



# Denying an Obvious Goal-scoring Opportunity (DOGSO)





# DOGSO



**After finishing this training the student will be able to recognize when a defender commits an DOGSO infraction and the proper restart for this infraction**



# DOGSO

## What is it?

**When the attacking team is denied a goal or the opportunity to score a goal by the defense who commits an offense punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick.**

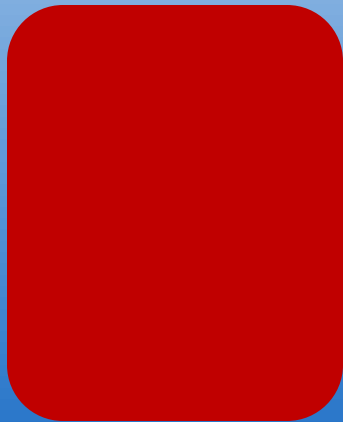




# DOGSO

**2 of the 7 reasons Law 12 states a player should be sent off are if they.....**

- 1) deny the opposing team a goal or an obvious scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to the GK within his own penalty area).**



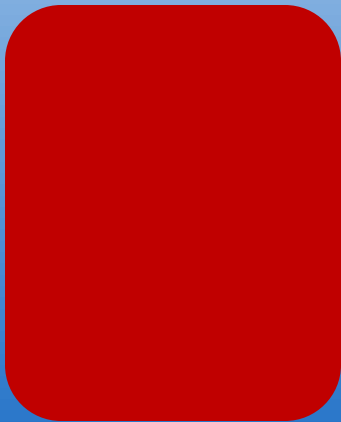
**•It is not necessary for the offense to occur in the penalty area**



# DOGSO

2 of the 7 reasons Law 12 states a player should be sent off are if they.....

- 2) deny an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the defender's goal by an offense punishable by a **free kick** or a **penalty kick**.

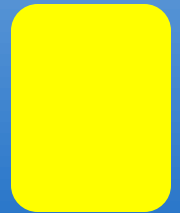


•It is not necessary for the offense to occur in the penalty area



# DOGSO

If the referee makes use of advantage during an obvious goal-scoring opportunity and a goal is scored directly, despite the defender handling the ball or fouling an opponent, it is not mandated that the defender be sent off, but he **could** still be cautioned (also, not mandatory).





# DOGSO

For a player to be sent off for denying an "obvious goal-scoring opportunity", all the following 4 elements **MUST** be present. These are called the 4D's.

1. Number of **D**efenders
2. **D**istance to goal
3. **D**istance to ball
4. **D**irection of play

If any one element is missing, there can be no send off for denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity. Further, the presence of each of these elements must be "obvious" in order for the send off to be appropriate under the provision of Law 12



# DOGSO

## Definition of these 4 elements

- 1) **Number of Defenders** -- *not more than one other defender (usually the GK) between the foul and the goal, not counting the defender committing the foul*
- 2) **Distance to goal** -- *the closer the foul is to the goal, the more likely it is an “obvious” goal scoring opportunity*

**Consider players' age and level of skill**

- 3) **Distance to ball** -- *the attacker must have been close enough to the ball at the time of the foul to have **continued** playing the ball*

- 4) **Direction of play** -- *the attacker must have been moving **toward the goal** (not the goal line) at the time the foul was committed*



# DOGSO

In other words, the referee must answer **YES** to the following 4D questions...

1. **Defenders?** Did the area between the attacker and the goal have fewer than two nearby defenders who were able to become involved?
2. **Distance to Goal?** Was the foul committed near the goal? The farther from goal, the less likely it is that an “obvious” goal scoring opportunity existed?
3. **Distance to Ball?** Was the ball within a reasonable distance to the attacker playing the ball?
4. **Direction of attack?** Was the attacker running directly towards the goal? (and not away from the goal at an angle – e.g. towards the corner flag).



# DOGSO

The referee must also answer **YES** to these questions.

5. Did the attacker have a reasonable chance for a shot towards goal, or to make progress towards the goal without being challenged by another nearby defender?
6. Was the ball still in play when the foul was committed? (e.g., did the referee call offside just before the foul was committed?)

**If the answer to all 6 of these questions is YES – then it most likely is DOGSO**



# DOGSO

## Remember...

- When a goalkeeper handles the ball in their own penalty area, in violation of the laws, the punishment is an indirect free kick (IFK) - not a penalty kick (e.g. when a GK handles the ball after receiving it directly from a teammate taking a throw-in).
- Law 12 states specifically “denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball **does not apply to the keeper within their own penalty area.**”



# DOGSO

## Also Remember...

- If the referee makes use of advantage during an obvious goal-scoring opportunity and a goal is scored directly, despite the defender committing an infraction, it's not DOGSO – the defender cannot be sent off for that reason, but could still be cautioned for the attempt.

**See 2010 Referee Week In Review - Week 14 for more information -**

**<http://www.ussoccer.com/News/Referee-Programs/2010/07/2010-Referee-Week-In-Review-14.aspx>**



# On-Line DOGSO Quiz

Name (Print): \_\_\_\_\_

**Print this page, answer the questions and bring with you to recertification.**

1. What are the 4 D's a referee must consider before deciding a DOGSO has occurred?
2. Where on the field can a DOGSO occur?
3. Can the referee apply "advantage" when an opponent commits DOGSO?
4. Can a GK within the Penalty Area commit DOGSO by handling the ball?