

CASE # 1 :

On the opening jump ball, B1 taps the ball directly out of bounds in Team B's backcourt, near the free throw line extended. With 9:58 indicated on the game clock, A4's front court throw-in lodges between the basket and the ring.

QUESTION :

What procedure must be used to return the ball to play ?

ANSWER :

Whenever the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard, a jump ball shall be called. Because no in-bounds possession has yet been established, the first AP arrow has not yet been determined and thus, the officials shall administer a jump ball at the center circle between any two opponents. The game clock shall remain at 9:58 and shall again start when one of the jumpers legally taps the ball. The shot clock shall be started and the AP arrow determined, only when an in-bounds possession has been established.

REFERENCES :

Articles 12.3, 12.4.2 and 12.5.2

CASE # 2 :

Team A is awarded a throw-in in Team A's front court with 20 seconds remaining on the shot clock. Just after thrower-in A2 releases the ball, B4 reaches over the boundary line and deflects the ball prior to the ball crossing the line.

QUESTION :

How shall play resume ?

ANSWER :

A violation shall be called on B4 and a throw-in shall be awarded to Team A at the nearest spot to where B4 contacted the ball. The shot clock shall remain at 20 seconds.

REFERENCES :

2017 FIBA INTERPRETATIONS Article 29/50 – 12

CASE # 3 :

During a Team A backcourt throw-in by A1, A3 jumps from Team A's frontcourt and while still airborne, gains control of the ball. A3 then lands in Team A's backcourt.

QUESTION :

Is this a legal play by A3 ?

ANSWER :

No. A3 has committed a backcourt violation. Even though A3 gained control of the ball while airborne, A3 retains the same status as to where he/she was last in contact with the floor. Therefore, A3 gained player control while still in contact with Team A's frontcourt.

REFERENCES :

Articles 30.1.1 and 30.2