

Offensive Fouls and Pivot / Defender



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1. The defender's position:

- **Correct:** blocking of open space
- **Incorrect:**
 - the defender intervenes from side - timing!
 - the defender move forward to close the open space



2. The defender behaviour when body contact made:

- frontal contact
- "last seconds" movement forward
- pushing , holding , restraining - without ball too !
- **protection of body** – the attacker with full speed/energy



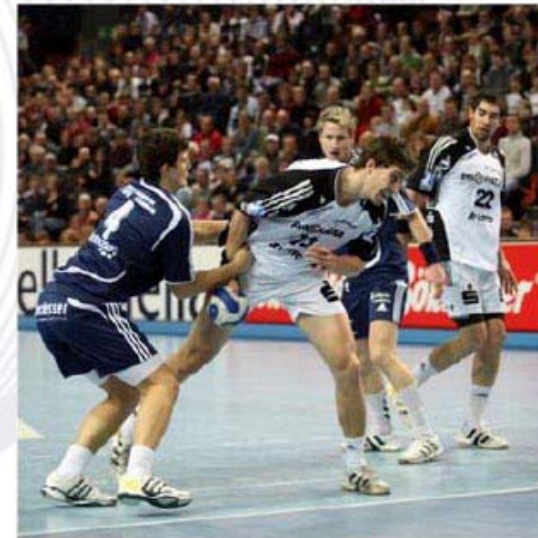
3. Timing

- important - good handball understanding
- who reached the "meeting point" first
- defender must be not stationary fouls without ball ! Strategy !



4. What it is permitted?

- to use bent arms to make body contact with an opponent, and to monitor and follow him in this way
- to use one's trunk to block the opponent, in a struggle for positions



4. What it is permitted?

Concept of blocking

Totally legal under 8:1

Use of own body to gain space or create lanes for mates

Theory of occupied space

Who arrives first, has the right to be there, and not to be taken out from there

Simultaneous clash

Theoretical legal situation, both players reach the space at the same time, and there is no displacement, or it is same for both.

5. What it is not permitted?

- to block the opponent with arms, hand, legs, or to use any part of the body to displace him or push him away; this includes a dangerous use of the elbow, both as a starting position and in motion
- to hold an opponent (body or uniform), even if he remains free to continue the play
- run into or jump into an opponent

Typical offensive fouls situations

1:1

Moving sideways -offensive fouls by shoulder

Offensive fouls without ball

Jumping into, pushing defender in 6 m line

Incorrect blocks pivot player

Crashes wing players against defender out of the 6 m line

Fast break player crashes with defender

Fouls after releasing the ball

Simulation defenders (Hollywood)

Use of 6 m area



Jumping into or pushing defender in 6 m line

Prioritary attention to defender position in or out 6 m line

Does defender stop before the clash?

Defender can't use body projections

Defender is moved from prior position

In case of both situations, attention to who starts first

Incorrect blocks pivot player

Responsibility goal referee

Hold body or uniform

Push defenders

Step on defender foot

Use of body projections

Never lose balance after fouls defenders

Crashes wing players against defender out of the 6 m line

Attention to previous position of defender in or out of 6 m line

Attention to how the defender arrive to that position, by using the goal area?

Fast break player crashes with defender

Key questions, was the defender stopped before the clash?

Did the defender use body projections

Attention to defender simulations

Did the defender start the movement backwards before the contact?

Fouls after releasing the ball

Player passes the ball and after pushes defender
tries to take profit of field referee main attention to the ball
situation without ball, but still responsibility field referee

Simulation defenders (Hollywood action)

When defender starts movement backwards before the crash
When defender over react not in proportion to the attacker
movement

. Simulation defenders (Hollywood action) (cont.)

When defender shouts unjustifiably

When defender feet lose floor contact too quickly



Use of 6 m area

pivot player without ball

and temporary pivot

When defender is inside, never can be offensive foul.

When defender is outside in the first contact, shouldn't be 7 m

attention rule 6:2 c

*7-meter-throw when a court player of the defending team enters the goal area and because of this destroys a clear chance of scoring (14:1a). For purposes of this rule, the concept “entering the goal area” does not mean just touching the goal-area line, **but clearly stepping into the goal area.***

Both referees decide different

mandatory time-out and consultation

decision after consult

try to find out the real foul, and decide appropriately

to referee boss

When the referees fail...

usually referees can lose offensive fouls decisions, what is wrong.

worse is when there is no offensive foul and the referees decide to

give the ball to the defending team.

Summary

Concentration

Attention to defender's feet position, don't fall in defenders cheating

Demonstrates conviction, use of correct body language, eye contact,

Small signs - Prevention

Position and moving, cooperation, responsibility,

What happened actually - action /reaction -Take action in early phase

Action Immediately show direction



Any question ?

Thank you for your attention...

