



# Rule 8:4 and 8:5

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## 8:4 Direct 2-minute suspension

- „For certain fouls, the punishment is a direct 2-minute suspension, regardless of whether the player had received a warning earlier.”
- “This applies especially for such fouls where the guilty player disregards the danger to the opponent (*see also 8:5 and 8:6*)...”





## 8:4 Direct 2-minute suspension

- For instance:
  - 1) fouls that are committed with high intensity or against an opponent who is running fast
  - 2) holding on to the opponent for a long time, or pulling him down
  - 3) fouls against the head, throat or neck
  - 4) hard hitting against the torso or throwing arm
  - 5) attempting to make the opponent lose body control (e.g. grabbing the leg/foot of an opponent who is jumping)
  - 6) running or jumping with great speed into an opponent





## 8:4 Direct 2-minute suspension

- Clip 1 – holding from behind (Coburg-Eisenach)
- Clip 2 – hitting the face (Berlin-Lemgo)
- Clip 3 – pushing in the air (Hamm-Balingen)
- Clip 4 – hitting the throat (Wetzlar-Flensburg)





## 8:5 Disqualification (no report)

- „A player who is attacking an opponent in a way that is dangerous to his health is to be disqualified...”
- “The special danger to the opponent’s health follows from the high intensity of the foul or from the fact that the opponent is completely unprepared for the foul and therefore cannot protect himself...”





## 8:5 Disqualification (no report)

- Following decision-making criteria also apply:
  - 1) The actual loss of body control while running or jumping, or during a throwing action
  - 2) A particularly aggressive action against a part of the body of the opponent, especially face, throat or neck
  - 3) The reckless attitude demonstrated by the guilty player when committing the foul





## 8:5 Disqualification (no report)

### Comment

- Small physical impact can be very dangerous and lead to a severe injury if the foul is committed in a moment when the player is jumping in the air or running...
- In this type of situation, it is the danger to the opponent and not the intensity of the body contact that is the basis for the judgement whether a disqualification is warranted...





## 8:5 Disqualification (no report)

- This also applies in those situations where a goalkeeper leaves the goal area, for the purpose of catching a pass intended for an opponent
- Here the goalkeeper has the responsibility for ensuring that a situation does not arise that is dangerous to the health of the opponent.







## 8:5 Disqualification (no report)

- He is to be disqualified if he:
  - 1) gains possession of the ball, but in his movement causes a collision with the opponent
  - 2) cannot reach or control the ball, but causes a collision with the opponent.
- If the referees are convinced in one of these situations, that, without the illegal action from the goalkeeper, the opponent would have been able to reach the ball, then a 7-meter throw is to be awarded





## 8:5 Disqualification (no report)

- Clip 5 – attacking the head (FAG-TVG 1)
- Clip 6 – pull back the throwing-arm (FAG-TVG 2)
- Clip 7 – attacking while running (Wetzlar-Hamm)
- Clip 8 – goalkeeper action (Coburg-Eisenach 2)
- IHF video – goalkeeper and pushing during a throwing-action





Thank you very much