



Reviewed: 01/09/25

If you have any questions, please contact refereeing@scotlandkorfball.co.uk.

Guidance

When conducting a formal written evaluation, it is important to remember that the evaluator is there to provide critical but encouraging feedback. Evaluations which are wholly negative will not benefit the referee and will often serve to undermine their confidence. Similarly, assessments which do not engage critically with a referee's performance will hamper that individual's progress.

When performing an evaluation, it is imperative that the evaluator observes the entire game and bases their evaluation on the referee's performance throughout that game. Do not start to judge until after you have observed most of the game.

Note: It is not the place of the evaluator (if in person) to interfere in the game or with the referee's officiating within that game. Referees assigned to that game must be left to manage the game. For in person assessments, feedback is encouraged at the half time break; a strong second half performance where the referee has clearly taken feedback on board can merit a pass despite a poor or marginal first half performance.

The assessment form linked in the Referee Starter Pack is view-only. Before completing the form, you should create your own copy. This can be done within Google Docs using File -> Make a copy, or by downloading as a Word document using File -> Download -> Microsoft Word (.docx). If you have been provided with an editable copy by the SKA Refereeing Co-Ordinator you may ignore these instructions.

The assessment form is the same for Basic and Higher assessments, with the exception of areas which were 'greyed out' for the former. These are areas which, although desirable, are deemed non-essential at Basic level, but are assessed at Higher.

Any recommendation is subjective and there will therefore be some variation between assessors. If a referee shows clear and consistent misinterpretation of any of the sections, the opportunity for re-assessment and further feedback is recommended. It is



expected that a 'Yes' is reached in all areas that are being assessed for a 'Pass', unless there are some areas that cannot be assessed (N/A) or highlighted as desirable (i.e. 4b). In this case, the assessor should use their discretion to decide whether further assessment is required.

Some questions which may help you reach a recommendation:

- Did the referee make decisions with conviction?
- Did the referee remain consistently engaged with the action?
- Are you confident that the referee shows a good level of competency in all areas, with no serious misinterpretation of the rules?
- Do you think the referee would be confident refereeing another SKL1 match or would they benefit from another reassessment at this stage?
- Was the match challenging enough to make a valid assessment?

Criteria

1a-e (Pre-Match Preparation)

In-person assessors should arrive 15 minutes early to assess pre-match preparation. Leniency should be given on 1a and 1c if the referee is involved in another match immediately prior to their assessment. Guidance will be provided to referees to ensure footage includes pre-match checks in the case of remote assessments.

2a-b (Communication)

The referee should demonstrate the ability to communicate in an appropriate way (other than use of the whistle, cards and signalling) with players, coaches and other individuals both during and after the match. Communication can be both verbal and non-verbal.

2c (Communication)

The whistle should be loud and used when needed (i.e. when the ball goes out of play, as well as to signal the subsequent re-start).

2d-e (Communication)



The referee should show competency across the full complement of signals (IKF, 2015) when/if required. Some leniency may be given if one or two incorrect signals are used, as long as they do not cause confusion and are used consistently. Corrections should be noted in the feedback.

3a-c (Interpretation of the Rules)

The referee should be able to consistently recognise fouls; there should be minimal misinterpretation of the correct type of re-start (re-start/free pass or free pass/penalty), although some leniency should be given in marginal decisions. At the assessor's discretion, this may be fine as long as the decision-making is consistent. Regular and/or serious misinterpretation of what type of re-start should be given should require re-assessment.

3d (Interpretation of the Rules)

The referee should follow the correct procedure for substitutions, including receiving requests from each team's coach or captain and ensuring substitutions are tracked, either by the referee or an assistant.

3e (Interpretation of the Rules)

The referee should demonstrate consistent understanding of the full criteria required to award a defended shot, although some leniency may be given in marginal cases. Assessors should focus in particular on correct decision-making in cases where there is a height difference between two opposition players. Clear and consistent misunderstanding of any of the requirements for a defended call should lead to reassessment.

3f (Interpretation of the Rules)

The referee should have a good grasp of the 'running' offence and be consistent in their decision-making.

3g (Interpretation of the Rules)

The referee should demonstrate good understanding of the range of cutting offences when they arise, although some leniency should be given in marginal cases.



4a (Control of Contact)

The referee should demonstrate the ability to control over-physical play, including physical challenges at the post. Consistent failure to recognise cases of over-physical play, or unwillingness to deal with escalating situations should require re-assessment.

4b (Control of Contact)

This is desirable, but not essential for a pass. Special care should be taken to provide feedback on situations where the advantage rule was incorrectly used, or where a stoppage in play may have been a better decision in order to communicate with a player about a repeated offence.

4c (Control of Contact)

The referee should demonstrate the ability to deal with repeat physical infringements, either through a) verbal communication or b) an appropriate type of restart and the confidence to progress this where appropriate. Consistent failure to recognise cases of repeat physical infringements, or unwillingness to deal with escalating situations should require re-assessment. This may not arise in a match situation for assessment.

5a-b (Dealing with Misconduct)

The referee should be confident issuing cards where appropriate to retain control of the game. Some demonstration of the ability to communicate with players, coaches or other individuals about behaviour either during stoppages in play or while play is ongoing is desirable but not essential.

6a (Positioning)

The referee should be consistently close to the play in order to best inform their decision-making. While some effort of this should be demonstrated, increased consistency of this should be expected at Elite level. Little or no effort may, at the assessor's discretion, require re-assessment.

6b (Positioning)



The referee should be making an effort to actively follow the play. Referees who stand on the half-way line, or in the corner of the court and rarely change position should require re-assessment.

6c (Positioning)

The referee should actively recognise when they are not in a good position to assess the play and make a clear effort to improve their position. The referee should be able to keep up with the action, including when the ball changes end.