

# **DiSK - Digitaler Schiedsrichterkurs**

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## DiSK - Digitaler Schiedsrichterkurs

DiSK - Digital Referee Course





This course has been created by Gernot Schirnbacher.

A German version of DiSK can be found at [www.disk.at](http://www.disk.at).

[en.disk.at](http://en.disk.at)

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## 1 Introduction



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### Web-Links

[FIVB Refereeing/Rules](#)

[ÖVV Bestimmungen](#)

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This online refereeing course is designed for upcoming referees and active referees who want to refresh or deepen their knowledge. Through illustrations and videos, the rules and their interpretation will be illustrated and a broader knowledge should be created. This course can and should never replace a real referees' course! In most cases the rules are not quoted, but the explanations and examples should help to better understand and implement the rules. You can download the rules on the [FIVB homepage](#). All explanations are based on the FIVB rules.

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## 3 Organizational matters

In this chapter, organizational matters will be explained.

### 3.1 Equipment

#### Clothing

The referees must wear the official uniforms. Indoor shoes are mandatory for all types of clothing!

Guidelines for

#### Austria

In many regional associations the official uniform of the public transport is also approved.

#### Burgenland

At official BVV competition matches, both referees are obliged to officiate their matches in dark long trousers (no sweat pants) and in white polo shirts without print (exception: official ÖVV referee clothing or other clothing approved or prescribed by the referee department).

#### Carinthia

At KVV competition matches, a white polo shirt and black trousers are to be worn. If the red Errea sponsor shirt is available, it must be worn. Starting with the C-licence, the ÖVV referee badge has to be placed in the middle of the chest.

#### Lower Austria

Every referee must wear the official referee shirt (white long-sleeved polo shirt with NÖVV logo) without exception.

#### 3 - Tournaments

Referees must wear appropriate clothing (official referee T-shirt and tracksuit trousers) when playing in competitions, otherwise, they will lose their refereeing fee or receive a penalty.

**Nominations(individual games and tournaments)** If referees are appointed by the association, the referee shall conduct the match in the official referee T-shirt and black trousers or in the official referee outfit of the ÖVV, otherwise, the referee fee is lost or a penalty is issued. In any case, both referees must be dressed the same.

#### Upper Austria

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### **Salzburg**

In SVV competition matches, referees are required to wear a white polo shirt and dark trousers. Starting with the C-licence, the ÖVV referee badge has to be placed in the middle of the chest. ÖVV squad referees may also wear the official ÖVV shirt.

### **Styria**

At official STVV competition matches, both referees are obliged to conduct their matches in dark long trousers and in white polo shirts or T-shirts (exception: official ÖVV referee clothing or other clothing approved or prescribed by the SR department)..

### **Tyrol**

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### **Vorarlberg**

For VVV competition games, dark long trousers and a dark blue top must be worn. Alternatively, the official ÖVV referee clothing is also permitted.

### **Vienna**

Each referee must conduct his matches with a white shirt and dark blue or black trousers or dark blue jeans. He must wear his referee badge in the middle of his chest and must carry a sufficiently loud whistle, a wristwatch, a coin or ball token for the coin toss and a yellow and a red card. If a referee has a nomination in a ÖVV competition immediately before or after a WVV match, the referee is also allowed to wear the clothing intended for ÖVV competitions.

When a referee steps in (non-appearance of the assigned referee), he is also allowed to conduct the match in other than the prescribed referee clothing. On the part of the federation, the substitute referee also receives the KSR fee corresponding to his qualification.

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## **Equipment**

Mandatory for all referees:

- Referee whistle (e.g. Fox 40 Classic)
- Cards (yellow, red)
- Coin (for the coin toss)

- Wristwatch (no cell phone!)

The following items are optional, but could help you in some situations:

- Current rulebook
- Competition rules
- Measure tape
- Pressure gauge
- Guides

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## 3.2 Behavior

### Referees

The referees must be in the hall in time. This is necessary so that they can carry out all the necessary preparation without time pressure and they are able to react in time if any problems arise. The appearance of the referees should be self-confident, friendly and in no case arrogant. Unequal treatment of the teams should be avoided. Particularly intimate greetings with individual team members can contribute to a feeling of disadvantage of a team.

It is important that the referees communicate with each other. This applies before the match (match preparation), during the match and after the match (checking score-sheet). A well-coordinated team of referees appears confident and trustworthy.

Keeping to a certain form gives a clear and tidy picture and has a calming effect on all participants. Correct mechanics (e.g. looking at the receiving team of the second referee), the willingness to react to mistakes (whistle in the mouth during the rally) and the behaviour during set intervals and time-outs (no loafing around) indicate the competence of the referees.

Refrain from instructing players, coaches or other officials of a team during the match. Although rules can briefly be explained to them, matches are not the right place and time for teaching rules.

## Scorer

The scorer's desk should be clean and tidy. Although the scorer may have non-alcoholic (!) drinks ready, they should be kept in such a way that they do not pose a danger to the scoreboard and score sheet.

If scorers eat on the scorer's table, the referees must stop them. The use of mobile phones impairs concentration on the game and must therefore also be stopped.

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## 3.3 Protocol

min. before the match	Actions
- 16'	referees: arrival; check IDs, check net height teams: may warm-up on their own side of the court with or without balls
16'	Teams move to their benches, <b>net height check</b> by the referees
15'	<b>Coin toss, signatures</b> of the captains and coaches of both teams on the score sheet (if necessary)
14'	First referee <b>whistles for the official warm-up</b> (players wear uniforms)
12'	Second referee collects the <b>line-up sheets</b> of both teams
6'	<i>Inform coaches that the official warm-up lasts for two more minutes</i>
4'	End of official warm-up, players move to their benches
3'	Presentation of the teams at their baselines
2.30'	referees move to their positions
2'	Presentation of the starting six plus libero and the coach per team; if not applicable: first referee calls the teams onto the court
0'	Authorization of the first service



annotation

**General:**

- Always be on time!
- Prepare yourself for the match (watch the teams warm up, talk to the coaches)
- Talk to your referee colleague
- Make sure the scorer's table is clean and tidy. Scorers should not use their phones during the match. Let them know!
- Check the numbers of the players and compare them with the scoresheet

**30 minutes before the start of the match**

- Check the equipment
- Check players lists, IDs
- Talk to the announcer to make sure you will follow the same protocol

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**3.4 Presentation of the teams**

The **first referee** stands on the **side of team A** (left of the net from the view of the scorer's table) near the net post on the sideline, the **2nd referee on the side of team B**.

For the presentation both teams line up at the base line. The team captain is in the first place, the libero in second place. If there is a second libero, he is in the last place. If the libero is captain, he stands in first place and if there is a second libero, he stays in the last place. It is not specified, whether the captain has to stand close to position 1 or close to position 5.

After both teams have lined up, the first referee blows his whistle. The teams greet each other and go to the respective team benches. Then the first referee moves to his position on the referee's chair.

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## 3.5 Golden Set

**Only valid for some competitions. Please read the corresponding documents!**

In some applications, a Golden Set will be played in matches played with a round robin, if...

...one team wins the first leg 3:0 or 3:1 and the other team wins the second leg 3:0 or 3:1.

...one team wins the first leg 3:2 and the other team wins the second leg 3:2.

The following rules apply with regard to the Golden Set rule:

- The golden set is played to 15 points.
- When one team has reached 8 points, the courts are changed
- A Golden Set is written on an extra match report and starts 3 minutes after the end of the previous match.
- It counts as a continuation of the previous game, i.e. the list of players, including Libero(s), must be identical to that of the previous game.
- Players who have been disqualified in the match or who are no longer eligible to play due to an exceptional substitution are also not allowed to play in the Golden Set.
- On the (new) match report for the Golden Set only the 5th set will be filled in. The player list can be filled in with "See game #game number#", because it must be identical to the one of the previous game. For e-scoring, a Golden Set can be selected after the game is finished.

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## 3.6 Time-Outs

**In volleyball, there is no medical-time-out like in beach volleyball, only recovery time (see [injuries](#)) may be granted.**

### Team-Time-Out

Team time-outs can be requested by the team's coach as long as the ball is out of play and the service has not been authorized yet. If a time-out is requested at the same time or after the authorization of the service, an improper request has to be recorded.

Each team is entitled to two time-outs per set. The duration of each team time-out is 30 seconds.

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## 3.7 Teams

### Team Composition

Each team must consist of a minimum of six and a maximum of fourteen players. One or two players can be designated as the libero. The libero(s) must be recorded in the players list as well as in the column "Libero Players ("L")".

#### Permitted team compositions:

6 players	no libero
7 players	no or one libero
8 to 11 players	no, one or two liberos

13 or 14 players	two liberos mandatory
------------------	-----------------------

A player must be marked as the team captain by circling the respective player number.

One coach (C), two assistant coaches (AC1, AC2), one therapist (T) and a doctor (M) can be recorded as officials of a team on the score sheet.

OFFICIALS			OFFICIALS		
PLESSL	C	CHRTIANSKY	PLESSL	C	CHRTIANSKY
FICHTINGER	AC <sup>1</sup>	GAVAN	FICHTINGER/LAURE	AC	GAVAN
LAURE	AC <sup>2</sup>			T	
	T			M	
	M				

Fig. 1: How to record AC1 and AC2 on the scoresheet.

## General requirements

All players who are not on the court must either sit on their bench or stay in the warm-up zone.

Player-coaches, if they are not on the court and wish to exercise their right to stay in the coaching zone, must wear a training jacket or something similar to distinguish themselves from the active players on court. For player-coaches who act as a libero, the differentiation by the libero jersey is not enough.

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## 3.8 Captain

### Captain

Before the match, each team must nominate a team captain. This can be any player who is recorded on the players list, **also the libero**. On the scoresheet, the team captain has to be marked by a circle around his number, on the e-scoresheet he has to be selected accordingly.



The team captain is to be marked by a strip below his number on the front of his jersey. Should he leave the field of play, he or the team coach shall appoint a new captain, the so-called match captain.

### **Rights**

The captain on court has the right to ask the referees about the interpretation or application of the rules. If he does not agree with the statement, he may lodge a protest and later note it in the match report. Furthermore, he can ask to have parts of the equipment replaced, to have the current team line-up checked (2nd referee) and to have any irregularities in the net, balls or playing surface checked. Should the coach participate in the game himself, the current captain takes over his rights and duties, e.g. requests for time outs.

### **Duties**

After the match, the team captain must shake hands with the referees, have any protest recorded and verify the result by signing (match report) or entering the code (e-scoring).

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## **3.9 Competition and Playing area**

### **Court**

The court measures 18 x 9 meters and is surrounded by free zones. The center line divides the court into two halves of 9 x 9 meters. All lines that border the field of play or the front zones must be 5 cm wide. The lines always belong to the zone that delimits them: therefore, the attack lines belong to the front zone and the baselines and side-lines belong to the playing field.

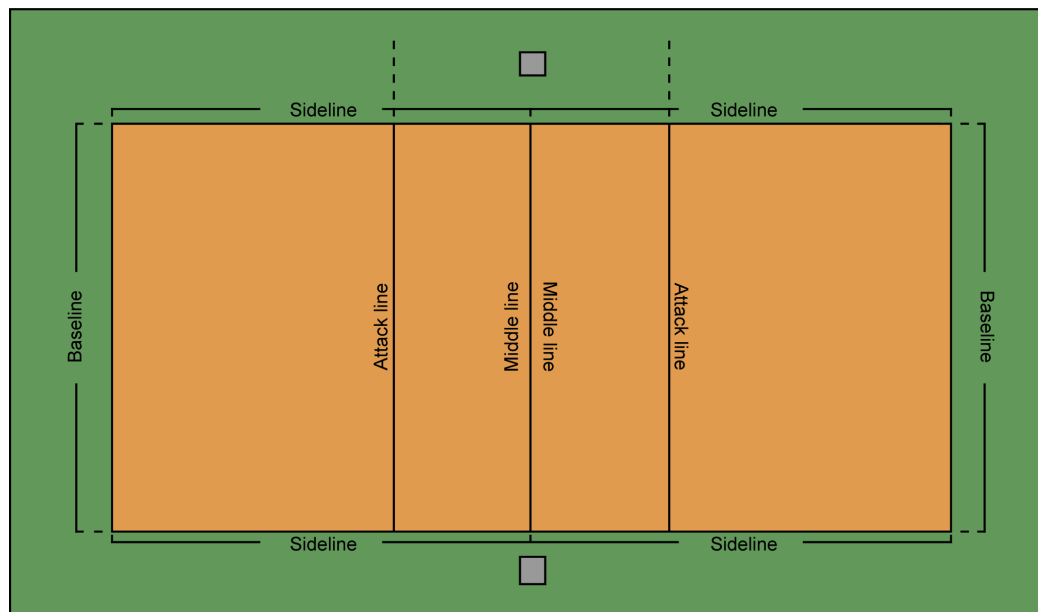


Fig.: Court

### Playing area

The playing area is composed of the court and the free zone.

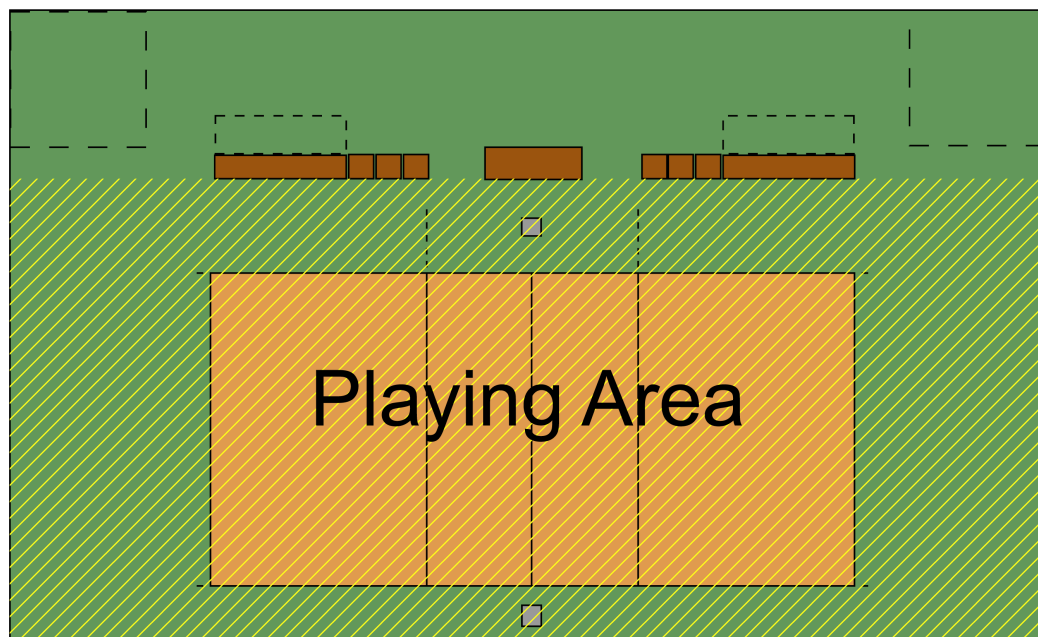
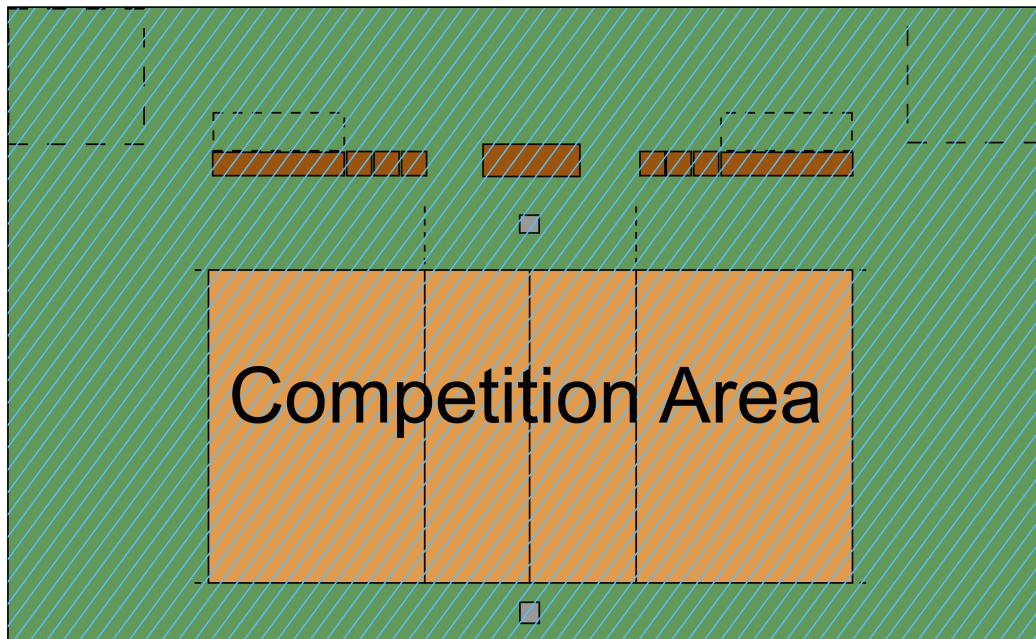


Fig. 2: The court is surrounded by the free zone and is bounded by a perimeter (e.g., boards), the scorer's table, and the team benches.

### Competition area

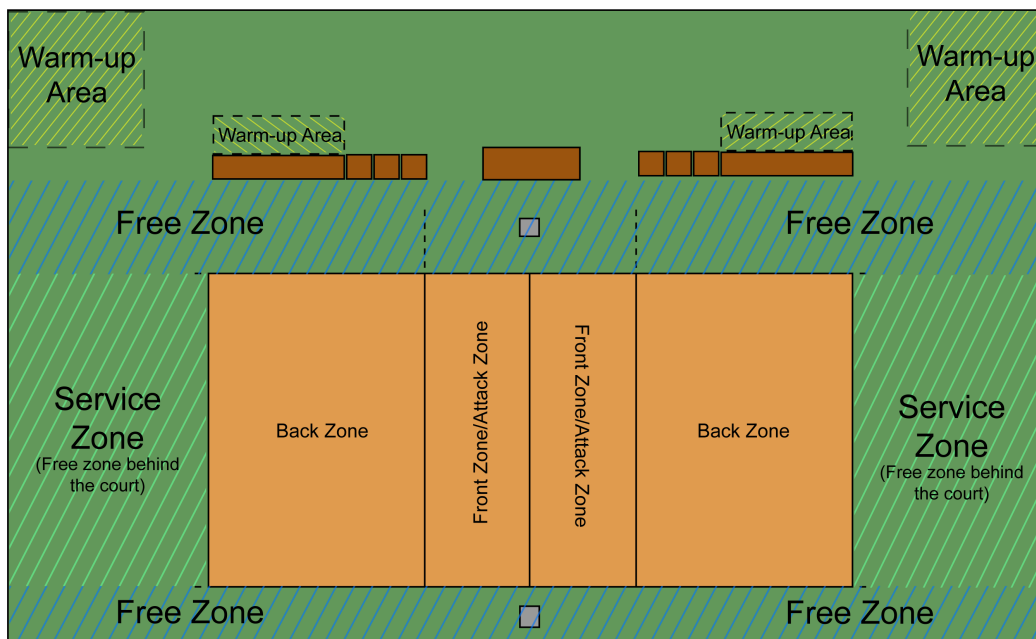
The competition area includes the playing area and the area around it to the end of the hall, the spectator areas or another boundary.

<loop\_figur>

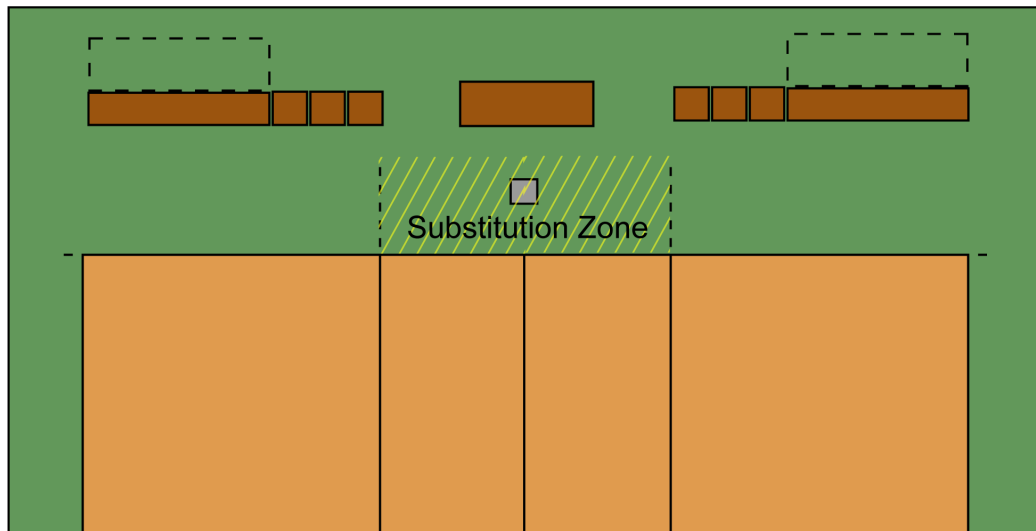


</loop\_figure>

### Areas and zones on the competition area



**Fig. 3:** The warm-up areas can be behind the bench or outside the free zone in the corner, in any case, the same for both teams. The home team specifies where they are. Both teams have to comply with it.



**Fig.:** The substitution zone is from the extension of the attack line to the imaginary extension of the center line on both sides.

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## 3.10 Announcer

Often hall announcers approach the referees to discuss the procedure before the match. The most common way of doing this is:

**3 minutes before the start of the match:** Teams and referees line up in the middle of the court. Announcement of the match dates (league, cup, phase); welcoming the teams and captains.

### Example

*"Welcome to the first game of the playoff of the first league. On the left, we have the away team X, represented by captain A. On the right, home team Y, represented by captain B."*

""Handshake between the teams, teams leave the field of play "" **Introduction of the referees**

### Example

*"The first referee for today's game is John Doe of Austria. The second referee is Jane Doe from Switzerland."*

**2 minutes before the start of the match: the starting six plus libero is called to the court one by one, starting with the visiting team; introduction of the coach**

### **Example**

*"For the away team, starting with the number one ... . Coach is XY. For the home team... . Coach is YZ."*

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## 4 Match Officials

### Match Officials

Match officials are the two referees, the scorers and, if available, the linesmen. Impartial and neutral behavior is expected of all members.

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### 4.1 First referee

The first referee directs the game from a referee's chair on the opposite side of the scorer's table. The eye level of the first referee should be about 50 cm above the top of the net.



 Fig. 4: First referee

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### 4.1.1 Rights of the first referee

The first referee is the highest authority of the match officials. He is responsible for the management of the match and all procedures before and after the match. He has the final authority to make decisions. He may make decisions at his own discretion during the match if the incidents are not regulated in the rules.

If any member of the match officials fails to perform his duties properly or, for whatever reason, is no longer able to perform his duties, this person may be replaced by the first referee.

The first referee has the right to communicate with the team captains (if applicable the game captain) of the respective team. On the one hand, he must answer questions about the interpretation of the rules, on the other hand, he can give instructions and issue warnings or sanctions.



23. ff.

[http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame\\_VB.asp](http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame_VB.asp)

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## 4.1.2 Duties of the first referee

### Before the match

The first referee must check that the net, equipment and court are in good condition. He must have any defects rectified by the hall manager or the responsible person of the home team.

He is responsible for checking the entry lists and identity cards of both teams. Players who are not on the entry list may take part in the game, but play at their own risk (penalty verification in case of improper entry). People who cannot identify themselves are not eligible to play or be part of the match. This also applies to people who are personally known by the referee.

### During the match

The first referee decides on

- Positional faults of the serving team
- Faults playing the ball
- Faults of the liberos
- Faults at the net (blocking fault, reach beyond the net, attack hit faults)

He is responsible for maintaining a fair match. He may impose warnings or sanctions in the event of unsportsmanlike conduct.

### After the match

RESULTS												
TEAM		U V C			A		B		T I R			TEAM
"T"	S	W	P (Points)	SET	(Duration)	P (Points)	W	S	"T"			
0	3	1	25	1	( 22 )	23	0	4	2			
2	2	0	21	2	( 21 )	25	1	2	1			
2	6	1	28	3	( 24 )	26	0	6	2			
1	2	0	22	4	( 21 )	25	1	0	1			
2	4	1	15	5	( 16 )	13	0	4	2			
7	17	3	111	Total Set Duration ( 104 mn )		112	2	16	8			
Match StartingTime 20 h 15 mn				Match EndingTime 22 h 11 mn			Total Match Duration 1 h 56 mn					
WINNER				U V C			3 : 2					

Fig. 5: Results column



At the end of the game, he is the last person to check the scoresheet and sign it. He has to check:

- The score and the winner (green)
- Transfer of records to the Results column (black)
- Totals of the individual records (red)



23. ff.

[http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame\\_VB.asp](http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame_VB.asp)

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## 4.2 Second referee

The second referee is the assistant to the first referee, with his own rights and duties. He stands in front of the scorer's table.



Fig. 6: Second referee

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### 4.2.1 Rights of the second referee

The second referee controls the work of the scorers and assists them if necessary. He also keeps order on the benches and warm-up areas.

He authorizes and controls game interruptions (time-outs, substitutions). The second team time-out and fifth and sixth substitution of each team is reported to the first referee and the coach concerned by the second referee.

The second referee may whistle faults (In, Out) if the first referee is in no position to see it. Under no circumstances may he whistle ball handling faults.

In case of injuries, the second referee allows an exceptional substitution or, if necessary, the 3-minute recovery time.

If the first referee is no longer able to fulfil his duties during the match, the second referee may take his position.



24. ff.

[http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame\\_VB.asp](http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame_VB.asp)

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## 4.2.2 Duties of the second referee

### Before the match

The second referee shall assist the first referee in checking the entry lists and identity cards of the two teams. He also selects an appropriate number of match and replacement balls and checks their pressure.

The second referee collects the line-up sheets from the two coaches 12 minutes before the start of the match. In all subsequent sets, he does this during the 3-minute set interval.

### During the match

The second referee decides on:

- Positional faults of the receiving team
- Penetration and interference under the net
- Net faults
- Balls hitting external objects (antenna, rods, cables) on his side
- Blocking faults by a back-row player or libero
- Balls touching the ground or an external object where the first referee has no view of it
- Attack hit faults by a back-row player or a libero

In addition, it is the responsibility of the second referee to authorize substitutions and team time-outs and to observe the duration of time-outs. Multiple substitutions are coordinated by the second referee so that the scorers can clearly identify and record the players being substituted.

Between two sets, the second referee must obtain the line-up sheets from the two coaches and hand them to the scorers. The duration between two sets is three minutes. This time is measured from the last point of the previous set to the authorization of the first service of the next set. This means that the teams should be called back onto the court after about two minutes and 15 seconds.

The second referee calls the teams onto the court in sets 2 to 5. The second referee should always check the order on the benches.

### After the match

RESULTS									
TEAM				A		B		TEAM	
"T"	S	W	P (Points)	SET	(Duration)	P (Points)	W	S	"T"
0	3	1	25	1	( 22 )	23	0	4	2
2	2	0	21	2	( 21 )	25	1	2	1
2	6	1	28	3	( 24 )	26	0	6	2
1	2	0	22	4	( 21 )	25	1	0	1
2	4	1	15	5	( 16 )	13	0	4	2
7	17	3	111	Total Set Duration ( 104 mn )		112	2	16	8
Match StartingTime 20 h 15 mn				Match EndingTime 22 h 11 mn			Total Match Duration 1 h 56 mn		
WINNER				U V C		3 : 2			

 Fig. 7: Results column

At the end of the game, he is the second last person to check the scoresheet and sign it. He has to check:

- The score and the winner (green)
- Transfer of records to the Results column (black)
- Totals of the individual records (red)



24. ff.

[http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame\\_VB.asp](http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame_VB.asp)

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## 4.3 Scorer

There is a scorer and an assistant scorer. The scorer is responsible for filling out the scoresheet, the assistant scorer for operating the manual and electronic scoreboard as well as the buzzer. The scorers sit opposite the first referee at the scorer's table.



Scorers are match officials and, therefore, have to act neutral!

**Further links:**[Behavior of scorers](#)[Scoresheet](#)**License**

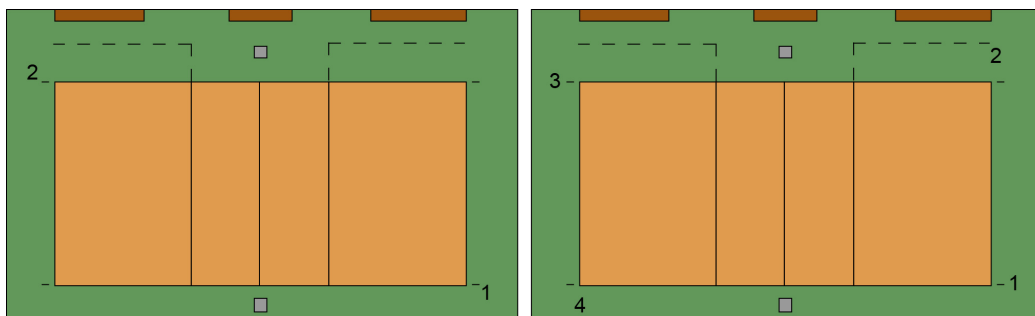
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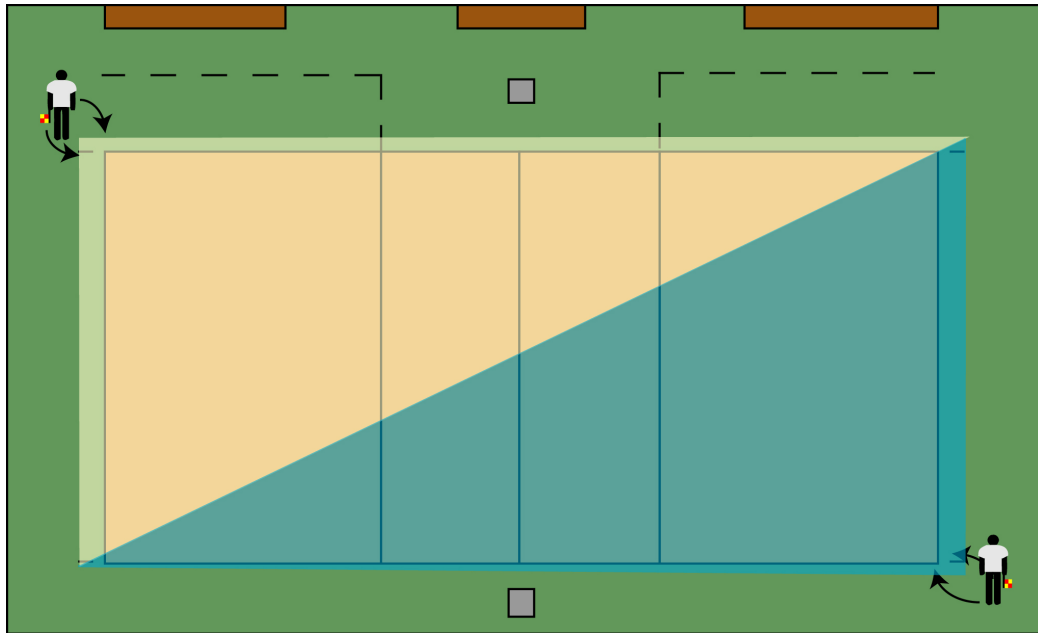
**4.4 Line judges**

A distinction is made between the 2- and 4-line judge system. The positions of the line judges are named 1 to 4 counterclockwise, starting at the first referee. While in the 4-line-judge-system all positions are taken, in the 2-line-judge-system only positions 1 and 3, but here named 1 and 2, are taken.



**Fig. 8:** Positions in a 2-line-judge-system (left) and a 4-line-judge-system (right)

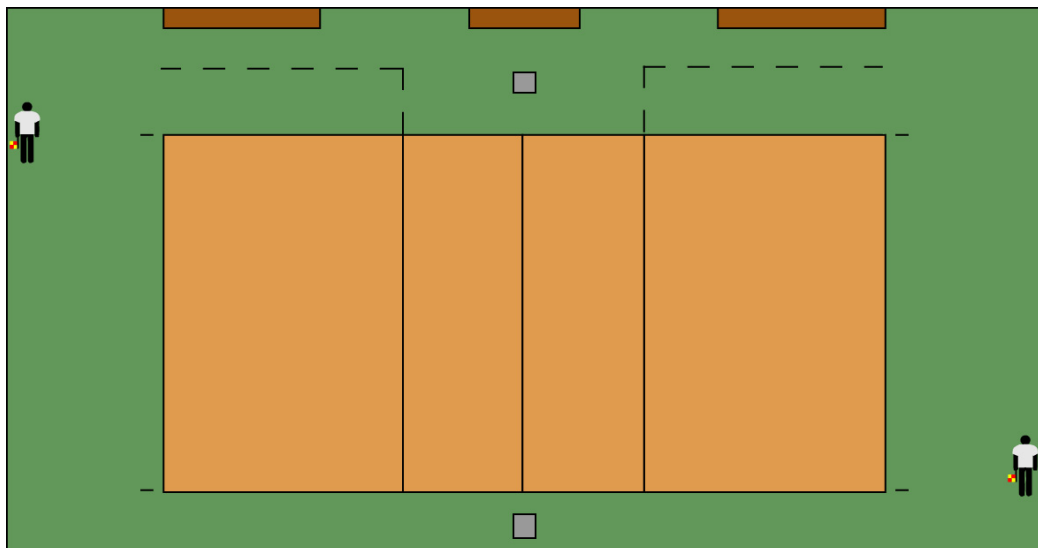
**2-line-judge-system**



**Fig. 9:** 2-line-judge-system

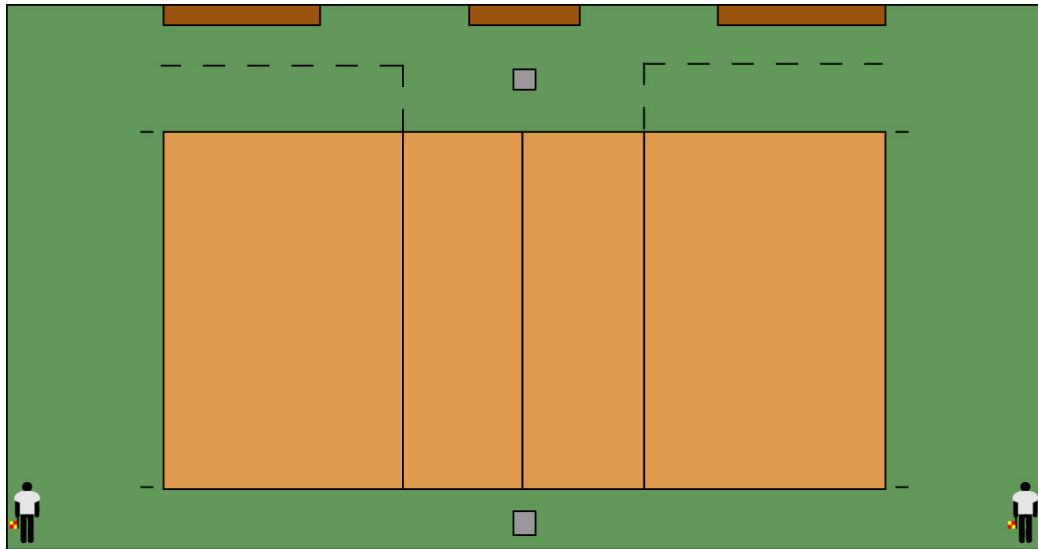
In the 2-line-judge-system, the line-judges are located at positions 1 and 3 and must observe one long and one short line and the corresponding antenna and make appropriate decisions. The line judges should take up a position about 1 to 2 metres from the corner. Depending on the game situation, they should change their position in the alignment of the lines.

### Positions during intervals - 2 line judges



**Fig. 10:** 2-line judge system - positions in time-outs

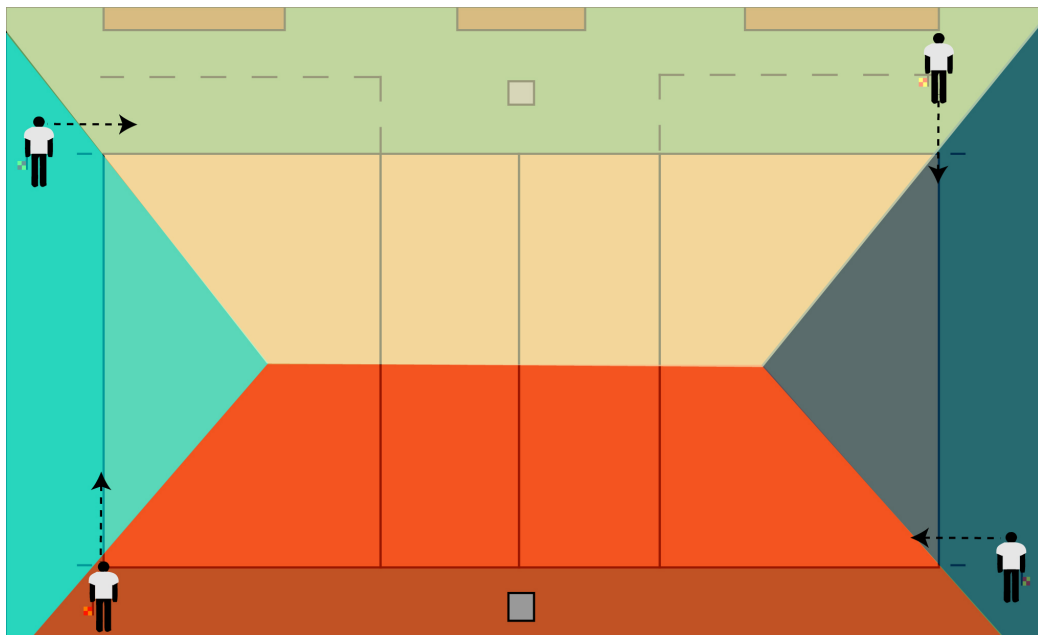
During team time-outs the line judges go to the board in the extension of their long line.



**Fig. 11:** 2-line judge system - positions in set intervals

During set intervals, the line judges go to one of the corners, each on his half of the court.

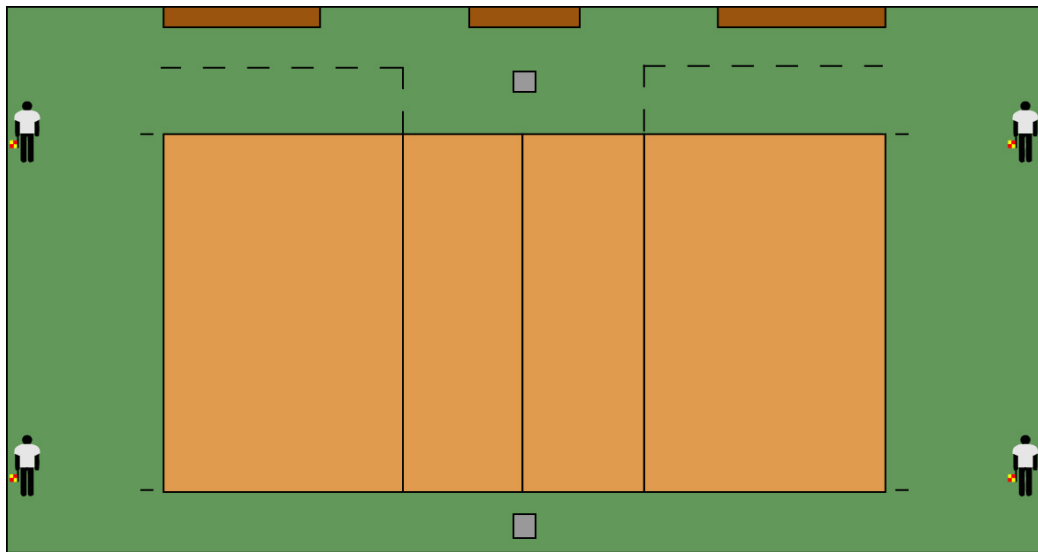
### 4-line judge system



**Fig. 12:** 4-line judge system

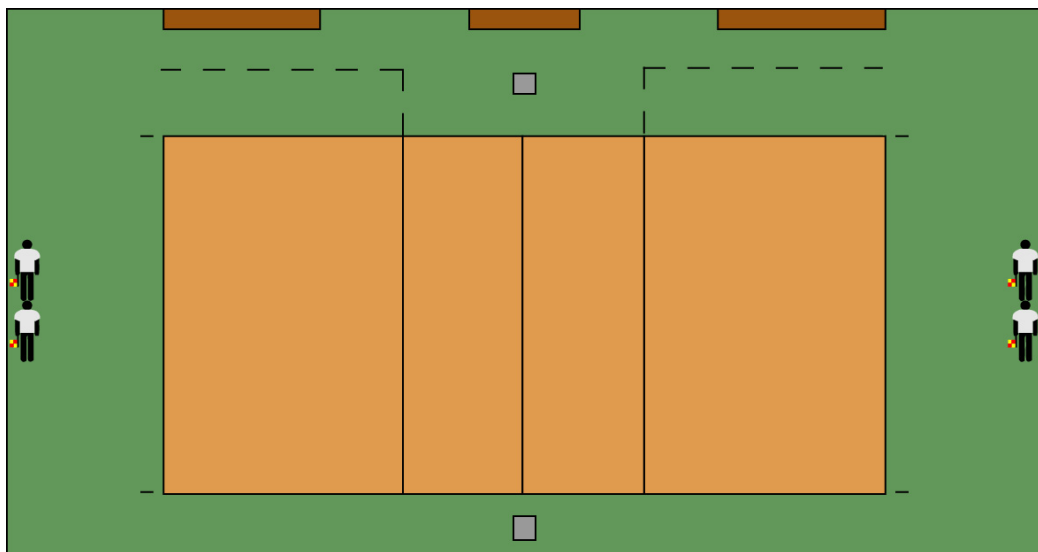
In the 4-line judge system, the line judges are located at all corners of the court. They must observe either one long or one short line and make decisions accordingly. The line judges should take up a position approximately 2 to 3 metres away from their corner.

### Positions during intervals - 4 line judges



**Fig. 13:** 4-line judge system - positions in time-outs

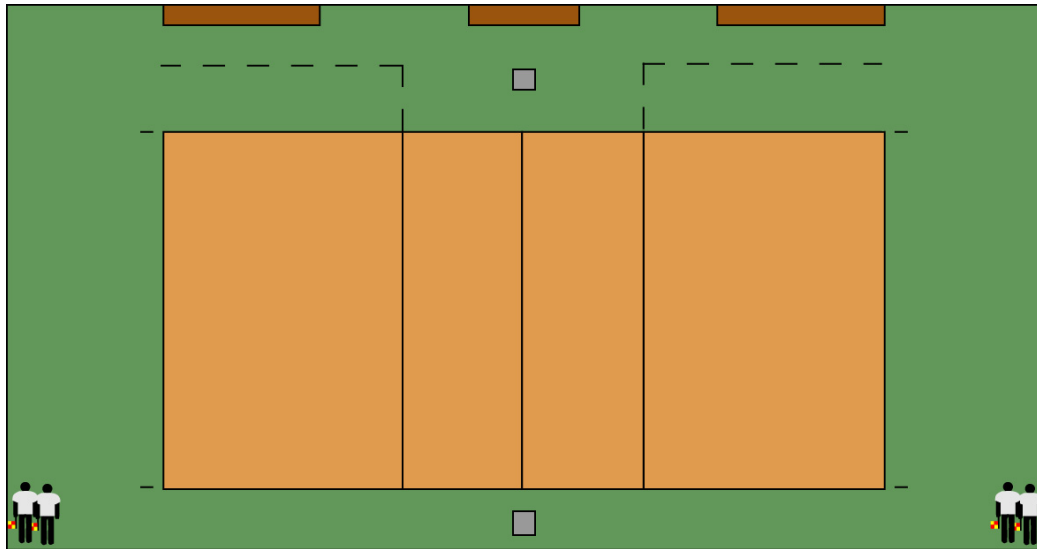
During team time-outs, the line judges go to the board in the extension of their long line.



**Fig. 14:** 4-line judge system - positions in technical time-outs

During technical time-outs, the line judges go to the board in the middle of the respective service zone.





**Fig.:**

During set intervals, the line judges go to one of the corners, each on his half of the court.

## Duties

Line judges signal to the referee:

- In, out and touch
- Balls touching external objects (antenna, ceiling, referee's chair, net posts, tensioning ropes...)
- Foot fault of the serving player
- Crossing space faults
- Players who are (partially) outside the court at the time of the service
- Players touching the top 80 cm of the antenna in their playing action

## Line judge signals

All line judge signals can be found in hand signals.

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## 5 Score sheet

All information relevant to the match is recorded in the score sheet. It is used, among other things, to record the participating players of a match, to check the score, to note any sanctions and as the final confirmation of the final result by the captains of both teams and the referees.

For the explanation of the score sheet, the fictitious match between two 1. Bundesliga teams **UVC Graz** and **Hypo Tirol** in the **Union A** hall on 17.11.2014 at 20:15 will be used.

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## 5.1 Preparation

### Match information

Name of the Competition : AVL1-H-GD													
City	G R A Z				Country Code :	A U T		Date	1 7 1 1 1 4		Time	2 0 : 1 5	
Hall	U N I O N A			Pool/Phase	GD		Match N°	2 3					
Division : Men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/>										Category : Senior <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Junior <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/>		A or B <input type="radio"/> U V C TEAMS vs T I R <input type="radio"/> A or B	

**Fig. 16:** Match information

Before the match, all data of the match must be recorded in the score sheet:

- **Name of the Competition**
- **City:** The city/town where the match is played
- **Country Code:** Alpha-3 code
- **Hall:** The name of the hall
- **Pool/Phase:** Phase in which the championship/cup is currently in
- **Match N°:** The match number
- **Date:** Date on which the match takes place
- **Time:** The appointed time. If the game starts later due to a delay, the time at which the game was originally scheduled must still be entered
- **Division:** men's game (men) or women's game (women)

- **Category:** Age group (open classes are "Senior")
- **Teams:** abbreviation of the teams as well as the assignment of A or B (after the draw). The teams keep these letters for the rest of the game.

### Player list

A		TEAMS		B	
U, V, C		T, I, R			
N°	Name of the player	N°	Name of the player		
18	BUHEGGER	12	BERGER		
16	DYNKOWSKI	14	DUARTE DA S.		
3	ERTL	11	FRANCES		
6	MENNER	5	GAVAN		
17	MOZER	17	HARTHALLER		
8	PENOLIO	13	JIMENEZ Z.		
5	SCHACHINGER	9	KASZAP		
2	STEIDL	7	KORAIMANN		
4	STEINER	4	PEDA		
14	SWOBODA	3	RAK		
		8	TUSCH		
LIBERO PLAYERS ("L")					
7	BLAHA	2	SHOJI		
1	LAURE				
OFFICIALS					
PLESSL		C	CHRTIANSKY		
FICHTINGER		AC <sup>1</sup>	GAVAN		
LAURE		AC <sup>2</sup>			
		T			
		M			
SIGNATURES					
Team Captain		Team Captain			
Coach		Coach			

Fig. 17: Filled player list

One official of each team must complete his team's player list before the match. Both, the **jersey number** of each player and at least the **surname** must be noted. If there are two players in a team with the same surname, the first letter(s) of the first name must be added until a clear distinction is possible. All players who want to take part in the match must appear in the player list.

The team captain of each team is marked by circling his number.



There is a different approach in

**Austria**

A		U V C		TEAMS		T I R		B	
N°	Name of the player	N°	Name of the player	N°	Name of the player	N°	Name of the player	N°	Name of the player
7	BLAHA	12	BERGER						
18	BUCHEGGER	14	DUARTE DA S.						
16	DYNKOWSKI	11	FRANCES						
3	ERTL	5	GAVAN						
1	LAURE	17	HARTHALLER						
6	MENNER	13	JIMENEZ Z.						
17	MOZER	9	KASZAP						
8	PENOLIO	7	KORAIMANN						
5	SCHACHINGER	4	PEDA						
2	STEIDL	3	RAK						
4	STEINER	2	SHOJI						
14	SWOBODA	8	TUSCH						
LIBERO PLAYERS ("L")									
7	BLAHA	2	SHOJI						
1	LAURE								
OFFICIALS									
PLESSL	C	CHRTIANSKY							
FICHTINGER	AC <sup>1</sup>	GAVAN							
LAURE	AC <sup>2</sup>								
	T								
	M								
SIGNATURES									
Team Captain		Team Captain							
Coach		Coach							

Fig. 18: The libero has to be recorded in the players and the libero players section.

### Officials

OFFICIALS			OFFICIALS		
PLESSL	C	CHRTIANSKY	PLESSL	C	CHRTIANSKY
FICHTINGER	AC <sup>1</sup>	GAVAN	FICHTINGER/LAURE	AC	GAVAN
LAURE	AC <sup>2</sup>			T	
	T			M	
	M				

Fig. 19: Recording AC1 and AC2 in the older and newer score sheets

As officials one **coach** (C), two **assistant coaches** (AC1, AC2), one **therapist** (T) and one **doctor** (M) may be present. All of them must be recorded on the match report sheet by name.

### Match officials

APPROVAL			
Referees	Name	Country	Signature
1 <sup>st</sup>	ISAJLOVIC, S.	AUT	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	KULHANEK, E.	AUT	
Scorer	GLANZER, P.	AUT	
Assistant Scorer	BROCOLLI, O.	SWE	
	1	Line Judges	2
	3		4
	(A)	Team Captains	(B)

**Fig. 20:** Match data

Under "Approval", the referees and the scorer(s) are recorded:

- **1st:** Name of the first referee
- **2nd:** Name of the second referee
- **Scorer:** Name of the scorer
- **Assistant Scorer':** Name of the assistant scorer

If available, the line judges are also recorded here according to their positions in the match (1-4).

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## 5.2 After the coin toss

### Result of the coin toss

Name of the Competition : AVL1-H-GD															
City	G R A Z			Country Code:	A U T		Date	1 7   1 1   1 4		Time	2 0 : 1 5				
Hall	U N I O N A			Pool/Phase	GD		Match N°	2 3							
Division:	Men	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	Category:	Senior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Junior	<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
										A or B	(A)	TEAMS vs	(T I R)	(B)	A or B

**Fig. 21:** Assignment of A and B

After the coin toss, the assignment of "A" and "B" per team is made. The team that plays on the left of the scorer's table in the first set will be assigned the letter "A", the team that starts on the right will be assigned the letter "B".





RESULTS												
TEAM		U V C			A		B		T I R			TEAM
"T"	S	W	P (Points)	SET	(Duration)	P (Points)	W	S	"T"			
				1	( )							
				2	( )							
				3	( )							
				4	( )							
				5	( )							
				Total Set Duration ( mn )								
Match StartingTime __ h __ mn				Match EndingTime __ h __ mn				Total Match Duration __ h __ mn				
WINNER						3 : ____						

Fig. 25: Results - after the coin toss

Finally, the respective team abbreviation is assigned to the letters "A" or "B" in the "Results" column.

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## 5.3 Recording points

As long as the first service player serves and his team scores points, the points in the "Points" category are marked. In our example, UVC scores three points with its own service.

S E T	1	START time	TEAM U V C						POINTS	S	B T I R						TEAM	END time	POINTS	
		H	mn	I	II	III	IV	V			VI	H	mn							
		20:15																		
			3	6	8	18	17	14	13	25	37									
									4	16	28	40								
									5	17	29	41								
									6	18	30	42								
									7	19	31	43								
			:	:	:	:	:	:	8	20	32	44								
			:	:	:	:	:	:	9	21	33	45								
			:	:	:	:	:	:	10	22	34	46								
			5	1	5	1	5	1	11	23	35	47								
			12	24	36	48			12	24	36	48								
			2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
			3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7
			4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8

Fig. 26: Set 1 - UVC gains three points



After three points scored by UVC, Tirol makes its first point. Now, the current score (3) of UVC is written under the service player (player 3). Afterwards, the first point by Tirol and the new service player (player 9 on Tirol side) are marked.

S E T	START time		TEAM UVC (A) (R)						POINTS		TEAM TIR (B)						END time		POINTS			
	H	mn	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	13	25	37	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	H	mn	13	25	37
1		20:15	3	6	8	18	17	14	13	25	37	5	9	12	3	13	4			13	25	37
			:	:	:	:	:	:	14	26	38	:	:	:	:	:	:			14	26	38
			:	:	:	:	:	:	15	27	39	:	:	:	:	:	:			15	27	39
			:	:	:	:	:	:	16	28	40	:	:	:	:	:	:			16	28	40
		3	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5			17	29	41
		2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6			18	30	42
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			19	31	43
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			20	32	44
		3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7			21	33	45
		4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8			22	34	46
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			23	35	47
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			24	36	48

Fig. 27: Set 1 - UVC loses its right to serve

After four additional points by Tirol, they lose the right to serve at the score of 3 : 5. Again, the current score of the serving team (Tirol, 5) is written under the service player, one point is awarded to the new service team (UVC, fourth point) and the new service player is marked (UVC, player 6).

S E T	START time		TEAM UVC (A) (R)						POINTS		TEAM TIR (B)						END time		POINTS			
	H	mn	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	13	25	37	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	H	mn	13	25	37
1		20:15	3	6	8	18	17	14	13	25	37	5	9	12	3	13	4			13	25	37
			:	:	:	:	:	:	14	26	38	:	:	:	:	:	:			14	26	38
			:	:	:	:	:	:	15	27	39	:	:	:	:	:	:			15	27	39
			:	:	:	:	:	:	16	28	40	:	:	:	:	:	:			16	28	40
		3	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5			17	29	41
		2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6			18	30	42
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			19	31	43
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			20	32	44
		3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7			21	33	45
		4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8			22	34	46
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			23	35	47
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			24	36	48

Fig. 28: Set 1 - Tirol gains 4 points and loses the right to serve at 3 : 5

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## 5.4 Time-Out

### Team Time-Outs

Team line-up	Service order		S	START time	TEAM U V C A (R)						POINTS	S	TEAM T I R						POINTS			
	N° of Starting players			H	mm	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		25-37	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	13-37	
Substitutes	N° of Player	Score at change	E	20:15	3	6	8	18	17	14	15-27	T	5	9	12	3	13	4	14-27			
		1st		5th	16-28	40	41	17	29	41	18		30	42	19	31	43	20	32	44	21	33
	2nd	6th		19	31	43	20	32	44	21	33		45	22	34	46	23	35	47	24	36	48
	3rd	7th		23	35	47	24	36	48	25	37		49	26	38	50	27	39	51	28	40	52
Service rounds	1st	5th	T	1	3	5	5	7	5	9	5	11	5	12	5	13	5	11	5	13	5	14
					2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
	3	7			3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7
	4	8			4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8
4th	8th	END time	POINTS						POINTS						13 : 14							

Fig. 29: Team time-out Tirol

Team time-outs are recorded in the score sheet under the section "T" of the respective team in each set. The score at the time of the taken time-out is written from the point of view of the team requesting the time-out.

Example: Tirol takes the time-out at the score of 14 : 13 for UVC Graz. Consequently, the time out is recorded on the side of Tirol, the score from the point of view of Tirol (13 : 14). If UVC Graz would have asked for the time-out, 14 : 13 would have to be entered in the section "T" on this page.

### Technical Time-Outs

Technical Time-Outs, if used in the competition, do not need to be recorded in the score sheet.

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## 5.5 Substitutions

### Substitution

		START time		20:15		TEAM		U V C		(A) (R)		POINTS		(S) (B)		TEAM		END time		POINTS													
Team line-up	Service order	S		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		I		II		III		IV		V		VI							
	N° of Starting players	3		6		8		18		17		14		5		9		12		3		13		4		25		37					
	Substitutes	N° of Player		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		20		32		44			
Service rounds	Score at change	:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		21		35		45			
	1st	5th		3		5		7		9		11		12		X		5		6		8		9		11		23		35		47	
	2nd	6th		14		16		17		18		22		T		13		14		16		18		19		23		37		48			
	3rd	7th		4		8		4		8		4		8		4		8		4		8		4		8		13		14			
	4th	8th		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:			

**Fig. 30:** Substitution Tirol

At the score of 22 : 19 for UVC Graz, Tirol subs players 7 in for player 12. The number of the player who enters the court is written under the number of the player who leaves the court. The score from the point of view of the team who substitutes players is written underneath the number of the player who enters the court.

Example: Since it is a substitution by Tirol, the score is written as 19 : 22.

### Bringing a player back

		START time		20:15		TEAM		U V C		(A) (R)		POINTS		(S) (B)		TEAM		END time		POINTS													
Team line-up	Service order	S		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		I		II		III		IV		V		VI							
	N° of Starting players	3		6		8		18		17		14		5		9		12		3		13		4		25		37					
	Substitutes	N° of Player		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		20		32		44			
Service rounds	Score at change	:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		21		35		45			
	1st	5th		3		5		7		9		11		12		X		5		6		8		9		11		23		35		47	
	2nd	6th		14		16		17		18		22		T		13		14		16		18		19		23		37		48			
	3rd	7th		4		8		4		8		4		8		4		8		4		8		4		8		13		14			
	4th	8th		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:			

**Fig. 31:** Bringing a player back by Tirol

At the score of 24 : 23 for UVC Graz, there is another substitution, i.e. player 12 is back on court for player 7. The score at which the substitution takes place will be recorded from the point of view of the substituting team. The player who leaves the court during the substitution is circled. He is not allowed to return to the game in this by a regular substitution.

Example: The Tirol player 7 is circled. The score from the point of view of Tirol is 23 : 24 at the moment of the substitution.

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team A or B ("A or B"), in which set the sanction was given ("Set") and at which score from the point of view of the team that is sanctioned ("Score").

Before the start of the second set, there will be another delay sanction from Graz. As this is the second misconduct of the UVC Graz. Therefore, a delay penalty (point as well as the right to serve to the opponent) will now be given. The "D" for delay will be entered under "Penalty", as well as the sanctioned team (A), the set (2) and the score (0 : 0).

### Misconduct sanctions

SANCTIONS				IMPROPER REQUEST TEAM <del>A</del> : TEAM <sup>B</sup>		
W (Warning)	P (Penalty)	E (Expulsion)	D (Disqual.)	A or B	SET	SCORE
D				A	1	14 : 15
	D			A	2	0 : 0
5				B	2	11 : 12
8				A	2	12 : 11
	13			B	2	21 : 20
						:
						:
						:
						:
						:
						:

To record sanctions: Put the corresponding abbreviation (N° for player, C = Coach, AC 1/AC 2 = Assistant Coaches, T = Team Therapist, M = Medical Doctor) or D for Delay sanctions, in the appropriate column and indicate the team, the set and the score at the moment of the sanction.

**Fig. 34:** Misconduct sanctions

Example: In the second set at a score of 12 : 11 for UVC Graz, an minor misconduct occurs by player 5 of team B, Tirol, and by player 8 of team A, Graz. The referee gives a yellow card in each case.

Accordingly, number 5 is entered under "Warning", as well as the sanctioned team (B), the current set (2) and the score from the point of view of the sanctioned team (11 : 12). For the second yellow card, player 8 of team A is also recorded. The current set (2) and the score from the point of view of the sanctioned team (12 : 11) is also recorded.

Later in the set, there is another minor misconduct, this time by player 13 of team B, Tirol. The referee gives a red card because he has already warned the team with a yellow card. Player 13 is recorded under "Penalty", the team he belongs to under "A or B" (B), the current set under "Set" (2) and the current score from the point of view of the sanctioned team under "Score" (21 : 20).

POINTS			
25	37		
26	38		
27	39		
28	40		
29	41		
30	42		
31	43		
32	44		
33	45		
34	46		
23	35	47	
24	36	48	
"T"			
:			
:			

 **Fig. 35:** Circling of a point awarded due to a red card

The point that Graz receives as a result of the penalty is crossed out and circled in the "Points" field. It is the 22nd point for Graz.



A yellow card can only be given once per match and team.

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## 5.8 After the match

### Results


In the "Results" field, the following information is recorded:

- Number of time-outs taken ("**T**")
- Number of substitutions ("**S**", **Substitutions**)
- Sets won ("**W**", **Win**); if the set is won, "1" is recorded, if the record is lost, "0" is recorded
- Points made ("**P**", **Points**)
- Duration of the set in minutes ("**SET Duration**")

At the end of the game, the totals of the information just mentioned must be summed up and the time of the actual start of the game and the time of the end of the set must be recorded (red). The abbreviation of the winner, as well as the result, is recorded under "WINNER".





The sum of the duration of the sets plus the corresponding 3-minute set breaks always corresponds to the "Total Match Duration" in minutes.

 **Fig. 36:** Control of the carryover (black) and the formed totals (red) on the score sheet after the end of the game

## Remarks

The "Remarks" field allows the referee to record incidents during the game. Any protest must also be written here. In case of an entry, the first referee signs the remarks field.

REMARKS	No line judges were present.
	

 **Fig. 37:** Incidents during the game or protests are written under remarks

## Signatures


After the game, the following signatures (in this order) must be made in the "Approval" field:


- Signatures of both captains ("A" and "B" respectively)
- Assistant Scorer
- Scorer
- Second referee
- First referee



The first referee is responsible for the accuracy of the score sheet. Accordingly, he should recheck all entries, especially in the "Results" section, as well as the completeness (e.g. signatures).



APPROVAL			
Referees	Name	Country	Signature
1 <sup>st</sup>	ISAJLOVIC, S.	AUT	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	KULHANEK, E.	AUT	
Scorer	GLANZER, P.	AUT	
Assistant Scorer	BROCOLLI, O.	SWE	
		1	2
		3	4
		(A) Team Captains	(B)

 Fig. 38: Signatures after the match

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## 6 Interpretation of the rules

In the following chapters you will find explanations as well as graphical representations and example videos for selected rules.

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### 6.1 Ball handling


For the evaluation of playing the ball, consider the actual touch of the ball, not the actions that take place before or after the hit. The ball may be played with any part of the body (exception: during service only with one hand and/or one arm) and rebound in any direction.


#### General

Balls that are caught are to be called a fault in any case. A caught ball consists of two actions: catching the ball and throwing it. In practice, a short resting position or prolonged contact with the ball is visible.


 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/2fdhtiz4HRw>

 **Med. 1:** Caught ball during an attack  
The prolonged contact is clearly visible.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/n406uJcWbQ4>

 **Med. 2:** Catch during a blocking action  
The player catches the ball and throws it to the opponent.

Balls that are touched with two body parts one after the other, with the exception of the first hit, should be called a double touch.

In the case of balls where the player is in a difficult position to play the ball, the referees shall be more lenient in the assessment of ball handling, according to the FIVB guidelines. This includes balls where a player has to play from a difficult position and balls that are deflected from the block or another player at close range.

### First hit

The **first hit** includes the reception of a ball after the service of the opponent, any defense action of an attack as well as balls coming from the opponent's or own block. These balls may be touched twice in one action. However, they may under no circumstances be caught and thrown (catch).



There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/hrIPXC65fiU>



**Med. 3:** Double contact during a first hit

Although the ball is played 'double', play continues as it happens during the first hit.

### Block

The **blocking action** is not bound to any technique. For the ball handling evaluation it is crucial that the ball is not caught and thrown. Further explanations can be found under [Block](#).



There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/bo2OhBtUap4>



**Med. 4:** Player catching the ball in a blocking action.

The ball is caught and thrown during a blocking action.

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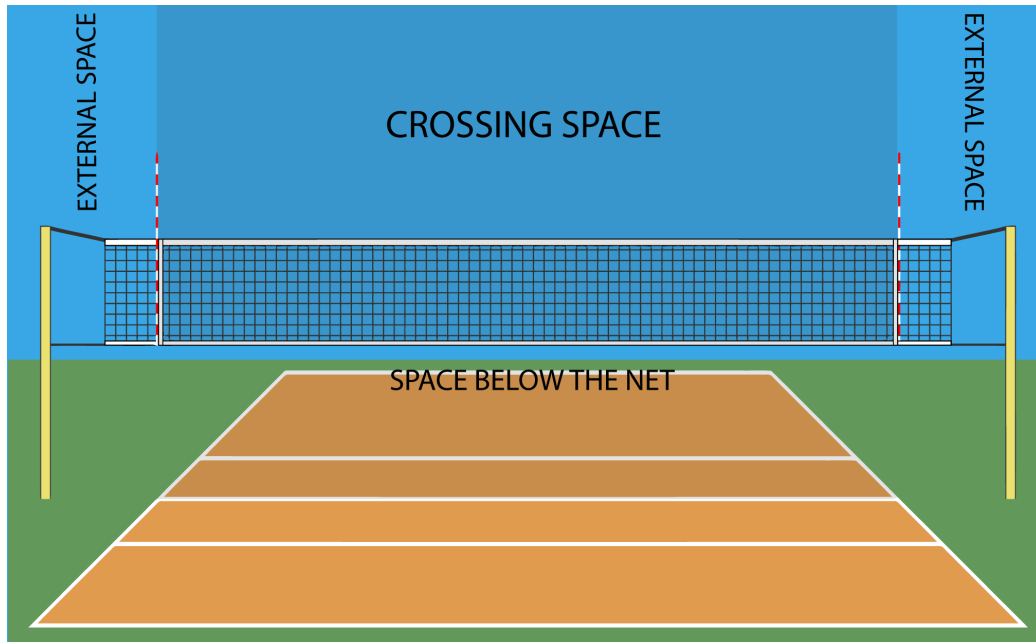


Videos are published under:



## 6.2 Crossing and external space

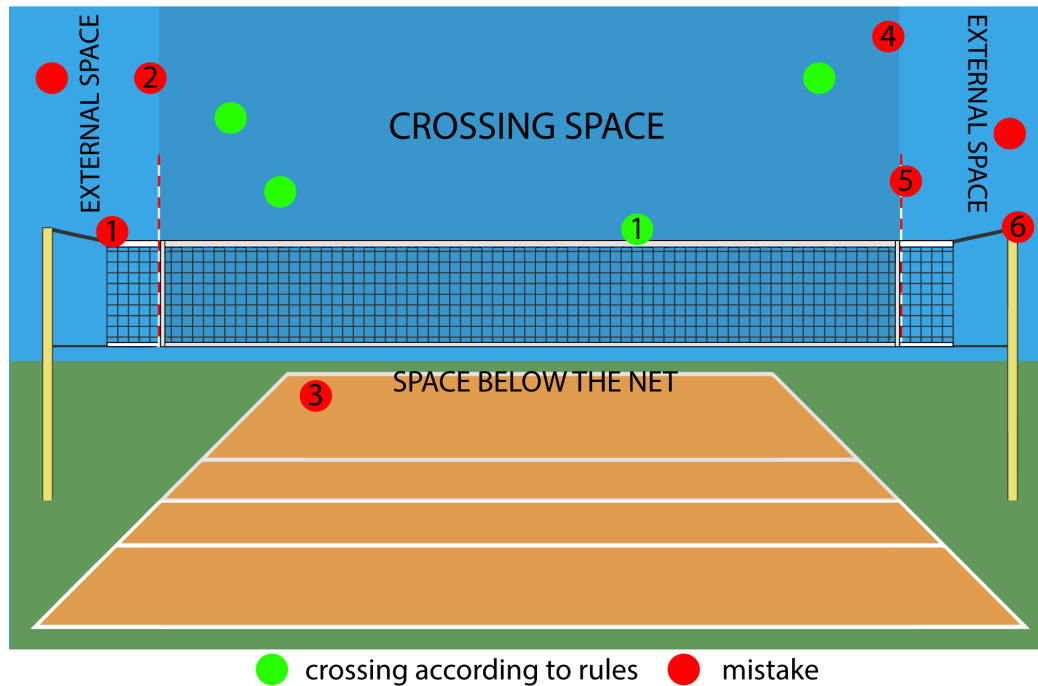
### Sectors



**Fig. 39:** External sector, crossing space and space below the net

The **crossing space** is limited by the horizontal band at the top of the net, the antennae and their extension, and the hall ceiling. Outside the antennae and their extension is the **external space**.

### Balls through the crossing space




**Fig. 40:** Balls through the crossing space

To be played according to the rules, the ball must cross the net **completely within** of the crossing space. Balls played according to the rules can touch the net band (green 1).

Balls that cross the vertical plane of the net completely outside of the antennae (3rd hit; red) and balls that touch the antennae (red 5) or an object outside the antennae (red 1, red 6) are out. Balls that cross the vertical plane of the net over the imaginary extension of one of the antennae (3rd hit, red 2, red 4) are also out.

Balls under the net (red 3) can be retrieved as long as they have not crossed the vertical plane of the net completely.

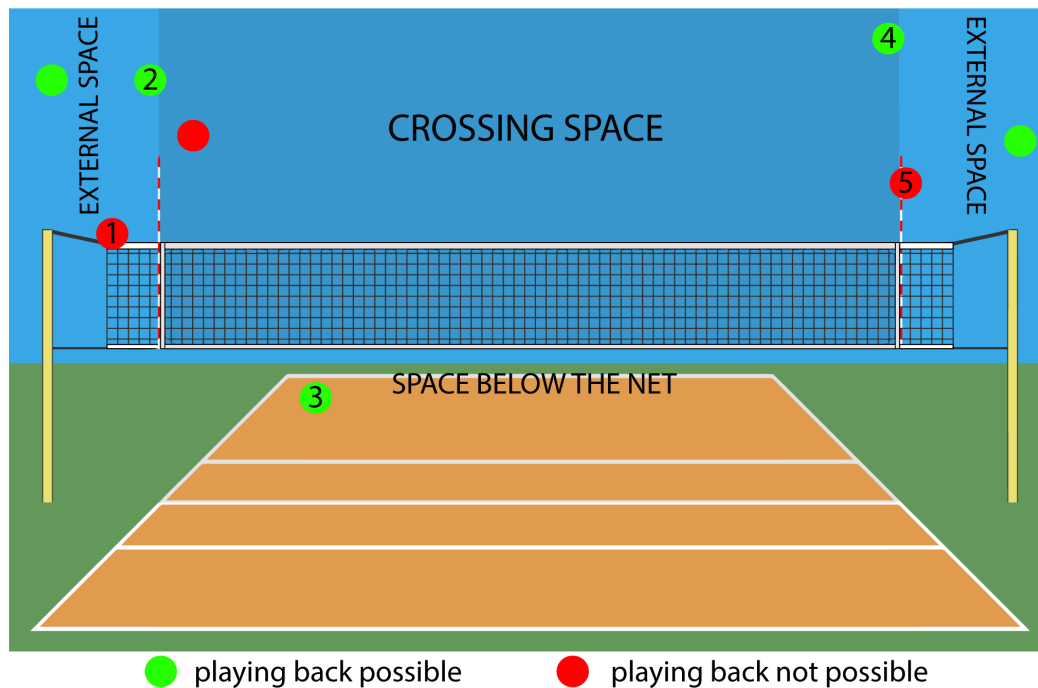
 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/Gx3B-hxqIM4>

**Med. 5:** Playing a ball back illegally

Since the ball has crossed the vertical plane of the net within the antennae completely, it cannot be played back.

### Balls through the external space




**Fig. 41:** Balls through the external space


Balls that cross the vertical plane of the net through one of the external sectors (green) can be played back by a team member, as long as the maximum number of hits within the team is not exceeded. The ball must be played back partially or completely through the external space. The ball may only be played back from the opponent's free zone.

Balls that touch an object outside the antennae or the antenna itself (red 1, red 5) may not be played back. They are "out" at the moment of contact with the object. Balls that do not pass completely through the crossing sector (green 2, green 4) can be played back by the same.


Balls under the net (green 3) can be retrieved as long as they have not crossed the vertical plane of the net completely.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.


<https://youtu.be/7UL25jiHdQ8>

 **Med. 6:** Playing a ball back legally

The ball crosses the vertical plane of the net over the antenna, therefore, it is legal to play the ball back.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

[https://youtu.be/cHkTy89r\\_G0](https://youtu.be/cHkTy89r_G0)

 **Med. 7:** Playing a ball back legally

The ball crosses the vertical plane of the net outside of the antenna, therefore, it is legal to play the ball back.

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## 6.3 Penetration into the opponent's court

While the ball is in play, a player may not enter the opposing team's court. The decisive factor is whether (at least) one full foot enters the opponent's court. As long as a part of the foot that touches the opponent's court is still on or above the centre line.



A player lying in the opponent's court with his upper body does not commit a fault, as long as he does not interfere with the opponent's play.



 **Fig. 42:** No fault, because part of the foot is still on the center line



**Fig. 43:** No fault, because the foot does not touch the opponent's court



**Fig. 44:** No fault, because part of the foot is still above the center line





**Fig. 45:** No fault, because the feet are still on the player's own side

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/PzmBfhIMmXA>

**Med. 8:** Example - No fault

Although the player is partly in the opponent's court, he does not interfere with the opponent's play and his feet are still on his own side



**Fig. 46:** Fault, because the whole foot touches the opponent's court

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/Xvapy7iz410>

**Med. 9:** Example - Setter

The setter jumps into the opponent's court and at least one foot touches the opponent's court completely

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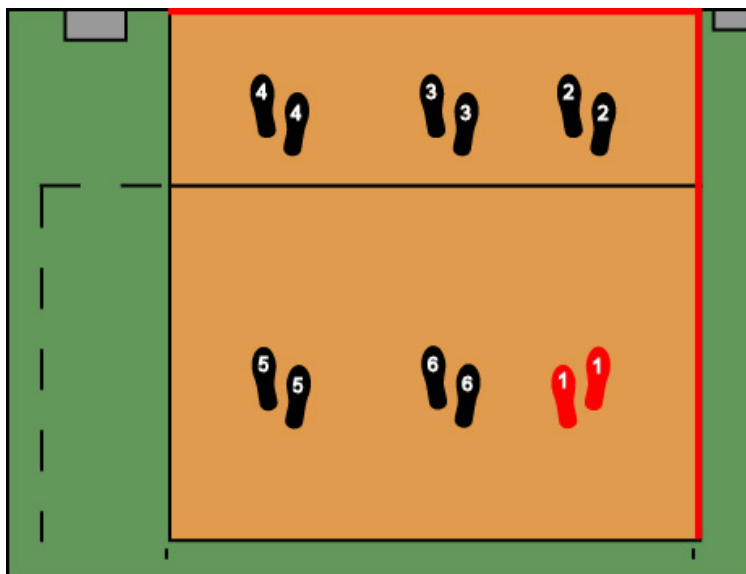
## 6.4 Positions

It is the second referee's duty to check on the positions of the receiving team.



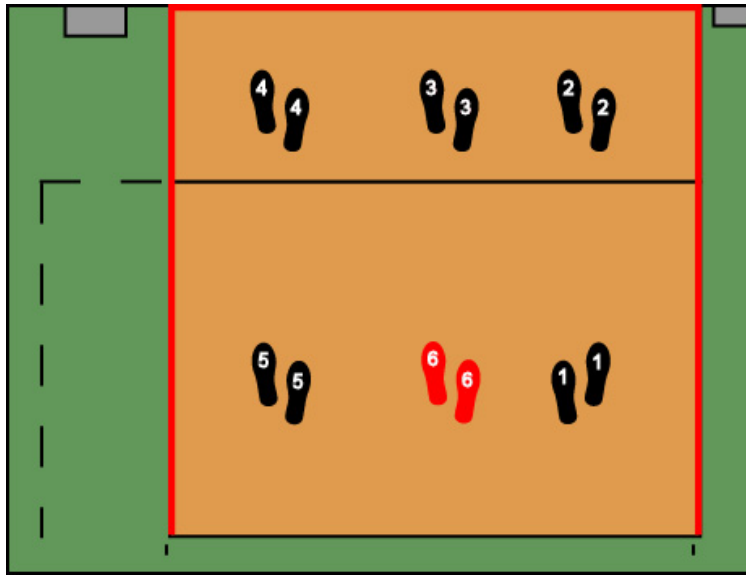
The feet of the players are relevant for determining whether there is a positional fault or not. The players have to be lined up correctly at the service hit.

### Explanation of the positions



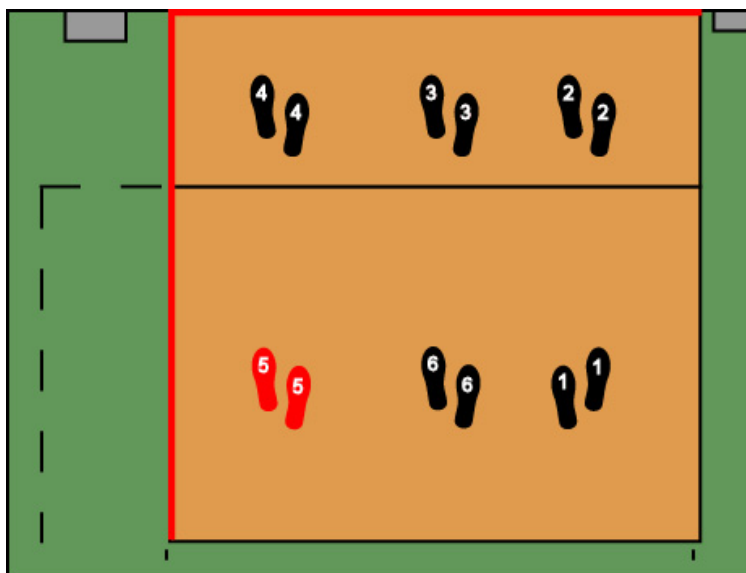
**Fig. 47:** Position 1

Position 1 must not be completely closer to the center line than position 2. Position 1 must have one part of its foot closer or as close to the sideline as one part of a foot from position 6.



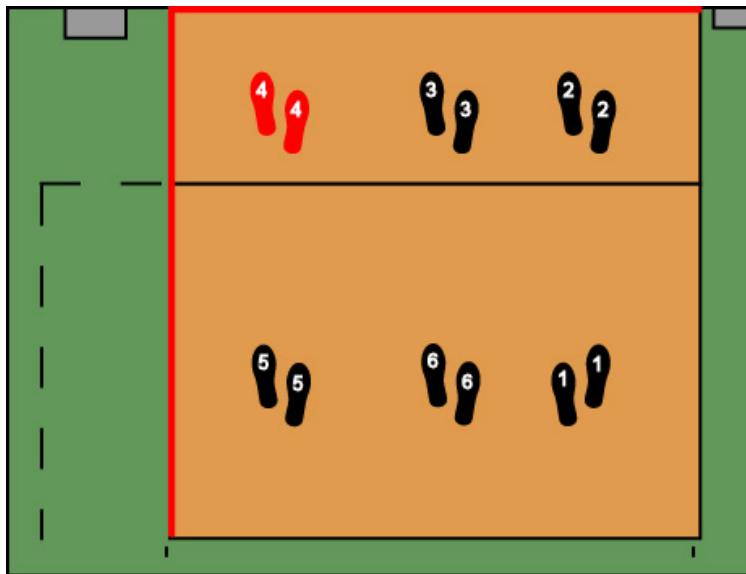
**Fig. 48:** Position 6

Position 6 must not be completely closer to the center line than position 3. Position 6 must not be completely closer to the left sideline than position 5 or completely closer to the right sideline than position 1.



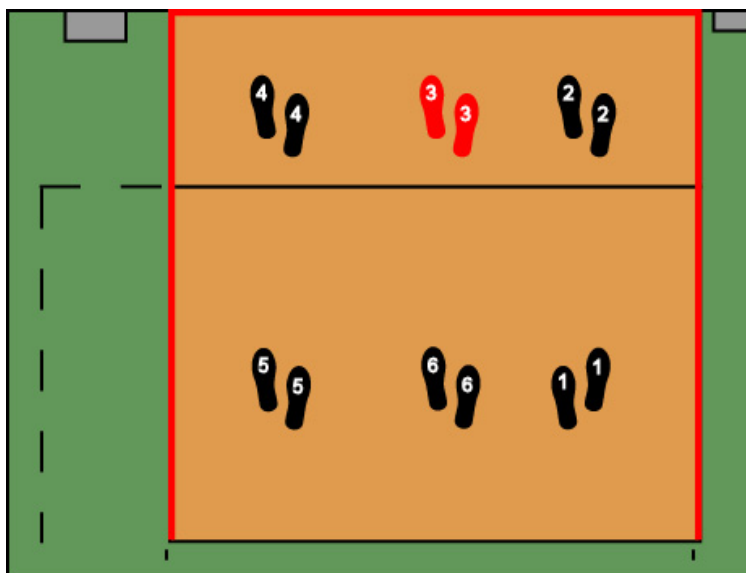
**Fig. 49:** Position 5

Position 5 must have one part of a foot closer or as close to the left sideline as one part of a foot of position 6 and must not be completely closer to the center line than position 4.



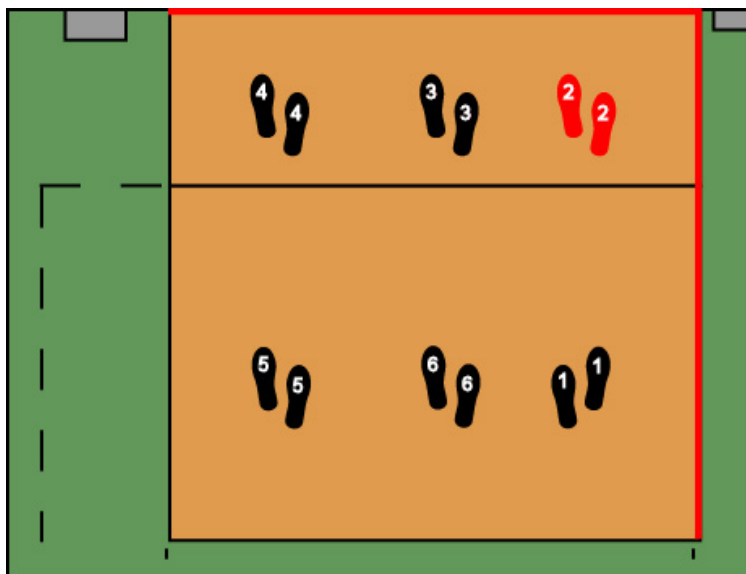
**Fig. 50:** Position 4

Position 4 must have one part of a foot closer or as close to the center line as one part of a foot of position 5 and must be with one part of a foot closer or as close to left sideline as one part of a foot of position 3.



**Fig. 51:** Position 3

Position 3 must have one part of a foot closer or as close to the center line as a part of a foot of position 6. Position 3 must not be completely closer to the left sideline than position 4 or completely closer to the right sideline than position 2.

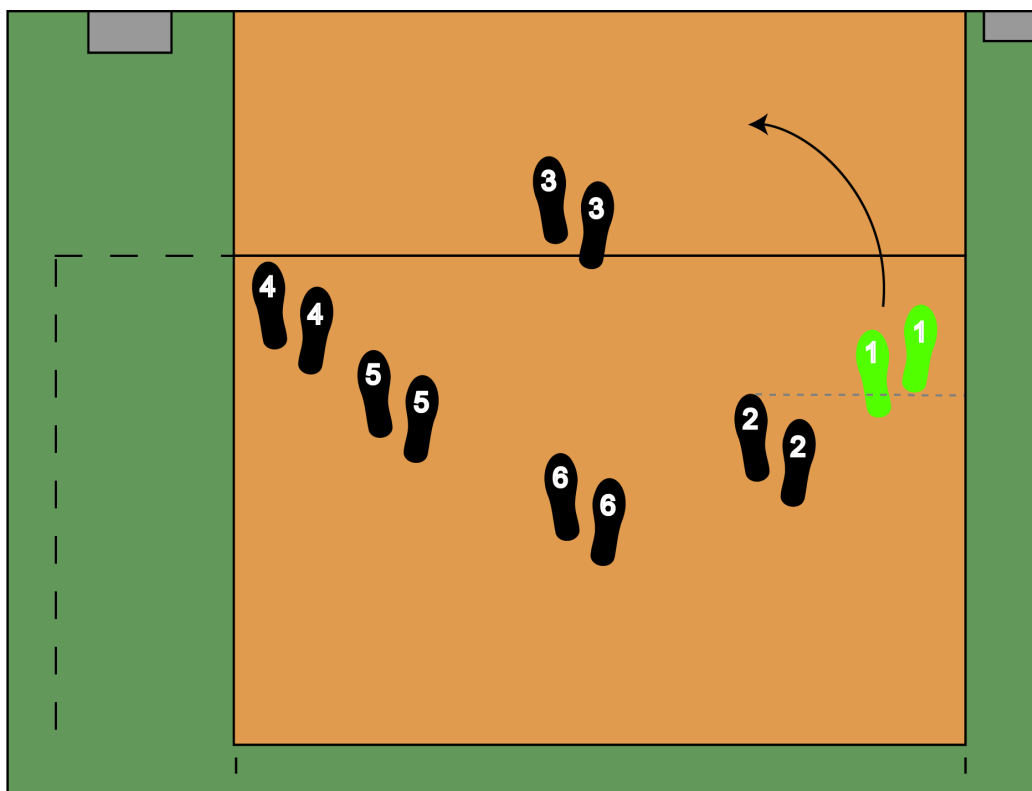


**Fig. 52:** Position 2

Position 2 must have one part of a foot closer or as close to the center line as one part of a foot from position 1 and must have one part of a foot closer or as close to the right sideline as one part of a foot from position 3.

In the following chapter, the setter's positions and typically occurring position faults are explained:

### Setter in position 1



**Fig. 53:** Typical line-up with the setter on position 1

**Focus of the second referee:**

Position 4 has to be closer to the center line than position 5. Make sure to have an eye on the setter, who might be running early and end up closer to the center line than position 2 at the service.

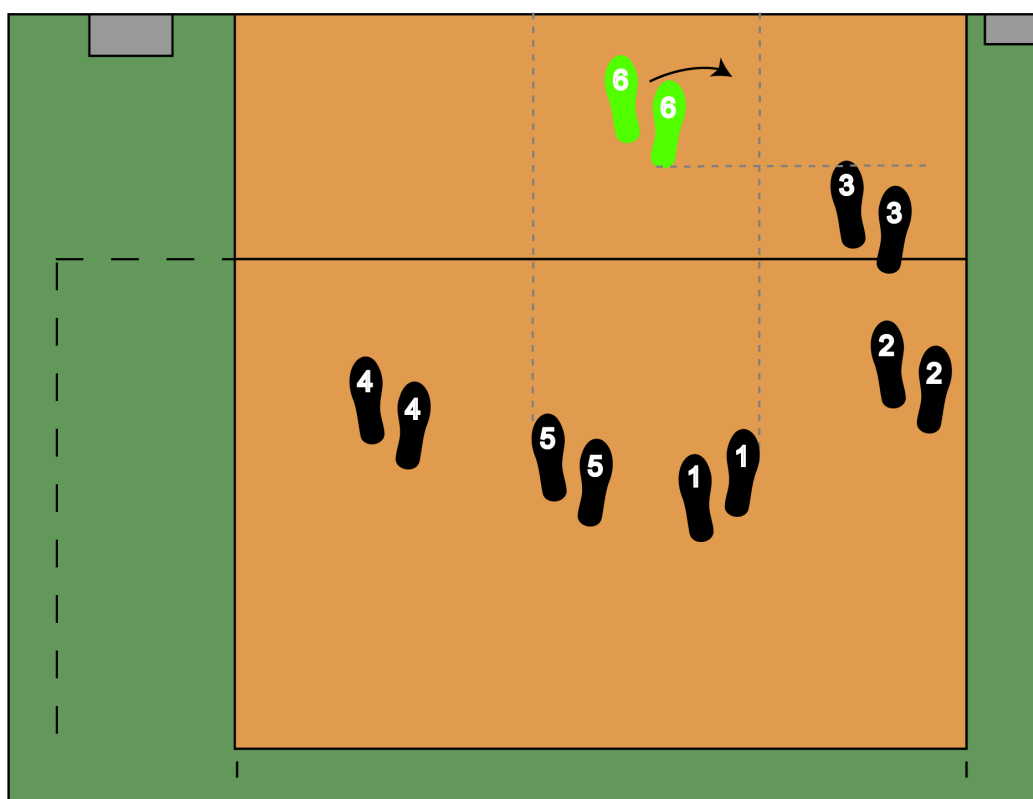
▶ There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/afjq8AVjc7s>

🔴 **Med. 10:** Setter position 1

Setter position 1 - The player is at least the same distance away as the player in position 2, so this line-up is correct.

### Setter in position 6



📌 **Fig. 54:** Typical line-up with the setter on position 6

#### Focus of the second referee:

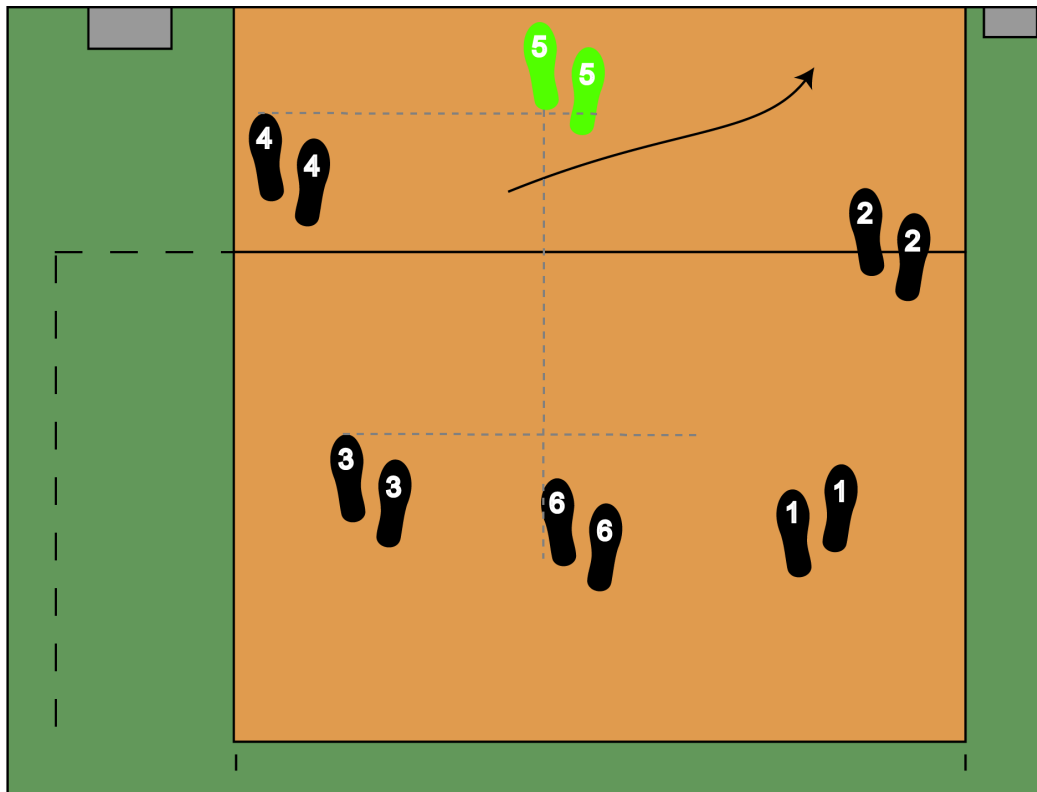
The setter on position 6 has to be "between" positions 1 and 5 and further away from the net than position 3.

▶ There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/wBR6tA4P8x4>

🔴 **Med. 11:** Positional fault setter position 6

In the first example, the setter in position 6 is still correct; in the second example, position 6 is completely in front of position 3, therefore, it is a fault.

**Setter in position 5**

**Fig. 55:** Typical line-up with the setter on position 5

**Focus of the second referee:**

Make sure the setter on position 5 is further away from the center line than position 4 and, at least with one part of the foot, closer to the left side line than position 6. In addition, position 3 has to be closer to the center line than position 6.

**Setter in position 4**

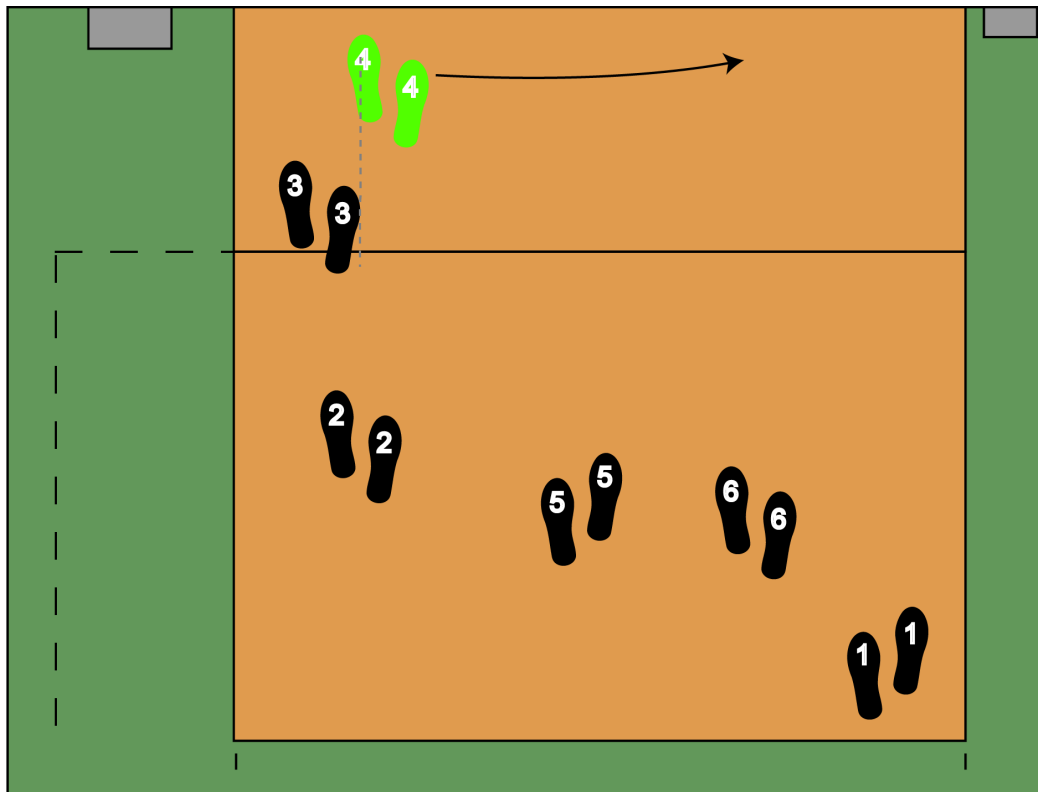


Fig. 56: Typical line-up with the setter on position 4

#### Focus of the second referee:

Focus on the setter, who might be running early and, therefore, make position 3 closer to the left side line than position 4. Sometimes the opposite hitter, position 1, lines up incorrectly, somewhere between position 5 and 6.

#### Setter in position 3

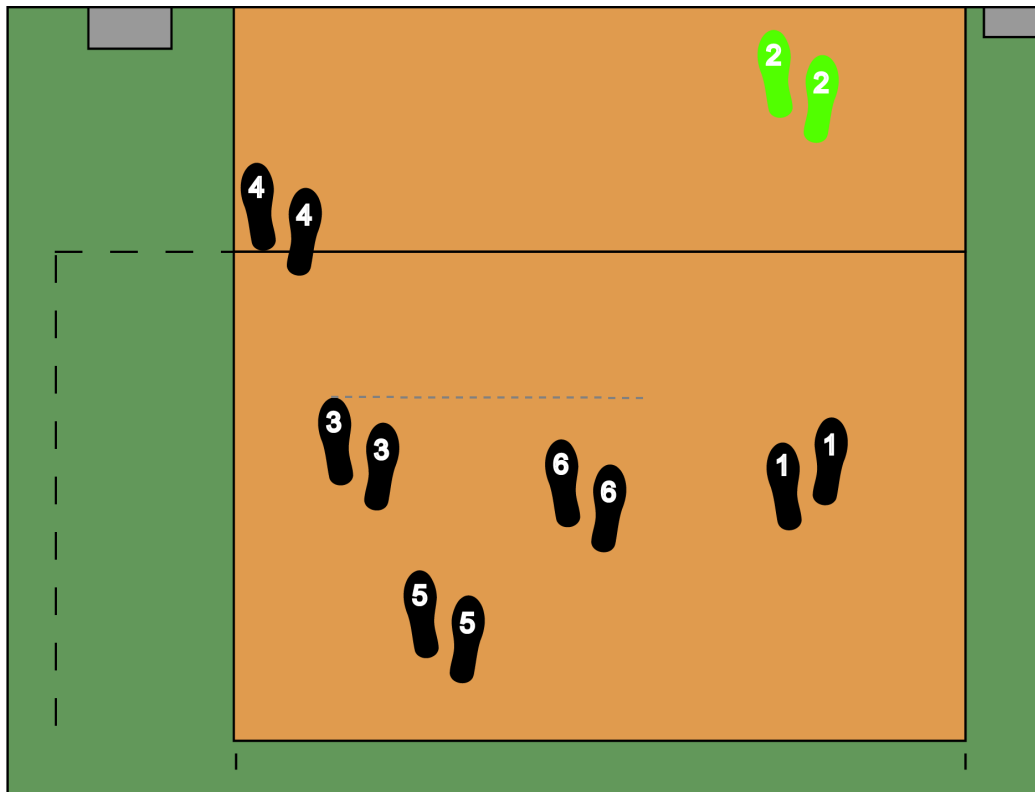
Fig. 57: Typical line-up with the setter on position 3

#### Focus of the second referee:

The opposite hitter on position 6 has to be "between" the players on position 5 and 1. The player on position 2 has to be closer to the center line than position 1.

#### Setter in position 2





**Fig. 58:** Typical line-up with the setter on position 2

#### Focus of the second referee:

The player on position 4 has to be closer to the left side line than position 3. Position 3 has to be closer to the center line than position 6.

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## 6.5 Faults at the net

There is **reaching beyond the net**, **blocking faults** and **attack hit faults**.



### Attack

Any action which directs the ball into the direction of the opponent, except service and block. An attack is considered completed when the ball has crossed the vertical plane of the net completely or is touched by an opponent.

### Block

A block is an action close to the net, while one part of the body is higher than the top of the net and the ball is coming from the opponent. The height of the contact with the ball is not relevant.

Only front-row players may complete a block.

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## 6.5.1 Reaching beyond the net

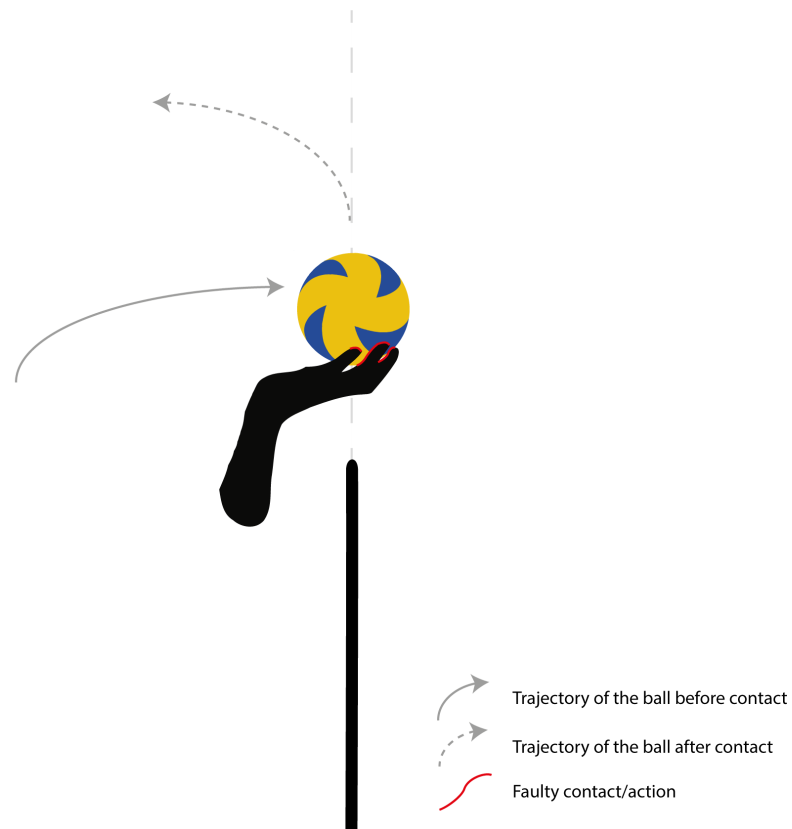


The following examples are intended to illustrate reaching beyond the net faults. Typical game scenes are used as examples.

### Situation 1:

A player, usually the setter, tries to play a ball that is above the top of the net or already in the opponent's airspace back.

It is important where the contact ball with the ball happens. If it happens (partly) in the opponent's space, a fault is committed.



**Fig. 59:** Reaching beyond the net  
The setter plays a ball in the opponent's space

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/jT1cNTI41E0>

**Med. 12:** Reaching beyond the net - setter  
The setter plays a ball in the opponent's space


### Situation 2:

A player tries to play a ball that was played close to the net. A blocker jumps and touches the ball in the opponent's space.



**Fig. 60:** Reaching beyond the net

The blocker hits a ball in the opponent's space, although a player is able to make a legal play

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

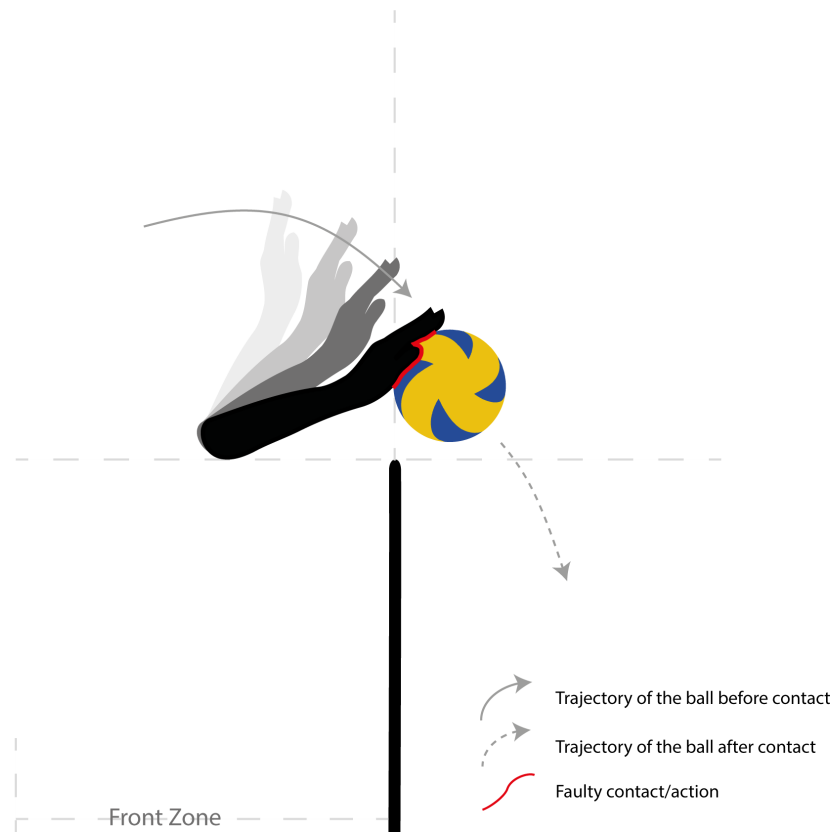
<https://youtu.be/gbWWPWAMGsc>

**Med. 13:** Reaching beyond the net

The blocker interferes with the play of the opponent

### Situation 3:

The ball is played into the direction of the net and flies just over the net. An attacker still attacks such a ball and touches the ball in the opponent's space.



**Fig. 61:** Reaching beyond the net  
The attacker hits a ball in the opponent's space

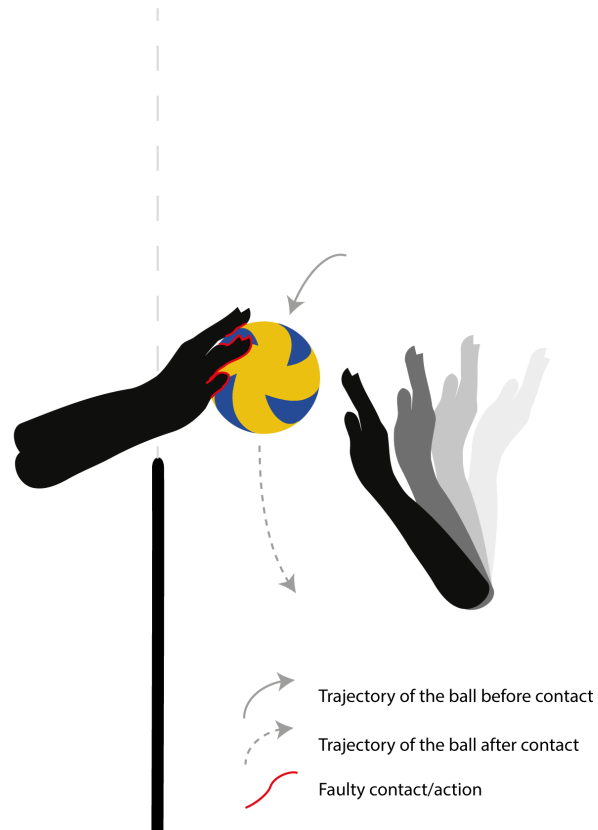
There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

[https://youtu.be/Dk\]kaAyQP08](https://youtu.be/Dk]kaAyQP08)

**Med. 14:** Reaching beyond the net - Attack  
The attacker hits a ball in the opponent's space


#### **Situation 4:**

A ball played parallel/close to the net is touched by a blocking player before an attacker can play the ball.



**Fig. 62:** Reaching beyond the net

The blocker touches the ball before or at the same moment as the attacker

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/dzIEVkZ63Dg>

**Med. 15:** Reaching beyond the net

The blocker touches the ball before the attack

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## 6.5.2 Blocking fault

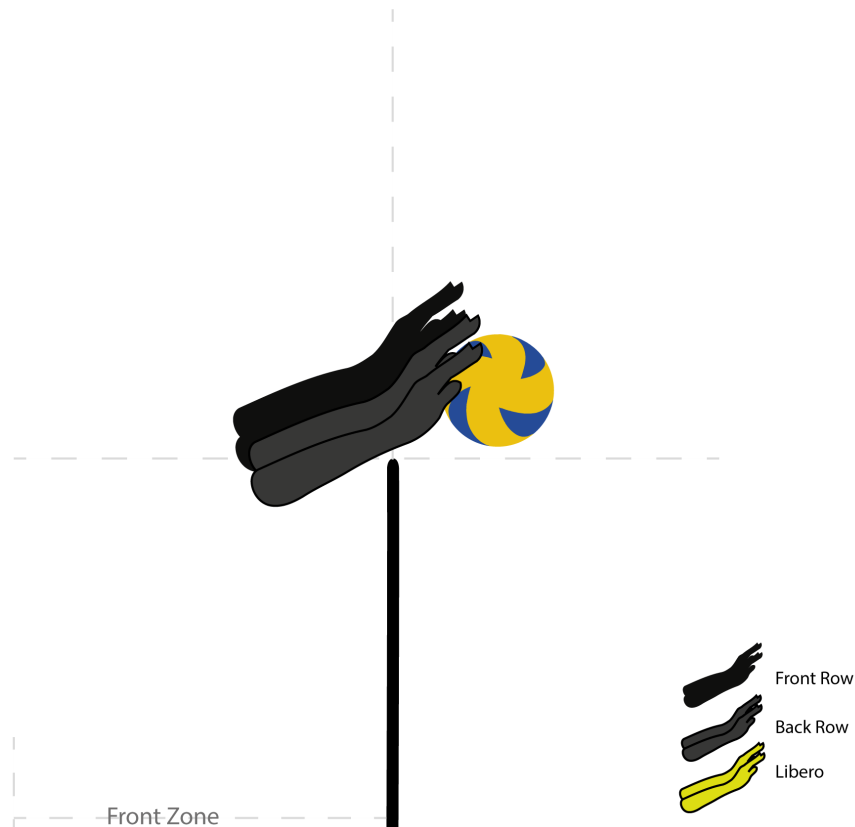


The following examples are intended to illustrate blocking faults. Typical game scenes are used as examples.

**Situation 1:**

A ball that is received or defended badly goes directly to the opponent. A player plays the ball back directly. A setter, who is a back-row player, tried to set the ball but is now hit by the ball coming from the opponent.

The mistake only happens when the back-row player (or any other player who is part of the multiple block) touches the ball.



**Fig. 63:** Blocking fault

A back-row player completes a block or is part of a collective block that completes a block

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/FEzz5yA9hyw>

**Med. 16:** Blocking fault- back-row player

The setter is a back-row player and completes a block

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

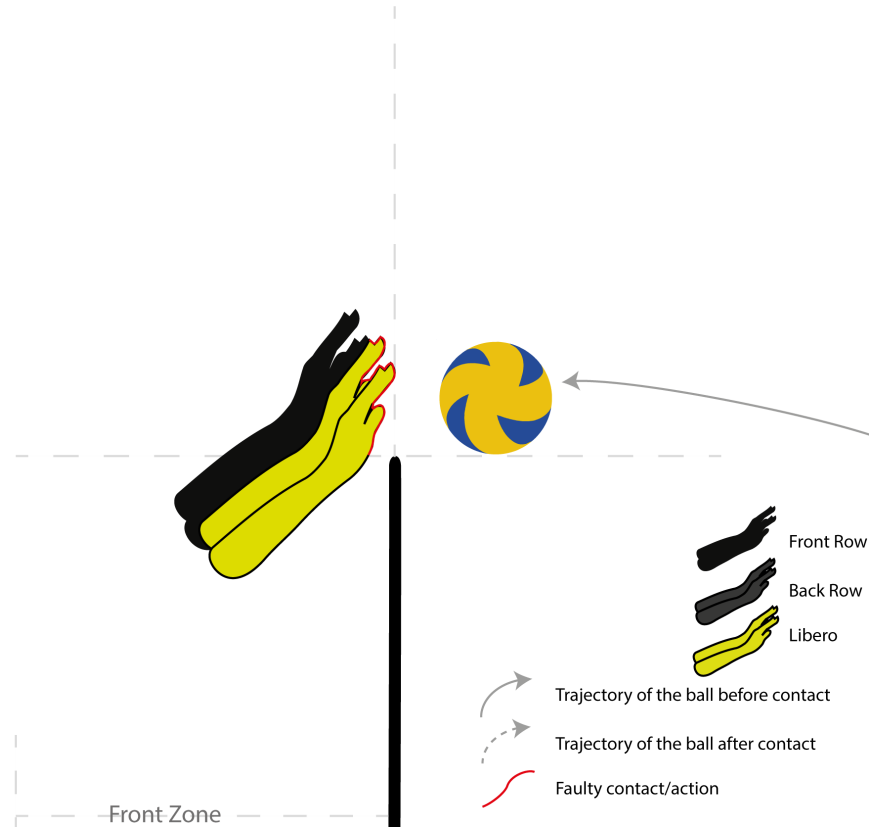
<https://youtu.be/5afKpPyp9Ik>

**Med. 17:** Blocking fault- back-row player


The setter is a back-row player and completes a block

**Situation 2:**

A libero makes a block attempt. The block attempt begins at the moment when the libero reaches higher than the top of the net in an action near the net and the ball comes from the opponent.



**Fig. 64:** Blocking fault  
A libero attempts a block

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

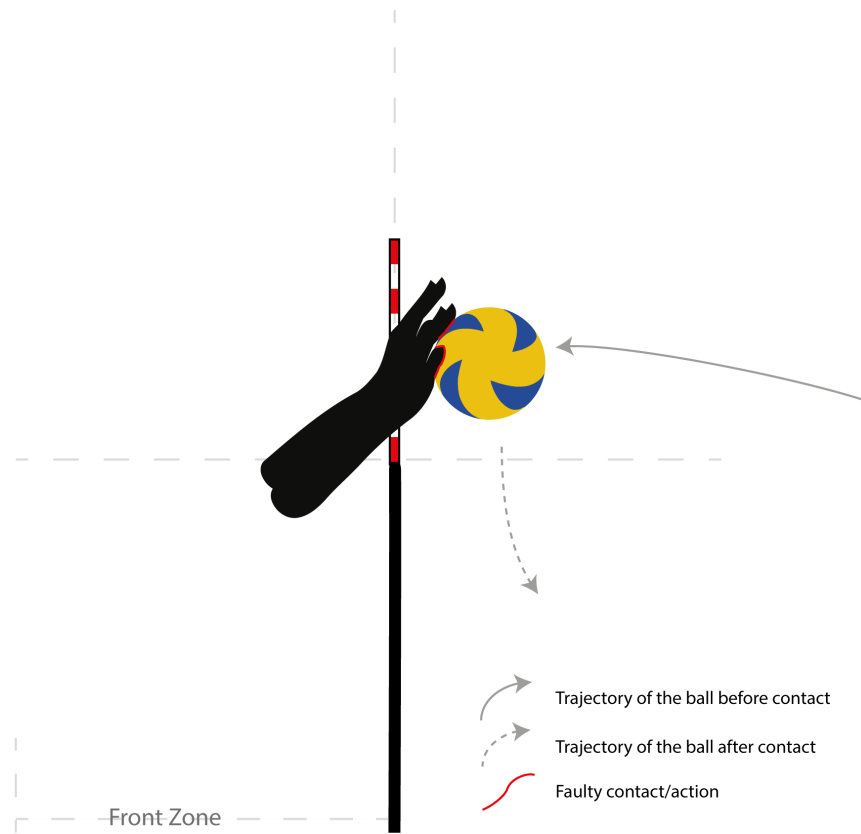
<https://youtu.be/oUtXrogfCEk>

**Med. 18:** Blocking fault - Blocking attempt by a libero  
A libero attempts a block.

### Situation 3:

A ball is played far outside of the antenna and still attacked. The blocking player jumps and blocks the diagonally attacked ball outside of the antenna in the opponent's space.

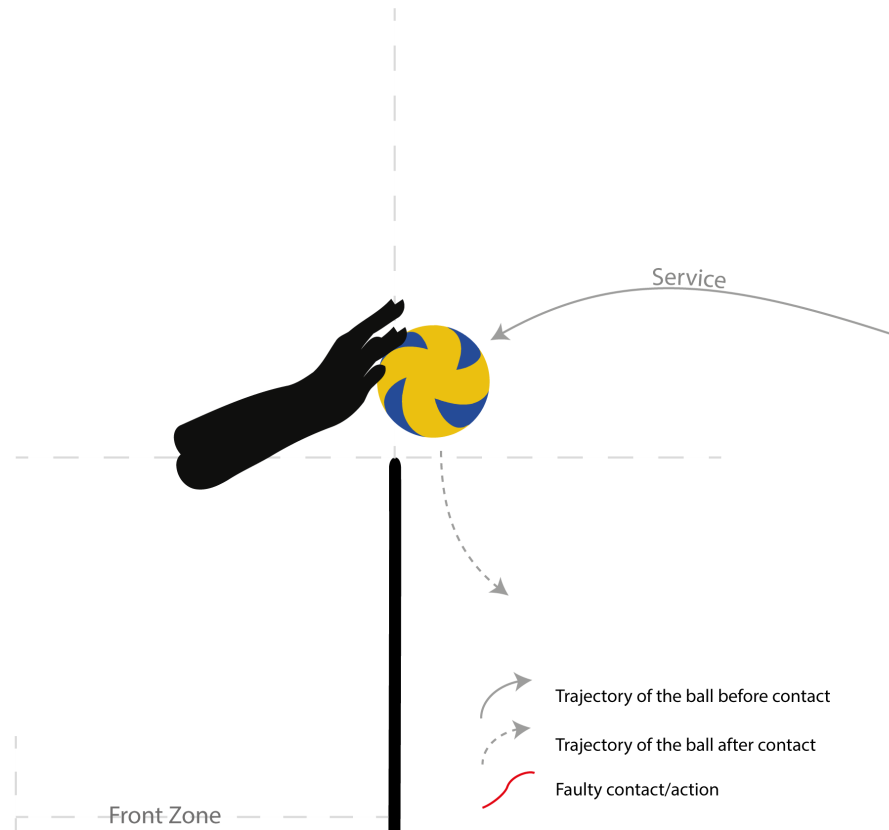





**Fig. 65:** Blocking fault  
A ball is blocked outside the antenna

**Situation 4:**

A player blocks a flat, short service.



**Fig. 66:** Blocking fault  
A service is blocked

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/xF-nmzc7uqc>

**Med. 19:** Blockfehler - service block  
A player blocks a service

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## 6.5.3 Attack hit faults

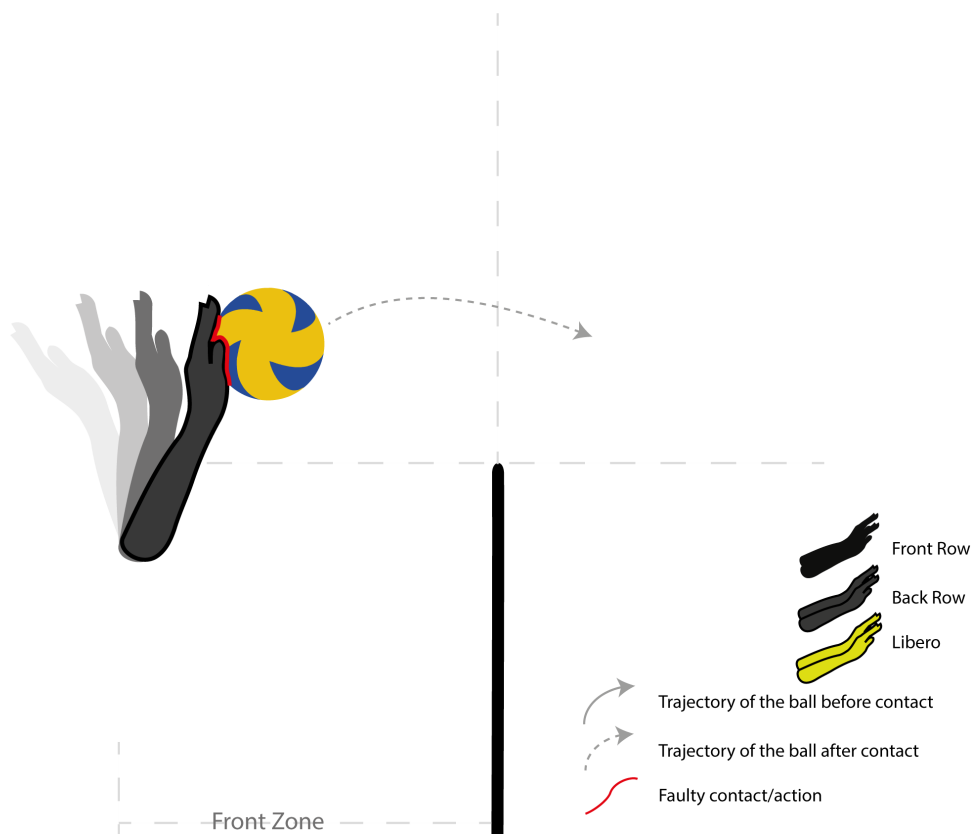


The following **examples** are intended to illustrate attack hit faults. Typical game scenes are used as examples.

**Situation 1:**

A back-row player attacks a ball completely higher than the top of the net from the backfield but touches the attack line when taking off.

The error only occurs when the ball has crossed the net completely or is touched by a blocker.



**Fig. 67:** Attack hit fault

A back-row player completes an attack higher than the top of the net, taking off from the front zone

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/V7lBvUu8vPg>

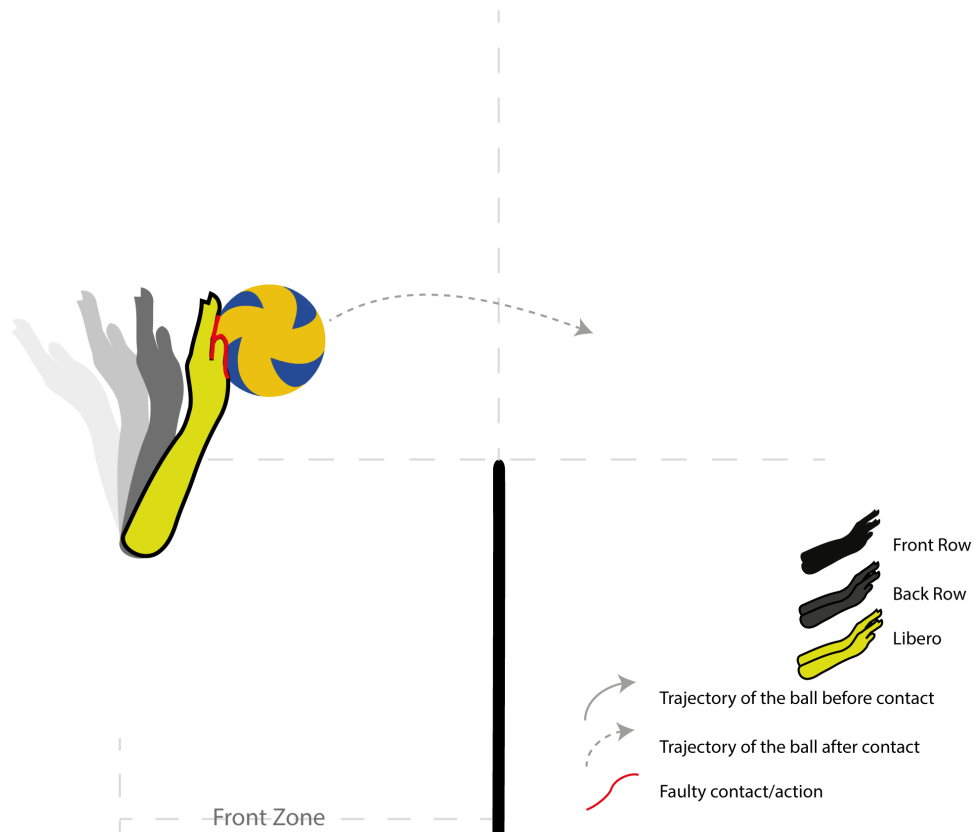
**Med. 20:** Attack hit fault- back-row player

The attacker touches the front zone when taking off, completing an attack higher than the top of the net

**Situation 2:**

A libero plays the ball, which is completely higher than the top of the net, while jumping with outstretched arms.

*(Neither jumping nor outstretched arms are decisive here, only whether the ball is completely higher than the top of the net)*



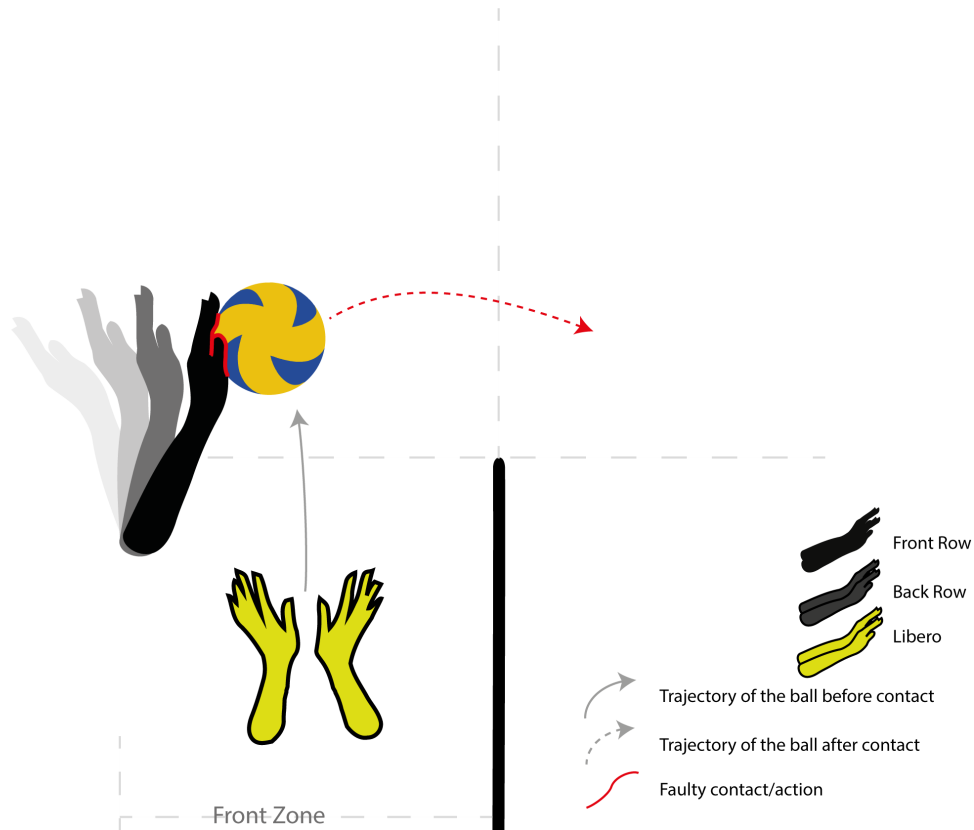
**Fig. 68:** Attack hit fault

A libero completes an attack higher than the top of the net

**Situation 3:**

A ball is played by a libero in the front zone with an overhead finger pass. An attacker completes an attack higher than the top of the net.

Balls that are played by a libero using an overhead finger pass from the front zone may not be played to the opponent by any player higher than the top of the net, neither from the front zone nor from the back zone.



**Fig. 69:** Attack hit fault

An attacker completes an attack after an overhand finger pass from the libero from the front zone

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/s23Jh06s8IU>

**Med. 21:** Attack hit fault

A player completes an attack after an overhand finger pass from the libero from the front zone

There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

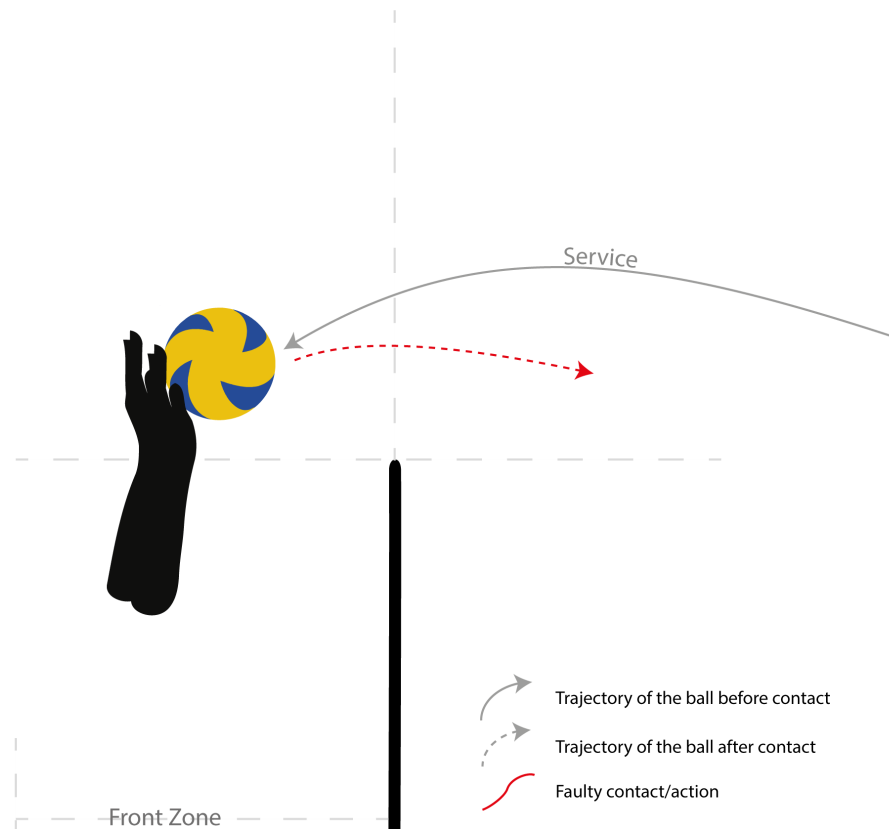
<https://youtu.be/oLH-ACHZseU>

**Med. 22:** Attack hit fault

A player completes an attack after an overhand finger pass from the libero from the front zone

#### Situation 4:

A player jumps on a short service and plays the ball, which is still completely higher than the top of the net and above the front zone, directly back to the opponent. The ball is not close to the net.



**Fig. 70:** Attack hit fault

A player jumps on a short service and plays the ball, which is still completely higher than the top of the net and above the front zone, directly back to the opponent

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## 6.6 Net faults

The **first referee** is primarily responsible for **net faults of the attacking team** while the **second referee** is primarily responsible for **net faults of the blocking team**.


A player touching the net during a playing action, giving his team an advantage or interfering with the play are deemed net faults.

In detail these are the following actions:


- If a player touches the net between the antennas or the upper 80 cm of the antenna during a playing action. This includes attacking, passing and blocking actions.


- When a team gains an advantage, e.g. by pulling down the net when attacking, or by holding on to the net to prevent a fault.
- When the opponent's play is interfered with by touching the net.

Players may touch the net posts and the tensioning ropes as long as they do not interfere with the play.


 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/SqcUe2L0w9s>

 **Med. 23:** Net fault  
The blocker touches the net in a playing action

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/o0jKlcUWQxw>

 **Med. 24:** Net fault (antenna)  
The blocker touches the upper 80 cm of the antenna in a playing action

## No net fault

It is not a net fault if the net touches a player due to a ball being played into the net. It is also not a fault if the hair of a player touches the net, unless it interferes with the opponent's play or a rally is interrupted (e.g. getting stuck with a ponytail).

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## 6.7 Service

A service has to be executed

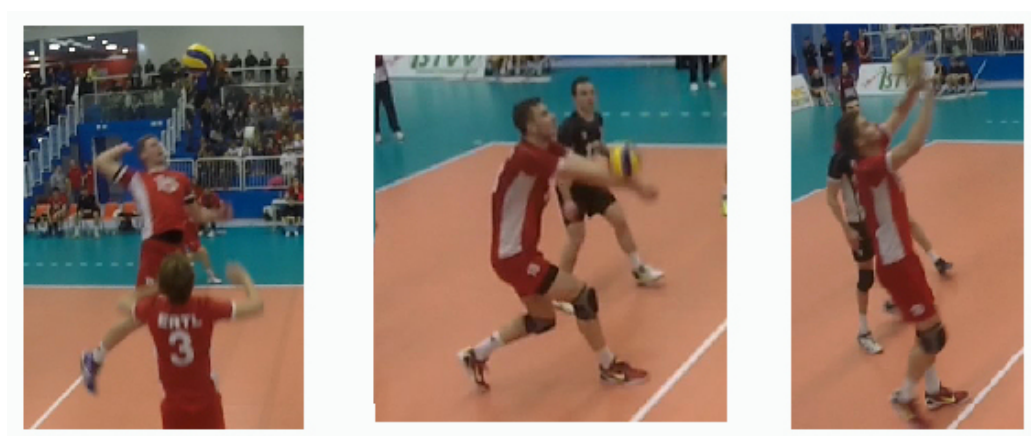
- by the player on position 1
- within 8 seconds after the whistle by the first referee to authorize the service
- from the service zone
- after tossing or releasing the ball
- in one attempt

- hitting the ball with one hand or one part of one arm.

## 6.8 Attacks

Any action which directed the ball to the opponent, except service and block.

An attack is considered completed at the moment when the ball has completely crossed the vertical plane of the net or is touched by an opponent.



**Fig. 71:** Different types of attacks

### Attack hit faults

The following actions are considered attack hit faults:

- A back-row player completes an attack higher than the top of the net taking off from the front zone.
- A ball that has been passed by the libero in the front zone with an overhand finger pass and any player completes an attack higher than the top of the net.
- A libero plays the ball completely above the top of the net to his opponent.
- Playing the ball back on a service as long as the ball is completely higher than the top of the net and above the front zone.

(see [Attack hit faults](#))

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## 6.9 Block

### Block



definition

A block is an action close to the net, while one part of the body is higher than the top of the net and the ball is coming from the opponent. The height of the contact with the ball is not relevant.



There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/Hvuh-2bcEvg>

▶ **Med. 25:** Legal block

Although the ball is touched lower than the top of the net, this action is considered a block because the player's hand is higher than the top of the net.



There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/cFivXV8yw-c>

▶ **Med. 26:** Four touches

The block does not meet all the required criteria for a block, in this case the action was not near net, therefore, four touches are called.

Only front-row players may take part in a block. Back-row players may try to block, but may not take part in a completed block. Liberos are not allowed to attempt a block.

For blocks involving multiple players, the block is considered as a unit. If a player who is not allowed to block (back-row player) participates in a completed block, a blocking error is committed, no matter which player actually touches the ball.

The blocking action is not bound to any technique, i.e. a block can be executed with both hands, but also with one hand. For the ball handling assessment, it is crucial that the ball is not caught and thrown.

<hr>


### Blocking fault

The following actions are considered blocking errors: - A back-row player blocks a ball or is involved in a completed block. - The libero makes a block attempt. - The ball is blocked in the opponent's area outside the antenna. - The service is blocked.


Further explanations can be found under [blocking faults](#). <hr>

### Special case

A ball coming from the opponent can be either blocked or attacked in an action close to the net. Such an action is considered an attack, and thus the first contact, if an attacking motion (arm movement) is recognizable.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

[https://youtu.be/ZWLAL0lb\\_-k](https://youtu.be/ZWLAL0lb_-k)

 **Med. 27:** No block

Even if the criteria of a block are theoretically fulfilled, this action is not to be considered a block.

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## 6.10 Joust

### Joust


In a joust, two opposing players touch the ball simultaneously above the net. After the joust, the team that continues to play the ball may play the ball three times.




 **Fig. 72:** Joust

Example of a joust.

If the ball goes out after a joust, the team on whose side it goes out gets the point. If the ball touches the antenna after a joust, the rally is replayed.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/lUk-sPkd2z4>

 **Med. 28:** Joust (Out)

After the joust the team on the left gets the point, because the ball goes out on their side.

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## 6.11 Screening



### 12.5 SCREENING

12.5.1 The players of the serving team must not prevent their opponent, through individual or collective screening, from seeing the service hit and the flight path of the ball.

12.5.2 A player or a group of players of the serving team make(s) a screen by waving arms, jumping or moving sideways during the execution of the service, or by standing grouped, in order that both the service hit and the flight path of the ball are hidden until the ball reaches the vertical plane of the net. Should either be visible to the receiving team this is not a screen.

*"from seeing the service hit and the flight path of the ball"*

The wording of this rule makes it clear that a team must restrict the view of the service hit **AND** at the flight path of the ball. If one or more players are moving or irritating the opponent by waving their arms or jumping at the moment of the service hit, a screen should be called.



12.5

[http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame\\_VB.asp](http://www.fivb.org/EN/Refereeing-Rules/RulesOfTheGame_VB.asp)

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## 6.12 Libero

### Formal requirements

A or B		U V C		TEAMS		T I R		A or B		B	
N°	Name of the player	N°	Name of the player								
18	BUHEGGER	12	BERGER								
16	DYNKOWSKI	14	DUARTE DA S.								
3	ERTL	11	FRANCES								
6	MENNER	⑤	GAVAN								
17	MOZER	17	HARTHALLER								
8	PENOLIO	13	JIMENEZ Z.								
5	SCHACHINGER	9	KASZAP								
2	STEIDL	7	KORAIMANN								
4	STEINER	4	PEDA								
⑭	SWOBODA	3	RAK								
		8	TUSCH								
LIBERO PLAYERS ("L")											
7	BLAHA	2	SHOJI								
1	LAURE										
OFFICIALS											
PLESSL		C	CHRTIANSKY								
FICHTINGER		AC <sup>1</sup>	GAVAN								
LAURE		AC <sup>2</sup>									
		T									
		M									
SIGNATURES											
Team Captain		Team Captain									
Coach		Coach									

**Fig. 73:** The libero has to be recorded in the libero players section.

A team must consist of at least six and can have a maximum of 14 players. If there are seven players, no or a libero can be named. From eight to twelve players, a maximum of two liberos may be named. If there are 13 or 14 players, two liberos must be named. The libero(s) must be noted in the player list as well as in the column "Libero Players ("L")".

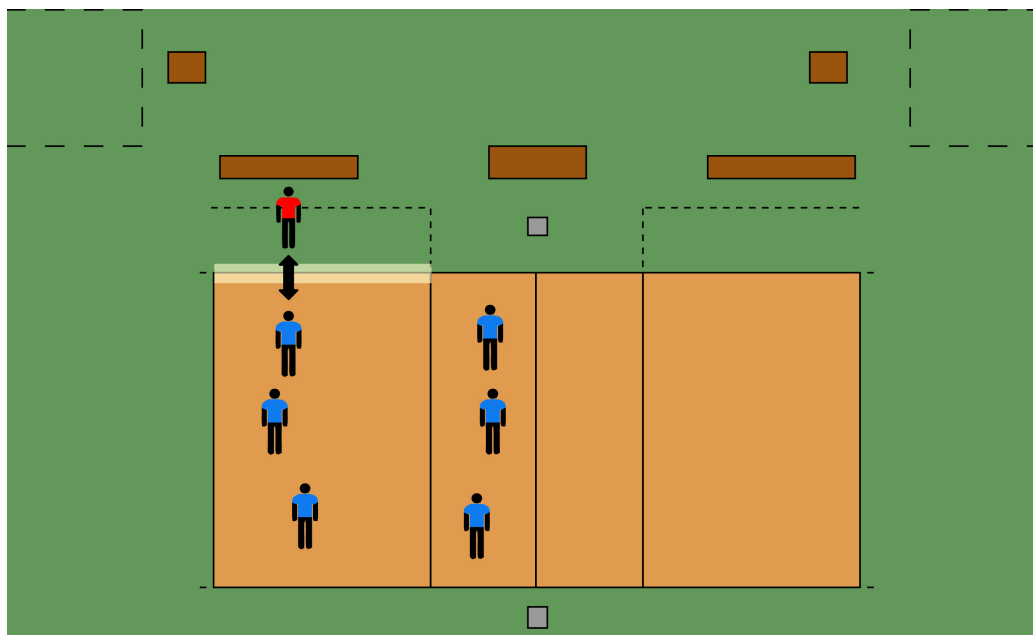
### Permitted team compositions:

6 players	no libero
7 players	no or one libero
8 to 11 players	no, one or two liberos
13 or 14 players	two liberos mandatory

The predominant color of the libero jerseys must be clearly distinguishable from the jerseys of the rest of the team. The libero jerseys do not have to be the same color.

A libero may only be used on one of the backfield positions (5, 6, 1).

## Replacement



**Fig. 74:** Replacement zone

A libero can be replaced by his regular replacement player or by the other libero.

There must be one completed rally between two replacements. If there is an incomplete rally, i.e. the rally has to be replayed, no replacement is possible, with the exception of an illness or injury.

## Restrictions

- A libero can only replace a back-row player
- A libero is not allowed to serve
- A libero is not allowed to complete an attack completely higher than the top of the net
- A libero is not allowed to attempt a block

- After an overhand finger pass by a libero of his front zone, no player is allowed to complete an attack higher than the top of the net



**Higher than the top of the net** means, that the ball is completely higher than the top of the net at the moment the ball is hit by the attacker.

### Re-designation

If the last remaining libero becomes unable to play (injury, illness, expulsion, disqualification, request by the coach), a new libero can be named. Any player who is not on the court (and is not the replacement player of the libero) can become the new libero and may replace the disabled libero.

### Self-determined inability to play (request by the coach)

If the libero is on court, he must be replaced by his replacement player first. A re-designated libero can then only replace another player after a completed rally.

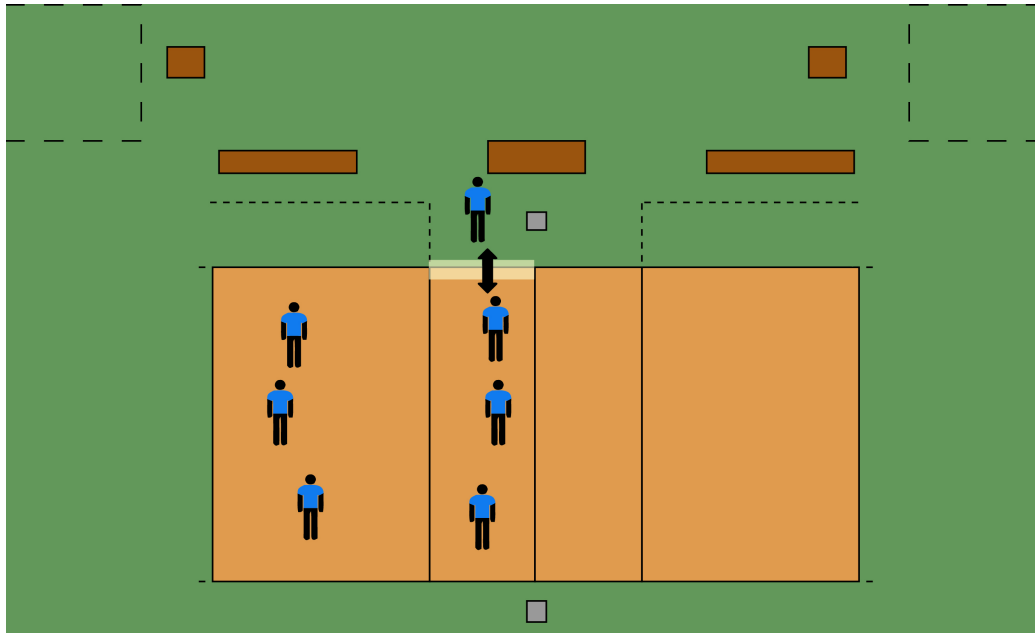
Under no circumstances can a libero participate in the match again, if a new libero has already been re-designated!

The new libero must play in a jersey that differs from the rest of the team in the basic color. If no jersey is available, a T-shirt, an overshirt, a bib, etc. can be used.

Procedure:

- Determine or acknowledge the inability to play
- Request for re-designation by the coach to the 2nd referee
- Record under Remarks


## 6.13 Substitution




**Fig. 75:** Substitution zone

**Substitution** are carried out in the **substitution zone** (center line to attack line). A player, ready to play, must enter the substitution zone to request a substitution. The second referee authorizes the substitution by the official hand signal.


In the case of a **multiple substitution**, the other players must be **ready to play** near the substitution zone at the time of the substitution request made by one player. If this is not the case, it is a question of two substitution requests from one team in succession. Consequently, the second substitution request is rejected by the second referee.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.


<https://youtu.be/vSaGle6-44Y>

 **Med. 29:** Substitution

The second player arrives so that there is no delay and both substitutions can be made

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/RraTZepnFY>


 **Med. 30:** Two substitution requests

There are two substitution request in succession. The second one is rejected.


## Regular substitution

Each team is entitled to *'six regular substitutions per set*. Players from the line-up may be substituted out and substituted in. After that they are not allowed to participate in any regular substitution, but in exceptional substitutions. Substitute player may be substituted in and out. After that they are not allowed to participate in any regular

substitutions, but exceptional substitutions. All substitutions must be recorded in the score sheet.

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/3za7nu2AosU>

 **Med. 31:** Coach signals substitution

The signal given by the coach is not applicable, therefore, it is ignored by the second referee. Once a player enters the substitution zone, the second referee reacts to the substitution request.

### Exceptional substitution

Any player (except the libero) may be exceptionally substituted when he is no longer able to continue playing due to injury or illness, '*when no regular substitution is possible*'. Any player who is not participating in the match at that time (except the liberos or the replacement player) can be subject to the exceptional substitution. The exceptionally substituted player may no longer take part in the match.

The exceptional substitution is not recorded in the set itself, but counted in the Results-area.

### Illegal substitution request

The **substitution request** happens when the substitution player(s) enter(s) the substitution zone. If a request is made after the authorization for the next service, or if other players arrive late for a substitution, this must be rejected and an improper request has to be recorded in the score sheet. The same applies to the request for a seventh substitution.

### Illegal substitution

An **illegal substitution** is, if, for example, a substitution in which a player is substituted for another player and then substituted for another player; i.e.: player 3 is substituted for player 7, a few points later player 3 is substituted for player 1. The same applies to the attempt to substitute player 3 out of the game, player 3 into the game, player 3 out of the game. These requests are to be punished with a sanction according to the progress on the sanction scale for delays.

If an illegal substitution has occurred without the referees having noticed at the time of the substitution, the following procedure must be followed immediately upon notice: The illegal substitution must be canceled and all points scored by the team since the illegal substitution are deducted from the score. The points of the opposing team shall be retained. The opposing team also receives the service right and one point.



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## 6.14 Injuries

### First aid

In case of an injury, it is important to allow **first aid, according to the severity of the injury**. As soon as a medical treatment has taken place, the player must be substituted if he is no longer able to play.



If a player has got a bleeding wound, he is not allowed to return to the match until the bleeding has stopped and has been treated.

### Exceptional substitution

A player (except the libero) may be exceptionally substituted when he is no longer able to continue playing due to injury or illness, or expulsion or disqualification, *'when no normal substitution is possible'*. Any player who is not participating in the match at that time (except the liberos or the replacement player) can be substituted in. The exceptionally substituted player may no longer take part in the match.

### Recovery time

In beach volleyball, players can ask for a so-called medical time-out. There is no such request in volleyball. If neither a normal nor an exceptional substitution is possible, the injured player will be granted a one-time **recovery time**. The same player can only be granted one recovery time in a match. The duration of the recovery time shall not exceed **three minutes**.

If the player is still not fit to play after the recovery time, the team shall be declared incomplete for the set. Any remaining points that the opposing team needs to win the match shall be awarded to the team.

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## 6.15 Protest

If the captain of a team disagrees with the interpretation of the rules by one of the referees, he may protest to the first referee. This must take place immediately after the decision. The first referee must accept the protest.

At the end of the match, the captain can record his protest in the scoresheet under "Remarks". This report must be signed by the first referee and the captain. A protest cannot be recorded after the end of the match if there has not been an indication by the captain during the match.



annotation

In/Out or touch decisions are not interpretations of the rule and, therefore, cannot be subject of a protest!

A team may protest, for example, if the first referee calls a fault and justifies it by saying that *"the libero in may not complete an attack lower than the top of the net from the front zone"*.

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## 7 Sanctions

Not every minor misconduct should be sanctioned immediately. It is advisable to issue a verbal warning first. Through the captain, the player or official should be made aware of his misconduct and warned that a sanction will be imposed the next time he or another member of the team misbehaves.

All team members, players and officials, may be warned or sanctioned. Disrespectful or insulting behavior can occur between players, teams, players and officials, and between players and the spectators. In all cases, the referee must impose warnings or sanctions according to his assessment.

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### 7.1 Misconduct sanctions

After a verbal warning for (minor) misconduct, the next level of warning is a **yellow card**. This is issued against a particular player or official, but counts as a *'warning for the whole team'*. The next sanction for (minor) misconduct can then only be a red card (or more).



No warning has to be issued before a sanction.

Players who are **suspended or disqualified must be substituted**. While a suspended player must go to the locker room for the rest of the set, a disqualified player must go to the locker room for the rest of the match.



A yellow card can only be given once per match and team.

It is up to the referee to decide when warning or sanctions for any misconduct are issued. However, the following table can serve as a guide. Unsportsmanlike conduct and aggressive behavior should, in any case, be sanctioned accordingly.

Type	Occurrence	Person	Sanction	Card(s)	Consequence
misconduct	first time	any team member	penalty	red card	point/service to the opponent
misconduct	second time	the same team member	expulsion	yellow/red card in one hand	sub., must go to the locker room for the rest of the set
misconduct	third time	the same team member	disqualification	yellow/red card in two hands	sub., must go to the locker room for the rest of the match
offensive conduct	first time	any team member	expulsion	yellow/red card in one hand	sub., must go to the locker room for the rest of the set
offensive conduct	second time	the same team member	disqualification	yellow/red card in two hands	sub., must go to the locker room for the rest of the match
aggression	first time	any team member	disqualification	yellow/red card in two hands	sub., must go to the locker room for the rest of the match

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## 7.2 Delay


For actions that delay the game, a warning will be given first, then sanctions for delay will be applied. The warning and sanctions apply to the whole team.

Type	Occurrence	Person	Sanction	Card(s)	Consequence
delaying the match	first time	any team member	delay warning	yellow card covering wrist	no consequences
delaying the match	every other time	any team member	delay sanction	red card covering wrist	point/service to the opponent

**Example:**

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

<https://youtu.be/9Dzg8ZGsIQ8>

 **Med. 32:** Delay

The player ties her shoelaces on court directly after a time-out.

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## 8 Hand signals

The following section contains videos of the hand signals of the first and second referee and the signals of the line-judges.

Hand signals of the 1st referee (all-in-one):

 There is a YouTube video at this point on the website.

[https://youtu.be/x1VPgI\\_Oc\\_g](https://youtu.be/x1VPgI_Oc_g)

 **Med. 33:** Hand signals (first referee)

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### 8.1 HS - First referee

#### First referee

[Service/Reception](#)

[In, Out, Touch](#)

[Faults in playing the ball](#)

[Reaching beyond the net, blocking faults, attack faults](#)

[Misconduct and delay sanctions](#)

[End of set or match, change of courts](#)

[Other hand signals](#)

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## 8.1.1 Service/Reception

### Authorization of the service

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Service/Reception>

▶ **Med. 34:** Authorization of the service  
Move the hand to indicate direction of service

### Eight second violation

- A player has failed to served within eight seconds after the authorization of the service

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Service/Reception>

▶ **Med. 35:** Eight second violation  
Raise eight fingers, spread open

### Server touches the court at the moment of the service hit

- A player touches the court at the moment of the service hit

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Service/Reception>

▶ **Med. 36:** Übertritt beim Service  
Point to the relevant line

### Ball not tossed or released at the service hit

- Ball hit directly out of the hand at the service hit

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Service/Reception>

▶ **Med.:**

### Positional or rotational fault

- Positional of the serving or the receiving team
- Rotational fault

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Service/Reception>

▶ **Med. 38:** Positional or rotational fault  
Make a circular motion with the forefinger

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## 8.1.2 In, Out, Touch

Ball in

- The ball touches the court

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/In, Out, Touch](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/In,_Out,_Touch)

▶ **Med. 39:** Ball in

Point the arm and fingers toward the floor

Ball out

- The ball touches the floor completely outside the court
- The ball touches an external object or one an antenna
- The ball touches the ceiling

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/In, Out, Touch](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/In,_Out,_Touch)

▶ **Med. 40:** Ball out

Raise the forearms vertically, hands open, palms towards the body

Touch

- The ball goes out after a touch on the same side

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/In, Out, Touch](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/In,_Out,_Touch)

▶ **Med. 41:** Touch

Brush with the palm of one hand the fingers of the other, held vertically

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## 8.1.3 Faults in playing the ball

### Double contact

- A player makes consecutive hits (exception: first hit, if it is in one action)



There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Faults\\_in\\_playing\\_the\\_ball](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Faults_in_playing_the_ball)



**Med. 42:** Double contact

Raise two fingers, spread open

### Four hits

- A team makes four hits



There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Faults\\_in\\_playing\\_the\\_ball](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Faults_in_playing_the_ball)



**Med. 43:** Four hits

Raise four fingers, spread open

### Catch

- A player catches and throws the ball



There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Faults\\_in\\_playing\\_the\\_ball](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Faults_in_playing_the_ball)



**Med. 44:** Catch

Slowly lift the forearm, palm of the hand facing upwards

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## 8.1.4 Reaching beyond the net, blocking faults, attack faults

### Reaching beyond the net

- Playing a ball in the opponent's space and interfering with the play
- Attacking a ball in the opponent's space

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Reaching\\_beyond\\_the\\_net\\_blocking\\_faults\\_attack\\_faults](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Reaching_beyond_the_net_blocking_faults_attack_faults)

- ▶ **Med. 45:** Reaching beyond the net  
Place a hand above the net, palm facing downwards

### Blocking fault / Screening

- Block attempt by a libero
- Executed block by a back-row player
- Executed block in the opponent's space by a back-row player
- Block of a service

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Reaching\\_beyond\\_the\\_net\\_blocking\\_faults\\_attack\\_faults](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Reaching_beyond_the_net_blocking_faults_attack_faults)

- ▶ **Med. 46:** Blocking fault / Screening  
Raise both arms vertically, palms forward

### Attack hit fault

- A back-row player completes an attack, taking off from the front zone
- Completed attack higher than the top of the net after an overhand finger pass by the libero from the front zone
- Completing an attack higher than the top of the net after a service, when the ball is still above the front zone

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Reaching\\_beyond\\_the\\_net\\_blocking\\_faults\\_attack\\_faults](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Reaching_beyond_the_net_blocking_faults_attack_faults)

- ▶ **Med. 47:** Attack hit fault  
Make a downward motion with the forearm, hand open

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## 8.1.5 Misconduct and delay sanctions

### Delay warning

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct and delay sanctions>

▶ **Med. 48:** Delay warning  
Cover the wrist with a yellow card

### Delay penalty

- Repeated delay

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct and delay sanctions>

▶ **Med. 49:** Delay penalty  
Cover the wrist with a red card

### Warning

- Minor misconduct

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct and delay sanctions>

▶ **Med. 50:** Warning  
Show a yellow card

### Penalty

- Repeated minor misconduct
- Rude conduct

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct and delay sanctions>

▶ **Med. 51:** Penalty  
Show a red card

### Expulsion

- Repeated rude conduct
- Offensive conduct

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct\\_and\\_delay\\_sanctions](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct_and_delay_sanctions)

▶ **Med. 52:** Expulsion  
Show yellow and red card jointly

### Disqualification

- Third rude conduct
- Repeated offensive conduct
- Aggression

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct\\_and\\_delay\\_sanctions](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Misconduct_and_delay_sanctions)

▶ **Med. 53:** Disqualification  
Show red and yellow cards separately

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## 8.1.6 End of set or match, change of courts

### End of set or match

- End of set
- End of match

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/End\\_of\\_set\\_or\\_match\\_change\\_of\\_courts](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/End_of_set_or_match_change_of_courts)

▶ **Med. 54:** End of set or match  
Cross the forearms in front of the chest, hands open  
End of set or match - complete

- End of set

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/End\\_of\\_set\\_or\\_match\\_change\\_of\\_courts](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/End_of_set_or_match_change_of_courts)

▶ **Med. 55:** End of set or match - complete  
Cross the forearms in front of the chest. Raise the forearms front and back and twist them around the body.

Change of courts

- Change of courts after a set
- Change of courts in a deciding set

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/End\\_of\\_set\\_or\\_match\\_change\\_of\\_courts](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/End_of_set_or_match_change_of_courts)

▶ **Med.:**

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## 8.1.7 Other hand signals

Net fault

- A player touches the net in a playing action
- A player interferes with the play by touching the net
- A player serves into the net

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Other\\_hand\\_signals](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Other_hand_signals)

▶ **Med. 57:** Net fault

Indicate the relevant side of the net with the corresponding hand

### Penetration into the opponent's court

- A player penetrates into the opponent's court with a full foot
- A player interferes with the play of the opponent under the net
- A ball crosses the space under the net completely

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Other\\_hand\\_signals](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Other_hand_signals)

▶ **Med. 58:** Penetration into the opponent's court

Point to the center line

### Double fault or and replay

- External interference
- Two players of opposing teams commit a fault at the same time

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Other\\_hand\\_signals](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/Other_hand_signals)

▶ **Med. 59:** Double fault or and replay

Raise both thumbs vertically

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## 8.2 HS - Second referee

### Attack hit fault

- A back-row player completes an attack completely higher than the top of the net from the front zone
- Completing an attack on a service completely higher than the top of the net while the ball still is above the front zone

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second referee>

▶ **Med. 60:** Attack hit fault

Make a downward motion with the forearm, hand open.

Blocking fault

- Blocking attempt by a libero
- Completed block by a back row player
- Completed block outside of the antenna
- Completed block on a service

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second referee>

▶ **Med. 61:** Blocking fault

Raise both arms vertically, palms forward.

Net fault

- A player touches the net during an (attempted) playing action
- A player touches the net, interfering with the play

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second referee>

▶ **Med. 62:** Net fault

Indicate the relevant side of the net with the corresponding hand.

Out

- The ball touches the floor completely outside of the court
- The ball touches an external object or one of the antennae
- The ball touches the ceiling

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second referee>

▶ **Med. 63:** Out

Raise the forearms vertically, hands open, palms towards the body.

Penetration into the opponent court

- A player steps into the opponent court with a full foot
- A player interferes with the opponent's play under the net on the opponent's side

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second\\_referee](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second_referee)

▶ **Med. 64:** Penetration into the opponent court  
Point to the center line.

Double fault or replay

- A rally has to be stopped due to injury, an accident, any other external interference
- If two or more faults are committed by opponents simultaneously

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second\\_referee](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second_referee)

▶ **Med. 65:** Double fault or replay  
Raise both thumbs vertically.

Positional or rotational fault

- The receiving team commits a positional fault
- The serving team commits a rotational fault

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second\\_referee](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second_referee)

▶ **Med. 66:** Aufstellungsfehler  
Make a circular motion with the forefinger

Moving to the side that will receive next

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second\\_referee](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Second_referee)

▶ **Med. 67:** Moving to the side that will receive next  
A clear step to the side that will receive next.

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## 8.3 HS - Line-judges

**Make sure to make eye contact with the first referee after you have made a decision!**

### 2-line-judge system

Ball In

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Line-judges>

▶ **Med. 68:** Ball In  
Stay upright, point flag along the line.

Ball Out

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Line-judges>

▶ **Med. 69:** Ball Out  
Raise the flag vertically.

Touch

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Line-judges>

▶ **Med. 70:** Touch  
Raise flag and touch the top with the palm of the free hand.

Crossing space faults, ball hits an external object, foot fault during service

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Line-judges>

▶ **Med. 71:** Crossing space faults, ball hits an external object, foot fault during service  
Wave flag over the head and point to the antenna or the respective line.

No judgement possible

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Line-judges>

▶ **Med. 72:** No judgement possible  
Raise and cross both arms and hands in front of the chest.

### 4 line-judge system

Ball In

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

<https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS - Line-judges>

▶ **Med. 73:** Ball In  
Stay upright, point flag along the line.

### Ball Out

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS\\_-\\_Line-judges](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS_-_Line-judges)

▶ **Med. 74:** Ball Out  
Raise the flag vertically.

### Touch

▶ There is a video at this point on the website.

[https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS\\_-\\_Line-judges](https://diske.eduloop.de/loop/HS_-_Line-judges)

▶ **Med. 75:** Touch  
Raise flag and touch the top with the palm of the free hand.

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## 9 Guides

### Procedure in case of injuries

If an injury occurs during a rally, the rally must be interrupted immediately and repeated. In any case first aid must be allowed! If it is foreseeable that the injured player will not be able to rejoin the game, a regular substitution must be made.

If he cannot play anymore, an exceptional substitution must be made. This must be noted under "Remarks".

If no exceptional substitution is possible, the player will be granted a recovery time of three minutes. Each player can only be granted one recovery time per match.

If the player is not able to play after the recovery time, the team must be declared incomplete. The points that the opposing team lacks to win the match will be awarded to them.

#### Procedure:

- Allow first aid
- Normal change
- Exceptional change (note under remarks!)
- Recovery time (note under remarks!)

### Libero re-designation

If the last remaining libero becomes unable to play (injury, illness, expulsion, disqualification, request by the coach), a new libero can be named. Any player who is not on court (and is not the replacement player of the libero) can become the new libero and may replace the disabled libero.

#### Self-determined inability to play (request by the coach)

If the libero is on court, he must be replaced by his replacement player first. A re-designated libero can then only replace another player after a completed rally.

Under no circumstances can a libero participate in the match again, if a new libero has already been re-designated!

The new libero must play in a jersey that differs from the rest of the team in the basic color. If no jersey is available, a T-shirt, an overshirt, a bib etc. can be used.

#### Procedure:

- Determine or acknowledge the inability to play
- Request for re-designation by the coach to the 2nd referee
- Record under Remarks

## Rotational faults

If a rotational fault is detected, proceed as follows:

- Point for the opponent
- Right to serve for the opponent
- Correction of the wrong rotation

If it is clear when the fault occurred first, all points scored with the wrong rotation are to be canceled from the team at fault; the points of the opponent remain.

If it is not clear when the fault occurred first, only one point and the right to serve will be awarded to the opponent.

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## 10 Myth Busters

### The first hit cannot be called a catch

The first hit of the ball can be called a catch, if the action consists of catching and throwing - i.e. the ball contact with any part of the body is prolonged. If the ball touches several parts of the body one after the other in one action, no fault is committed.



9.2.2 The ball must not be caught and/or thrown. It can rebound in any direction.

9.2.3.2 at the first hit of the team, the ball may contact various parts of the body consecutively, provided that the contacts occur during one action.

### There are 3 minutes between two sets

The 3 minutes are measured from the end of one set to the first service of the following set. This means that the second referee must call the players back onto the court after 2.5 minutes.



18.1 An interval is the time between sets. All intervals last three minutes.

During this period of time, the change of courts and line-up registrations of the teams on the score sheet are made.

### Raise your hand

For example, if a player has to tie his shoelace, he should not raise his hand to alert the referee, but tie the shoelace as quickly as possible. Raising the hand and waiting for a reaction from the referees will further delay the game and may be penalized as a delay.

### Standing close to the bench

Players who are not on the court must either sit on the bench or be in the warm-up area. Standing in front, behind or on the bench is not allowed. **Only if the CEV court layout is used** (warm-up area behind the benches), standing behind the bench is, of course, allowed.



4.2.1 The players not in play should either sit on their team bench or be in their warm-up area. The coach and other team members should sit on the bench, but may temporarily leave it

## **Touch or no touch? Replay!**

If a ball lands out and the referees are not sure whether the ball was touched by a blocking or defending player, the ball has to be given out because a touch was not clearly recognizable.

Referees may only call faults as they see them. A replay should only be given if two faults of opposing teams happen at the same time or if no decision can be made by the referee.

## **The referee is against me/my team**

Teams are often dissatisfied when there are decisions against them. Very quickly they feel disadvantaged and believe that the referees deliberately disadvantage your team, especially close in-out decisions. Every referee can only do his best and make a decision according to his perception.

Derek Thompson commented on this topic very well in a blog: If you have three decisions against you and the opposing team has none against you, then you should consider the following:

- I probably don't even know, I don't count.
- "Fair" does not mean that both teams have the same number of decisions against each other.
- Your team should probably adapt their game.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2011/08/what-people-dont-get-about-my-job-the-referee/243233/> What People Don't Get About My Job (Derek Thompson)

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## 11 Coaches' Corner

This section deals with the rights, duties and typical activities of coaches.

[Rights of a coach](#)

[Duties of a coach](#)

[Requests during the match](#)

[Checklist for coaches](#)

---

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### 11.1 Rights of a coach

#### Location

A coach can move freely in front of the benches or in the **coaching zone** (if available) as well as the **warm-up area**". **Only he has the right to sit in the first place on the bench**". But he can also take a seat at another place on the bench temporarily.

#### Time outs and substitutions

A coach has the right, as long as the ball is out of play, to ask for the *'remaining number of his time outs and substitutions'*, if there is no display in the hall showing these two pieces of information.

See also [requests during the match](#).

#### Player coaches

If a coach acts as **player coach**, he **loses all rights, as soon as he enters the court as an active player** and is not game captain at the same time.

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## 11.2 Duties of a coach

The **coach** of the team must be **recorded in the score sheet**. *Before the match, he has to record or check the 'players list* (e-scoring) and if necessary **sign** the score sheet.

Twelve minutes before the start of the match, the coach must announce the **line-up of his team by means of a line-up sheet**. In any case, the line-up sheet must be signed by the coach! In some competitions several copies of the line-up sheet are necessary. In all set intervals, he has to hand in his line-up sheet as soon as possible to the second referee.

SET 1					
R-5		LINE-UP SHEET Fiche de position			
TEAM Equipe		U V C			
IV	III	II	SERVICE		
18	8	6			
V	VI	I			
17	14	3			
		COACH SIGNATURE			

SET 1					
R-5		LINE-UP SHEET Fiche de position			
TEAM Equipe		T I R			
IV	III	II	SERVICE		
3	12	9			
V	VI	I			
13	4	5			
		COACH SIGNATURE			

Fig. 76: Line-up sheet

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## 11.3 Requests during the match

### Time-Outs

The **request for a time-out** is made by the coach by **showing the official hand signal**. The purely verbal request is not a valid request! The second referee must always wait for the hand signal before granting the request.

### Substitutions

The **request for a substitution** is not made by the coach, but by a player **entering the substitution zone ready to play**. Any additional substitution players must arrive at the substitution zone not causing a delay.

The "substitution hand signal" by a coach is not understood as a request by the referees. No delay of the match due to this hand signal is allowed.

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## 11.4 Checklist for coaches

- Line-up sheets for both teams
  - Substitution paddles (where applicable)
  - Checklists (if applicable)
  - Score sheet
  - Charges for match officials
- 

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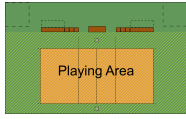


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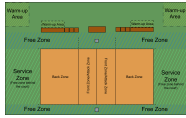
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1	2	3	4	5

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RESULTS												
TEAM	U	V	C	A	B	T	I	R	TEAM	U	V	C
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	3	1	25	1	22	23	0	4	2			
2	2	0	21	7	21	25	1	2	1			
2	6	1	28	3	24	26	0	6	2			
1	2	0	22	4	21	25	1	0	1			
2	4	1	15	5	16	13	0	4	2			
7	17	3	111	108	105	112	2	16	8			
25:15 min										25:11 min		1:6:58 min
WINNER										U V C		3:2

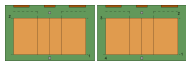
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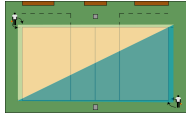
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RESULTS												
TEAM	U	V	C	A	B	T	I	R	TEAM	U	V	C
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	3	1	25	1	22	23	0	4	2			
2	2	0	21	7	21	25	1	2	1			
2	6	1	28	3	24	26	0	6	2			
1	2	0	22	4	21	25	1	0	1			
2	4	1	15	5	16	13	0	4	2			
7	17	3	111	108	105	112	2	16	8			
25:15 min										25:11 min		1:6:58 min
WINNER										U V C		3:2

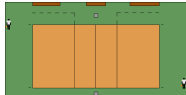
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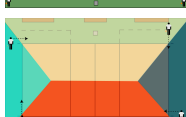
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NAME	DATE	SCORE	SET	TIME
1	2	3	4	5

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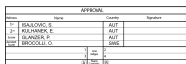


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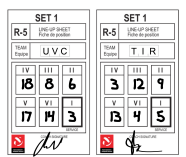


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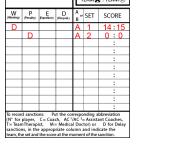


Fig. 33: Delay sanctions..... 45

SANCTIONS				DISCIPLINARY RECORD	
AW	P	E	D	SET	SCORE
D				A: 1	14:15
D				A: 2	0:10
D				B: 2	11:12
13				B: 2	14:15
				B: 2	21:20

POINTS	
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
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84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
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95	95
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97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

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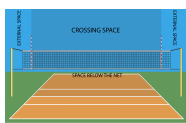
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REMARKS	
No two judges were present.	<i>[Signature]</i>

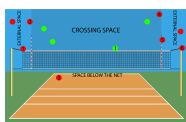
  

SIGNATURES	
ARBITER	<i>[Signature]</i>
1. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
6. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
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50. JUDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>

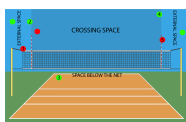
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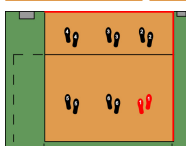
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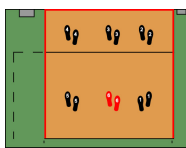
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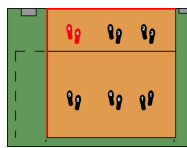


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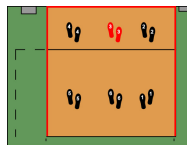




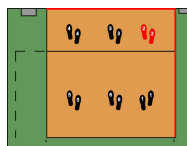
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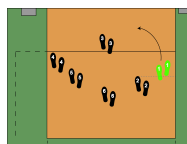
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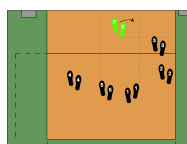
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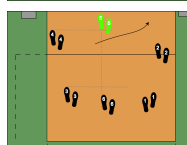
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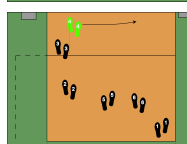
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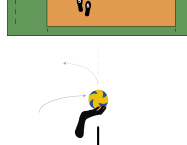
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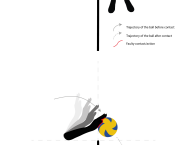
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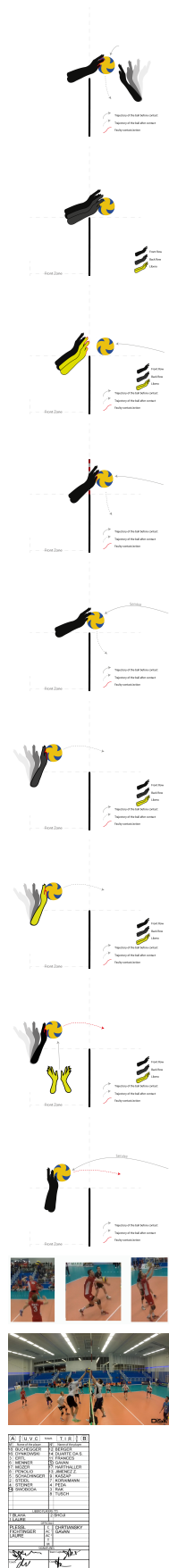
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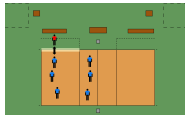
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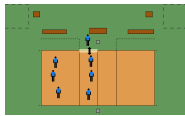
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

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R-5	LINE-UP SHEET		R-5	LINE-UP SHEET	
Name	Position		Name	Position	
	U	V C		T	R
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17	H	3	13	4	5
					

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