



## EHF Competence Academy & NetworkPOLL

### Coaches opinion poll (rule interpretations)

#### 1. National Federation of

(Name of the country)

#### 2. Function in the National Federation

#### 3. Situation 1: Attacker's foul

Clear criteria for attacker's foul have to be defined. Should the position of the defender's limbs and the defender's body be crucial for the 'attacker's foul' call?

Yes

No

#### 4. Situation 1: Attacker's foul

What else should be the indicator of an attacker's foul (e.g. entering the goal area to gain an advantage)?

#### 5. Situation 2: Entering the goal area

The consequences of entering the goal area in different situations have to be defined.

- Entering the goal area with the ball during the throw results in a 'goalkeeper throw'.

- When a defender steps into the goal area to gain an advantage, 7m throw is awarded.
- There is no 7m throw call when the attacker collides with the defender pushing him into the goal area.
- Players can also enter the goal area without the ball to gain an advantage (for example to shorten the path to get a better defence position).

Is it necessary to change the rules in order to avoid such situations?

- Yes
- No

### 5.1 How?



### 6. Situation 3: Attacker's advantage- no call in case of violation

The attackers gain an advantage while being in ball possession. The referees quite often do not call any violation by the attacker in order to let the game "flow". These "unpunished" actions might lead to a goal, a 7m throw or a 2min suspension and therefore be seen as a disadvantage for the defending team. Is it necessary to change the rules in order to avoid such situations?

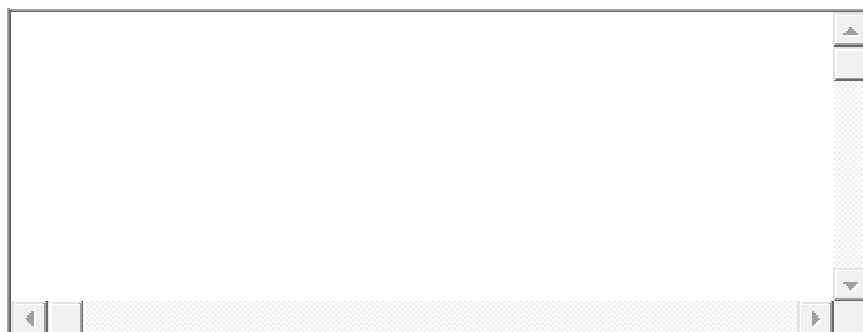
- Yes
- No

## 6.1 How?



### 7. Situation 4: 'Double penalties'

In many cases the referees call two sanctions for one rule infringement which could be perceived as 'double penalty', for example a 7m throw and a 2min suspension or a goal and a 2min suspension. The judgement shall be based on the severity of the violation itself and not on the fact that the violation occurred. How can the rules be modified, paying more attention to that aspect?



### 8. Situation 5: Different suspension for rough cases

Sometimes the punishments of serious violations (like hitting, rough pushing) are unproportional to the violation compared to other violations and their punishments. Should such serious violations be punished with 3 min suspension instead of two?

Yes

No

### 9. Situation 5: Different suspension for rough cases

Is it necessary to modify the rules in this case?

Yes

No

### 9.1 How?



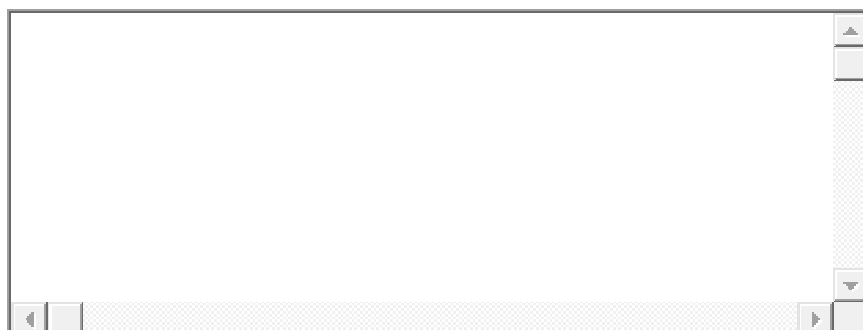
### 10. Situation 6: Problems related to players simulated injured

Simulated injuries influence the continuity of the game and the match time itself. In most cases the team of the seemingly injured player gains an advantage. Is it necessary to modify the rules in this case?

Yes

No

### 10.1 How?



### 11. Situation 7: 7m throw- execution time

Sometimes the execution of the 7m throw takes more than 3 seconds. Should the execution time of 7m throw be extended?

Yes

No

### 12. Situation 8: Passive play

Clearer criteria regarding passive play should be defined. Shall there be a maximum time for a team to be allowed to keep the ball possession after a passive play signal has been given?

Yes

No

**13. Situation 8: Passive play**

Shall the passive play signal be withdrawn when the ball returns to the attacking team after their recognizable attempt to attack or shoot at goal?

Yes

No

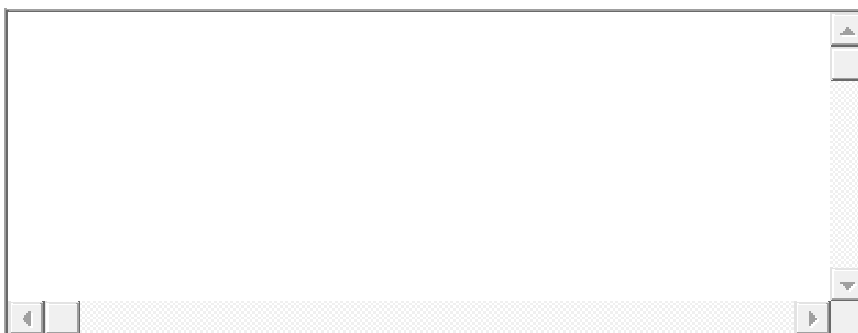
**14. Situation 8: Passive play**

Is it necessary to modify the rules in this case?

Yes

No

**14.1 How?**



**15. Situation 9: Violations of the pivot and violations against the pivot**

Both the attack by the pivot player and the reaction of the defence is very often not following the rules. During the game we can observe many violations in such situations that do not result in a call from the referees. Is it necessary to modify the rules in this case?

Yes

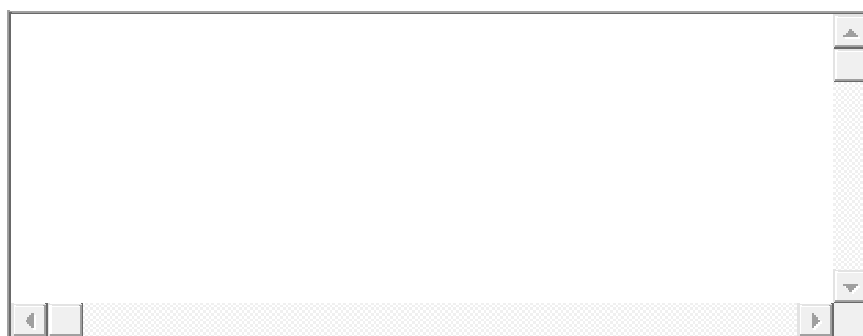
No

### 15.1 How?



### 16. Situation 10: Action of an attacker

An attacker tries to break through the defence with the aim of scoring a goal while holding the ball in the "wrong" hand. These situations often lead to a different reaction by the referees (e.g. 7 m throw vs. free-throw?, etc.). How can the rules be standardized in this case?



### 17. Situation 11: Wing play

Different calls from the referees in similar situations concerning the wing play. Violations against the wing player can either be an offensive foul, 7m throw and 2 min suspension or not any sanction at all. How can the rules be standardized in this case?



**18. Situation 12: Slip with the ball**

If an attacker slips with the ball- there is 'a free throw' call, if a defender slips - the game continues without any call which leads to an advantage for the attacking team. Do you think it is necessary to unify the rules for these cases?

Yes

No

**19. Situation 13: 'Last second' situation**

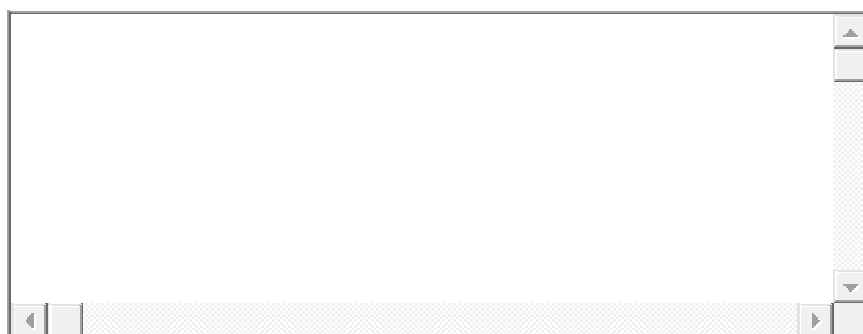
Throw at goal in the last second of the game: if the ball leaves the hand of the attacker before the final whistle and the player scores the referees should accept the goal. Do you agree?

Yes

No

**20. Situation 14: No penalty for some violations**

Many obvious fouls against the attacking back players do not result in any call from the referees. The referees should penalize all fouls without exceptions. How can the rules be modified in this case?



**21. Situation 15: Behaviour on- and off-the-court**

Relations between the referees, players and trainers- their behaviour on the court and in the substitution area are a very important part of the game. How can the rules be modified in this case?



**22. Situation 16: Referees**

Both the speed and dynamics of the game and the number of attacks have increased in general. That is why sometimes the referees cannot observe the whole situation completely. Do you think a third referee on the court would improve the quality of refereeing?

- Yes
- No

**23. Situation 17: Substitution**

If a player enters the court coincidentally as an additional court player (wrong substitution) but leaves the court after realizing the mistake without interfering the game, he should not get any punishment. Do you agree with this modification?

- Yes
- No

**24. Situation 18: After a throw at goal**

The rules shall be modified in order to support the development of the defence play. For example: the ball leaves the court after a throw at goal:

- if the goal keeper saves the throw - corner throw should be called;
- if the ball touches the block of defenders - goalkeeper throw should be called.

Do you agree with this statement?

- Yes
- No



**25. Situation 18: After a throw at goal**

How else can the rules be modified in this case?

