

## **APPENDIX 1 - FA RULE ON APPROACHES TO PLAYERS**

### FA RULE C. 2 (A) REGULATIONS CONCERNING APPROACHES TO PLAYERS

Players who are not under written contract to a Club may be registered with a number of Clubs at any time, subject to the following provisions and those of the Competitions in which they play:

(i) Competitions sanctioned by The Association under regulation 3 of the “Regulations for the Sanction and Control of Competitions” may make their own regulations for the approach of Players between Clubs of the Competition.

(ii) During the current season any Club wishing to approach a Player known to be registered with or having played for any other Club must give to the Secretary of each such Club, seven days’ formal written notice of the intention to approach the Player;

Formal written notice of approach need be given by:

(A) A Saturday Club only to all Saturday Clubs;

(B) A Sunday Club only to all Sunday Clubs; and

(C) A midweek Club only to all midweek Clubs;

(iii) The written notice must be sent by special delivery or recorded post, or a written acknowledgment otherwise obtained from the Secretary or Chairman of the Club approached. Facsimile or e-mail transmission may be used provided a receipt of acknowledgment is also obtained;

(iv) Following the date of posting of the written notice of approach, or receipt of an acknowledgment:

(A) The Player may be registered on or after the eighth day; and

(B) The Player must have been registered on or before the 21st day;

(v) The approaching Club: (A) may not approach the same Player a second time in the same playing season; (B) may approach only one (1) Player at a Club at any time subject to Rule C2(a)(ix) below; and (C) may not approach another Player at the same Club within 28 days of an earlier notice of approach or acknowledgment;

(vi) If an approach is made by a Player to another Club during the current season, that Club shall give the Club(s), for which the Player is known to be registered or has played, seven days’ notice of approach as set out in Rule C2(a)(i) to (v) above before registering the Player;

(vii) A Club which is the subject of a complaint alleging failure to give notice in accordance with this Rule may be subject to a charge of Misconduct pursuant to Rule E1(b);

(viii) A Club proved to have breached the provisions of this Rule may have its current registration of the Player cancelled and be subject to such other penalty as The Association or appropriate Affiliated Association deems appropriate, in accordance with relevant regulations of The Association from time to time in force; and

(ix) During the current season a maximum of two Players may be approached in the manner described above if invited to trial at a licensed academy or “Centre of Excellence” of The Association, The FA Premier League or The Football League.

## **APPENDIX 2 - GUIDE TO REFEREE MARKING**

The following questions focus on the key areas of a referee's performance. They are intended as an "aide memoire", are not necessarily comprehensive and need not be answered individually. It is, however, worth considering them before committing yourself to a mark for the referee. Always try to be objective when marking. Judge the performance over the whole game. Don't be too influenced by one particular incident. Don't mark the referee down unfairly because your team was unlucky and lost the game or some disciplinary action was taken against your players.

### **CONTROL AND DECISION MAKING**

- How well did the referee control the game?
- Were the players' actions recognised correctly?
- Were the Laws applied correctly?
- Were all incidents dealt with efficiently/effectively?
- Were all the appropriate sanctions applied correctly?
- Was the referee always within reasonable distance of incidents?
- Was the referee well positioned to make critical decisions, especially in and around the penalty area?
- Did the referee understand the players' positional intentions and keep out of the way accordingly?
- Did the referee demonstrate alertness and concentration throughout the game?
- Did the referee apply the use of the advantage to suit the mood and temperature of the game?
- Was the referee aware of the players' attitude to advantage?
- Did the referee use the assistants effectively?
- Did the officials work as a team, and did the referee lead and manage them to the benefit of the game?

### **COMMUNICATION AND PLAYER MANAGEMENT**

- How well did the referee communicate with the players during the game?
- Did the referee's level of involvement/profile suit this particular game?
- Did the referee understand the players' problems on the day – e.g. difficult ground/weather conditions?
- Did the referee respond to the changing pattern of play/mood of players?
- Did the referee demonstrate empathy for the game, allowing it to develop in accordance with the tempo of the game?
- Was the referee pro-active in controlling of the game?
- Was the referee's authority asserted firmly without being officious?
- Was the referee confident and quick thinking?
- Did the referee appear unflustered and unhurried when making critical decisions?
- Did the referee permit undue questioning of decisions?
- Did the referee deal effectively with players crowding around after decisions/incidents?
- Was effective player management in evidence?
- Was the referee's body language confident and open at all times?
- Did the pace of the game, the crowd or player pressure affect the referee negatively?

