

MOVING PATHS ON THE COURT

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9th EHF Candidates Course

Rijeka/Croatia

Challenges for referees in modern day handball

- More attacks per team in each game
- Each attack lasts only approximately 30 seconds
- Players are fitter, faster and stronger – therefore the referees must be too





Moving Paths

- It is the referees responsibility to get out of the players way as soon as possible
- Make your way to the side-line, while maintaining eye contact throughout
- Run forwards while watching play over shoulder
- Only in extreme circumstances run backwards
- Never turn your back on the players
- At 9m turn 90 degrees

Moving Paths - Fast Break

- Move out of the players way
- Run slightly in front of furthest player (for best view)
- If necessary let the players pass you
- It is most important to watch the play/ players
- Do not run backwards



Moving Paths – Throw Off

- The court referee should position himself near the sideline and slightly behind the players for the best view



Moving Paths – Changing Sides

- Use natural breaks in the game
- Change sides during punishments, penalties etc.
- Try to avoid changing ends after a goal





Moving Paths - Summary

- Maintain eye contact with play at all times
- Run forwards not backwards
- Never turn with your back to the play
- Make your way to the side-line as soon as possible
- Ensure you do not get in the players way
- If necessary let the players pass you
- It is more important to observe than to run fast

Referee Positions on the court

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Position on Court – Set Attack

- Follow the play
- Move with the ball
- Anticipate game situations
- Don't stand too far away from play
- Don't get in the players way





Position on Court – Offensive Defence

- Court referee must move back and towards the side-line
- Goal referee must move towards side-line
- More movement required by referees
- Peripheral vision essential
- More action in this passage of play, therefore more to watch for
- Higher chance of turnover

Position on Court – Penalty

- Court referee to position themselves in line with penalty takers foot
- Court referee to position themselves on the penalty takers shooting arm side, to make visual contact
- Goal referee to stand on the goal line, not too close to the goal

Position on Court - Penalty

- Correct example:



Position on Court - Penalty

- Incorrect example:



Referee Teamwork

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Referee Teamwork - Communication

- Firstly, to communicate well between the two referees they must have an understanding of each other
- This comes from experience together
- Referees can communicate through:
 - Talking (when together/headsets)
 - Signals
 - Eye contact





Referee Teamwork – Score Table

- To work well with the score table you must first of all understand their role
- Communication must be clear
- Communication with the table can be done by:
 - Talking
 - Eye contact
 - Signals
- Goals, Time Outs and player punishments must be clearly indicated to the score table



Referee Teamwork – Players/Coaches

- Treat every game differently
- Communication level with players/coaches must be dependant on the type of game it is
- It is important to communicate with the players/coaches, but not too much
- Familiarity breeds contempt
- Referees must find the right level of communication for each game