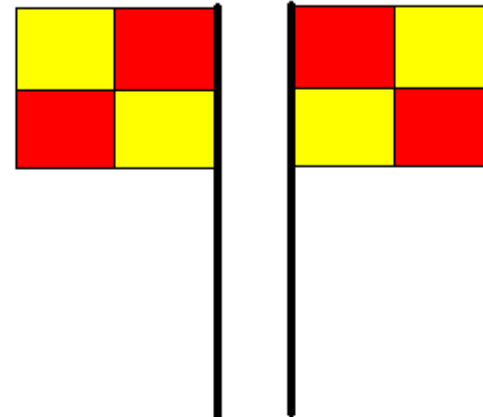


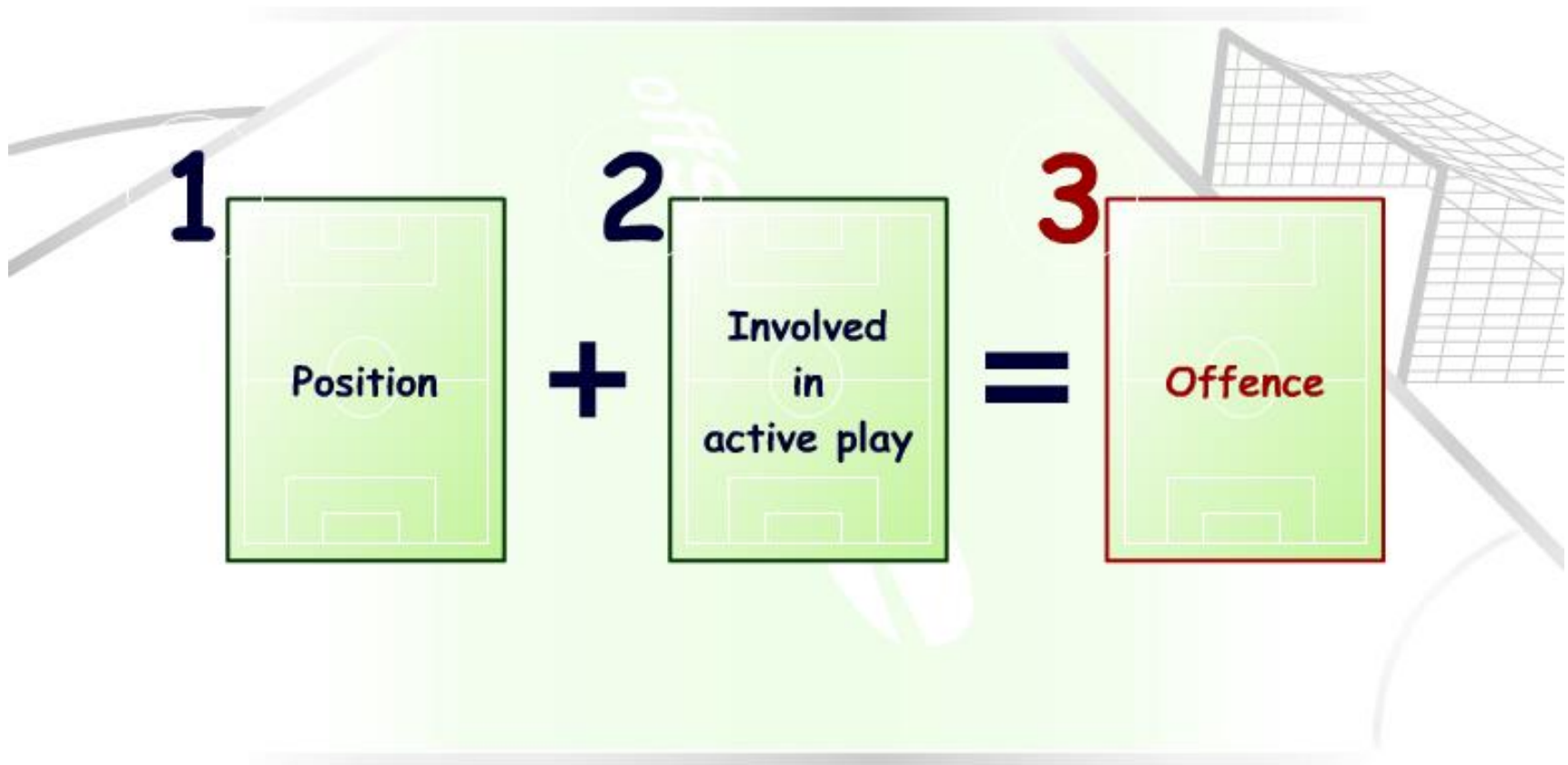
Law 11

越位/判例研討

楊勝苑



Elements of the Law



規則的要素

- 越位位置如果：
- 頭,身體或腳的任何部分在對方半場(中線除外)
- 頭,身體或腳的任何部分比球和倒數第二名對手更靠近對手的球門線

不是越位的位置如果：

- 在他自己的半場
- 他與對方最後第二名球員平行
- 他與對方最後兩名球員平行

沒有犯規如果：

- 直接來自球門球
- 直接來自界外擲球
- 直接來自角球

越位犯規

- 只有在同隊球員觸球或玩球瞬間

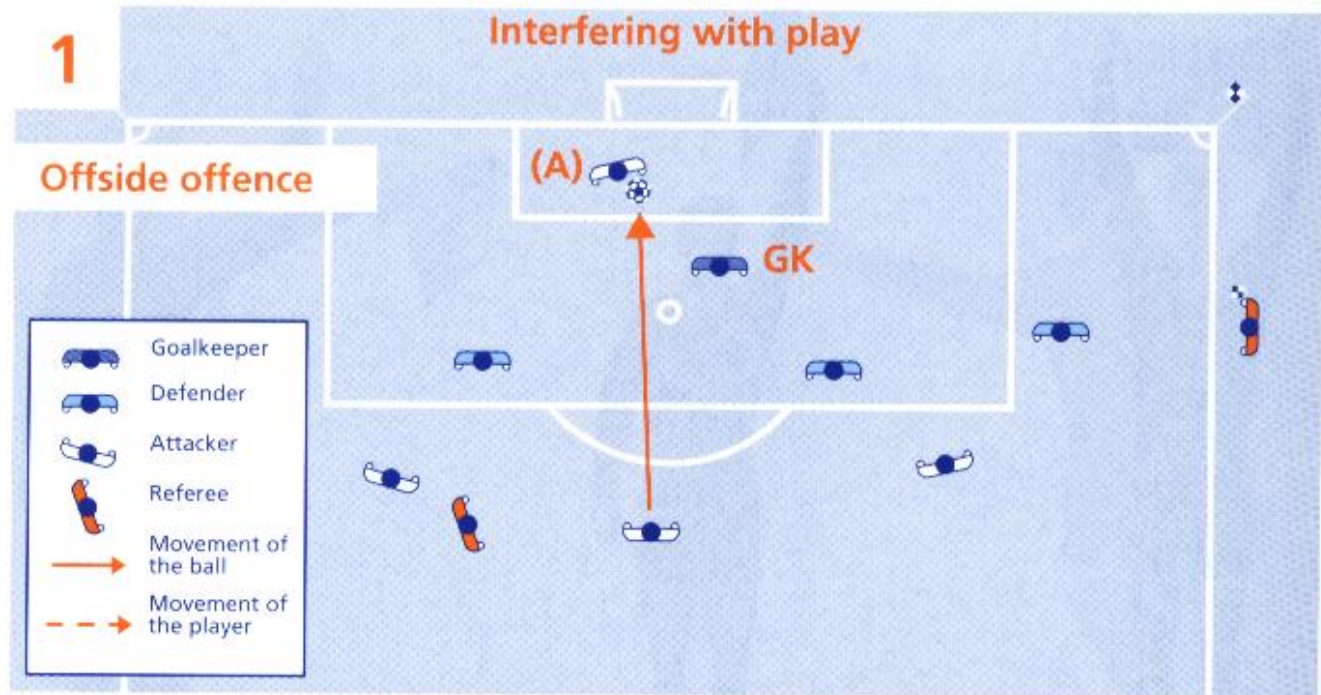
介入比賽：

- 影響比賽
- 影響對手
- 獲得利益

介入比賽

影響比賽的意思是：

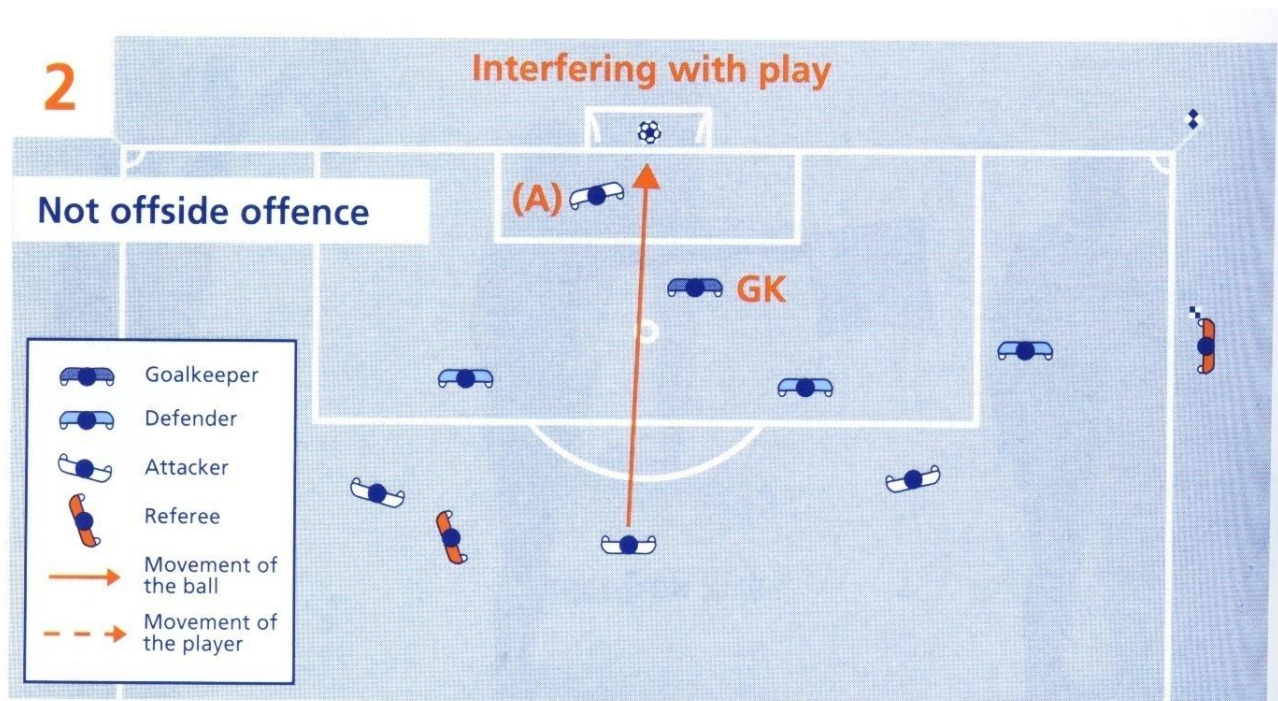
- 同隊球員 傳或觸球時 越位位置球員 玩或觸球



An attacker **in an offside position** (A), not interfering with an opponent, **touches the ball**.

The assistant referee should raise the flag when the player **touches the ball**.

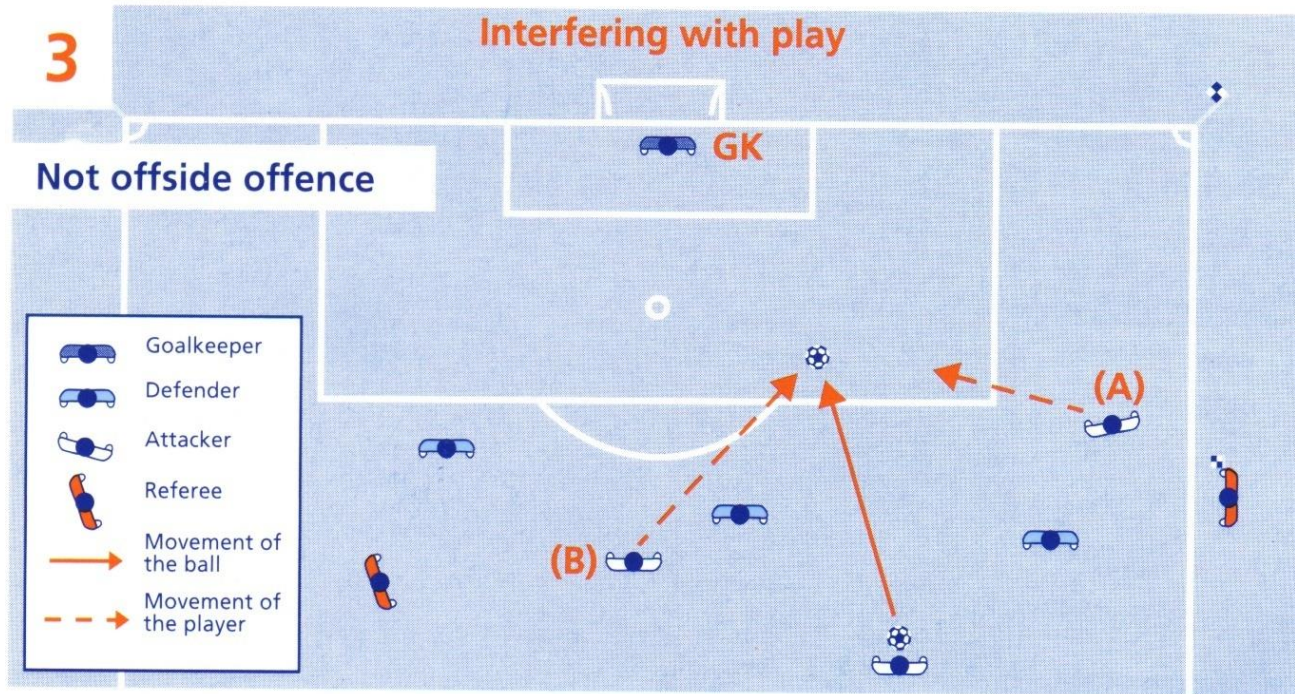
一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)，並未影響對手，觸球。
當這名球員觸球時，助理裁判將舉旗示意越位。



An attacker **in an offside position** (A), not interfering with an opponent, **does not touche** the ball.

The player cannot be penalised because he did not touch the ball.

一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)，並未影響對手，未觸球。
這名球員不能受到處罰因為並未觸及球。



An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball and a teammate in **onside** position (B) runs also towards the ball and plays it. Player (A) cannot be penalised because he did not touch the ball.

一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)向球奔跑，同時有一隊友處於非越位位置(B)亦向球奔跑並且玩球。
球員(A)不能受到處罰因為並未觸及球。









臺北熊讚

0 - 0

花蓮



07:15











2020台灣木蘭足球聯賽

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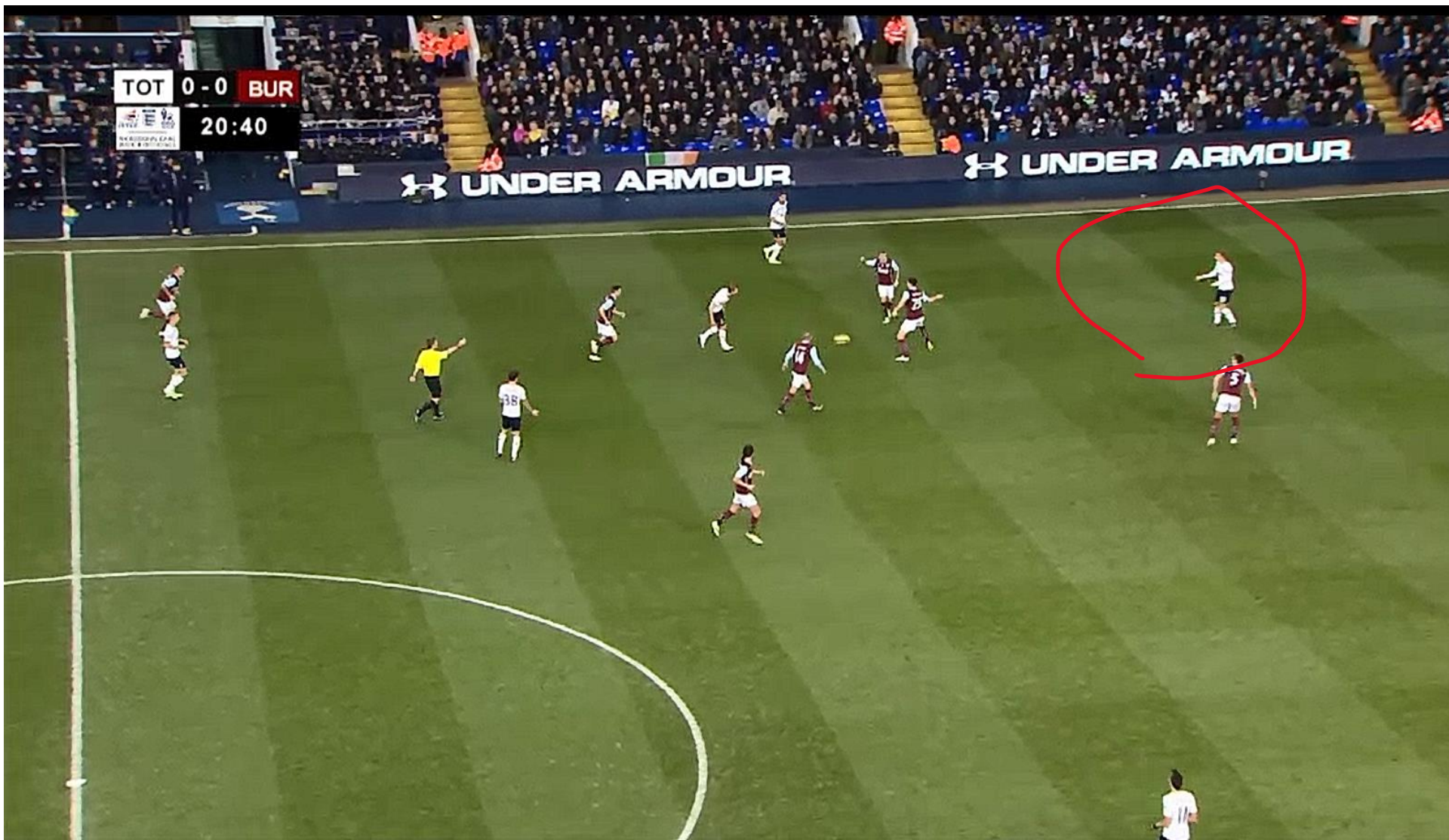


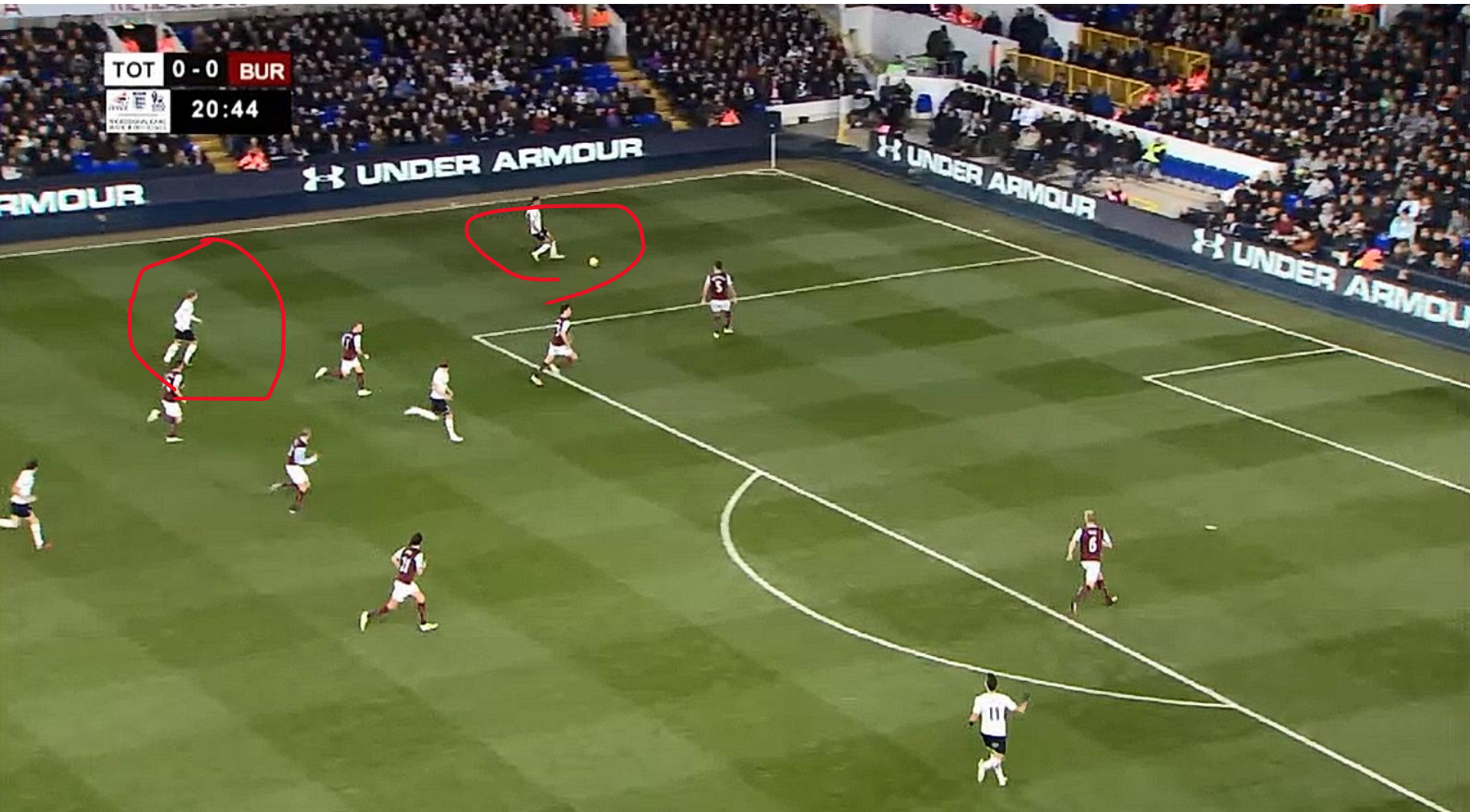
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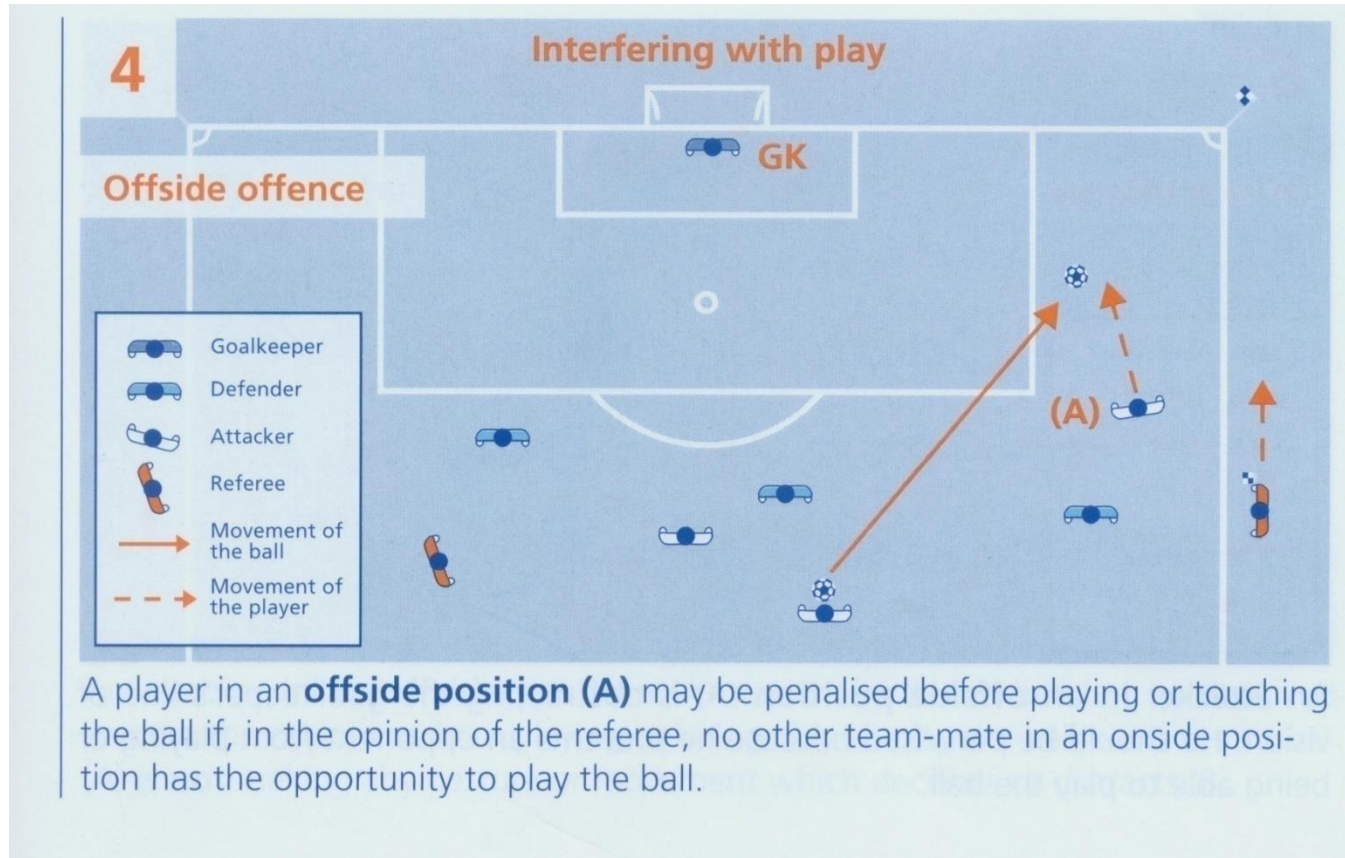


20:37









一球員在越位位置，當他玩球或觸球之前，可被判罰越位，如果裁判認為，沒有其他在不越位位置的同隊球員有機會玩球。

AJA 1 • 0 ASP 7:00

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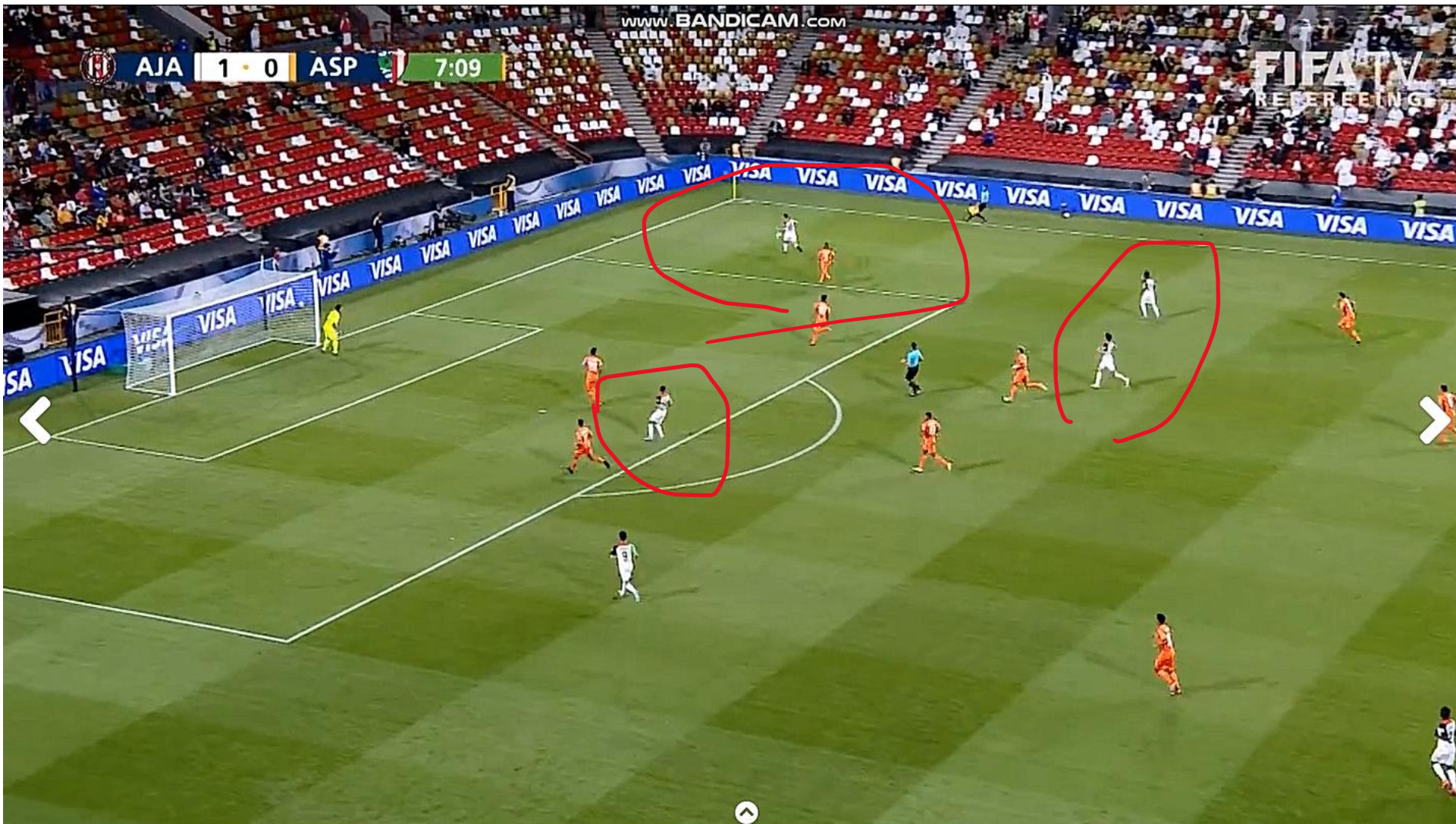
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Decision



OFFSIDE OFFENCE



Explanation

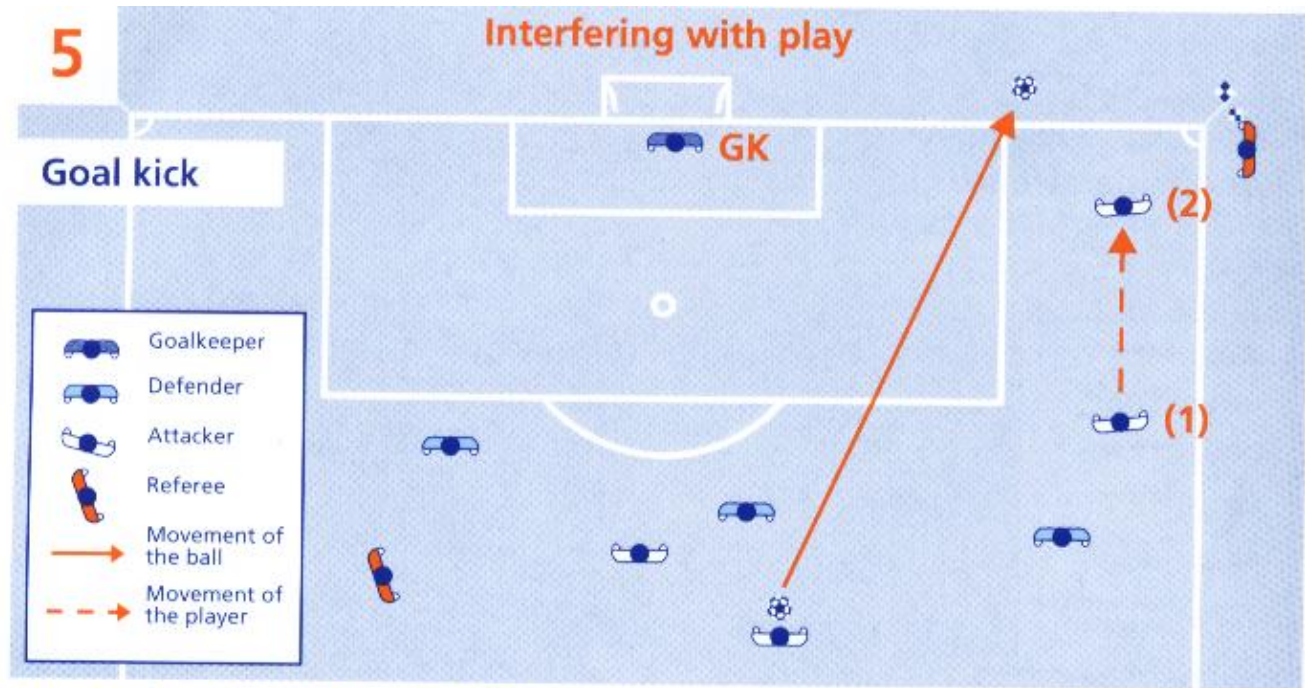


The attacker in offside position plays the ball and interferes with play.

The correct procedure should be to raise the flag immediately as there is no clear goal-scoring opportunity.

Good positioning, correct reading, concentration and teamwork are crucial for match officials.





An attacker **in an offside position** (1) runs towards the ball and **does not touch the ball**.

The assistant referee should signal **"goal kick"**.

一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)向球奔跑且並未觸及球。
助理裁判將示意“球門球”

2022 華南銀行台灣企業甲級足球聯賽第二循環第六輪：AC Taipei vs 臺灣石虎FC



AC Taipei 0-0 臺灣石虎FC

05:19



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-0:55



直播











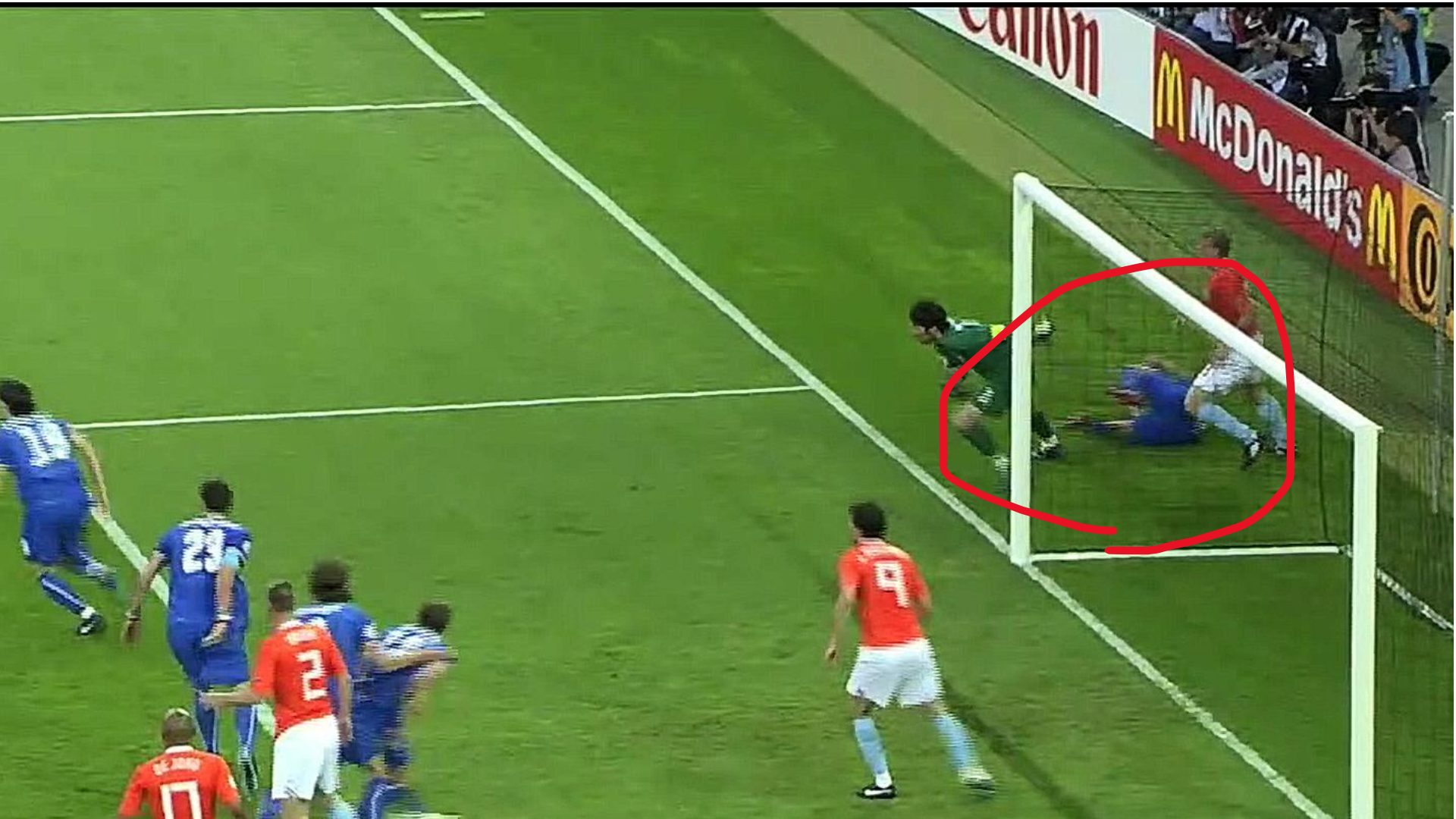


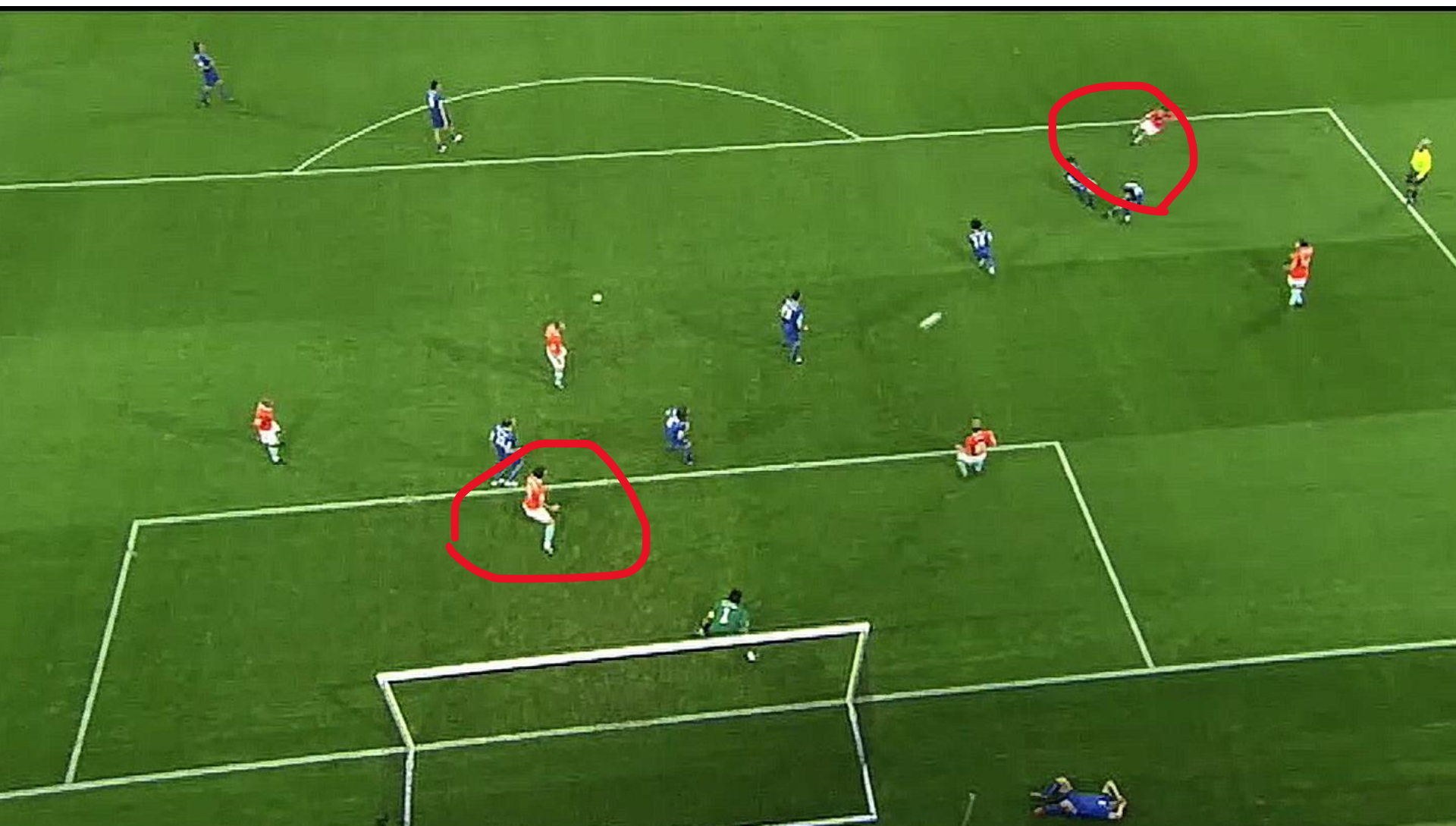


介入比賽

- 任何守方球員因為任何理由，未得到裁判允許即離開球場，為了判定越位應視為在己方球門線或邊線上，直到下一次比賽停止時為止或防守球隊已經將球玩向中線並且球已經在他們的罰球區域外。

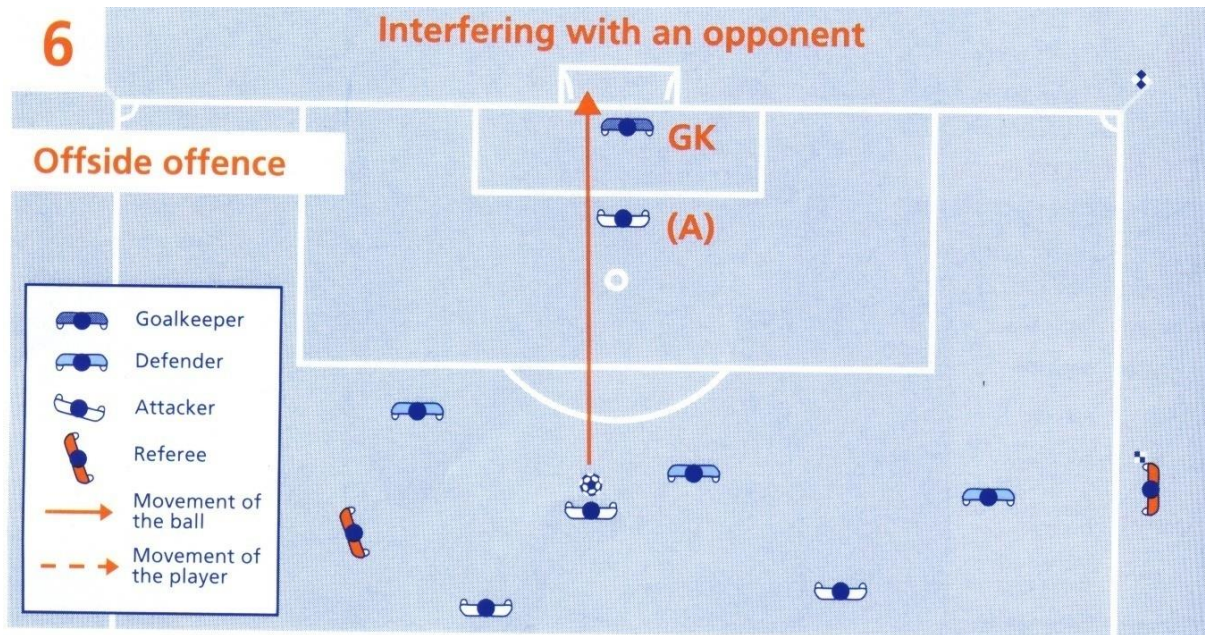






影響對手的意思是：

- 明顯阻礙對方球員的視線而引致對方球員不能玩球或
- 與對方球員搶球而引致對方球員不能玩球或



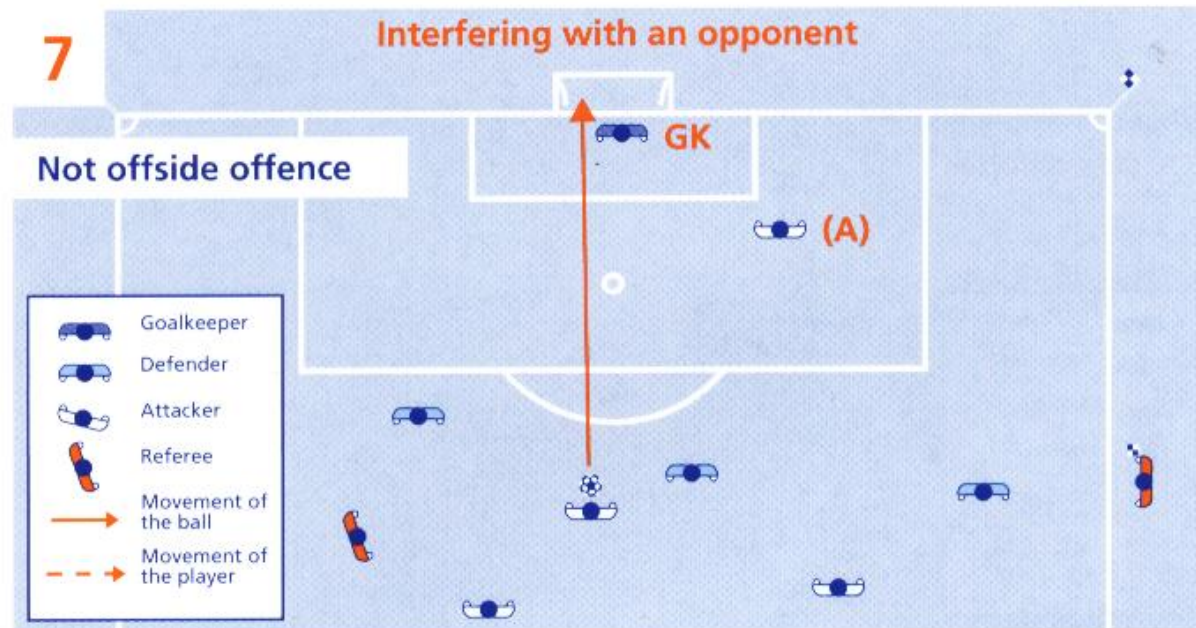
An attacker **in an offside position** (A) is obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision. He should be penalised because he prevents an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.

一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)妨礙守門員的視線。他將因為妨礙對手玩球或可能玩球而受到處罰。





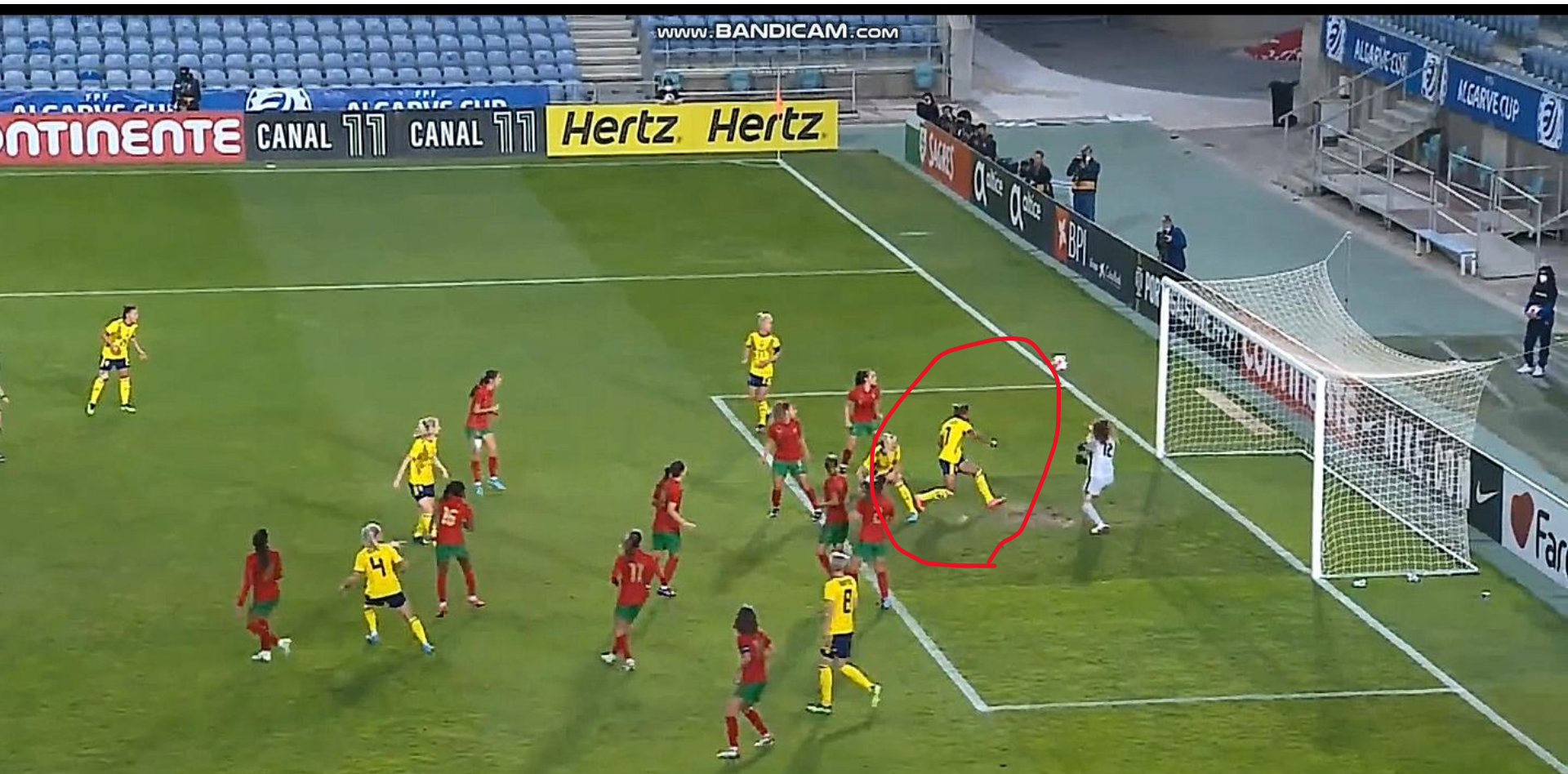




An attacker **in an offside position** (A) is **not** obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision or making a gesture or movement which deceives or distracts him.

一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)並未妨礙守門員的視線或做姿勢或移動來欺騙或使守門員轉移注意力，不可被判越位。







Decision



OFFSIDE OFFENSE INTERFERING WITH AN OPPONENT



Explanation



The attacker in the offside position is interfering with the opponent, by doing an action that impacts the goalkeeper's ability to play the ball.

The direction of the ball, the proximity of the attacker to the ball and the goalkeeper and the action/movement of the attacker are important considerations for this position to be interfering with an opponent.

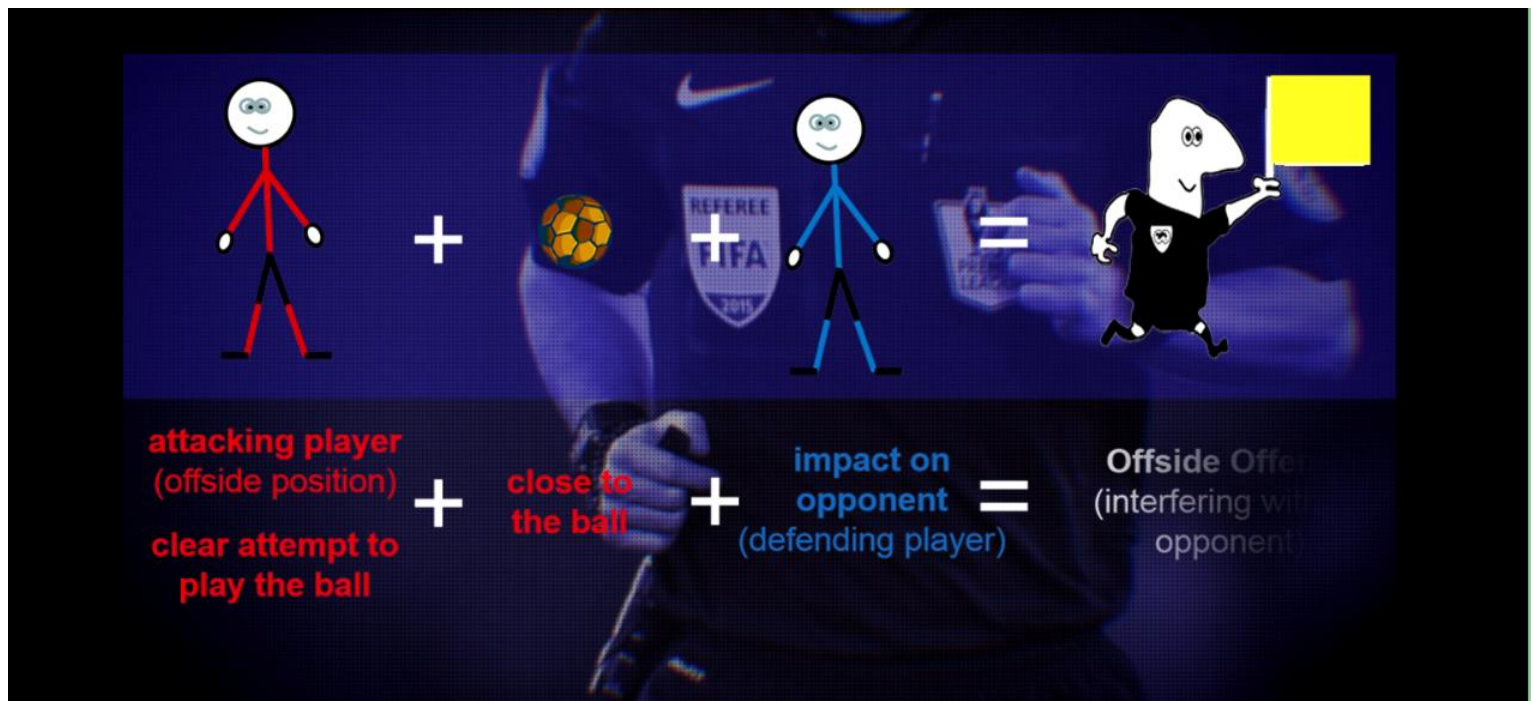
Good positioning, concentration, reading, communication and teamwork are crucial for match officials.

介入比賽

影響對手的意思是：

- clearly attempting to play a ball which is close to him
when this action impacts on an opponent or

明顯地於近距離嘗試接觸足球去參與玩球，而該舉動導致對方球員受到影響或



影響對手的意思是：

- — **making an obvious action which clearly impacts on the ability of an opponent to play the ball**

作出明確動作，而此舉動顯然地影響對方球員參與玩球的能力

- 當一名處於越位位置的球員，在對方球員的跑動路線上，跑離越位位置或在越位位置企立不動從而影響對方球員跑向足球位置時、如過程中出現阻礙對方球員玩球或爭奪足球，則屬於越位犯規；如該球員跑向對方球員的跑動路線及阻礙對方球員前進(例如：阻擋對方球員跑動)，應根據規則**12**章作出判罰



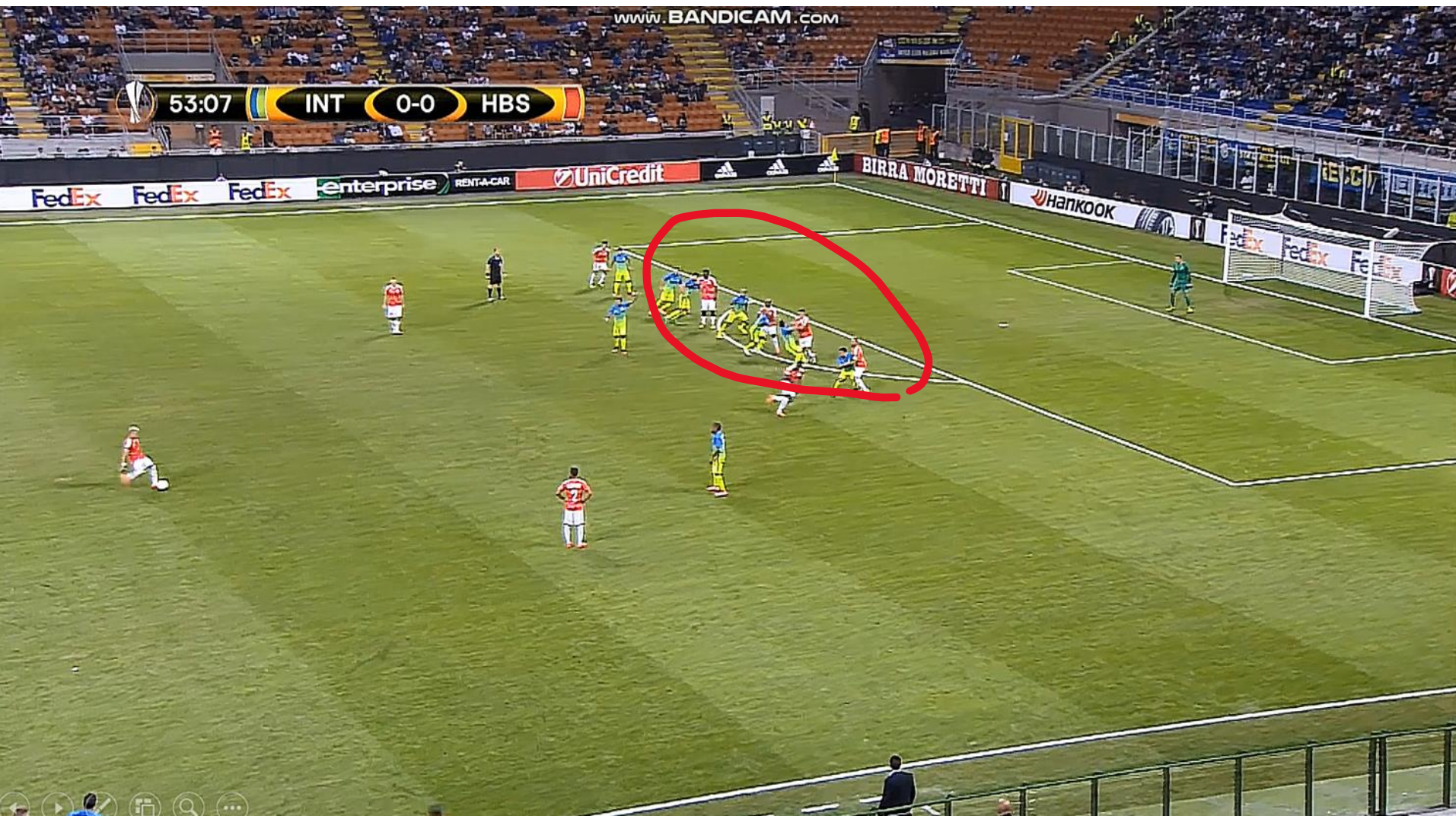


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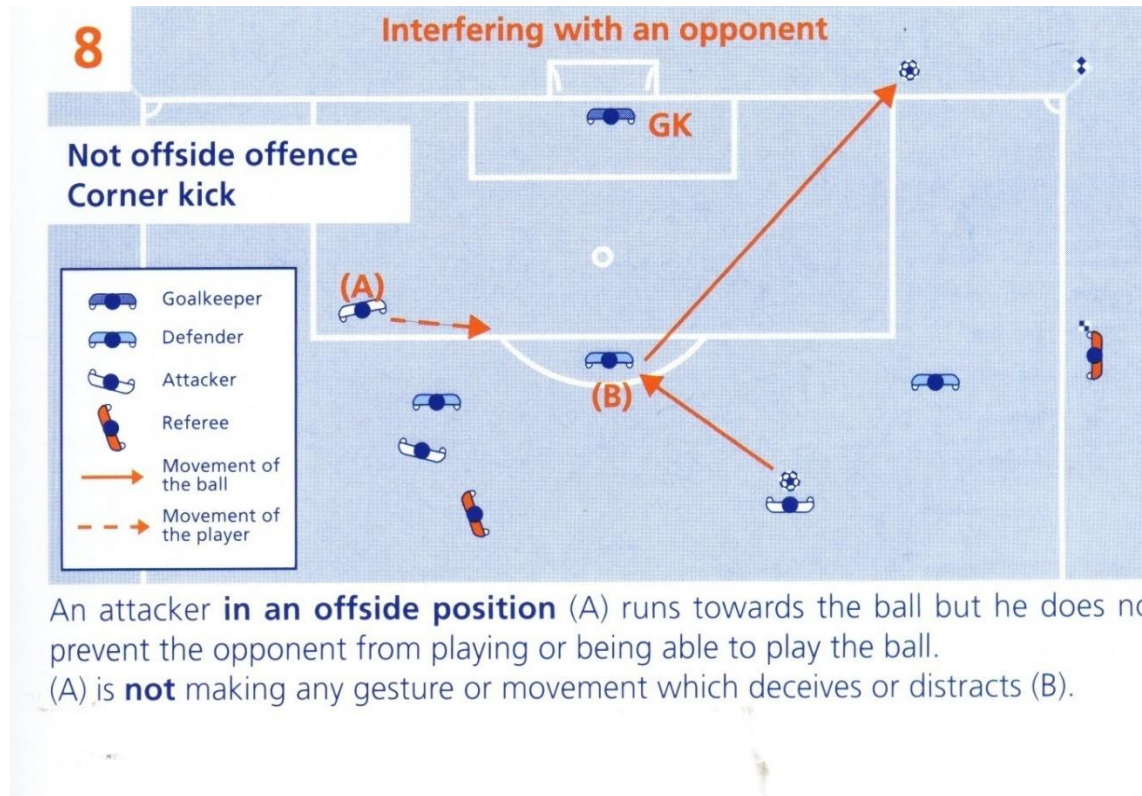
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一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)向球奔跑但並未妨礙對手玩球或可能玩球。
~~(A)並未做任何姿勢或移動來欺騙或使(B)轉移注意力。(不可被判越位，~~
角球)

6 VAR

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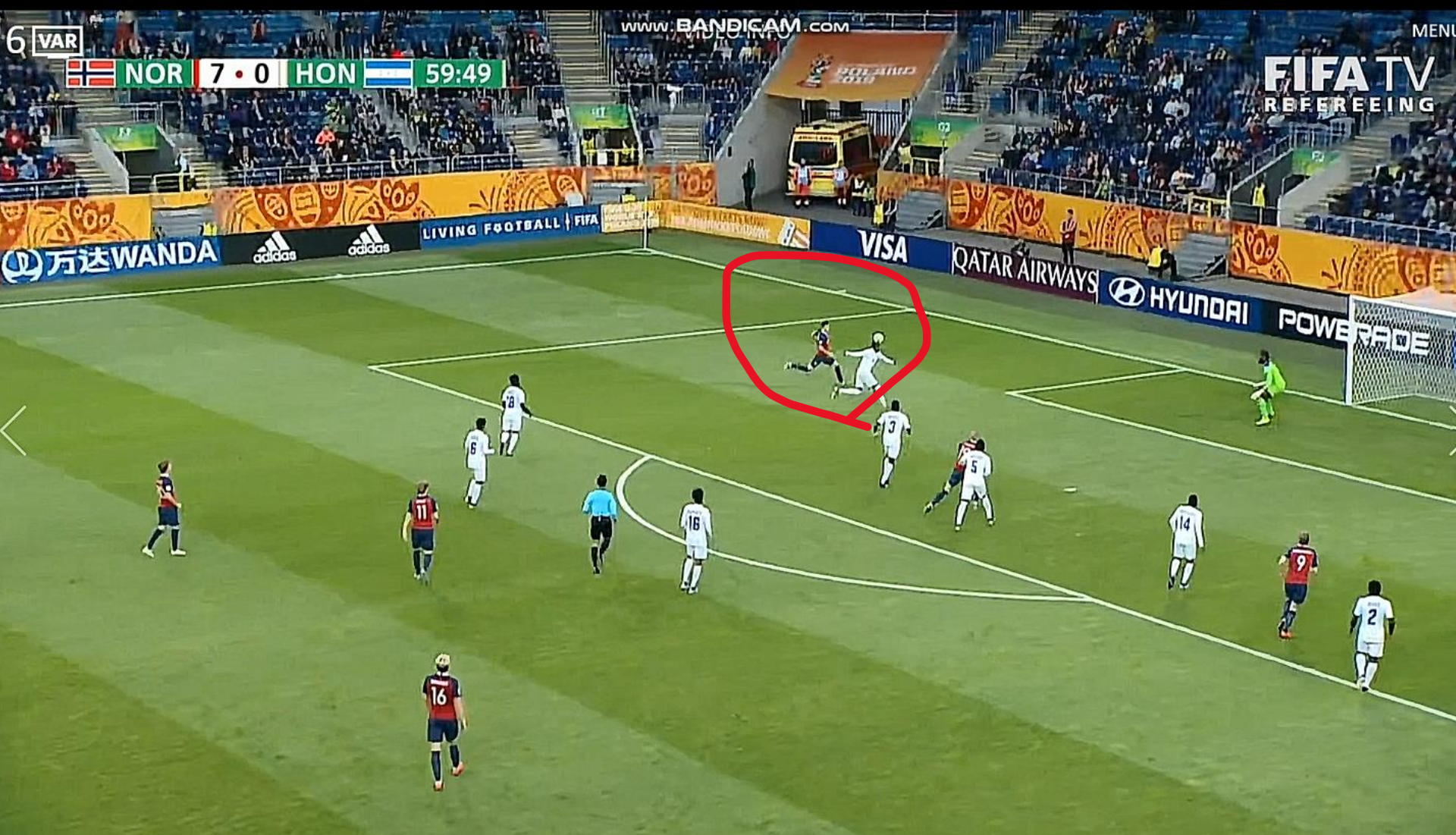
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NO OFFSIDE OFFENCE

On the first attacking pass, the attacker in an offside position has no impact on the defender's ability to play the ball.

On a second incident, the attacker plays the ball and the goalkeeper makes a save. The player who receives the ball is in a tight on side position.

Referees and assistant referees must remain concentrated when a sequence of incidents occur, applying both wait and see and the delay the flag/whistle concept.

Communication and teamwork is crucial.

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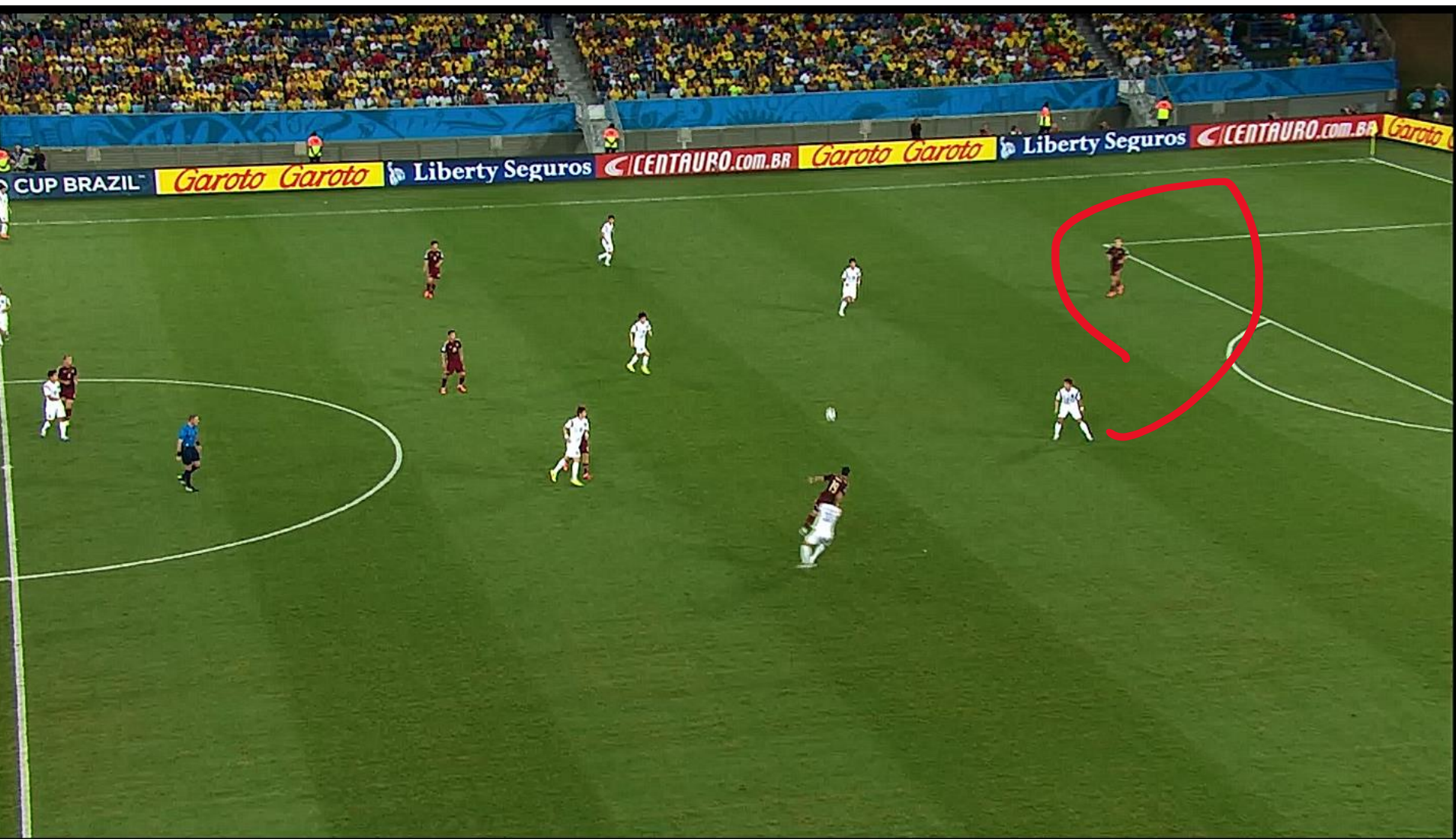
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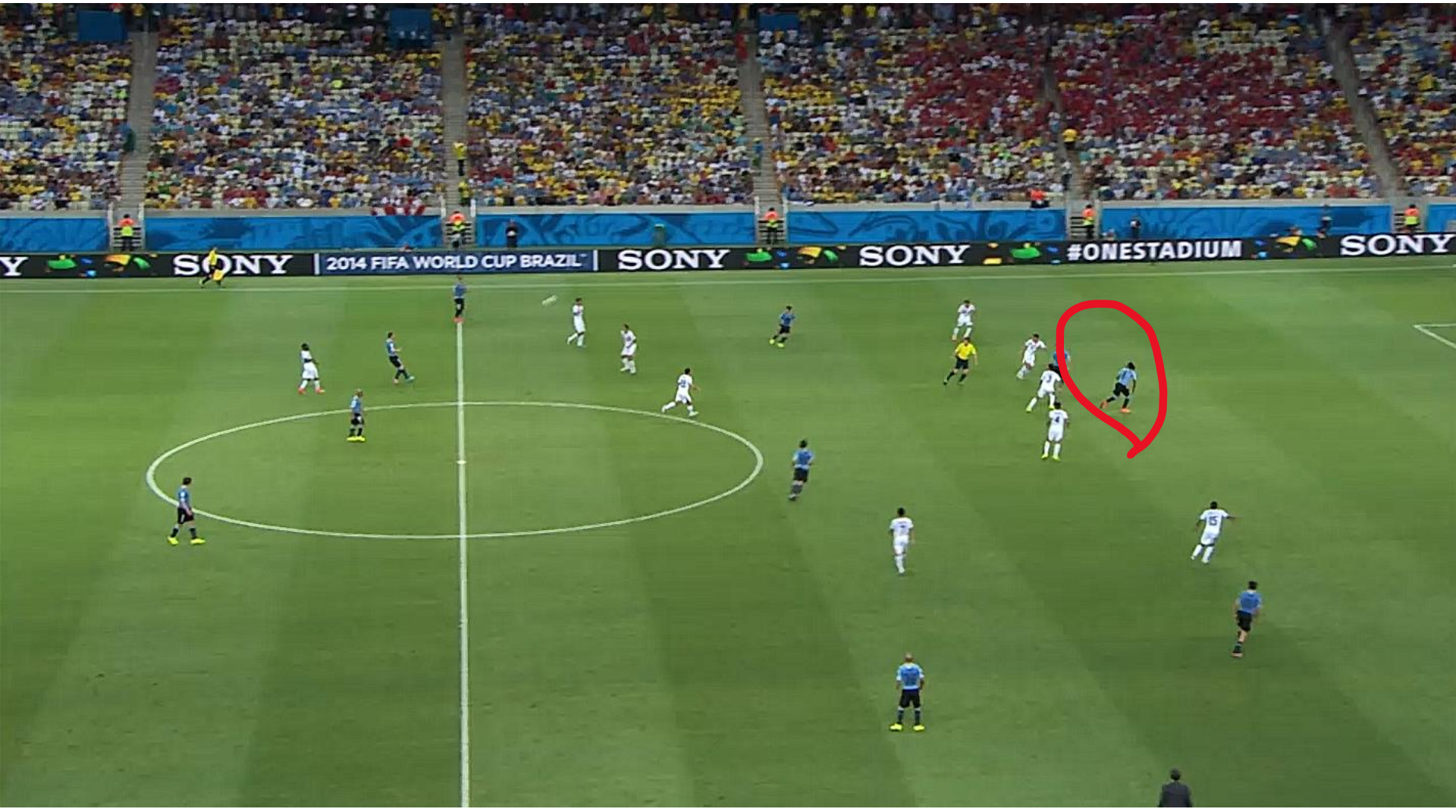




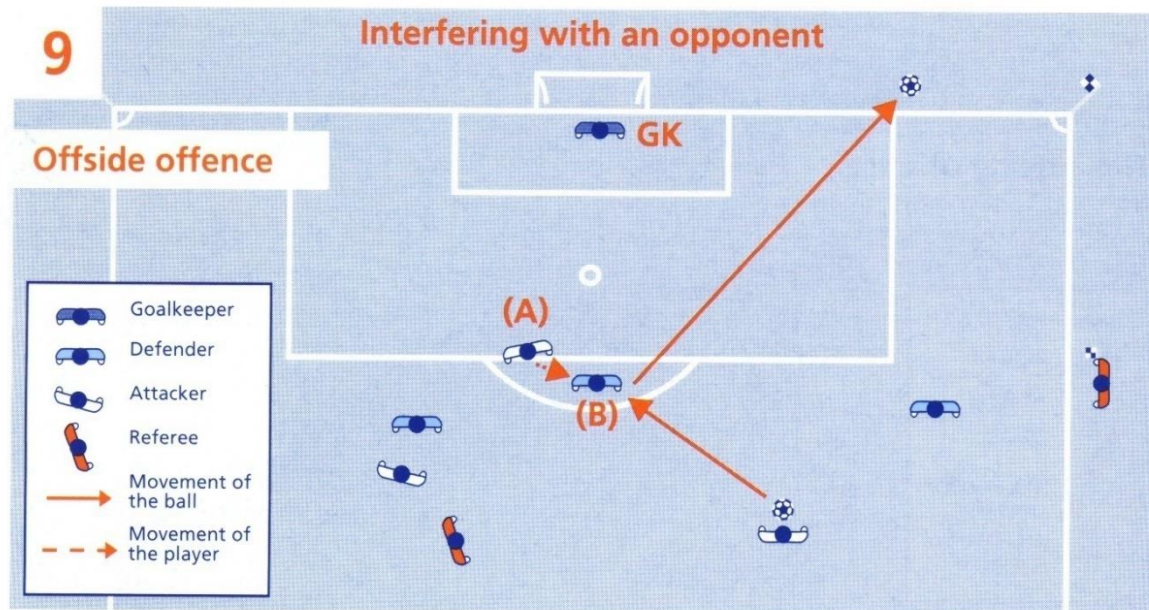












An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball preventing the opponent (B) from playing or being able to play the ball.
Player (A) is making any gesture or movement which deceives or distracts player (B).

一攻方球員處於越位位置(A)向球奔跑妨礙對手(B)玩球或可能玩球。
球員(A)因做任何姿勢或移動來欺騙或使(B)轉移注意力。(判越位)

Law 11 – Offside

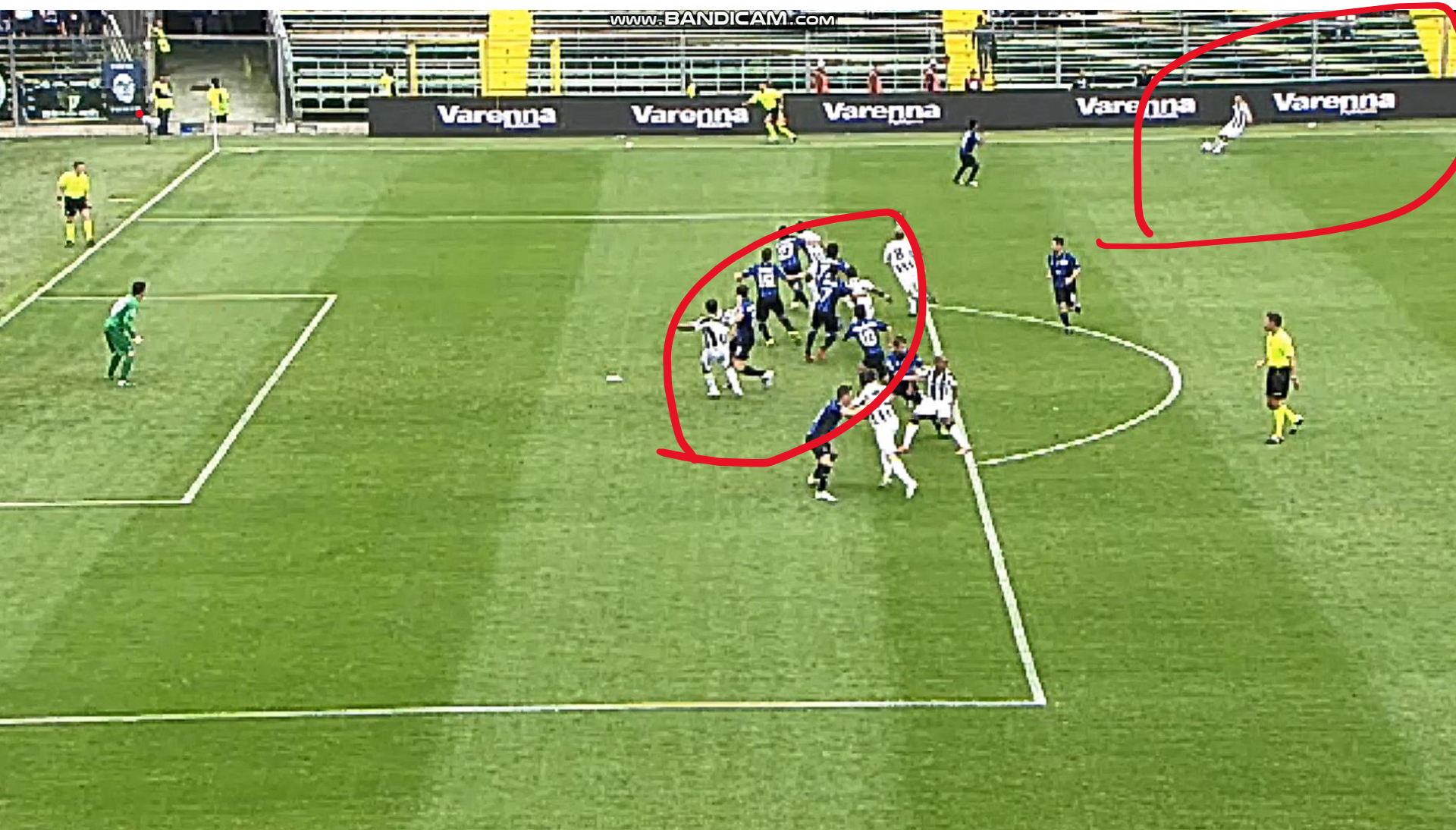
Offside guidance:

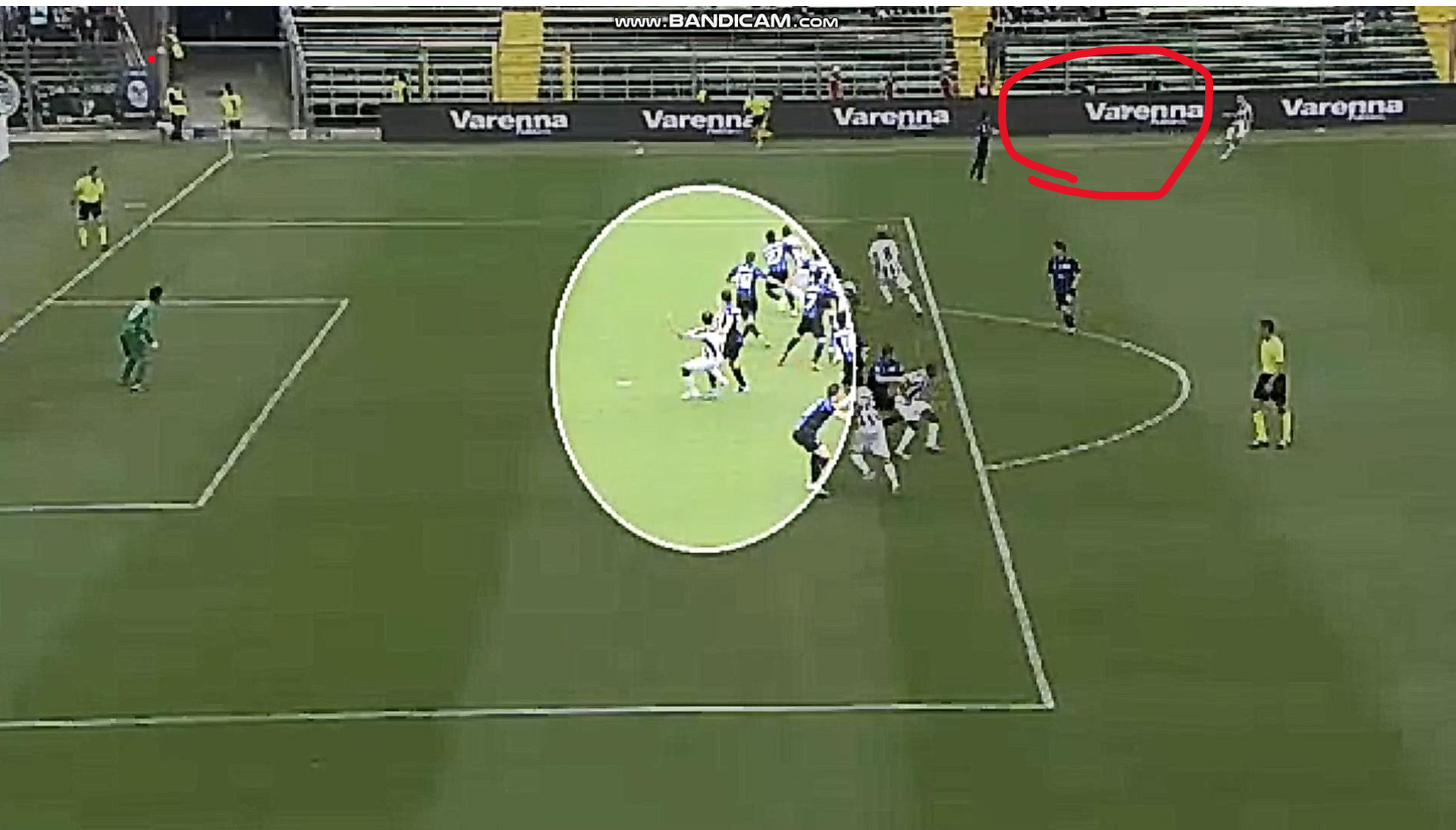
✓ A player in offside position who is fouled before committing an offside offence – Foul

- 當一名處於越位位置的球員跑向足球及試圖參與玩球，但在玩球或試圖玩球或與對方球員爭奪足球前被對方球員侵犯，因該犯規事件發生於越位犯規之前，故此應判罰該犯規動作

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Law 11 – Offside

Offside guidance:

✓ A player in offside position who is fouled when committing an offside offence – Offside

當一名處於越位位置的球員在已經玩球或試圖玩球或與對方球員爭奪足球後才被對方球員侵犯，因越位犯規發生在該犯規事件之前，故此應判罰越位犯規



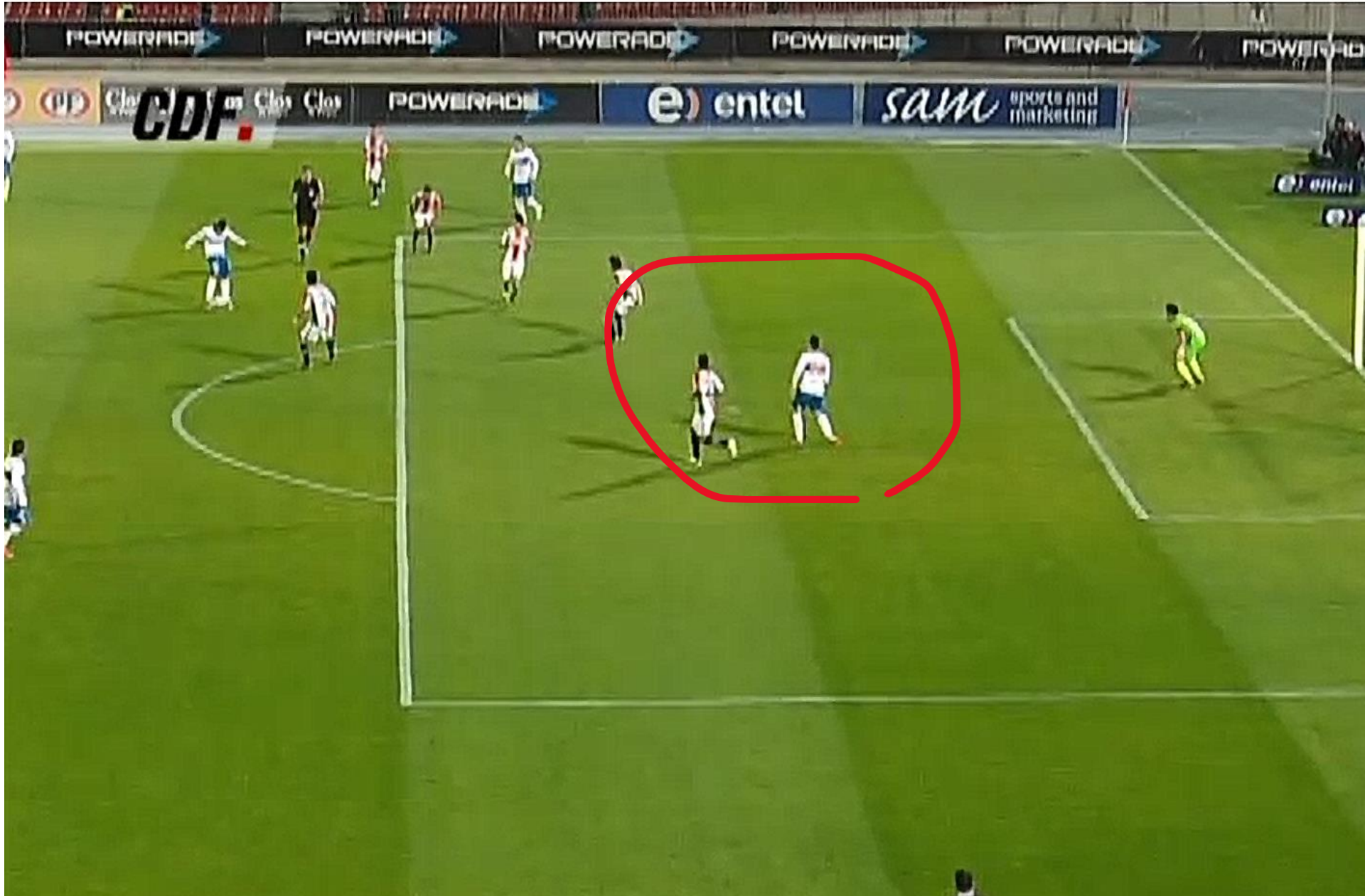


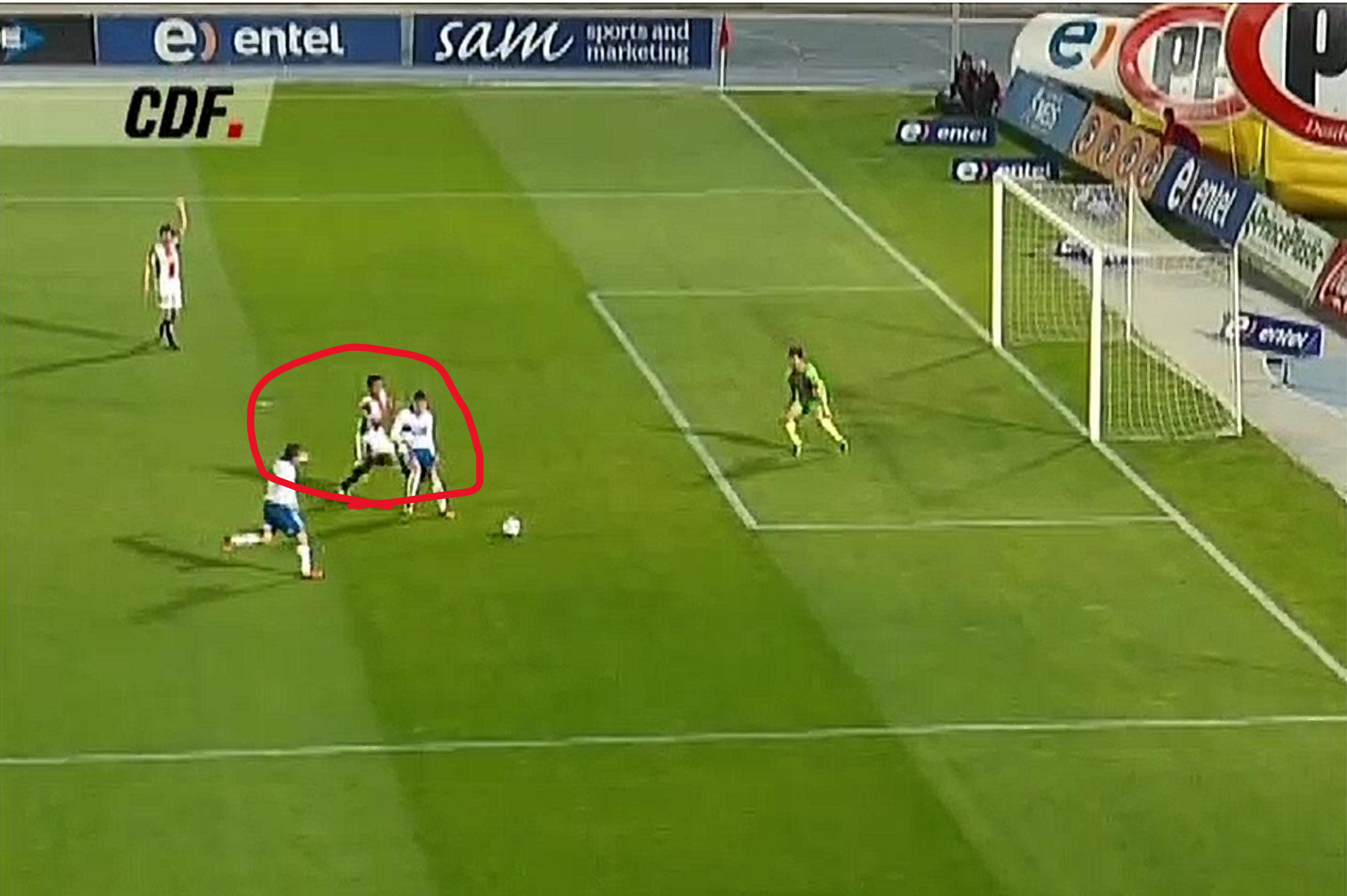


獲得利益或影響對手當：

- I) 球從球門柱，橫木或對方球員彈回(rebound)或偏斜(deflect)，在越位位置球員玩球。
- II) 對方球員蓄意救球，在越位位置球員玩球。







rebound

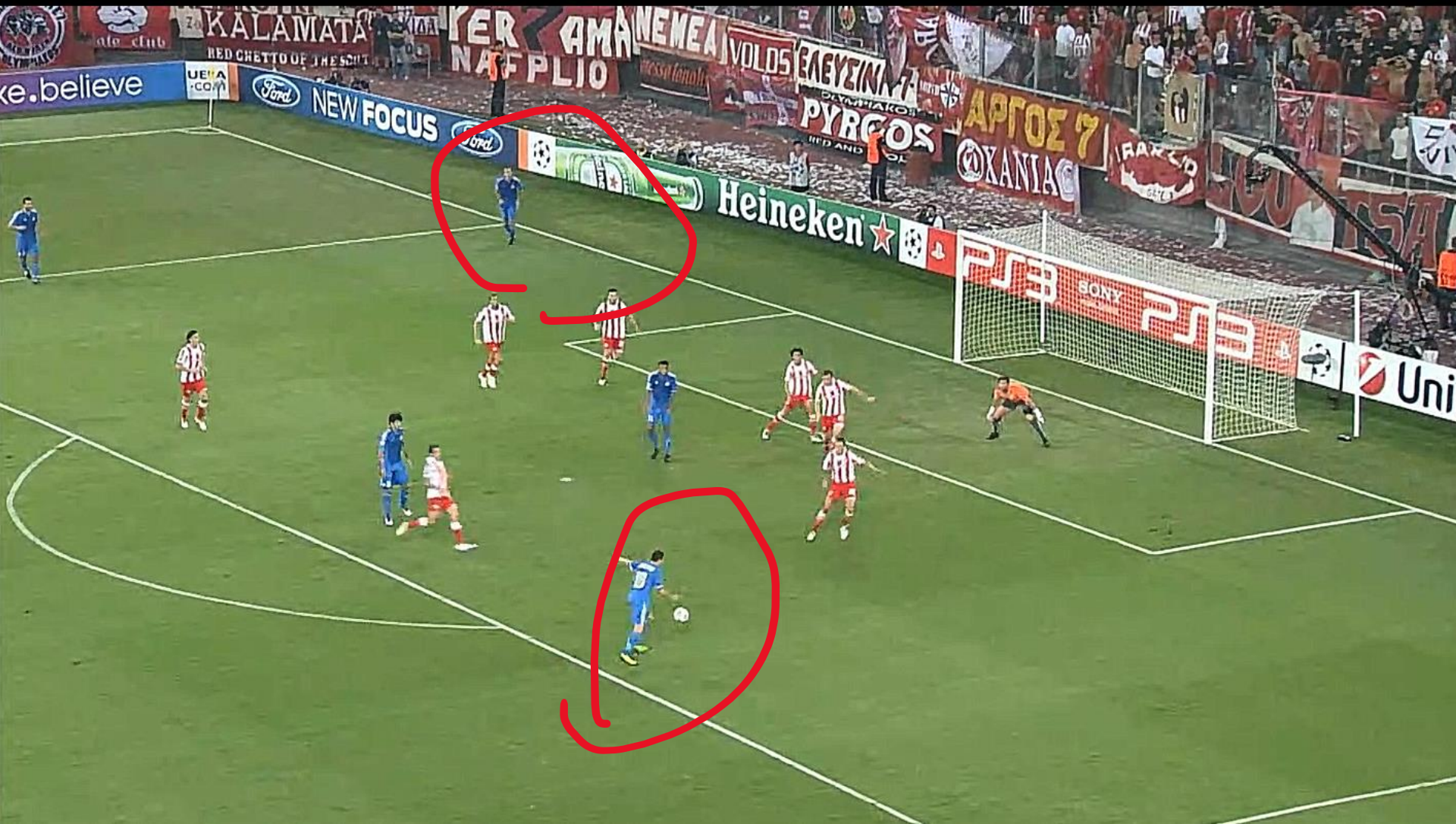








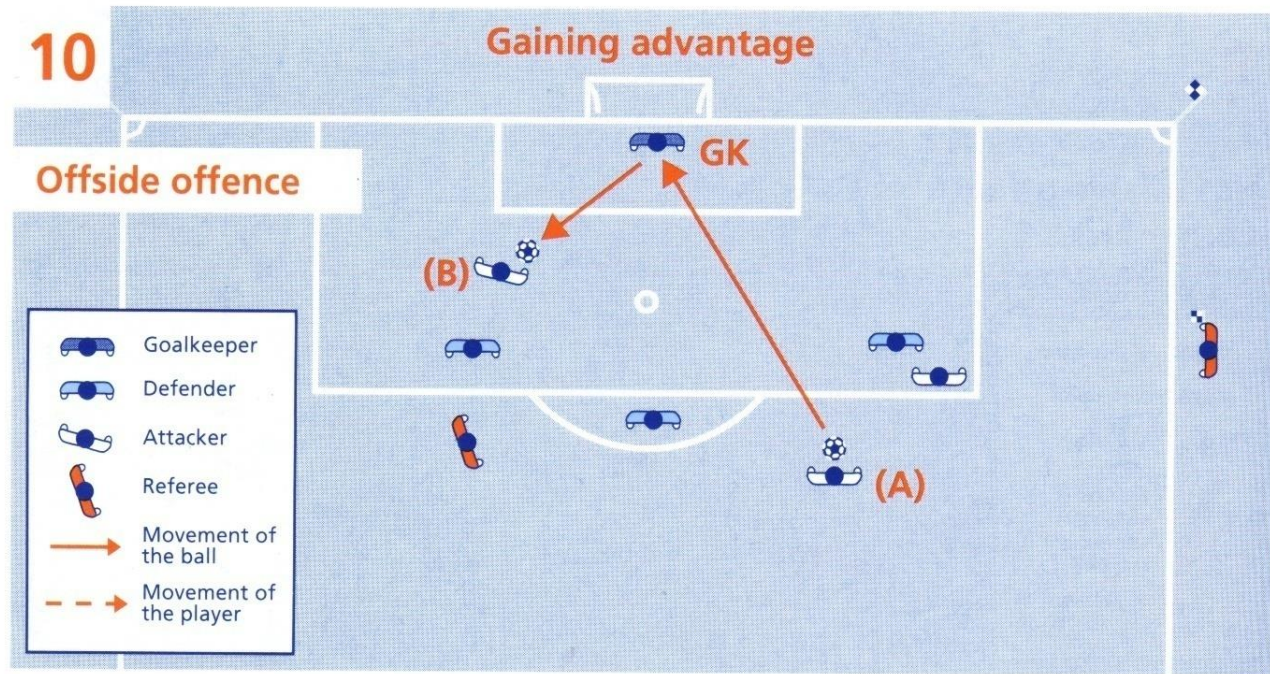






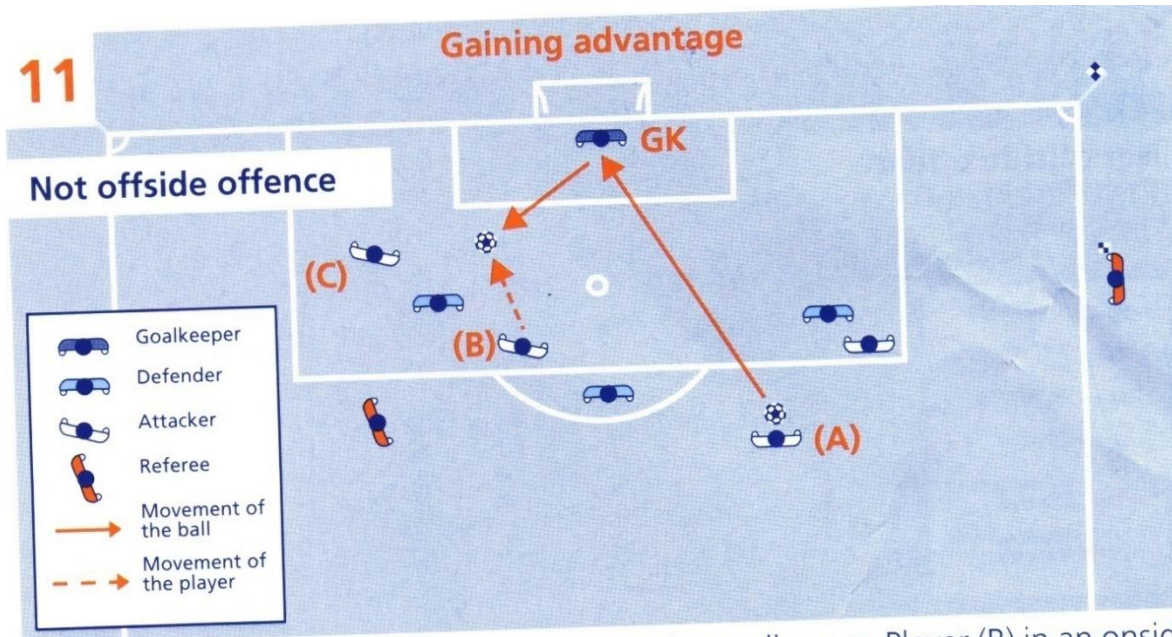
- 獲得利益意思是：

- 一球員在越位位置從一蓄意玩球的對方球員獲得球(蓄意救球除外)，不被考慮是獲得利益。
- 一救球的意思是球員用除手之外的身體的任何部分將正向球門飛行的球或非常接近球門的球停下,(除非是守門員在罰球區內)



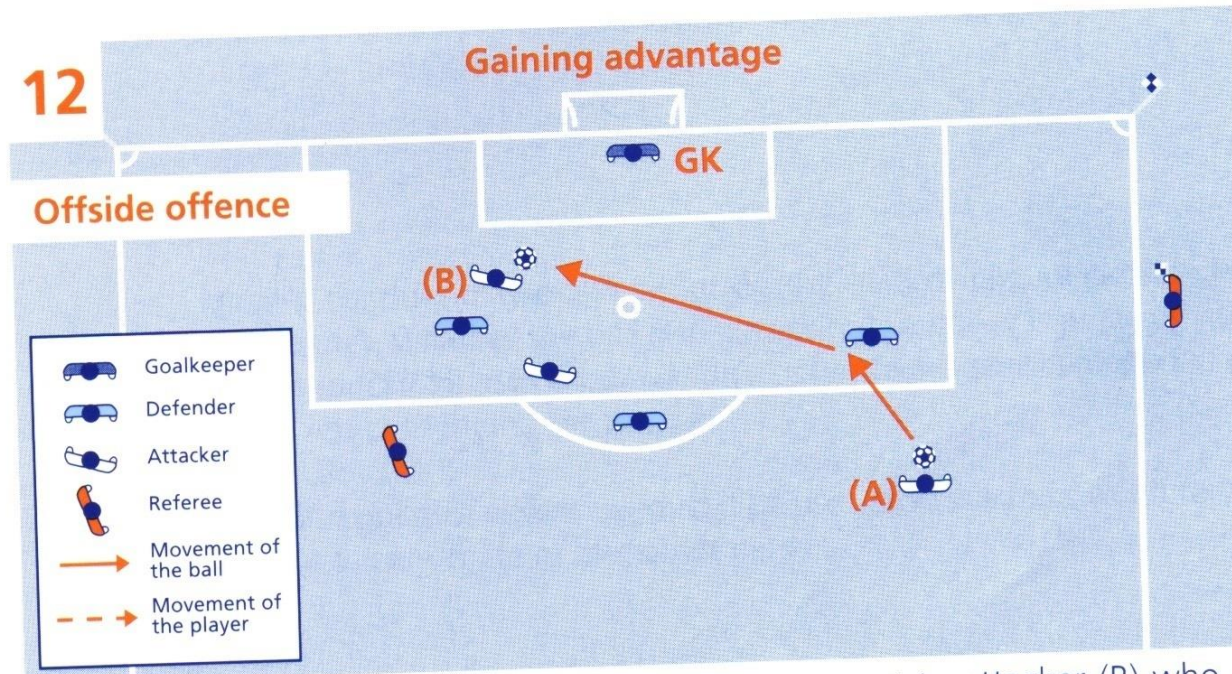
The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds from the goalkeeper to player (B) who is penalised for **playing the ball** having been previously **in an offside position**.

隊友(A)射門，球從守門員反彈到(B)，他(B)將因為先前是處於越位位置又玩球而受到處罰。



The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds from the goalkeeper. Player (B) in an onside position plays the ball.
Player (C) **in an offside position** is not penalised because he did not gain advantage for being in that position because he did not touch the ball.

隊友(A)射門，球從守門員反彈，球員(B)處於非越位位置玩球。
球員(C)處於越位位置但並未觸球，他將因處越位位置未獲得利益而不必受罰。



The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds off an opponent to attacker (B) who is penalised for **playing the ball** having been previously **in an offside position**.

隊友(A)射門，球從對手反彈到攻方球員(B)，他(B)將因為先前是處於越位位置又玩球而受到處罰。

區分“故意玩球”和“偏斜”的指導方針明確如下：

“故意玩球”是指球員控制球並有可能：

- 將球傳給隊友；或者
- 獲得球權；或者
- 解圍球（例如通過踢球或頭頂球）。

如果傳球，控制球的球員試圖獲得球權或解圍是不準確的或不成功的，這並不能否定球員“故意玩球”的事實。

應酌情使用以下標準作為球員控制球並因此“故意玩”球的指標：

- 球從遠處傳來，球員可以清楚地看到它
- 球沒有快速移動
- 球的方向並不出人意料
- 球員有時間協調他們的身體移動，即不是本能的伸展或跳躍，也不是有限接觸和控制的動作。
- 在地面上移動的球比在空中移動的球更容易玩球



offside/deflect

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offside/deflect



deliberate play



