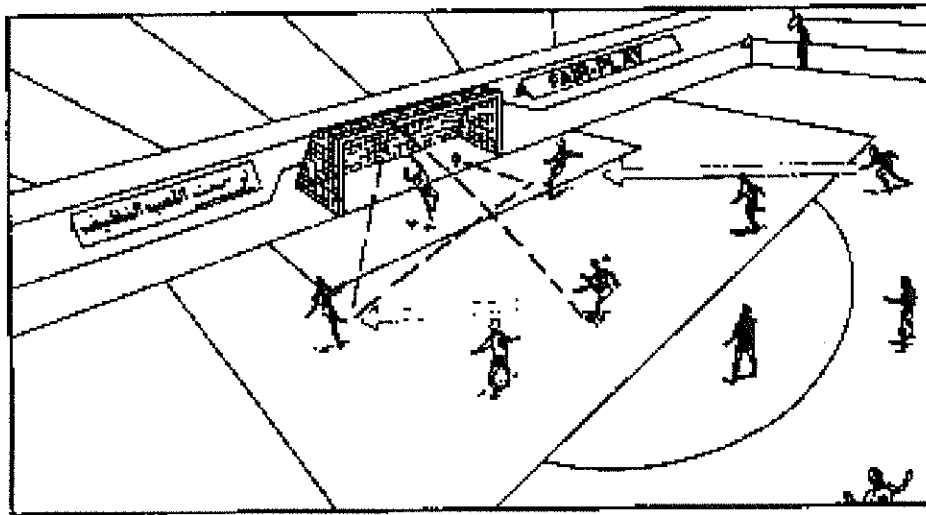


Ball rebounding from goal-posts or cross-bar

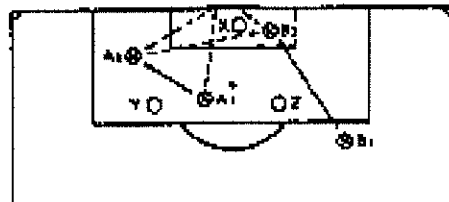


A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the goal-post into play. B secures the ball and scores. B is off-side because the ball is last played by A, a player of his own side, and when A played it B was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line.

Diagram 11 – OFF-SIDE

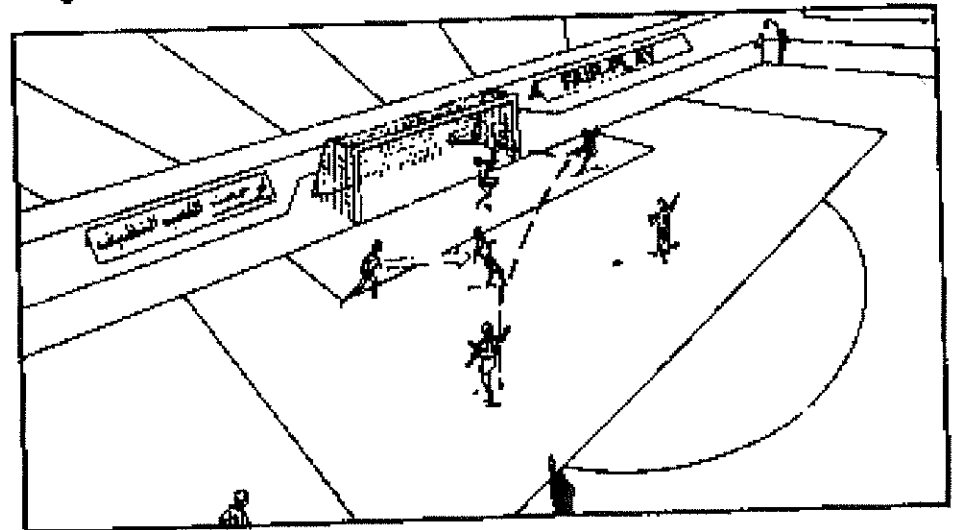


Ball rebounding from goal-posts or cross-bar (continued)

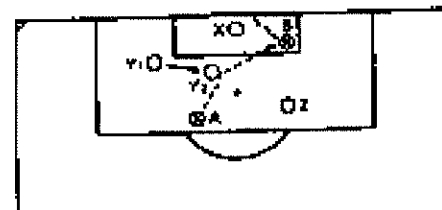


A shoots for goal and the ball rebounds from the cross-bar into play. A follows up from position 1 to position 2, and then passes to B who has run up on the other side. B is off-side because the ball is last played by A, a player of his own side, and when A played it B was in front of the ball and did not have two opponents between him and the goal-line. 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.

Diagram 12 – OFF-SIDE

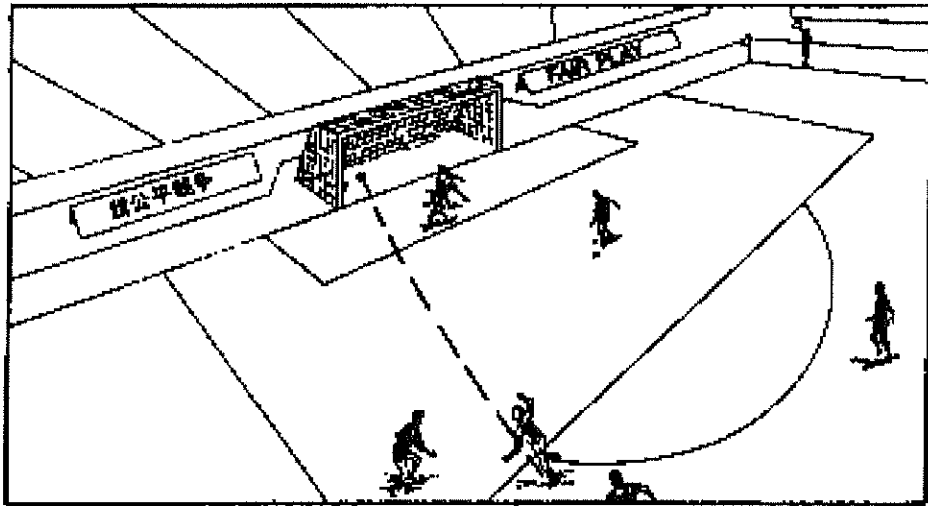


Ball touching an opponent

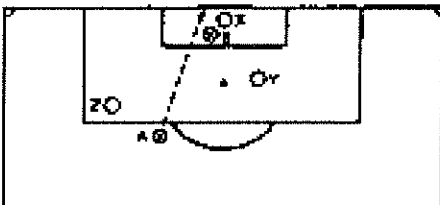


A shoots at goal. Y runs from position 1 to position 2 to intercept the ball, but it glances off his foot to B who scores. B is off-side as he was in an off-side position at the moment the ball was played by one of his own team and interfering with play notwithstanding that the ball was deflected by Y.

Diagram 13 – OFF-SIDE

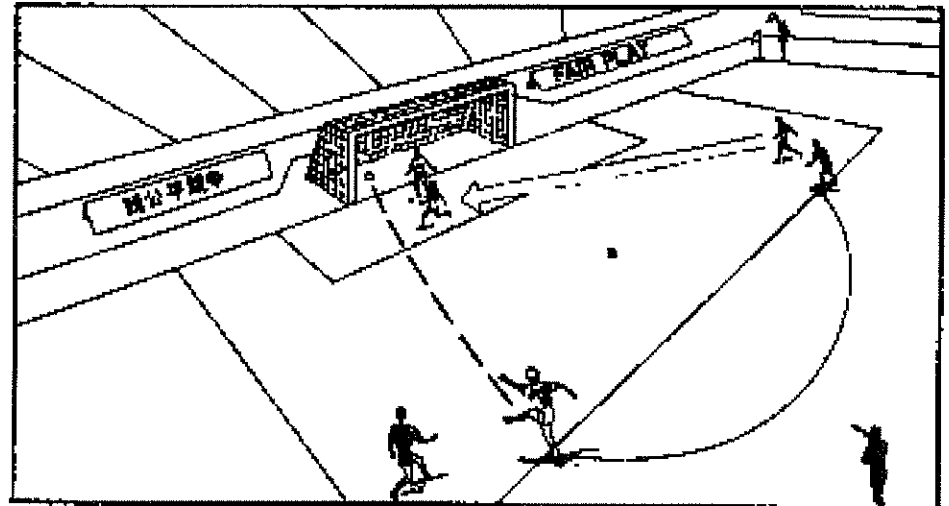


Obstructing the goalkeeper

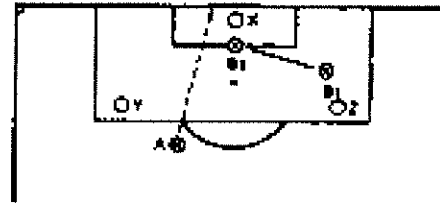


A shoots for goal and scores. B, however, obstructs X so that he cannot get at the ball. The goal must be disallowed, because B is in an off-side position and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent.

Diagram 14 – OFF-SIDE

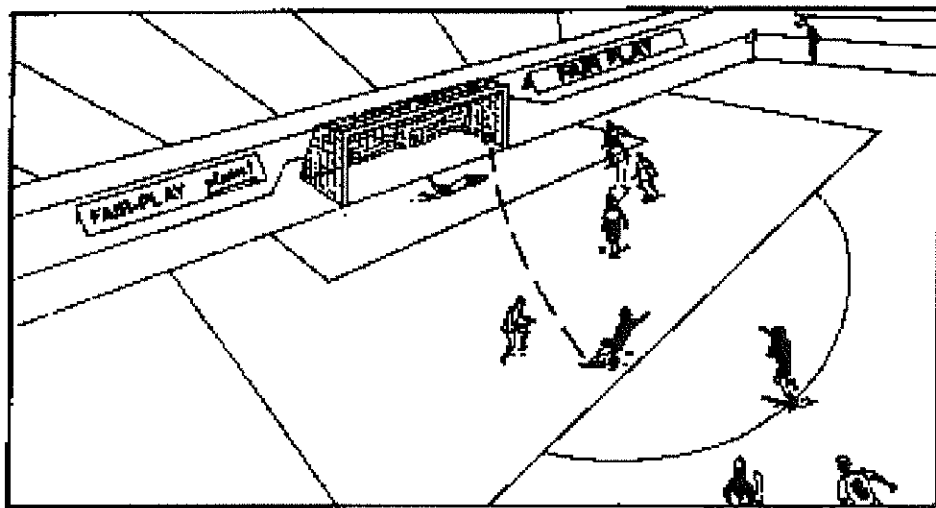


Obstructing the goalkeeper (continued)

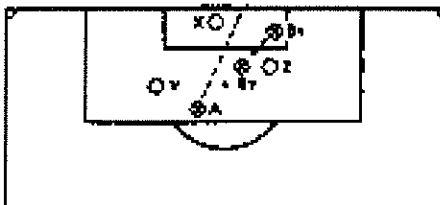


A shoots for goal. B runs in while the ball is in transit and prevents X playing it properly. B is off-side because he is in front of A and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when A plays the ball. When in this position B may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever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

Diagram 15 — OFF-SIDE

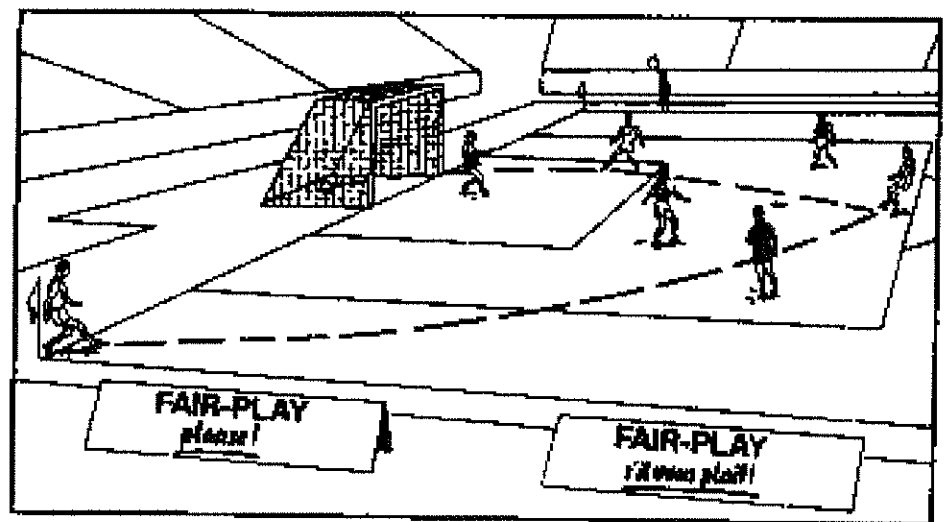


Obstructing an opponent other than the goalkeeper

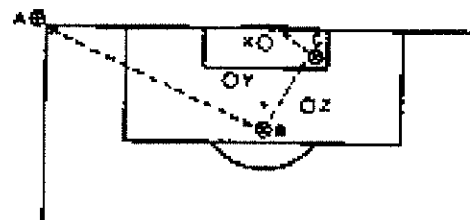


A shoots for goal, B prevents Z running in to intercept the ball.
B is off-side because he is in front of A and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when A plays the ball. When in this position, B may not touch the ball himself nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent

Diagram 16 — OFF-SIDE

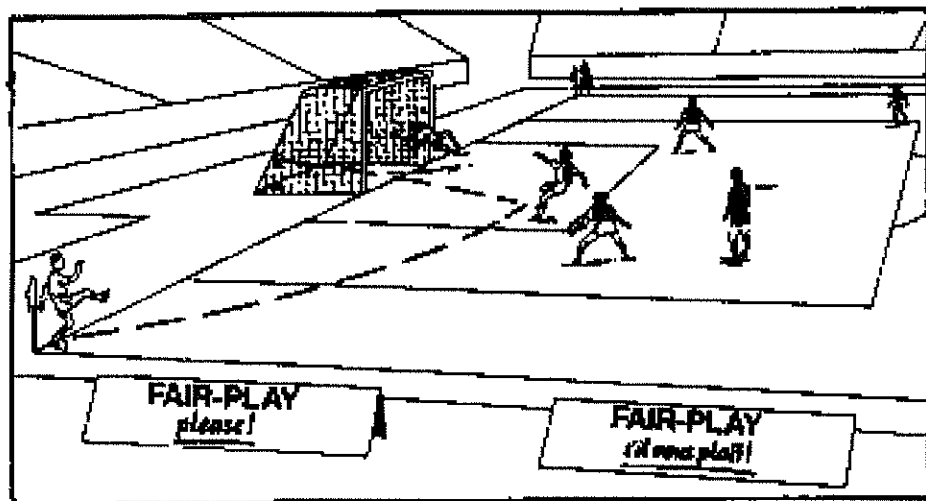


After a corner-kick

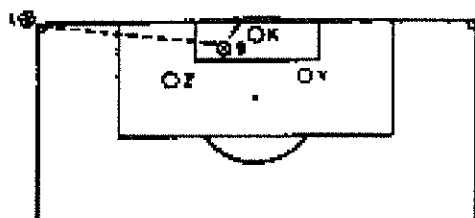


A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to B. B shoots for goal and as the ball is passing through, C touches it. C is off-side because after the corner-kick has been taken the ball is last played by B, a player of his own side, and when B played it C was in front of the ball and there were not two opponents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

Diagram 17 – NOT OFF-SIDE

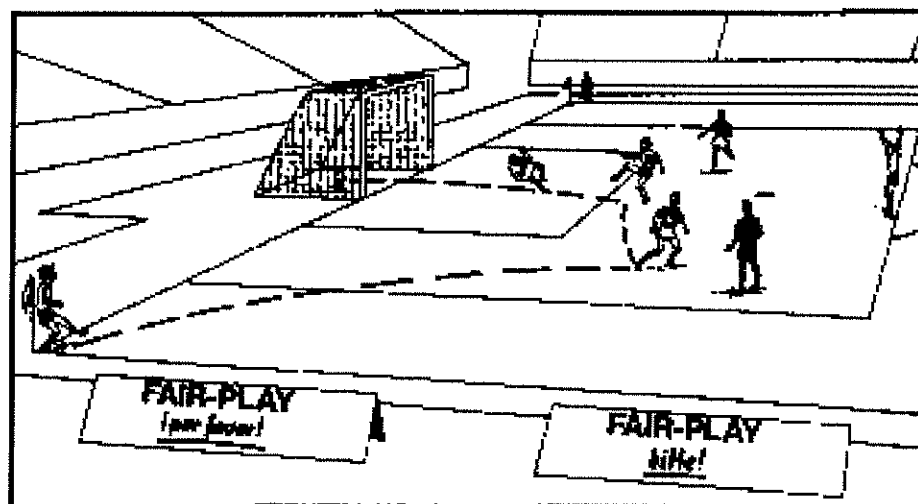


After a corner-kick (continued)

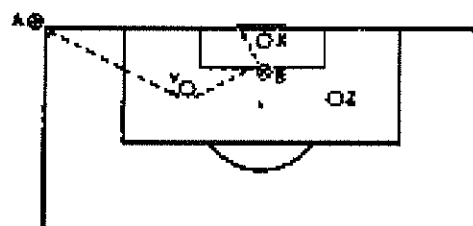


A takes a corner-kick and the ball goes to B, who scores.
 B has only one opponent between him and the goal-line, but he is not off-side because a player cannot be off-side from a corner-kick.

Diagram 18 – NOT OFF-SIDE

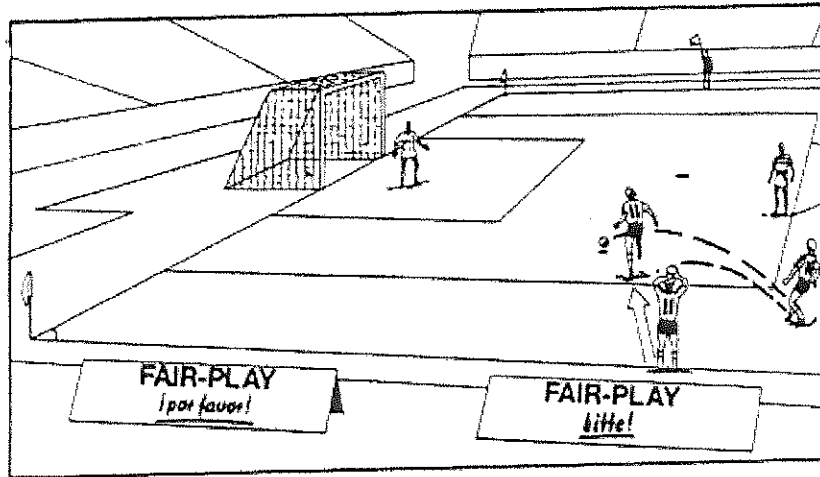


After a corner-kick (continued)

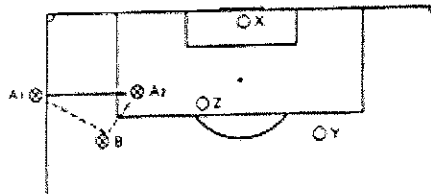


A takes a corner-kick and the ball glances off Y and goes to B, who scores.
 The goal should be allowed as B was not off-side when the ball was last played by a member of his own team.

Diagram 19 – OFF-SIDE

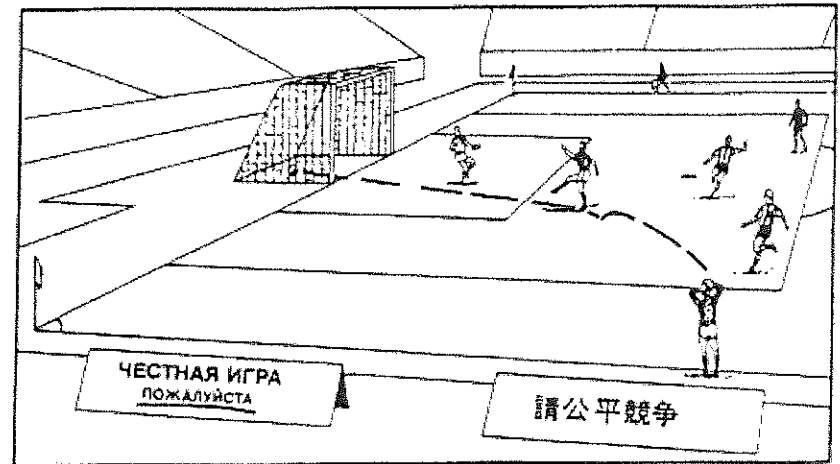


After a throw-in from the touch-line

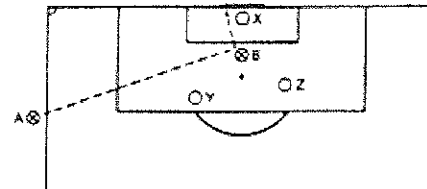


A throws to B and then runs from the touch-line to position A2. B passes the ball to A in position Z. A is off-side because he is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line when the ball is passed forward to him by B.

Diagram 20 – NOT OFF-SIDE

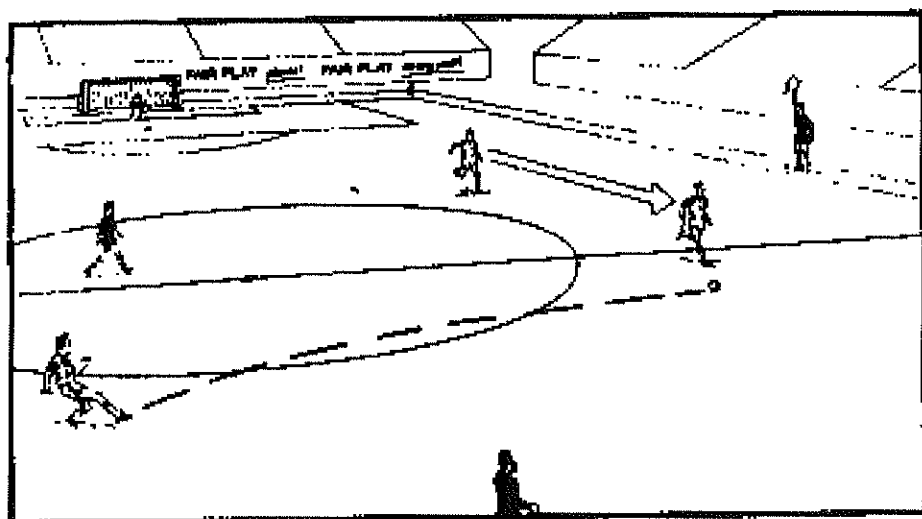


After a throw-in from the touch-line (continued)

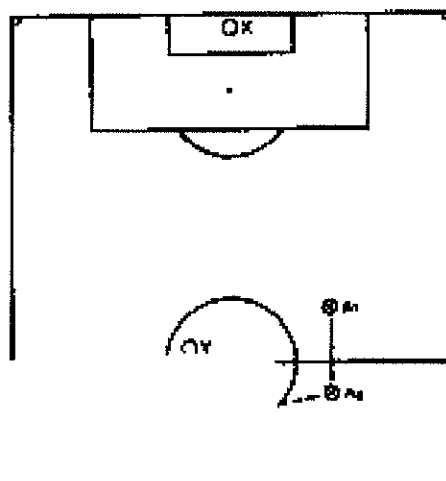


A throws the ball to B. Although B is in front of the ball and there are not two opponents between him and the goal-line, he is not off-side because a player cannot be off-side from a throw-in.

Diagram 21 – OFF-SIDE

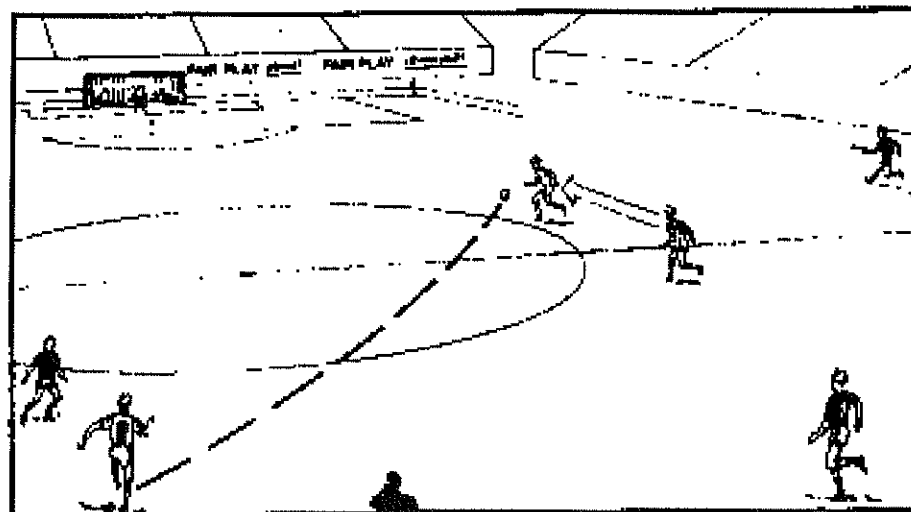


A player cannot put himself on-side by running back into his own half of the field of play.

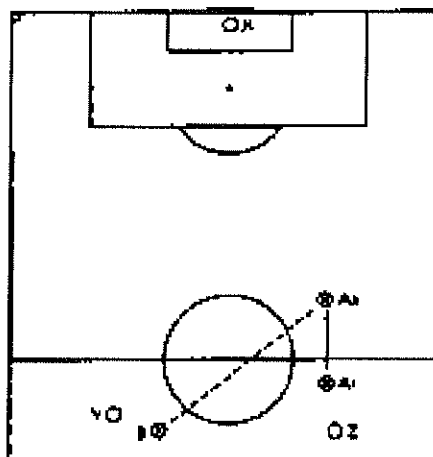


If A is in his opponents' half of the field of play and is off-side in that position when B last played the ball, he cannot put himself on-side by moving back into his own half of the field of play.

Diagram 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.