

Referee Assessor's Report:

August 21-23 , 2015 Sunrise, Florida

"Level of difficulty must be integrated into the mark and should be assessed for each match official separately"

1. "COMPETITIVE": Normal match for the official; few challenging situations
2. "DIFFICULT": Difficult match with some difficult decisions for the official
3. "VERY DIFFICULT": Very challenging match with many difficult situations for the official

Degree of difficulty (evaluated separately for each match official)

The level of difficulty includes the number of decisions when the Referee demonstrated a credible application of the Laws of the Game, but also if the Referee had to deal with critical/challenging incidents; frequency and intensity.

- The degree of difficulty is incorporated into the individual mark of each match official. The Assessor now has to decide and include the level of difficulty and the ability of each match official to deal with critical incidents.
- The Assessor shall indicate the level of difficulty on the assessment form.
- He must mention the important elements of the match officials' performances in his report, indicating the minutes when critical incidents occurred, in order to justify the final mark.

Evaluation of the Referee Control of the Game:

Particular attention should be paid to IMPORTANT decisions, such as:

1. Fouls / simulations in and around the penalty area
2. Denial of goal-scoring opportunities / denial of goal chances
3. Acts of violence
4. Mass confrontation between players and protests against the match officials? decisions
5. Second yellow cards
6. Decisive offside judgements (mainly for the assistant)
7. Accuracy regarding crucial incidents within the penalty area

Clear refereeing mistakes would include the following:

1. Failure to recognize and action an obvious second yellow card offence
2. Failure to dismiss a player from the field of play for an obvious red card offence
3. Clear misjudgment of a penalty kick award / non award
4. Major misinterpretation of the Laws of the Game

Correct and consistent interpretation and application of the Laws of the Game:

1. Appropriate disciplinary sanctions, tactical approach and management of the game
2. Recognition of fouls (e.g.. kicks, trips, strikes, handball, etc.)
3. Differentiation between careless, reckless and using excessive force
4. Distinction between serious foul play and violent conduct
5. Recognition of elbows that endanger the safety of an opponent.
6. Recognition of tackles that endanger the safety of an opponent.

7. Recognition of breaking up promising attack situations
8. Recognition of situations of denying a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity
9. Recognition of caution for holding
10. Recognition of caution for handling the ball
11. Recognition of situations of delaying the restart of play
12. Recognition of situations of simulation
13. Management of situations of dissent by word or action
14. Management of the required distance when restarting play.
15. Management of situations of mass confrontation
16. Management of situations of celebration of a goal
17. Application of advantage
18. Signals in general
19. Verbal communication
20. Body language
21. Usage of the whistle
22. Time Management
23. Allowed the game to flow.
24. Anticipation and reading of the game
25. Confident in decision-making
26. Proactive and preventative

Physical fitness and positioning:

1. Stamina, speed, acceleration whenever necessary
2. Positioning and movement
3. Proximity to play at all times
4. Angle of view
5. Anticipation of the next phase of play
6. Flexible and appropriate diagonal system
7. Usage of variety of running style (sideway, backwards, etc.).
8. General stamina throughout the match.
9. Physical appearance

Team work:

1. Cooperation with assistant referees and fourth official
2. Communication through eye contact
3. Communication through radio-communication system
4. Communication with discrete signals
5. Communication through flag signals
6. The appropriate official takes the decision (best viewing position)
7. Referee acknowledges all signals from assistant referees
8. Appropriate procedure taken after incorrect AR's decision (overrule)
9. Assistant referees provided appropriate information when required.
10. Assistant referees assisted the referee in match confrontation situations.
11. Co-operation with the 4th official
12. Effective body language with assistant referees and fourth official
13. Responsibility was shared between referee and ARs

Evaluation of the Assistant Referee Performances:

1. It is important to pay particular attention to the Assistant Referees.
2. Offside decisions are often decisive in goal-scoring situations.
3. The performance of the Assistant Referee also forms a crucial element of a good overall team performance.
4. The Assistant Referee report must be completed carefully and accurately.

Accuracy of signals : Offside situations, fouls, throw-ins, goal kicks, etc.:

1. Positioning and movement
2. Flag technique
3. Judgments of offside situations
4. Application of the "wait and see" technique for offside situations
5. Assistant referee gave the benefit of doubt to the attacking team
6. Recognition of fouls when he has a better view than the referee
7. Application of the "wait and see" technique for foul recognition
8. Recognition of misconduct or any other incident out of the view of the referee
9. Decisions for throw-ins
10. Decisions for goal kicks
11. Decisions for corner kicks
12. Decisions of goal line situations
13. Management of substitutions when required
14. Management at penalty kicks
15. Assistance to the referee in controlling the match when required
16. Management of players
17. Management of 9.15m distance
18. Management of technical area near him when required
19. Assistance to the referee in match confrontation situations.
20. Positioning and movement when the ball is in play
21. Positioning with ball out of play situations.
22. Acceleration with speed when required
23. Usage of the flag (technique)
24. Body language and gestures
25. Physical condition/appearance
26. Anticipation of the next phase of play

Evaluation of the Fourth Official:

1. Cooperation with the referee and assistant referees
2. Management in general of the technical areas
3. Approach towards team officials
4. Management of the substitution procedures
5. Control of the equipment of the substitute players
6. Use of the electronic board (substitutions)
7. Management of the injured players, control of the stretchers, etc.
8. Supervision of the replacement balls
9. Assistance to the referee in controlling the match when required
10. Handling of the administrative duties (paperwork, etc.), before and after game
11. Management of the substitutes warming up
12. Use of the electronic board (additional time)

Evaluation scale for Referees and Assistant Referees:

“COMPETITIVE” degree of difficulty

75	Good, expected performance (Benchmark)
74	Minor improvements if 75 otherwise
73	Important improvements if 75 otherwise
72	One clear mistake if 74 otherwise
71	One clear mistake if 73 otherwise
70	Below expectations + needs many improvements
50-69	Unacceptable performance and/or critical match incident affecting result

“DIFFICULT” degree of difficulty

79-80	Very good
76-78	Good performance (Benchmark)
75	Minor improvements
74	Important improvements
73	One clear mistake if 76 otherwise
72	One clear mistake 75 otherwise
70-71	Below expectations + needs number of improvements
50-69	Unacceptable performance and/or critical match incident affecting result

“VERY DIFFICULT” degree of difficulty

81+	Outstanding (Benchmark)
76-80	Good performance
75	Minor improvements
74	Important improvements
73	One clear mistake if 76 otherwise
72	One clear mistake 75 otherwise
70-71	Below expectations + needs number of improvements
50-69	Unacceptable performance and/or critical match incident affecting result

Referees with a benchmark performance and potential for higher scores should expect a mark within these ranges.

Added Explanation:

A mark of (1) would be deducted when a Referee fails to caution a player for a clear yellow card offence or cautions a player incorrectly.

To gain a mark higher than the benchmark level, the Referee must have taken critical and important decisions correctly (this may also have been preventative action contributing positively to the control of the match).

If a match difficulty is rated lower, ie: “LOW” rather than “COMPETITIVE”, because of the performance of the Referee or a crucial and important decision is accurately taken then it should be awarded as a positive point for the referee. In such circumstances a mark a point higher would be appropriate.

A clear refereeing mistake made by the referee still has to be considered even when the decision has been corrected after consultation with the Assistant Referee.

The same principal should also be used if the Assistant Referee makes such a mistake.

Example:

A penalty kick and a yellow card is awarded by the referee, but following intervention of the Assistant Referee the decision is correctly overturned and play is restarted with a drop ball.

Although both decisions are corrected, the mistake is unacceptable and a maximum score should be 69.

Evaluation score for the Fourth Official

The marking system of the Fourth Official is now similar to the marking of the other match officials and takes into account the (clear refereeing mistake system).

A good performance should be marked between 73 / 74. If the 4th official deals positively with a special incident(s), the mark can be more than 73 / 74. In cases with more or less than 73 / 74, a clear explanation is expected within the report