



9th EHF Referee Candidates Course – Rijeka 2011

Criteria for 7m and 7m + additional punishment

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Agenda



- The 7m Throw – Rule 14.1
- 9.1 Comment
- Clarification No.6 – Definition of clear chance
- Addition to clarification No. 6 with rule 14.2
- Entering the goal area line
- Punishments that follow a 7m - Discussion

The 7m throw – Rule 14.1

A 7-meter throw is awarded when:



To this picture there will be a hyperlink for <http://www.corshamref.org.uk/whistle/whisfoul.wav>

a) a **clear chance of scoring** is illegally destroyed anywhere on the court by a player or a team official of the opposing team

• Example 1:

- **During a counter-attack by A5, an official of team B runs from the bench in the direction of his own goal area. A5 becomes so confused that he stops running. In the referee's opinion, A5 had a clear chance of scoring. The guilty official did not touch the opponent, who had the ball; his shortest distance to A5 was approximately 10 meters. *Correct decision?***
- Time-out
- 7-meter throw for A
- Disqualification of the official and written report

The 7m throw – Rule 14.1



b) there is an unwarranted whistle signal at the time of a **clear chance of scoring**



• Example 2:

- **A3 is running a counter-attack in possession of the ball towards the goal of team B. While he is doing a jump shot, there is a whistle signal from a spectator that distracts A3 in a way that he does not take a shot on goal. Instead he stops with the ball in the goal area. *Correct decision?***
- 7-meter throw for A
- Time-out; consultation with timekeeper

The 7m throw – Rule 14.1

c) a **clear chance of scoring** is destroyed through the interference of someone not participating in the game, for instance a spectator entering the court or stopping the players through a whistle signal (except when 9:1 Comment applies). By analogy, this rule also applies in the case of a ‘force majeure’, such as a sudden electrical failure, that stops the game precisely during a **clear chance of scoring**.



- Example 3:
 - **The score is 20:20: B7 intercepts a cross pass from team A to start a counter- attack with nobody of team A being capable to follow him. A spectator runs onto the court and pulls down B7 to the ground, leading to tumultuous scenes with even more spectators on the court. *Correct decision?***
 - Time-out; 7-meter throw for B

9.1 Comment

- A goal shall be awarded if the ball is prevented from going into the goal by someone or something not participating in the game (spectators, etc.), and the referees are convinced that the ball would otherwise have entered the goal.



Clarification No. 6 – Definition of **clear chance**

For the purposes of Rule 14:1, a clear chance of scoring exists when;

a) a player who already has ball and body control at the goal-area line of the opponents has the opportunity to shoot on goal, without any opponent being able to prevent the shot with legal methods;

this also applies if the player does not yet have the ball but is ready for an immediate reception of the ball; there must not be an opponent in a position to prevent the reception of the ball with legal methods

b) a player who has ball and body control is running (or dribbling) alone towards the goalkeeper in a counter-attack, without any other opponent being able to come in front of him and stop the counter-attack;

this also applies if the player does not yet have the ball but is ready for an immediate reception of the ball, and the opposing goalkeeper through a collision as under 8:5 Comment prevents the reception of the ball; in this special case, the positions of the defending players are irrelevant;

c) a goalkeeper has left his goal area and an opponent with ball and body control has a clear and unimpeded opportunity to throw the ball into

Addition to clarification No. 6 with rule 14.2

If an attacking player retains full control of ball and body despite a violation as in Rule 14:1a, there is no reason to give a 7-meter throw, even if thereafter the player fails to utilize the clear scoring chance.

Entering the goal area line

- When a court player enters the goal area, the decisions shall be as follows:
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.



Punishments that follow a 7m - Discussion

8:3 Fouls, where the action is mainly or exclusively aimed at the body of the opponent, must lead to a personal punishment. This means that, in addition to a free-throw or 7-meter-throw, at least the foul is to be punished progressively, beginning with a warning (*16:1*), then with 2-minute suspensions (*16:3b*) and disqualification (*16:6d*).

Example 4

Question: Is the punishment appropriate?

Example 5

Question: Is the punishment appropriate?

Example 6

Question: Is the punishment appropriate?