



CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BASKETBALL OFFICIALS
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES ARBITRES DE BASKET-BALL

FIBA RULE CASEBOOK

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The purpose of this document is to help officials understand how the rules apply in actual game situations. It is made available on-line and is updated on a regular basis.

If, after reading parts of this document, uncertainties persist regarding the application of the rules, please contact your local or provincial interpreter, or the national interpreter for clarification.

This Casebook was originally created by Paul Deshaies, Past CABO National Interpreter in 2011, with the co-operation of Bill Denney, BC Provincial interpreter, and Seward Neilsen, NB Provincial Interpreter.

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ARTICLE 1 Definitions

1-1 Which basket is a team's own basket?

The basket which a team defends is its own basket. The basket which a team attacks is the opponent's basket.

ARTICLE 2 Court

2-1 Is the 3-point line part of the 3-point area?

No.

2-2 Is the mid-court line part of the backcourt?

Yes.

2-3 Are the no-charge semi-circle lines part of the no-charge semi-circle areas?

Yes.

ARTICLE 4 Teams

- 4-1 A1 is wearing a metal splint on his finger. The splint is completely covered with soft padding. The official decides that wearing such equipment is illegal. Is the official correct?

Yes

- 4-2 May a player play with an artificial lower arm limb made of hard plastic?

The rule does not permit any hard object worn on the hand, wrist or forearm, even if covered with soft padding. Article 4.4.2 states:

The following are not permitted:

— Finger, hand, wrist, elbow or forearm guards, casts or braces made of leather, plastic, pliable (soft) plastic, metal or any other hard substance, even if covered with soft padding.

By extension, a whole lower arm made of hard material should not be permitted.

If an organization wishes to let a person play with an artificial limb on the lower arm, they do so at their own risk. Should an injury occur to another player while a rule has not been applied, potential lawsuits may result. If they are willing to run that risk, obviously soft padding and covered sharp edges would strongly be indicated.

- 4-3 Is it permissible for a player to wear a T-shirt, compression sleeves, a compression undershirt with long sleeves, or an undergarment with short or long legs?

The following rules on 'undergarments' are Canadian modifications/exceptions and are designed to bring what is permitted or not permitted closer to the actual FIBA rule (Art. 4.4):

FOR LEVELS OF PLAY UP TO AND INCLUDING SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The FIBA rules do not allow a player to wear a T-shirt under the game jersey. However, in Canada, since that in certain instances, the players' uniforms do not always fit properly, **wearing a T-shirt is allowed at levels of play up to and including senior high school** as long as it is **the same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey.

Concerning compression garments, here is what the rule says:

4.4.2 - "The following are permitted:

- Compression sleeves of the same dominant colour as the shirts.
- Compression stockings of the same dominant colour as the shorts. If for the upper leg it must end above the knee; if for the lower leg it must end below the knee."

However, in Canada, we allow a **compression undershirt** with long or short sleeves as long as it is **the same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey. **Compression underwear** with short or long legs is allowed as long as it is **black or the same colour as the dominant colour** of the shorts.

Please Note:

- **Loose-fitting** long sleeve shirts are not permitted at any time.
- **"Compression"** garments ARE NEVER LOOSE-FITTING (i.e. If it's loose, it is not compression and must be removed.)

FOR LEVELS OF PLAY HIGHER THAN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Wearing a T-shirt (or “loose-fitting” shirt of any kind) under the game jersey is not allowed at levels higher than senior high school.

Concerning compression garments, here is what the rule says:

4.4.2 - “The following are permitted:

- Compression sleeves of the same dominant colour as the shirts.
- Compression stockings of the same dominant colour as the shorts. If for the upper leg it must end above the knee; if for the lower leg it must end below the knee.”

However, in Canada, we allow a **compression undershirt** with long or short sleeves as long as it is **the same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey. **Compression underwear** with short or long legs is allowed as long as it is **black or the same colour as the dominant colour** of the shorts.

Please Note:

- **Loose-fitting** long sleeve shirts are not permitted at any time.
- **“Compression”** garments ARE NEVER LOOSE-FITTING (i.e. If it's loose, it is not compression and must be removed.)

IMPORTANT NOTES:

#1 – As of November 2016, CABO has endeavoured to set a standard, consistent message across the country as it relates to ‘undergarments’. The newly formed policy was produced due to the inconsistent application of the definition of “uniform” across Canada. We are aware that some conferences/leagues currently have their own regulations when it comes to the rule, but it is our intention to bring the country closer to the actual FIBA rule **Where no conference/league policy exists, please use the above policy.**

#2 - As you know, the rule in the FIBA Rule Book only permits ‘compression sleeves’ and ‘compression stockings’...no other undergarments of any kind. Internationally, it appears as though FIBA has begun to allow certain undergarments, which we took into consideration when re-writing the CABO policy.

#3 - Compression ‘sleeves’ or compression ‘stockings’ are not considered “undershirts” or “underwear” – they are devices simply pulled onto the arm or leg. Therefore, our (CABO's) direction is that compression undershirts must be the same dominant colour as the jersey.

‘**Compression stockings**’ are elastic garments worn around the leg, compressing the limb (not pulled up to the waist). Such as:



“**Compression Underwear**” are form-fitting garments, often made from a spandex-type material, and when worn, cover the athlete's waist to mid or lower thigh, or can extend the full length of the leg. Such as:



#4 – Basically, we have five types of items to consider:

1. **T-Shirts** - **same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey (only for levels up to & including high school)
2. **Compression Undershirts** - long or short sleeves as long as it is **the same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey (all levels)
3. **Compression Underwear** - short or long legs as long as it is **black or the same colour as the dominant colour** of the shorts (all levels)
4. **Compression Sleeves** - **same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey (all levels)
5. **Compression Stockings** - **same colour as the dominant colour** of the jersey (all levels)

4-4 Must knee braces be covered?

The issue of knee braces has stirred quite a few enquiries over the past few years.

There are so many different braces all over the world that FIBA cannot conceivably determine which are legal and which are not. Thus, the general statements "„properly covered", "...designed for basketball". Basically, there should be no parts protruding, no sharp uncovered edges. Preferably, metal parts should be covered with plastic (many models feature plastic covering of the metal rods and hinges).

The onus is on the referee to determine if a particular brace presents risks of injuries to other players.

Each situation is different and one should be concerned with safety. If there is a doubt, it's preferable to err on the side of safety.

4-5 May a player wear a « medic alert » bracelet?

No equipment made of hard material may be worn on the lower arm. Wearing equipment made of hard material on the upper arm is permissible as long as it is sufficiently padded (Article 4.4.2). As far as medic alert bracelets are concerned, there are alternatives (sport bracelets made of soft material such as wristbands). The NFHS policy is to keep the bracelet at the table which sounds like a very good idea. People should be aware of potential liability if injury or damage results from equipment not permitted by rule.

ARTICLE 5 Players: Injury

- 5-1 Play is interrupted because of an injury to A1 who is not able to play immediately. Team B is granted a time out. After the time out, A1 is ready to play. Shall A1 be allowed to play at this time?**

Yes. An injured player who has recovered during a time-out taken by either team may continue to play.

- 5-2 A5 is injured. A10 enters the game to replace A5. Team A takes a time out. After the signal has sounded to end the time out, A5 has recovered and requests permission to immediately return as a player. Shall A5's request be granted?**

No. If a player has been substituted for, that player may not re-enter the game until the ball becomes dead again, after a clock-running phase of the game.

- 5-3 A1 is fouled in the act of shooting an unsuccessful try for goal and is awarded 2 free throws. After the first free throw, it is discovered that A1 is bleeding. A1 is substituted for by A10. May Team B also substitute at this time?**

Yes. Team B may substitute one player. *"Players who have been designated by their coach to start the game or who receive treatment between free throws may be substituted in the event of an injury. In this case the opponents are also entitled to substitute the same number of players, if they so wish."* (FIBA Interpretations, Statement 5-7)

ARTICLE 6 Captains: Duties and powers

6-1 A1 is assessed a technical foul. Shall the captain of Team B designate the player to attempt the free throw?

No. The free-throw shooter shall be any player on the court or entering substitute designated by Coach B.

6-2 Whose responsibility is it to inform the referee if his team is protesting against the result of the game?

It is the captain's responsibility. Immediately at the end of the game, the captain shall inform the referee and sign the scoresheet in the space marked "Captain's signature in case of a protest".

6-3 If the captain designated on the scoresheet leaves the game, shall there be another player on the floor acting as the team captain?

Yes. The playing captain shall be designated by the Coach.

ARTICLE 7 Coaches: Duties and powers

7-1 While play is in progress, may Assistant Coach A remain standing if Head Coach A is sitting on the team bench?

Yes. Either the Head Coach or the Assistant Coach, but only one of them at a time, may remain standing while play is in progress. The Assistant Coach may not address the officials.

7-2 By rule, should the home team (Team A) coach be the first to confirm his list of players and the five players identified to start the game?

Yes

7-3 A5's number is incorrectly recorded on the scoresheet. The error is discovered (a) just before the start of the game, (b) after the game has started. Should a technical foul be assessed to Coach A?

No in (a) and (b). The correct number should be recorded without penalty.

7-4 If a player coach commits a 5th foul and must leave the game, may he continue to act as the coach of his team?

Yes.

7-5 If a player-coach commits a second unsportsmanlike foul in the game and is disqualified, may he remain in his team bench area and continue to act as the coach of his team?

No. He must go to the locker room or leave the building. He shall be replaced as a coach by his assistant, and if there is no assistant coach, by his team captain.

ARTICLE 8 Playing time, tied score and extra periods

8-1 On the jump ball at the beginning of the first period, does the interval of play end when the ball is legally tapped by a jumper?

No. The interval of play ends when the ball is tossed by the referee.

8-2 At the beginning of the game, the referee enters the circle to administer the jump ball between jumpers A1 and B1. (a) Before the ball is tossed by the referee, (b) after the ball is tossed, but before it is legally tapped, (c) after the ball is legally tapped, B2 pushes A2. The official charges B2 with a personal foul. Is this correct?

No in (a). Yes in (b) and (c). In (a), the foul is committed during the interval of play. All fouls during an interval of play are technical fouls. In (b) and (c), the interval of play has ended. Therefore, the foul occurs during playing time and is a personal foul.

ARTICLE 9 Beginning and end of a period or the game

9-1 When does the game begin?

The game begins when the ball becomes live and the interval of play ends, that is when the ball is tossed by the referee on the jump ball.

9-2 When does the interval of play end at the beginning of the periods other than the first?

When the ball is at the disposal of the player making the throw-in to start the period.

9-3 Team A has seven players listed on the scoresheet but only four of them are present at the time the game is scheduled to begin. Coach A tells the referee that the missing players are about to arrive. Can the game begin before the team has five players present and ready to play?

No. The game cannot begin if one of the teams is not on the playing court with five players ready to play.

9-4 If an extra period is necessary, shall the teams attack the same baskets as they did in the second half?

Yes. Extra periods are deemed to be a continuation of the 4th period.

ARTICLE 10 Status of the ball

- 10-1 A4 releases a try for goal. The 24-second signal sounds after which B4 deflects the ball while it is still in its upward flight. Does the ball become dead immediately?**

Yes.

- 10-2 Following a try by A4, the ball is bouncing above the rim when A5 commits a foul. The ball then enters the basket. Shall the goal count?**

Yes. The ball does not become dead and the goal counts when the ball is in flight on a shot for a field goal and an official blows his whistle. No player shall touch the ball after it has touched the ring while it still has the possibility of entering the basket

- 10-3 While A1 is in the act of shooting, A2 and B2 commit a double foul. Then, A1, in a continuous motion, releases the try for goal and the ball enters the basket. Shall the basket count?**

No. (See also Article 16)

- 10-4 Does the ball always become dead when the shot clock signal sounds?**

No. The ball does not become dead and the goal counts if made when the ball is in flight on a shot for a field goal and the shot clock signal sounds.

- 10-5 Near the end of a period, A1 attempts a try for goal. A1 releases the ball and the signal sounds to end the period after which B1 legally deflects the ball on its upward flight. The ball then enters the basket. Shall the basket count?**

No. The ball becomes dead when the ball in flight on a shot for a field goal is touched by a player from either team after the game clock signal sounds for the end of the period.

- 10-6 A1 releases the ball on a try for goal. The shot clock signal sounds and then B1 touches the ball while it is still in its upward flight. The ball then enters the basket. The official disallows the basket and announces a 24-second violation. Is the official correct?**

Yes. The ball becomes dead when the ball in flight on a shot for a field goal is touched by a player from either team after the shot clock signal sounds.

- 10-7 Near the end of a period, B4 fouls A4 while A4 is attempting a 2-point try. The horn sounds to end the period. After the horn sounds, A4 releases the ball in a continuous motion and the ball enters the basket. Is the official correct in cancelling the basket and awarding A4 two free throws?**

Yes. The ball became dead because the signal sounded before the ball was in flight. Therefore, the basket cannot count. However, A4 was fouled in the act of shooting and shall be awarded two free throws to be attempted right away after the end of the period.

10-8 At the beginning of the game, does the ball become live as soon as the official enters the circle to administer the jump ball?

No. The ball becomes live when tossed by the referee.

10-9 Team A is awarded a throw-in. The ball is handed to thrower-in A1. Is the ball live at this time?

Yes. On a throw-in the ball becomes live when it is put at the disposal of the thrower-in.

10-10 The 24-second period expires and the signal sounds with Team-A in control of the ball. Does the ball become dead immediately?

Yes.

10-11 While A2 is in the act-of-shooting, defender B3 commits a foul against A4. The try for goal is then released by A2 and the ball enters the basket. The foul by B3 is Team B's 5th team foul of the period. Shall the basket count?

Yes. Whenever a defender's foul is committed while a player is in the act-of-shooting, the ball shall remain live and the player shall be permitted to complete his/her try for goal. The basket, if successful, shall count. In this case, in addition, A4 shall be awarded two free throws because of the 5th Team B's foul. (See 15-3)

ARTICLE 11 Location of a player and an official

- 11-1 An errant pass from A1 in Team A's frontcourt is about to go into Team A'S backcourt when A2 jumps from the frontcourt, deflects the ball back toward the frontcourt and after releasing the ball while still airborne, lands into Team A's backcourt. The ball bounces once in Team A's frontcourt and is caught by A3. Is this a legal play?**

Yes. An airborne player retains the same status he/she had when he/she last touched the floor. Although A2 ended up landing in Team A's backcourt, having jumped from Team A's frontcourt, he/she was still in the frontcourt when he/she deflected the ball back. Thus, the ball was never returned to the backcourt.

- 11-2 A pass by A1 from Team A's backcourt touches an official who is straddling the centre line. Has the ball achieved frontcourt status?**

Yes. (See also case 28-11)

ARTICLE 12 Jump ball and alternating position

- 12-1 The possession arrow favors Team A. Before the beginning of the first overtime period, Coach A is assessed a technical foul. Shall play resumes with a throw-in by Team A after completing the free throw activity?**

No. The overtime will start with one free throw awarded to Team B followed by a throw-in at mid-court by Team B.

- 12-2 A4 and B4 both have a strong grip on the ball. While attempting to pull the ball from B4, A4 touches a sideline. The possession arrow favors Team A. Shall Team B be awarded a throw-in because of an out-of-bounds violation by A4?**

No. When two opponents have a firm grip on the ball such as neither of them can gain control without undue roughness, this is a jump ball situation. If one of the players touches a boundary line or the out-of-bounds, or moves his feet while attempting to gain control of the ball, the jump ball shall be called instead of a violation by one of the players. (See also case 12-8)

- 12-3 At the beginning of the game, jumper A1 taps the ball directly out of bounds and Team B is awarded a throw-in. On the throw-in by B2, A2 is the first player to gain possession of the live ball on the playing surface. Shall the possession arrow now favour Team B?**

Yes. The team that does not gain control of the live ball on the playing court after the jump ball will be entitled to the first alternating possession.

- 12-4 On the initial jump ball, jumper A1 taps the ball directly out of bounds. While B1 has the ball out of bounds for the throw-in, A2 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on B2. After B2's free throws, the throw-in by B4 is first controlled on the playing court by A3. Shall Team A benefit from the next alternating possession?**

Yes. Team B was the first to gain control of a live ball on the playing court when B2 attempted the first free throw.

- 12-5 During the initial jump ball between A1 and B1, the ball is legally tapped and is simultaneously controlled by A5 and B5, creating a held ball situation. Shall the official hold a new jump ball involving the same initial jumpers, A1 and B1?**

No. A5 and B5 will be the jumpers for the new jump ball at the centre circle.

- 12-6 Just prior to the horn sounding to end the first period, B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A1. The possession arrow favours Team B. Shall the second period begin with a Team B throw-in according to the alternating possession process?**

No. The period will start with the administration of a Team A throw-in as part of the penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul. The possession arrow will remain in favour of Team B.

- 12-7 During an alternating possession throw-in by A1, A1 throws the ball so it lodges directly between the ring and the backboard. As a result, shall Team B be awarded an alternating-possession throw-in?**

Yes. The alternating possession throw-in ends and a new jump ball situation occurs when the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard. Thus, Team A has completed its alternating possession throw-in and the arrow now favours Team B. Team B gets the throw-in because of the new jump ball situation.

- 12-8 A1 and B1 both have a firm grip on the ball. In an attempt to gain sole control of the ball, A1 moves both feet. Is the official correct in calling a jump ball?**

Yes. When two opponents have a firm grip on the ball such as neither of them can gain control without undue roughness, this is a jump ball situation. If one of the players touches a boundary line or the out-of-bounds, or moves his feet while attempting to gain control of the ball, the jump ball shall be called instead of a violation by one of the players. (See also case 12-2)

- 12-9 During an alternating possession throw-in by Team A, A1 is assessed a foul for an illegal screen. Shall Team A lose its right to the alternating possession?**

No. If a foul is committed by either team during an alternating possession throw-in, the team making the throw-in does not lose its right to the next possession.

- 12-10 Team A is awarded an alternating possession throw-in. Thrower-in A1 violates on the throw in. The official instructs the table official to change the direction of the possession arrow to favour Team B. Team B completes the throw-in. Shall the alternating possession arrow now favour Team A?**

No. Team A lost the benefit of the arrow when they violated. The next possession arrow shall be in favour of Team B.

- 12-11 With 15 seconds on the shot clock, A5 attempts a field goal. The ball lodges between the backboard and the rim. The possession arrow favors Team B. The official instructs the shot clock operator to reset the clock. Is the official correct?**

Yes. This is a new control for Team B.

- 12-12 While A1 is holding the ball for an alternating possession throw-in, a double foul is committed. The official charges the fouls and awards a throw-in to Team A. A2 completes the throw-in to A3. Shall the possession arrow still favour Team A?**

Yes. In this situation, Team A is awarded a throw-in as a result of the double foul while they were in control of the ball. It is no longer an alternating possession throw-in. Therefore, Team A does not lose the right to the next arrow.

12-13 During the initial jump ball, jumper A1 taps the ball directly out-of-bounds. B1's throw-in is then grabbed simultaneously by A3 and B3 and a held ball is called. Shall a throw-in be awarded to Team A according to the alternating possession?

No. The team next entitled to the next possession has not yet been determined since neither team gained control of a live ball on the playing court. New jump ball between A3 and B3. (Interpretations page 5, Statement 12-1)

ARTICLE 13 How the ball is played

13-1 A pass by A1 is deflected by B1 with a fist. Is this legal?

No. A player shall not run with the ball, deliberately kick or block it with any part of the leg or strike it with the fist.

13-2 During a rebounding situation, A1 deliberately hits the ball toward A2 with his forehead. Is this legal?

No. The ball is played with the hand(s) only.

13-3 A1 deliberately blocks a pass from B1 to B2 with his thigh. Is this legal?

No. A player shall not run with the ball, deliberately kick or block it with any part of the leg or strike it with the fist.

13-4 A1 has ended a dribble. He rolls the ball on the floor toward A2 who catches the ball. Is this legal?

Yes. The ball may be passed, thrown, tapped, or rolled in any direction.

ARTICLE 14 Control of the ball

14-1 Airborne shooter A1 releases the ball, lands on one foot, and charges into B1 who is in legal position. Is this a team control foul?

No. Team control ended when the ball was released on the try for goal.

14-2 Do team control and the act of shooting both ALWAYS end at the same time?

No. On a try for goal, team control ends when the ball leaves the hands of the player attempting the try. If the shooter is airborne, the act of shooting only ends when the shooter returns to the floor with both feet. (See case 15-2)

14-3 While A3 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in, A4 fouls B4. This is Team A's 5th foul of the period. The official awards B4 two free throws. Is this correct?

No. The foul committed by A4 is a team control foul. (See also Article 41)

14-4 Is it possible for a team to be in control of the ball while the game clock is stopped?

Yes. There is team control during a throw-in and during a free throw.

ARTICLE 15 Player in the act of shooting

- 15-1 A1 jumps to attempt a try for goal. A1 releases the ball, returns to the floor with one foot and is then fouled by B1. Was the foul committed during the act of shooting?**

Yes. An airborne player who is attempting a try for goal remains in the act of shooting until he returns to the floor with both feet.

- 15-2 Do team control and the act of shooting both ALWAYS end at the same time?**

No. On a try for goal, team control ends when the ball leaves the hands of the player attempting the try. If the shooter is airborne, the act of shooting only ends when the shooter returns to the floor with both feet. (See case 14-2)

- 15-3 While A2 is in the act-of-shooting, defender B3 commits a foul against A4. The try for goal is then released by A2 and the ball enters the basket. The foul by B3 is Team B's 5th team foul of the period. Shall the basket count?**

Yes. Whenever a defender's foul is committed while a player is in the act-of-shooting, the ball shall remain live and the player shall be permitted to complete his/her try for goal. The basket, if successful, shall count. In this case, in addition, A4 shall be awarded 2 free throws because of the 5th Team B's foul. (See 10-11)

- 15-4 Airborne player A1, in the act of shooting a 2-point field goal, is fouled by B2. A1 then passes the ball to A3 before returning to the floor. The foul by B2 is the third team foul in the period. The official awards A1 2 shots. Is this correct?**

No. FIBA states that a player who gets fouled in the act of shooting and then passes the ball off is not awarded free throws. By rule (Article 15), the act of shooting occurs when the ball is held in a player's hand(s) and is then thrown into the air towards the opponents' basket. Therefore, since a player who is fouled in the act of shooting AND THEN PASSES THE BALL, is not fulfilling the requirement of throwing the ball towards the opponent's basket.

ARTICLE 16 Goal: When made and its value

16-1 On a final free throw by A4, after the ball has struck the ring, defensive player B4 accidentally tips the ball into the basket, while attempting to clear the rebound. The official counts the free throw and credits A4 with one point. Is this correct?

No. The free throw ends when the ball hits the rim. Two points are credited to the captain of Team A.

16-2 While there is no team control, A5 inadvertently causes the ball to go through the basket from below. Are the officials correct to award the ball for a throw-in to the team next entitled to the ball according to the alternating possession procedure?

No. Causing the ball to through the basket from below is a violation. A throw-in is awarded to Team B.

16-3 Team A is awarded a throw-in with 0:00.2 displayed on the game clock. Thrower-in A2 passes the ball to airborne player A4, who directly dunks the ball into the basket. Are the officials correct in counting the basket?

Yes. If the game clock indicates 0:00.2 or 0:00.1, the only type of a valid field goal made is by tapping or directly dunking the ball. (See also case 16-7)

16-4 While A1 is in the act of shooting, A2 and B2 commit a double foul. A1, in a continuous motion, releases the try for goal and the ball enters the basket. Shall the basket count?

No. If an infraction is committed by a teammate of a player in the act of shooting, but before the ball is released, the ball becomes dead immediately and no points can be scored. (See also Article 10)

16-5 While the ball is within the basket as a result of a try for goal by A1, A2 touches the rim. The ball goes through the basket. Should the basket count?

Yes.

16-6 A1 attempts a 3-point field goal. B4 leaps from the 2-point field goal area and deflects the ball while in its upward flight. The ball enters the basket. Shall A1 be credited with 3 points?

Yes. The value of a field goal is defined by the place on the floor from where the shot was released. The fact that the ball may be legally touched from the 2-point area does not change the value of the basket when the shot is released from the 3-point area. (FIBA interpretation, Statement 16-1).

16-7 With 0:00.2 or 0:00.1 left on the game clock, what does “directly dunking the ball” mean in terms of the basket being valid?

Directly dunking means that the hand(s) must be over the ball with a downward motion to push it through the basket without holding it.

ARTICLE 17 Throw-in

- 17-1 With the game clock showing 2:00 minutes or less in the 4th period, A1 is called for a traveling violation as he attempts a lay-up. Coach A requests and is granted a time-out. After the time out, shall the throw-in take place at the throw-in line in Team B's frontcourt?**

No. Only the team awarded a throw-in in their backcourt and taking a time-out would be entitled to a throw-in at the throw-in line in their frontcourt in the last 2 minutes of the game. In this case, Team B is entitled a backcourt throw-in, but it is Team A which took a time-out.

- 17-2 During his 2-point field goal attempt, A1 is fouled by B1. The foul by B1 is ruled unsportsmanlike. A1's try is unsuccessful. Should the official award A1 two free throws followed by a Team A throw-in at the point nearest to where the foul occurred?**

No. After the free throws awarded for an unsportsmanlike foul, the throw-in takes place at the mid-court line extended, opposite the table.

- 17-3 After Team A has scored a field goal, no Team B player moves to get the ball for a throw-in, intentionally delaying returning the ball into play. Should the official place the ball on the floor outside Team B's end line and begin a 5-second count?**

Yes.

- 17-4 With 1:39 remaining in the extra period, Team A is awarded a throw-in in their backcourt and then is granted a time-out. Shall the resulting throw-in be taken at the mid-court line extended, opposite the scorer's table?**

No. When the game clock displays 2:00 minutes or less in the 4th period or any overtime, if a team which is awarded a throw-in in their backcourt takes a time-out, the throw-in shall take place at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt, opposite the table.

- 17-5 On a throw-in by A4, A4 hands the ball to A5 who is on the playing court. Is this a violation?**

Yes. The thrower-in must pass the ball directly onto the playing court.

- 17-6 Shall the shot clock be reset when a throw-in directly hits the rim?**

No. (FIBA Interpretations 17-20)

17-7 With 1:24 to play in the 4th period, after catching a defensive rebound, B1 commits a travelling violation near the endline in Team B'S backcourt. Team A is granted a time-out. Shall the Team A throw-in take place at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt?

No. Team A is not awarded a backcourt throw-in, but a frontcourt throw-in.

17-8 With less than 2 minutes to play in the 4th period, B5 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A5 who is dribbling in his backcourt. Team A is granted a time-out. After the free throws, shall the throw-in take place at the mid-court line extended?

Yes. If there is no other penalty to be administered after the free throw(s) awarded for a technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul, the throw-in shall take place at the mid-court line extended, regardless of the time of the game or of the fact that a time-out was taken or not. (See also case 29-8)

17-9 A1 has the ball for a throw-in. A1 reaches across the plane of the boundary with the ball and B1 taps the ball out of A1's hands. Is B1's action legal?

No. B1 is delaying the resumption of play and should be warned not to repeat this action for which he may be called a technical foul if there is a re-occurrence. (See also case 17-13)

17-10 During his throw-in, A1 moves laterally one small step in one direction along the boundary line and returns to the original spot. A1's movements cover a total distance of less than 1 meter. Has A1 committed a violation because he moved in more than one direction?

No. The player taking the throw-in may move in one or both directions along the boundary line within a total distance of one meter before releasing the ball.

17-11 A1 scores a basket. B1 takes the ball out of bounds for the throw-in. B1 bounces the ball out of bounds to B2 who is also standing out of bounds behind the end line. B2 then passes the ball onto the court to B3. Is this play legal?

Yes, as long as the process is completed within 5 seconds.

17-12 Following the free throws awarded to A1 for an unsportsmanlike foul committed by B1, A2 has the ball out of bounds, straddling the mid-court line for a throw-in. A2 releases the ball onto the court. The ball goes directly out of bounds on the end line in Team A's frontcourt, without touching anyone on the court. Shall the officials award Team B a throw-in at the place of the original throw-in and shall Team B be entitled to throw the ball in either their frontcourt or backcourt?

Yes. [FIBA interpretations, 17-16, Example (a)]

- 17-13** A1 has the ball for a throw-in. A1 reaches across the plane of the boundary with the ball and B1 grasps the ball so that now both A1 and B1 have a firm grip on the ball. Is this a jump ball situation?
- No. B1 has committed a violation for interfering with the throw-in. B1 is delaying the resumption of play and should be warned not to repeat this action for which he may be called a technical foul if there is a re-occurrence. (See also case 17-9)
- 17-14** During a sideline throw-in from the backcourt near the division line, A4 takes one step towards the frontcourt and releases the throw-in pass to A5 in the backcourt. When A4 released the ball, he was in the frontcourt area. Is this a backcourt violation?
- No. (See also Article 30)
- 17-15** With 1:35 to play in the 4th period, in attempting a lay-up, A1 charges into B1 before releasing the ball. A1 then releases the ball and the ball enters the basket. The official calls a team control foul on A1 and disallows the basket. Team B is granted a time-out. When play resumes, shall the throw-in take place at the free throw line extended in Team B's backcourt?
- No. The throw-in will take place at the throw-in line in Team B's frontcourt.
- 17-16** During an end line throw-in, B4 throws the ball over the backboard from behind. Has B4 committed a violation?
- No. It is legal for the ball to pass over the backboard as long as it does not touch the supports or the back of the backboard.
- 17-17** While dribbling in the lane toward the basket, A1 is fouled by B1 just before starting the act of shooting. A1 continues his movement, releases the ball which enters the basket. The official disallows the basket and awards Team A a throw-in. Should Team A's throw-in take place at the free throw line extended?
- Yes. Article 17.2.6 states: *"Whenever the ball enters the basket but the field goal or the free throw is not valid, the subsequent throw-in shall be taken at the free-throw line extended."*
- 17-18** The following example appears in the FIBA interpretations document, under Article 17:
- Example 17-14:*
- Team A has been in control of the ball in its backcourt for 5 seconds when A6 and B6 are disqualified for entering the playing court in a fighting situation. The foul penalties cancel each other and a throw-in is awarded to Team A at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table. Before the throw-in is administered, coach A is granted a time-out. Where shall the throw-in be administered to resume the game?*

Interpretation: The throw-in shall be administered at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table with the time remaining on the shot clock, in this case with 19 seconds. Team A will have 3 seconds to cause the ball to go into their frontcourt.

As this play involves two players and the penalties cancel each other out, why wouldn't the throw-in occur nearest the spot of the infractions rather than at centre. Just for interest sake, if there were 2:00 minutes or less remaining in the fourth period would the throw-in be moved to the frontcourt throw-in spot?

In the same interpretation document, Statement 17-15 reads as follows:

There are additional situations to those listed in Art. 17.2.3 in which the subsequent throw-in shall be administered at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.

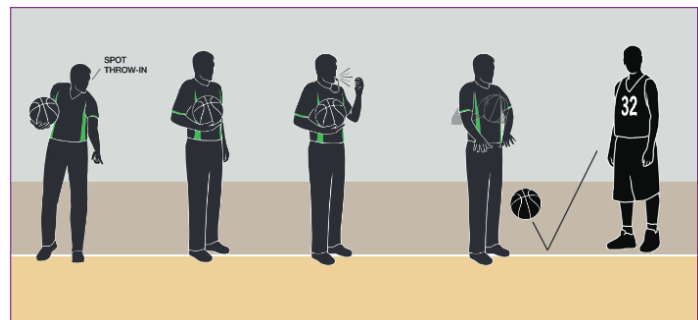
Example 17-16:

(b) If during a fighting situation, members of both teams are disqualified, there are no other foul penalties remaining for administration, and, at the time the game was stopped, a team had control of the ball or was entitled to the ball. In this case, the throw-in team shall have only whatever time was remaining on the shot clock.

17-19 Is an official permitted to bounce the ball to the player for a throw-in?

Yes. An official shall bounce OR hand the ball to the player for the throw-in. (this is applicable to throw-ins anywhere on the court).

Throw-ins anywhere on the court:
The official shall **bounce or hand** the ball to the player for the throw-in.



ARTICLE 18 Time-out

- 18-1 A1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on B1. B1 misses both free throws. Before the ball is put at the disposal of a Team B player for the throw-in, Coach A requests a time-out. Shall the request be granted at this time?**

Yes. A time-out opportunity ends when the ball is at the disposal of a player for a throw-in.

- 18-2 Shall each team be entitled to only one time-out in each of the first three periods?**

No. Each team is entitled to two time-outs in the first half and to three time-outs in the second half. However, neither team may be granted more than two time-outs in the last 2 minutes of the 4th period.

- 18-3 With the score tied near the end of the 4th period, A3 is fouled and the signal sounds to end the period immediately after the whistle. This is Team B's 5th foul in the period. A3 is awarded two free throws. Coach B requests a time-out. Shall the request be granted?**

No. The period has ended and a time-out may not be granted during an interval of play. The free throws shall be attempted immediately. If one or both free throws are successful, the game has ended. If neither free throw is successful, there shall be an extra period.

- 18-4 Team A scores a basket. Before the ball is at the disposal of Team B for the throw-in, Coach A requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted?**

No. After a basket is scored, only the team that was scored upon has a time-out opportunity.

- 18-5 Team A is granted a time-out. After 25 seconds into the time-out, Team A is ready to play. Shall play resume immediately?**

No. A time-out lasts 60 seconds. Players shall not come away from the team bench area until the horn sounds after 50 seconds.

- 18-6 Defensive player A3 commits an interference violation and 2 points are awarded to Team B. Coach B now requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted?**

Yes. A time-out opportunity begins for both teams when the ball becomes dead and the game clock is stopped.

(However, when the game clock shows 2:00 minutes or less in the 4th period and in each extra period, even though the ball is dead and the clock stopped following a successful field goal, a time-out shall not be permitted to the scoring team, except if an official has interrupted the game for a violation, including basket interference, or for any valid reason.)

18-7 With 1:28 remaining in the last period, A4 scores a field goal. The ball, after passing through the net, strikes a player's foot and rolls to the opposite end of the court. The official sounds his whistle and goes to retrieve the ball. Coach A requests a time out. Shall the request be granted?

Yes. Even if Team A was the scoring team, the official stopped the game and the non-scoring team could not benefit from the opportunity to quickly put the ball in play after the basket.

18-8 A1 is awarded one free throw. After the ball is placed at the disposal of A1, Team A requests a time out. A1's free throw is successful. Shall Team A be granted the time out at this time?

Yes. A time-out opportunity begins for both teams after a successful last or only free throw.

18-9 The assistant coach of Team B addresses the scorer and requests a time-out. At the next opportunity, shall the time-out be granted?

Yes. Both the head and assistant coaches may approach the scorer to request a time-out.

18-10 A5 is successful on his last free throw. After the ball is at the disposal of B1 for the throw-in, Coach B requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted at this time?

No. The time-out opportunity ends when the ball is at the disposal of the thrower-in.

18-11 B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A1. A1 is awarded 2 free throws to be followed by a throw-in by Team A at mid-court, opposite the table. After the first free throw, Coach B requests a time-out. A1's last free throw is unsuccessful. Shall the time-out to Team B be granted after the last free throw missed by A1?

Yes. Either team may be granted a time-out.

18-12 A1 is awarded 2 free throws. Between A1's free throws, Coach A requests a time-out. During A1's last free throw, B1 enters the lane too soon. A1's free throw is missed. The official calls the violation by B1 and awards A1 a replacement free throw. Shall the time-out be granted before the replacement free throw is attempted?

No. Once the administration a set of free throws has started, time-outs may not be granted until that set is completed.

18-13 With 1:27 left in the 4th period, A4 scores a field goal. B10 requests and is granted a substitution. Coach A then requests a time-out. Shall the request be granted at this time?

Yes. The official has interrupted the play, the ball is dead and the game clock stopped.

- 18-14 Team A Coach requests a time out. Later Team B Coach also requests a time out. Team A scores a field goal. Since Team A's request was made first, would Team A be granted the time out?**

No. After a basket is scored, only the non-scoring team has the benefit of a time-out opportunity. In this case, Team B is granted a time-out.

- 18-15 May a player coach address a request for a time out directly to one of the floor officials?**

No. Requests for time-outs must be addressed to the scorer.

- 18-16 Coach A requests a time-out, but only if Team B scores. Shortly after the request, A1 commits a traveling violation. The timer then blows the horn and indicates that Team A has requested a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted at this time?**

Yes. The timer is correct in informing the on-court officials that Team A has requested a time-out. There are no conditions permitted when a Coach requests a time-out. The time-out shall be granted when the first opportunity for a time-out occurs (game stopped by an on-court official, prior to the first free-throw, following the final successful free-throw, or to the non-scoring team, when a field goal is scored).

Note: it is strongly recommended that this situation be covered in the pre-game conference with the table officials.

- 18-17 With 21 seconds remaining in the game, A4 scores a field goal. The horn then sounds to indicate that substitute B9 has requested to enter the game for B2. Team A, who has just scored a basket, now requests a time-out. Shall the time-out be granted?**

Yes. The substitution by B9 shall be permitted and the time-out by Team A shall also be granted. After the time-out, the ensuing throw-in shall take place behind the endline in Team B's backcourt as a result of A4's basket.

- 18-18 In the first half, Team A has been warned by an official for extending a time-out and causing a delay of game. In the second half, Team A again fails to return to the floor when beckoned to do so at the end of a time-out. Shall an additional time-out be charged to Team A?**

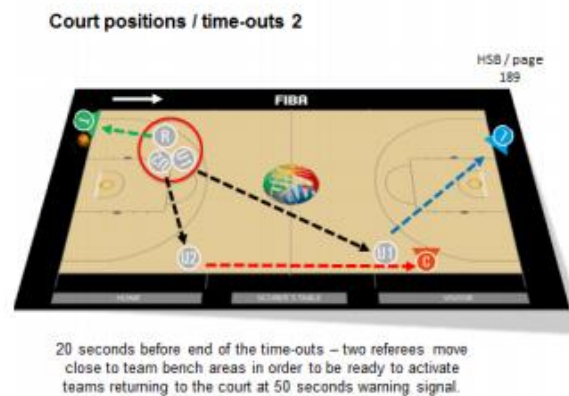
Yes. If Team A has no time-outs left, a technical foul for delaying the game may be charged against the coach and recorded as "B".

- 18-19 On the opening jump ball, B1 violates after the toss but before the ball is tapped; may either team take a time-out at this time?**

No. A time-out cannot be granted before the playing time for the first period has started (FIBA Interpretations, Statement 18/19-1)

18-20 Where shall the officials position themselves after granting a time-out and what is the correct procedure for resumption of play?

During a time-out, there are 3 standard positions opposite the table - the officials should go to the position nearest to where the game will be resumed following the time-out OR to the position that does not interfere with game-day promotions (i.e. dance troupe, fan contests, etc.). The below diagram illustrates the proper time-out court positions for both 2-person and 3-person mechanics.



Time-out Procedure:

- a. The ball is left on the court where the game will be resumed.
- b. **2PO** - With 20 seconds remaining in the time-out, the officials move close to the team bench areas in order to be ready to activate teams returning to the court at the 50 second warning signal.
3PO - With 20 seconds remaining in the time-out, the two non-administering officials move close to the team bench areas in order to be ready to activate teams returning to the court at the 50 second warning signal.

ARTICLE 19 Substitution

19-1 Before A1's final free throw, A10 reports to the table and requests to replace A3. A1's free throw is successful. Shall the substitution be permitted?

Yes

19-2 Team A scores a field goal with 1:36 left in the 4th period. A10 requests that he be permitted to replace A1 at this time. Shall the substitution be granted?

No. In the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or overtime, when a basket is scored only the non-scoring team benefits from a substitution opportunity. If that team substitutes or takes a time-out, the other team may then substitute.

- 19-3 B10 is waiting to substitute for free throw shooter B4. B4 violates during the last attempt. May B10 now enter the game for B4?**

Yes. Either team may substitute at this time.

- 19-4 A10 has requested to replace A4 if A4's last free throw is successful. Before the last free throw, B10 and B11 request to replace B4 and B5 if the last free throw by A4 is successful. A4 is successful on his last free throw. Shall A10, B10 and B11 be allowed to substitute at this time?**

Yes

- 19-5 With 1:58 to play in the game, Team A scores and the game clock is stopped. Substitute B10, who has reported to the scorer's table, wishes to substitute. Should B10 be allowed to enter the game at this time?**
- Yes**

- 19-6 After 50 seconds have elapsed in a charged time-out, the timekeeper sounds the warning horn. Ten seconds later, the timekeeper sounds the horn to indicate the end of the time-out. B-10 then reports to replace B4. Shall B10 be allowed to enter the game?**

Yes. An opportunity for a substitution ends when the ball is at the disposal of a player for a throw-in or a free throw.

- 19-7 On B4's final free throw, A5 violates. The free throw is unsuccessful. May B10 substitute for B5 at this time?**

No. Once the administration of a set of free throws has started, it must be completed before substitutions may be granted.

- 19-8 With 1:52 remaining in the 2nd period, B6 reports to the scorer as a substitute. Team A then scores a field goal. Shall B6 now be permitted to enter the game?**

No. Only in the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or overtime may the non-scoring team substitute after a basket is scored.

- 19-9 B5 fouls A5 during an unsuccessful try for goal. It is then discovered that A5 is participating as a sixth player for Team A. A5 must leave the game. The official rules that the free throws resulting from the B5 foul shall be attempted by any Team A player on the playing court at the time of the foul, as designated by Coach A. Is the official correct?**

Yes

- 19-10 Technical fouls are committed by A2 and then by Coach A. May either team substitute following the completion of the penalty for the foul by A2?**

Yes

- 19-11 On the opening jump ball, B1 violates after the toss but before the ball is tapped; may either team substitute at this time?**

No. A substitution cannot be granted before the playing time for the first period has started (FIBA Interpretations, Statement 18/19-1)

- 19-12 A5 is awarded 2 free throws. While the ball is dead following the first free throw, A1 is assessed a technical foul. Substitute A10 now requests to enter the game to replace A1. Shall A10 be permitted to enter the game immediately?**

No. The administration of the free throws by A5 must be completed before substitutions may be permitted

- 19-13 Coach A goes to the Scorer and requests that A10 substitute for A1. Is this an appropriate substitution request?**

No. Only a substitute has the right to request a substitution.

- 19-14 A substitution opportunity has ended when A10 runs to the scorer requesting a substitution. The scorer reacts erroneously and the horn sounds. The official blows his whistle and interrupts the game. Shall the substitution be granted?**

No. The request was made too late and should not be granted even though the official has interrupted the game.

- 19-15 A1 is injured and receives treatment. A10 substitutes for A1. Team A is granted a time-out. At the end of the time-out, A1 has recovered and is ready to play. A1 requests that he be allowed to re-enter the game. The official does not allow A1 to re-enter the game at this time. Is the official correct?**

Yes. Once an injured player has been substituted, he may not re-enter the game until the ball becomes dead again, after a clock-running phase of the game

- 19-16 A10 substitutes for A5. On the ensuing throw in, Team A commits a 5-second throw-in violation. May A5 re-enter the game at this time?**

No. A player who has become a substitute and a substitute who has become a player cannot respectively re-enter the game or leave the game until the ball becomes dead again, after a clock-running phase of the game

- 19-17 With 1:50 remaining in the 4th period, A4 scores a basket. Substitutes A10 and B10, having reported to the scorer's table, are waiting to enter the game. Is the official correct in allowing both A10 and B10 into the game at this time?**

Yes. In the last 2 minutes of the 4th period or extra period, a scored basket creates a substitution opportunity for the non-scoring team. If the non-scoring team substitutes, the other team may also substitute.

- 19-18 A technical foul has been assessed to Coach B. A10 comes into the game, substituting for A1. A10 is designated to attempt the free throws. After the free throws, but before the ball is in play for the throw-in at mid-court, A11 requests to replace A10. Should this substitution be granted?**

No. (See also case 19-15)

- 19-19 A1 commits his 5th player foul. In the judgment of the official, there is an unreasonable delay in replacing A1. Team A has one time out left in the half. Shall a technical foul be charged to the coach of Team A for delay of game?**

No. If, in the judgement of an official, there is an unreasonable delay in replacing a player who has been excluded, a time-out shall be charged against the offending team. If the team has no time-out remaining, a technical foul for delaying the game may be charged against the coach, recorded as 'B'.

- 19-20 During a time-out, A10 reports to the scorer to substitute and then returns directly to the huddle. When play resumes, A10 comes directly onto the court as one of the five players. Is this substitution procedure legal?**

Yes. If a substitution is requested during a time-out or during an interval of play other than the half-time interval, the substitute must report to the scorer before entering the game.

- 19-21 B2 fouls A2 who is in the act of shooting and A2 is awarded 2 free throws. Following the completion of A2's 1st free throw, (a) the scorer informs the officials that B2 has committed 5 fouls, (b) blood is discovered on A3 or B4. Shall substitutions be allowed?**

In (a), the official shall inform the coach that the player must be immediately replaced. No other substitutions may be allowed at this time. When the replacement player enters the game, A2 shall be awarded his/her second free throw.

In (b), A3 or B4 shall be replaced and the opponent may also substitute one player. (See also Case 5-3)

ARTICLE 20 Game lost by forfeit

20-1 When does a team lose by forfeit?

A team loses by forfeit if:

- **Fifteen (15) minutes after the scheduled starting time, the team is not present or is unable to field five (5) players ready to play.**
- **Its actions prevent the game from being played.**
- **It refuses to play after being instructed to do so by the referee.**

20-2 What is the penalty for a game lost by forfeit?

The game is awarded to the opponents and the score recorded is 20-0.

ARTICLE 21 Game lost by default

21-1 If, in the judgment of the officials, a team still has an opportunity to win the game, shall this team be allowed to continue playing with only one player?

No. A team shall lose by default if, during the game, the team has fewer than two players on the playing court ready to play. If the team to which the game is awarded is ahead, the score shall stand as at the time when the game was stopped. If the team to which the game is awarded is not ahead, the score shall be recorded as two to zero (2 to 0) in its favour.

ARTICLE 22 Violations

22-1 A2 is holding the ball in Team A's frontcourt near the centre line when a 3-second violation is committed by A4. Shall the resulting throw-in be administered at the place nearest to where A2 was standing when the violation occurred?

No. The ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at the place nearest to the infraction, except directly behind the backboard, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

ARTICLE 23 Player out-of-bounds and ball out-of-bounds

23-1 A4 is dribbling the ball near a sideline. A4 loses his balance and steps out of bounds without touching the ball. A4 returns to the court and continues his dribble. Is this legal?

Yes. In order to be out of bounds, the ball has to touch the floor out of bounds, a player or any other person who is out of bounds or any object on, above or outside the boundary line. A4 did not touch the ball while out of bounds. Therefore, neither A4 or the ball were out of bounds.

23-2 On a try for goal, the ball hits the ring, bounces high, and passes over the backboard without touching the supports. The officials allow play to continue. Are the officials correct?

Yes. In order to be out of bounds, the ball must touch the basket supports or the back of the backboard.

23-3 A4 and B4 jump and simultaneously take control of a rebound. They both land with a firm grip on the ball with B4 having one foot out of bounds. The official calls a violation on B4 for being out of bounds. Is the official correct?

No. This is a jump ball situation.

ARTICLE 24 Dribbling

24-1 A4 is holding the ball when B3 taps the ball to the floor out of A4's hands. B3 catches the ball with both hands and then begins to dribble. Is this action legal?

Yes. Tapping the ball out of an opponent's hands so that the ball hits the floor and catching it does not constitute a dribble.

24-2 A1 ends a dribble and releases the ball on a try for goal. The ball completely misses the ring and is not touched by anyone before A1 retrieves the ball and starts a dribble. Is the official correct in calling a violation?

No. After ending a dribble, if a player loses control because of a shot for goal and then regains control of the ball, that player may dribble again.

24-3 On a fast break, A1 ends his dribble at the free throw line, throws the ball against the backboard, continues his movement toward the basket, jumps, catches it again before it is touched by another player and dunks the ball. Is this a legal play?

No. Intentionally throwing the ball against the backboard and touching it before it is touched by another player constitutes a dribble. Since A1 had already dribbled, this is a double dribble violation.

24-4 A1 deflects a pass from B1 to B2. The ball hits the floor and A1 catches the ball. A1 then starts a dribble. Is this legal?

Yes. Deflecting a pass and gaining control of the ball is not a dribble.

ARTICLE 25 Travelling

- 25-1** While airborne, A4 catches the ball, lands on one foot, jumps off that foot, lands on both feet, jumps again and releases a try for goal. Is this action legal?

Yes. When a player catches the ball with both feet off the floor and that player lands on one foot, then that foot becomes the pivot foot. If the player jumps off that foot and comes to a stop landing on both feet simultaneously, then neither foot is a pivot foot. However, that player may legally jump again and release the ball on a pass or a try for goal as long as he does so before returning to the floor with either foot or both feet.

- 25-2** A1 ends a dribble with one foot on the floor. Is that foot considered to be A1's pivot foot?

Yes

- 25-3** A1 jumps to attempt a try for goal. B1 jumps and blocks A1's attempt. A1 lands without having lost control of the ball. Is this a travelling violation by A1?

Yes.

- 25-4** Airborne A4 catches a pass, lands on one foot, jumps off that foot, and lands on both feet simultaneously. A4 then pivots. Has A4 committed a travelling violation?

Yes. When a player catches the ball with both feet off the floor and that player lands on one foot, then that foot becomes the pivot foot. If the player jumps off that foot and comes to a stop landing on both feet simultaneously, then neither foot is a pivot foot.

- 25-5** A4 ends a dribble with one foot on the floor. He jumps off that foot and lands with both feet simultaneously, but with the right foot in front of the left foot. A4 then slides his right foot back and brings it parallel to his left foot before releasing the ball on a try for goal. Is this a travelling violation?

Yes

- 25-6** While airborne, A4 catches a pass, lands on one foot, jumps off that foot, and lands on both feet simultaneously. He then jumps again and releases a pass to A3. Is this legal?

Yes. (See case 25-1)

- 25-7** A1, while lying on the floor on his/her back, gains control of the ball. Is A1 allowed to sit up?

Yes.

25-8 A1 is sitting on the floor and gains control of the ball. A1 does a quarter turn on his rear-end without rolling or moving from his place on the floor. Is this legal?

No. The rear end may not be used as a pivot. A player in control of the ball while sitting on the floor may only move his/her arms, shoulders and trunk, but not “pivot” on his/her rear end.

ARTICLE 26 3 seconds

26-1 Does the 3-second rule in the restricted area only apply when a team is in control in the frontcourt?

Yes

26-2 A3 has been in the restricted area for 2 seconds when A1 attempts a field goal. The try falls short of the basket. A3 gains control of the ball and immediately dribbles outside the restricted area. Has A3 committed a 3-second violation?

No. When the ball was released by A1 in his attempt for a field goal, the control by Team A ended, thus the 3-second restriction. Team A gained a new control when A3 gained control of the ball after it missed the ring. A3 then quickly moved out of the restricted area. No violation.

26-3 A1 is dribbling in Team A's backcourt. A5 is standing in the restricted area under Team B's basket for more than 3 seconds. Is this a violation?

No. (See case 26-1)

26-4 Barring any mistake by the timer, must the game clock be running in order for a 3-second violation to occur?

Yes. A player shall not remain in the opponents' restricted area for more than 3 consecutive seconds while his team is in control of a live ball in the frontcourt and the game clock is running

26-5 During rebounding activity, while the ball is bouncing around the ring, Team A players are in the restricted area under Team B's basket for more than 3 consecutive seconds in an attempt to tap the ball into the basket. Is this a violation?

No. There is no team control when the ball is bouncing around the rim and players are trying to get the rebound or to tap the ball into the basket.

ARTICLE 27 Closely guarded player

27-1 A4 is holding the ball in Team A's backcourt while being closely guarded by B4. After 5 seconds have passed, the official calls a violation on Team A and awards the ball to Team B for a throw-in. Is the official correct?

Yes

27-2 A2 is holding the ball in the mid-court area and B2 is standing within 2 meters of A2, but is making no attempt to steal the ball or prevent a pass or the start of a dribble by A2. After 5 seconds, should the officials blow a violation?

No. A player who is holding a live ball on the playing court is closely guarded when an opponent is in an active guarding position at a distance of no more than one meter.

ARTICLE 28 8 seconds

28-1 From the frontcourt, a pass from A5 to A3 is deflected into Team A's backcourt by B1. Shall an 8-second count start as soon as the ball touches the backcourt?

No. The 8-second count will start when a Team A player touches the ball in the backcourt. (See case 28-5)

28-2 Team A has control of the ball in its backcourt. A held ball is called. The possession arrow favours Team A. There is 3 seconds left in the 8-second count. When a Team A player touches the inbound pass in his backcourt, shall the official start a new 8-second count?

No. Team A only has 3 seconds to cause the ball to go into their frontcourt.

28-3 With 6 seconds expired of the 8 seconds to advance the ball from his backcourt, A4, from his backcourt, deliberately bounces the ball off the leg of B4 who is in Team A's frontcourt. The ball bounces back to A4 who recovers the ball in his backcourt. Does Team A have a new 8 seconds to advance the ball to the frontcourt?

Yes. The ball achieved frontcourt status when it hit B4's leg. Team A now has a new 8-second count to cause the ball to go into their frontcourt.

28-4 A5 passes the ball from the backcourt to A4 who is straddling the center line. Shall the official end the 8-second count?

No. The ball has not gone into the frontcourt because A4 does not have both feet completely in the frontcourt.

28-5 A2 has control of the ball in Team A's frontcourt, when B4 taps the ball out of A2's hands and the ball rolls into Team A's backcourt. Shall the 8-second count start as soon as any Team A player touches the ball in the backcourt?

Yes. Since Team A has team control, the 8-second count starts when a Team A player touches the ball in the backcourt. (See case 28-1) (See FIBA interpretations 30-9 and 30-10)

28-6 Team A executes a throw-in from the end line in their backcourt. With the ball still in Team A's backcourt, the official notices that the 24 second clock has not started. The official blows his whistle and resumes play at the nearest point out of bounds with a new 8 second count for Team A. Is the official correct?

Yes. There are only five situations where the 8-second count will continue with any time remaining when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in in the backcourt: ball going out of bounds, injury to a player of the team in control, jump ball situation, double foul, cancellation of equal

penalties. An official interrupting play for a technical reason is not among those five situations. However, If the game is stopped by an official for any valid reason not connected with either team and if in the judgement of the officials the opponents would be placed at a disadvantage, the 8 second count shall continue from the time it was stopped. (See FIBA interpretations 28-14)

28-7 On a throw-in in the backcourt, shall the 8-second count and the shot clock start at the same time?

Yes. On a throw-in in the backcourt, the 8-second count and the shot clock shall start as soon as the ball touches or is touched by any player on the playing court. (See also Article 29)

28-8 Dribbler A1 is advancing toward the frontcourt. In an effort to go around defender B1, A1 who now has both feet in the frontcourt, dribbles the ball behind his back. The ball hits the back of his leg and bounces in the backcourt where A2 retrieves the ball. Is this a legal play?

Yes. For the ball to achieve frontcourt status when a player is dribbling from the back to the frontcourt, both feet and the ball must be in contact with the frontcourt. In this play, the dribbler has both feet in the frontcourt, but the ball only hits a leg and is never itself IN CONTACT WITH THE FRONT COURT. Therefore, the ball is still in the backcourt. The 8-second count continues.

28-9 A4 has been dribbling the ball for 3 seconds in Team A's backcourt when a double foul is called. On the ensuing throw-in by A1, A2 touches or controls the ball in Team A's backcourt. Does Team A have 5 seconds to cause the ball to move into Team A's frontcourt?

Yes. A double foul is one of the five situations where the 8-second count will continue with any time remaining when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in in the backcourt. (See case 28-6)

28-10 A1 is dribbling in the backcourt. The official reaches the count of 8 and whistles a violation. The shot clock shows 18 seconds. Shall the official's backcourt count take precedence over the shot clock?

Yes

28-11 A4, from his backcourt, throws a pass that bounces off the leg of an official who is straddling the centre line. The ball bounces directly back to A4 who recovers the ball in his backcourt. Is this a back over violation?

No. Even though the ball achieved frontcourt status, Team A has not established control in the frontcourt. The official shall start a new 8-second count when A4 touches the ball. FIBA interpretations, Statement 30-7 says: *"A live ball has been illegally returned to the backcourt when a team A player in the frontcourt causes the ball to touch the backcourt, after which a team A player is the first to touch the ball either in the frontcourt or backcourt. However, it is legal when a team A player in the backcourt causes the ball to touch*

the frontcourt, after which a team A player is the first to touch the ball either in the frontcourt or backcourt.”.
(See also case 30-4)

28-12 A1 dribbles in Team A's backcourt for 7 seconds, then passes to A3, who is straddling the center line and holds the ball for 2 seconds. Has Team A committed an 8 second violation?

Yes. See case 28-4.

28-13 A1 dribbles the ball in Team A's backcourt. A1 while still dribbling straddles the mid-court line. Does the 8-second count continue?

Yes. Team A has not caused the ball to go into the frontcourt.

28-14 Team A has the ball for a throw-in at the centre line following an unsportsmanlike foul. Player A3 receives the in-bound pass with his left foot on the floor completely in the frontcourt and his right foot off the floor. A3 then puts his right foot down on the floor in the backcourt. Shall the official start an 8-second count?

Yes. On the throw-in at the centre line, in order for the ball to achieve frontcourt status, it must touch an offensive player who has both feet completely in the frontcourt. In this play, the 8-second count would start since the ball is in the backcourt.

ARTICLE 29 24 seconds

- 29-1 A1's try is in the air when the shot clock signal sounds. The ball misses the ring. A2 touches the ball after which it is controlled by B1. Should the official blow his whistle for a 24-second violation?**

Yes. In this situation, the official will blow his whistle. If a Team B player had immediately gained control of the ball, the official would not have blown his whistle.

- 29-2 In Team A's frontcourt, A1 passes to A2, but B1 deflects the ball out of bounds. The shot clock shows 9 seconds. On Team A's throw-in, shall the shot clock be reset to 14?**

No. When the ball goes out-of-bounds and the team that had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in, the shot clock shall not be reset.

- 29-3 A4 releases a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, a double foul against A5 and B5 is called with 6 seconds remaining on the shot clock. The ball does not enter the basket nor does it touch the ring. The alternating possession arrow favours Team A. Team A is awarded a throw-in. Should there be only 6 seconds remaining on the shot clock?**

Yes. A double foul while no team is in control creates a jump ball situation. In such a case, if the arrow favours the team that previously had control of the ball, that team is awarded a throw-in with no reset of the shot clock.

- 29-4 A5's try for goal is in the air when the 24-second signal sounds. The ball then lodges between the ring and the backboard. Team A is entitled to the next alternating possession throw-in. Shall an alternating possession throw-in be awarded to Team A?**

No. This is a 24-second violation by Team A. When the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard, it is deemed not to have touched the ring (Article 50.2)

- 29-5 With 1:25 left in the game, A2 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt when the ball is deflected by B1 into Team A's backcourt. While trying to retrieve the ball, B4 fouls A2 near the free throw line with 8 seconds on the shot clock. This is team B's second foul of the period. Team A is granted a time-out. Following the time-out, Team A is awarded a throw-in at the throw-in line. Shall the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds?**

Yes.

- 29-6 During a throw-in, shall the shot clock start when the ball touches any player on the playing court and the team which made the throw-in remains in control of the ball?**

Yes.

29-7 On a throw-in in the backcourt, shall the 8-second count and the shot clock start at the same time?

Yes (See also Article 28)

29-8 With less than 2 minutes to play in the 4th period, B5 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A5 who is dribbling in his backcourt. The shot clock shows 18 seconds. Team A is granted a time-out. After the free throws, when Team A is ready to make the throw-in at the mid-court line, shall the shot clock be reset to 24?

Yes. If there is no other penalty to be administered after the free throw(s) awarded for a technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul, the throw-in shall take place at the mid-court line extended, regardless of the time of the game or of the fact that a time-out was taken or not, and the shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds. (See also case 17-8)

29-9 A1 releases a try for goal. The 24-second signal sounds while the ball is in the air. The ball then misses the ring and is immediately held simultaneously by A4 and B4. The official calls a jump ball. The arrow favours Team A. The official awards an alternating-possession throw-in to Team A. Is the official correct?

No. This is a 24-second violation.

29-10 With less than 2 minutes remaining in the 4th period, A4 has dribbled for 6 seconds in Team A's backcourt when B4 taps the ball out-of-bounds. Team A is then granted a time out. When play resumes with a team A throw-in at the throw-in line in team A's frontcourt, the official instructs the shot clock operator to reset the clock to 14 seconds. Is the official correct?

No. When the same team that had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in following the ball going out-of-bounds, the shot clock shall not be reset. (See also Article 50)

29-11 A4's try for goal is in the air and the shot clock horn sounds. The attempt misses the ring and the ball hits the floor where it is immediately secured by the defensive team. Should there be a whistle?

No.

29-12 Team A scores a basket with 0:28 left in the 4th period. Coach B requests a time-out. When play resumes from the throw-in line in Team B's frontcourt, should the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds?

No. The shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds. When Team B is scored upon, they automatically get a new 24-second because it is a new control for them. When they get the throw-in in the frontcourt after the time-out, they have whatever is left on the shot clock, as long as it is 14 or more. Therefore, 24 seconds.

29-13 With 5 seconds left on the shot clock, A1 attempts a try for goal. The ball misses the ring and is rebounded by A2 with 3 seconds left on the shot clock. The shot clock operator mistakenly resets the shot clock to 24. What is the correct procedure?

The official should stop play immediately, instruct the shot clock operator to set the shot clock to 3 seconds and resume play with a throw-in by Team A.

29-14 A1 releases the ball on a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, the shot clock signal sounds. (a) Before, (b) After the signal sounds, B2 fouls A4. The ball then misses the ring. What is the correct procedure, particularly as it relates to the shot clock?

A 24-second violation has occurred. B2's foul shall be disregarded unless technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying.

29-15 A1 jumps and releases the ball on a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, the shot clock sounds. (a) Before, (b) After the signal sounds, B2 fouls A1 who is still airborne. The ball then misses the ring. What is the correct procedure?

A 24-second violation has occurred. B2's foul shall be disregarded unless technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying.

29-16 With 19 seconds displayed on the shot clock, a pass from A1 to A2 is deflected by B1 and the ball touches the ring of Team B's basket. A3 then gains control of the ball. Shall the shot clock continue with the time remaining?

No. The shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds. In FIBA's interpretations, Statement 29/50-32 says: "*After the ball has touched the ring of the opponents' basket for any reason, the shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds, if the team which regains control of the ball is the same team that was in control of the ball before the ball touched the ring.*"

29-17 With 5 seconds on the shot clock, A1's try touches the ring. B1 then taps the ball and the ball goes out-of-bounds in Team A's backcourt. Team A is awarded a throw-in in their backcourt. Shall the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds?

No. The shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

29-18 With 19 seconds on the shot clock, A1's try for goal touches the ring and the rebound is caught simultaneously by A2 and B2. The official calls a jump ball. The arrow favours Team A. Team A is awarded a throw-in. Shall the shot clock continue with the time remaining?

No. The shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

29-19 With 23 seconds on the game clock, Team A gains a new control of the ball. The shot clock is switched off since there is less than 24 seconds to play in the period. With 19 seconds on the game clock, A1's try touches the ring and the rebound is controlled by A2. Shall the shot clock remain off for the rest of the period?

No. It shall be turned on and reset to 14 seconds since there is more than 14 seconds to play in the period.

29-20 With 1:27 to play in the 4th period, A1 is dribbling the ball in Team A's frontcourt. B-1 deflects the ball into Team A's backcourt. A2 regains control of the ball and is immediately fouled by B-2 in Team A's backcourt. The shot clock displays (a) 5 seconds, (b) 17 seconds. This is Team B's 3rd foul in the period. Team A is granted a time-out. After the time-out, Team A's throw-in will occur at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt. Shall the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds?

No. In (a), the shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds. In (b), it shall remain at 17 seconds. (See Case 29-5)

29-21 With 0:57 to play in the 4th period, A1 is fouled by B1 in Team A's backcourt. The shot clock displays 19 seconds. This is Team B's 2nd foul in the period. Team B is granted a time-out. When play resumes with a Team A throw-in, shall the shot clock remain at 19 seconds?

No. Play will resume with a Team A throw-in in their backcourt with a new 24-second on the shot clock.

29-22 With 19 seconds on the shot clock, A1 attempts a try for goal and is fouled in the act of shooting. The try is unsuccessful and A1 is awarded two free throws. A1's second free throw hits the ring and does not enter the basket. The rebound is controlled by A2. Shall the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds?

Yes.

29-23 After a basket scored by B3, A1 inbounds the ball. The ball is deflected by B1, bounces freely on the floor and goes out-of-bounds after 2 seconds have elapsed. A throw-in is awarded to Team A in the backcourt. Shall the shot clock show 24 seconds for the throw-in by Team A?

No. On a throw-in, the shot clock starts as soon as the ball touches or is touched by any player on the playing surface. In this case, the shot clock started when the ball was deflected by B1. When play is stopped for the ball going out-of-bounds and the same team that had control is awarded a throw-in, there is no reset of the shot clock. Therefore, the shot clock should display 22 seconds.

ARTICLE 30 Ball returned to the backcourt

Note: To review how the ball achieves frontcourt status, please review Article 28

- 30-1 During the initial jump ball, jumper A4 legally taps the ball. A5 leaps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands in Team A's backcourt. Is this a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?

No. The ball has been illegally returned to the backcourt when a player of the team in control of the live ball is the last to touch the ball in his frontcourt, after which that player or a team-mate is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt. However, this restriction does not apply to a player who jumps from his frontcourt, establishes new team control while still airborne and then lands in his team's backcourt.

- 30-2 A violation is committed for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt. Shall the resulting throw-in be administered at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table?

No. The throw-in awarded to the opponents shall take place in the opponents' frontcourt at a place nearest to the infraction except directly behind the backboard.

- 30-3 While dribbling in Team A's backcourt, A4 steps on the mid-court line and touches the surface beyond the line with one foot. A4 continues to dribble in the backcourt. Is this legal?

Yes. The ball did not achieve frontcourt status.

- 30-4 A4, from his backcourt, throws a pass that bounces off the leg of an official who (a) is straddling the centre line, (b) has both feet in Team A's frontcourt. The ball bounces directly back to A4 who recovers the ball in his backcourt. Is this a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?

No in (a) and (b). FIBA interpretations, Statement 30-7 which says: "*A live ball has been illegally returned to the backcourt when a team A player in the frontcourt causes the ball to touch the backcourt, after which a team A player is the first to touch the ball either in the frontcourt or backcourt. However, it is legal when a team A player in the backcourt causes the ball to touch the frontcourt, after which a team A player is the first to touch the ball either in the frontcourt or backcourt.*" (See also case 28-11)

- 30-5 B1 jumps from Team B's frontcourt, intercepts a throw-in pass made by Team A and lands in Team B's backcourt. Has B1 committed a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?

No. See case 30-1

- 30-6** In Team A's backcourt, A1 makes a throw-in pass to A3 who leaps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball and then lands in Team A's backcourt. Has A3 committed a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt?
- Yes. A3 does not establish a new control for Team A which was already in control of the ball. (See case 14-4)
- 30-7** A1 jumps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball legally tapped by A2 from the initial jump ball, lands in control of the ball in Team A's frontcourt with one foot and then, in a continuous motion, puts the other foot down into Team A's backcourt. Is this legal?
- Yes. In this situation, before his status can be determined in terms of being in the front or backcourt, A2 is entitled to have both feet on the ground.
- 30-8** A1 jumps from his team's frontcourt, intercepts a pass thrown by B1, and lands in control of the ball with both feet simultaneously, straddling the mid-court line. While still straddling the line, A1 dribbles the ball. Is this legal?
- Yes. A1 is legally in his backcourt.
- 30-9** A1's throw-in from Team A's frontcourt is deflected by B3 toward Team A's backcourt. While the ball is still in the frontcourt, A2 who is in the frontcourt touches the ball and the ball goes into Team A's backcourt where it is recovered by A4. Is this a violation for returning the ball to the backcourt?
- Yes. Team A was still in control in the frontcourt and the ball returned to Team A's backcourt and was last touched by a player of Team A in the frontcourt and first touched by a player of Team A in the backcourt.
- 30-10** A2 is dribbling the ball from his backcourt and ends his dribble holding the ball and straddling the centre line. A2 then passes the ball to A1 who is also straddling the centre line. Is this action legal?
- Yes. The ball has not reached frontcourt status.
- 30-11** A1 is dribbling in Team A's backcourt. A1 puts one foot into the frontcourt and while continuing his dribble, changes direction with both feet and the ball now being in Team A's backcourt. Is this a violation?
- No. The ball did not reach frontcourt status.
- 30-12** On the opening jump ball, jumper A1 taps the ball towards Team A's backcourt. A3, immediately taps the ball towards Team A's frontcourt. A5 jumps from his/her frontcourt, catches the ball while still airborne, and lands straddling the mid-court line. A5 then passes the ball to A2 who is in Team A's backcourt. Is this a legal play?

Yes. When A5 catches the ball, this is a new control for Team A. A5 shall be permitted to land with one or both feet in A's backcourt. As the ball does not have frontcourt status, A5's pass to A2 is legal. When A5 catches the ball, the shot clock shall start and when A5 lands with one foot in Team A's backcourt, the backcourt count shall start.

30-13 In order for a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt, must a team first establish control of the ball in the frontcourt?

Yes. Article 30.2 states: *"A team which is in control of a live ball in their frontcourt may not cause the ball to be illegally returned to their backcourt."*

30-14 A1 receives a pass from A2 who is in the backcourt. A1 has one foot completely in the frontcourt and the other foot in contact with the frontcourt, but also with the mid-court line. Has Team A achieved control of a live ball in the frontcourt?

No. A team is in control of a live ball in their frontcourt if a player of that team has both feet completely in his frontcourt while holding, catching or dribbling the ball in his frontcourt, or the ball is passed between the players of that team in their frontcourt.

ARTICLE 31 Goal tending and interference

31-1 A4's try for goal is in the air when the signal sounds to end the period. The ball hits the ring and bounces above it with still the possibility to enter the basket, when B4 bats the ball away. Has B4 committed interference?

Yes. When an official blows the whistle or the game clock signal sounds for the end of a period while the ball is in flight on a shot for a field goal, no player shall touch the ball after it has touched the ring while it still has the possibility of entering the basket.

31-2 While the ball is in the air as a result of a try for goal by A4, the 24-second signal sounds. The ball strikes the ring and bounces above it with still the possibility to enter the basket, when B2 knocks the ball off the rim. Has B2 committed interference?

No. Only when an official has blown a whistle or the game clock signal has sounded does the restriction apply.

31-3 The ball is in the team B basket as a result of a field goal attempt by A3 when A4 contacts the basket. Is this an interference violation by A4?

No. Once the ball is in the basket, only defensive players may not touch the ball or the basket.

31-4 A3 is awarded 2 free throws. The first free throw is bouncing on the rim and still has a chance to enter the basket when B5 slaps the ball away from the rim. The official counts the free throw. Should the official also assess a technical foul to B5?

No. The technical foul as a penalty for goaltending only applies to a last or only free throw.

31-5 While the ball is in the air on a try for goal by A1, the official blows his whistle for a foul by B4. Then, the ball hits the ring and rolls on it with still a chance to enter the basket. B3 taps the ball away from the ring. Is this basket interference?

Yes (See case 31-1)

31-6 The ball is on the ring on a try for goal by A1. B1 jumps and bats the ball away. Is this a violation by B1?

No. Once the ball has hit the ring, any player can touch the ball.

- 31-7** On a final free throw by A4, after the ball has struck the ring and while it still has a chance to enter the basket, defensive player B4 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball. The official counts the free throw and credits A4 with one point. Is this correct?
- Yes.
- 31-8** A1's try for goal hits the ring. when B2 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball while the ball is still on the ring. Is this interference?
- Yes
- 31-9** Does a shot for a field goal end when the ball touches the ring?
- Yes
- 31-10** After touching the backboard on a try for goal by A4, the ball is still in its upward flight, completely above the level of the ring, when B4 touches the ball. The official calls a violation for goal tending. Is this correct?
- Yes
- 31-11** A4 is awarded 2 free throws. On the first attempt, the ball touches the ring and bounces above it with a chance to enter the basket when B4 slaps the ball away. Is B4's action legal?
- No. Credit A4 with one point.
- 31-12** A5 attempts a 3-point field goal near the end of a period. While the ball is in the air, the signal sounds to end the period. After the signal, the ball strikes the ring and is bouncing above it with a chance to enter the basket when B5 taps the ball away. Shall A5 be credited with 3 points?
- Yes
- 31-13** A2 releases the ball on a try for goal. While the ball is on its upward flight, and partly below the level of the ring, it touches the backboard and is immediately touched by B4. Has B4 committed goaltending?
- No. For goaltending to occur, the ball must be completely above the level of the ring, even after touching the backboard. (See case 31-10)

ARTICLE 32 Fouls

32-1 May a team be disqualified for committing too many fouls?

No. As long as a team has two players or more eligible to play, the team may continue playing regardless of the number of fouls committed by that team.

32-2 A1 fouls B1 and at the same time, B2 fouls A2. Neither foul is unsportsmanlike. Must both fouls be administered?

No. The officials must consult and quickly determine which foul occurred first. The other foul is ignored. If contact occurs while the ball is dead and the game clock stopped, contact is ignored unless it justifies an unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul. (See next case)

32-3 Two simultaneous whistles for two fouls occur. B1 has fouled A1 and B2 has fouled A2. Neither foul is unsportsmanlike or disqualifying. They are the fifth and sixth team fouls in the period by the defense. What is the ruling?

The officials should quickly determine which foul occurred first. The other foul should be ignored since it was neither unsportsmanlike nor disqualifying. The principle is as follows: When the ball is dead and contact occurs, it shall be ignored unless it is an unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul. (See previous case)

ARTICLE 33 Contact: General principles

33-1 A1 is setting a screen against defender B1. Must A1 face B1 for the screen to be legal?

No.

33-2 While holding the ball, A3 is being closely guarded by B2. Must B2 allow sufficient room for A3 to pivot?

No. A player with the ball must expect to be guarded from all directions as close as possible without contact.

33-3 In establishing a legal guarding position on a moving opponent with the ball, must the defensive player allow sufficient time and distance for the offensive player to stop or change direction before contact?

No.

33-4 B4 has established a legal guarding position in front of A4. A4 jumps to attempt a try for goal. B4 jumps vertically with his arms extended above him. In releasing the ball, A4 arm movement causes contact with B4's outstretched arms. Is B4 responsible for the contact?

No. According to the cylinder principle, a defensive player who has established a legal guarding position may jump vertically with his arms extended above him and should not be unduly penalized.

33-5 In setting a screen outside of the field of vision of a stationary opponent, may the screener position himself as close as possible to the player being screened player?

No. Under those circumstances, the screener must permit the opponent to take one normal step towards the screen without making contact.

ARTICLE 34 Personal foul

34-1 A4 scores a basket. Before the ball becomes live, B5 pushes A5. The official calls a technical foul on B5. Is the official correct?

No. Whether the ball is live or dead, contact by a player against an opposing player during playing time is a personal foul.

34-2 Near the end of a period, B4 fouls A4 while A4 is attempting a 2-point try. The horn sounds to end the period. After the horn sounds, A4 releases the ball in a continuous motion and the ball enters the basket. Is the official correct in canceling the basket and awarding A4 two free throws?

Yes. In order for the basket to count, the ball must be released before the signal sounds to end the period. A4 was fouled in the act of shooting a 2-point attempt and is awarded two free throws

34-3 A time out is granted to Team A. As the players are proceeding to their respective bench area, player A1 pushes player B1. Is this a technical foul?

No. See case 34-1.

34-4 A4 attempts a try for goal. While the ball is in the air, B5 fouls A5. This is Team B's 3rd foul in the period. The shot by A4 is successful. Is the official correct in counting the basket and awarding the ball to Team A for a throw-in?

Yes. Team A is awarded a throw-in with 14 seconds on the shot clock.

34-5 In order to be in the no-charge zone, must a player have both feet completely inside the semi-circle?

No. As soon as one foot touches the no-charge zone, the player is inside the no-charge zone and the rule applies.

34-6 A4 attempts a jump shot that begins outside the semi-circle area and charges into B4 who is inside the semi-circle area. Shall A4 be called for a charging foul?

No. A4's action is legal as the no-charge semi-circle rule is applied. Play continues uninterrupted.

34-7 A4 dribbles along the endline and, after reaching the area behind the backboard, jumps diagonally or backwards and charges into B4 who is in a legal guarding position inside the semi-circle area. Shall a charging foul be called against A4?

Yes. The no-charge semi-circle rule is not applied as A4 has entered the no-charge semi-circle area from the

playing court directly behind the backboard and its extended imaginary line.

- 34-8 A4's shot for a field goal touches the ring and a rebound situation occurs. A5 jumps into the air, catches the ball and then charges into B4 who is in a legal guarding position inside the semi-circle area. Shall a charging foul be called on A4?**

Yes. The no-charge semi-circle rule is not applied.

- 34-9 A4 drives to the basket and is in the act of shooting. Instead of completing the shot for a field goal, A4 passes the ball to A5 who is directly following him. A4 then charges into B4 who is inside the no-charge semi-circle area. At the same time A5, with the ball in his hands is on a direct drive to the basket in order to score. Does the no-charge rule apply?**

No. The no-charge semi-circle rule is not applied as A4 illegally uses his body to clear the way to the basket for A5. A4 shall be called with a charging foul.

- 34-10 A4 drives to the basket and is in the act of shooting. Instead of completing the shot for a field goal A4 passes the ball to A5 who is standing in the corner of the playing court. A4 then charges into B4 who is inside the no-charge semi-circle area. Shall a foul be called on A4 for charging?**

No. A4's action is legal. The no-charge semi-circle rule is applied.

- 34-11 Defender B1 has established a position with both feet on the floor completely in the no-charge area and facing A1 who has started a drive to the basket. A1 jumps, releases the ball on a try and then charges into B1. Both players fall to the floor. The ball (a) goes into the basket, (b) bounces off the ring thus creating a rebounding situation. Shall a foul be called on A1 for charging?**

No. In both (a) and (b), there is no infraction either by A1 or B1 and in (a), play resumes with a throw-in by Team B from behind their endline, and in (b) play continues with the rebounding activity.

- 34-12 A1 dribbles towards the basket, enters the no-charge semi-circle and begins the act of shooting. Before leaving the floor and with the ball in his hands, A1 charges into B4 who is inside the no-charge semi-circle area, in legal guarding position. Shall A1 be called for a charging foul?**

Yes. The no-charge rule is not applied.

ARTICLE 35 Double foul

- 35-1 A1 releases the ball on his final free throw and A2 and B2 push each other in their attempt to gain position for the rebound. The official calls a double foul on A2 and B2. The last free throw by A1 is successful. After the fouls are reported, shall play resume with a throw-in by Team B at any place on their endline?**

Yes

- 35-2 A try for goal by A4 is in the air when A5 and B5 commit a double foul. The try is successful. The possession arrow favours Team A. Shall play resume with a Team A throw-in according to the alternating possession process?**

No. The basket counts and the ball is awarded to the non-scoring team for a throw-in at any place at their endline.

- 35-3 A4 is holding the ball in the frontcourt when A5 and B5 commit a double foul. The possession arrow favors Team B. Shall play resume with a Team B throw-in according to the alternating possession process?**

No. If a double foul is called while a team is in control, a throw-in shall be awarded to that team at the place nearest to the infraction.

- 35-4 Team B has control of the ball in their frontcourt, near the mid-court line when B5 and A5 begin to fight with each other in the restricted area under Team A's basket. The officials call a double foul, eject both players and resume play with a Team B throw-in in the frontcourt nearest to the ball's location when the whistle sounded. Is this correct?**

No. When players are involved in a fighting situations and are disqualified, it is not considered as a double foul, but as two fouls with sanctions of equal gravity. After cancellation, if there is no further sanction to be administered, the throw-in is awarded at the centre line extended, opposite the table. (See Case 17-18)

- 35-5 A1 and B1 commit a double foul. B1's foul is judged as disqualifying. Shall free throws be awarded to A1?**

No. Free throws can not be awarded for a double foul.

ARTICLE 36 Technical foul

- 36-1 A1 is charged with a technical foul. B7 substitutes for B1. B7 is designated to attempt the free throw, but the official indicates that one of the five B players who were on the court at the time of the foul must shoot the free throw. Is the official correct?**

No. Any Team B player may be designated to attempt the one free throw awarded. After the free throw, play shall resume with a Team B throw-in at the mid-court line extended, opposite the table.

- 36-2 During the interval between the 1st and 2nd periods, B6 disrespectfully addresses an official. Shall a technical foul be assessed to the Team B coach?**

No. Fouls committed by players during intervals of play are technical fouls charged to the player. Such fouls count in the player's total and in the team fouls for the following period. (See also case 41-4)

- 36-3 B5 commits a disqualifying foul that does not involve contact with an opponent. Shall any Team A player attempt the resulting free throws?**

Yes. Any Team A player may be designated to attempt the 2 free throws which will be followed by a Team A throw-in at the mid-court line extended.

- 36-4 A4 commits his 5th foul, but is not notified that he can no longer participate. A4 stays in the game and is later fouled in the act of shooting. It is then discovered that A4 should not have been participating. Shall A4 attempt the free throws to which he is entitled before leaving the game?**

No. A4 shall leave the game immediately. No penalty shall be assessed. The free throws merited by A4 will be attempted by A4's substitute.

- 36-5 Player A1 is assessed a technical foul. Shall this foul count as one of Team A's team fouls?**

Yes. A technical foul by a player counts in the team total for the period and in the number of fouls for that player. One free throw plus possession shall be awarded to Team A.

- 36-6 B2 claps his hands loudly near A1 who is in the act of shooting for a field goal. The attempt is unsuccessful. Shall B2 be charged with a technical foul?**

Yes

36-7 After the horn has sounded to end playing time in the 4th period, the score is tied and the possession arrow favours Team A. A1 is then assessed a technical foul. After the free throw, shall the overtime period start with a Team A throw-in?

No. Following the free throw awarded to Team B, a throw-in shall be taken by Team B at the mid-court line to start the extra period.

36-8 A1 secures a rebound. A1 then swings the elbows excessively and (a) makes contact with a defender, (b) does NOT make contact with a defender. What is the penalty?

In (a), foul by A1 (team control, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul depending on the severity of the contact). In (b), technical foul by A1.

36-9 During the 1st half, Team A has been officially warned about unduly delaying the breaking of their huddle at the end of time outs. In the 2nd half, Team A again delays the breaking of the huddle. Should an additional time out be charged to Team A?

Yes. If no time-out is available, a technical foul may be assessed to Coach A.

36-10 A10's request to substitute for A1 is granted and A10 enters the court. A1, who has not yet left the playing surface, impolitely addresses an official. A technical foul is called. Shall the foul count in Team A's total toward the penalty situation in the period?

No. As soon as A10 enters the court, A1 becomes a substitute. The technical foul is assessed to Coach A and does not count in the player or team total. (See also Article 4)

36-11 During the pre-game warm-up, A3 is charged with a technical foul. After the free throw, shall Team B be awarded a throw-in at midcourt?

No. The game always begins with a jump ball.

36-12 Is a pushing foul just before the jump ball a technical or an unsportsmanlike foul?

It is a technical foul. All fouls committed during an interval of play are technical fouls. (FIBA interpretation)

36-13 Player A1 is assessed his second technical foul during the game. By rule, shall A1 be disqualified?

Yes. By rule, the player shall go to the changing room or leave the building.

36-14 How are technical fouls to a coach recorded?

Technical fouls assessed to a coach for his personal unsportsmanlike behavior are recorded as “C” and for unsportsmanlike behavior by team personnel as “B”.

ARTICLE 37 Unsportsmanlike foul

37-1 A1 commits a technical foul in the 1st period. In the 4th period, A1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul. By rule, shall A1 be disqualified?

No.

37-2 With 1:23 to play in the fourth period, the ball is in the hands of an official who is just about to put the ball at the disposal of A3 for a throw-in. B5 causes contact with A2. The official calls an unsportsmanlike foul on B5. Is the official correct?

Yes

37-3 With 1:03 to play in the last period, the ball has left the hands of thrower-in A3 when B3 causes contact with A4. The official calls a foul on B3. Shall the foul necessarily be judged unsportsmanlike?

No. (Interpretations, Statement 37-4)

37-4 While A1 is dribbling the ball, A3 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on B3. Shall B3 be awarded two free throws followed by a throw-in by Team B at the mid-court line opposite the table?

Yes.

37-5 During a fast break, A1 is dribbling the ball with no defender between himself and the basket when B2 makes contact with A1 from behind. Should the official assess B2 with an unsportsmanlike foul?

Yes.

37-6 A2 is assessed a second unsportsmanlike foul in the game. May A2 be permitted to remain on the bench for the remainder of the game?

No. By rule a disqualified player should leave to the changing room or go out of the building.

37-7 Near mid-court, B1 deflects the ball away from dribbler A1. Immediately, while the ball is bouncing away, A1 makes contact on B1 with his elbow to prevent B1 from going after the loose ball. Should this foul be judged unsportsmanlike?

Yes. A1 is not legitimately attempting to play the ball.

37-8 Player B1 is chasing offensive player A1 on a fast break with no opponent between A1 and the basket. A1 purposely slows up to draw contact from behind, and B1 fails to slow down and contacts A1 from behind. Should B1's foul be judged unsportsmanlike?

No. The unsportsmanlike foul in the clear path situation must be called if the foul is committed in an attempt to stop a fast break. B1, while still responsible for the contact, should not be judged as attempting to stop a fast break.

ARTICLE 38 Disqualifying foul

38-1 A1 commits a second unsportsmanlike foul in the game. Shall A1 be disqualified?

Yes.

38-2 Shall a disqualified player be required to go to the team dressing room or leave the building?

By rule, yes.

38-3 A1 commits a 5th personal foul and must leave the game. Is the 5th foul considered as a disqualifying foul?

No. A1 is not disqualified but has only lost the right to play for the rest of the game.

ARTICLE 39 Fighting

39-1 Player A3 participates in a fight. The officials assess A3 a disqualifying foul. Shall a technical foul be assessed to Coach A?

No. The fighting rule applies to bench personnel. If players fight, they commit potential disqualifying fouls for which they are the only ones penalized.

39-2 During a fight, may Assistant Coach A leave the team bench area to help restore order?

Yes

39-3 During a fight, substitutes B10 and B11 leave the team bench area to help restore order. Is this legal?

No. B10 and B11 shall be disqualified and one technical foul shall be assessed to Coach B.

ARTICLE 40 5 fouls by a player

40-1 During the interval of play between the 1st and 2nd periods, A10, who has not yet played, is charged with a technical foul. Shall the technical foul count as one of the fouls leading to the team penalty in the following period as well as one of the five fouls leading to A10's having to leave the game?

Yes (See also Article 41)

40-2 A5 commits a 5th foul and is advised to leave the game. Can Coach A call his players over near the bench area to give them instructions?

The rule says that the excluded player must be replaced within 30 seconds. Normally, coaches quickly send a sub, but it happens that they take some time before doing so. There is nothing in the rules to prevent players to gather near the team bench and receive instructions from the coach. They should stay on the floor. As soon as a sub reports to replace A5, play should resume. After a few seconds, an official should go over and tell the coach that a sub is needed at the table. Some coaches will reply that they have 30 seconds. An appropriate response could be: "Correct, Coach. The 30 seconds are nearly over and we must resume play. Thank you."

ARTICLE 41 Team fouls: Penalty

41-1 While A3 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in, A4 fouls B4. This is Team A's fifth foul of the period. The official awards B4 two free throws. Is this correct?

No. This is a foul committed by a player of the team in control of the ball. (See also Article 14)

41-2 In terms of the team foul penalty situation, shall the overtime be the continuation of the 4th period?

Yes

41-3 The throw-in pass from A4 to A5 is deflected by B4. While attempting to retrieve the loose ball, A5 fouls B5. This is Team A's 5th foul of the period. Shall B5 be awarded 2 free throws?

No. Team control by Team A has not ended. (See also Article 14)

41-4 During the interval between the 1st and 2nd periods, B10 disrespectfully addresses an official. Shall a technical foul be assessed to Team B's coach?

No. The technical foul shall be assessed to B10 and shall count toward B10's and team B's total for the 2nd period. (See also Article 4 and case 36-2)

41-5 At the beginning of an extra period, B1 fouls dribbler A1. Team B had accumulated 6 team fouls in the 4th period. Shall A1 be awarded two free throws?

Yes. All team fouls committed in an extra period shall be considered as being committed in the 4th period.

41-6 B1 has established a legal guarding position on A1. A1 jumps in the air, releases the ball on a try for goal and collides with B1 before returning to the floor. The official calls a foul on A1. This is Team A's 5th foul of the period. Shall B1 be awarded 2 free throws as a result of A1's foul?

Yes. Team control ended when the ball was released on the try by A1. This is therefore a normal foul committed by A1. Since it is the 5th team foul in the period, two free throws are awarded to B1.

ARTICLE 42 Special situations

- 42-1 A2 commits an unsportsmanlike foul against B2. Then players A4 and B4 are charged with technical fouls. Do the penalties for the technical fouls by A4 and B4 cancel each other?**

Yes. The two technical fouls have penalties of equal gravity (1 free throw plus possession). Penalties of equal gravity are cancelled in the order in which the infractions occurred. The penalty remaining is that for the unsportsmanlike foul by A2. Penalty: two free throws awarded to B2 followed by a Team B throw-in at mid-court.

- 42-2 B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on 3-point shooter A4 and the try is successful. Then A4 commits a technical foul. Shall the referee count the basket, cancel the penalties and award possession to Team B for a throw-in from behind the end line?**

Yes. The penalties are of the same gravity (1 free throw plus possession of the ball). After the cancellation, throw-in by Team B from behind the endline as a result of the basket scored by A4.

- 42-3 B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on dribbler A5. Before the ball becomes live for A5's first free throw, A4 is called for a technical foul. The officials rule that the two penalties cancel each other. The possession arrow favours Team B. The officials decide that play should resume with a throw-in by Team A. Are the officials correct?**

No. The two penalties are not of equal gravity. The penalties shall be administered in the order in which the fouls were called. Possession as part of one penalty is cancelled if additional penalties have to be administered. Therefore, in this case, A5 is awarded 2 free throws because of the unsportsmanlike foul. Team B is awarded 1 free throw (attempted by any Team B player) and play resumes with a Team B throw-in at the mid-court line extended, opposite the scorer's table because of the technical foul.

- 42-4 A3 is awarded 2 free throws plus possession because of an unsportsmanlike foul by B5. The official hands A3 the ball for the first free throw and before A3 can release the ball, the official calls a technical foul on A4. The official rules that the two penalties cancel each other. Is the official correct?**

No. The two penalties are not of the same gravity. In addition, once the administration of a penalty has begun, it may not be used for cancellation purposes

- 42-5 A4 jumps and attempts a 2-point field goal. While the ball is in the air, the 24 second device sounds. After the signal, but with A4 still airborne, B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A4. Then, the ball misses the ring. Should the official award 2 free throws to A4 and a throw-in to Team A at center?**

Yes. If the foul had been a "normal" foul, it would have been ignored and a 24-second violation would have been called on team A. An unsportsmanlike foul may not be ignored.

42-6 B5 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A5. Coach A and Coach B are then charged with a technical foul. Shall the penalties for the technical fouls cancel each other?

Yes. (See case 42-1)

42-7 A4 is awarded 2 free throws. A4 is successful on the first free throw. Before the ball is handed to A4 for the second free throw, Coach A is assessed with a technical foul. The officials administer A4's final free throw with no line up. Then 1 free throw is awarded to Team B followed by a Team B throw-in at the division line. Is this correct?

Yes

42-8 A4 commits a 3-second violation. During the dead ball period, B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A4. A technical foul is then charged to Coach A. The officials report the fouls, cancel the penalties and decide to resume play with a throw-in by Team B because it was entitled to the ball following the 3-second violation by A4. Is this correct?

No. The two penalties are not of equal gravity. Two free throws are awarded to A4. Team B is then awarded 1 free throw followed by a Team B throw-in at the division line because of the technical foul by Coach A.

ARTICLE 43 Free throws

- 43-1 A final free-throw by A2 does not touch the ring or enter the basket. Shall play resume with a Team B throw-in at the free-throw line extended?**

Yes. This is a violation by the free-thrower with an unsuccessful free-throw. The ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at the free-throw line extended.

- 43-2 B3 commits an unsportsmanlike foul against A3 who is injured and is replaced by substitute A6. May any Team A player who was on the playing court at the time of the A3 injury attempt the resulting free-throws?**

No. A6 who substituted for injured A3 must attempt the free throws.

- 43-3 On a last successful free throw, if the free-thrower violates and is not disconcerted, shall the violation by the free-thrower take precedence over violations by the opponents?**

Yes.

- 43-4 No Team B player is occupying the first rebound space during A1's last free throw. A1 misses the free throw. Shall a replacement free throw be awarded to A1?**

No. There is no obligation for either team to occupy the free-throw rebound places to which they are entitled.

- 43-5 During a free throw by A1, A2 enters the lane from his rebound place before the ball is released by A1. A1's free throw is successful. Shall the free throw be disallowed?**

No. If a free throw is successful and the free-thrower has not violated, the free throw counts and all other violations are disregarded.

- 43-6 A1 is holding the ball for a last free throw. Teammate A2 enters the lane before A1 has released the ball. The free throw is unsuccessful. Shall the Team B throw-in take place at the free-throw line extended?**

Yes

- 43-7 A4 has the ball for a final free throw. B4 who occupies the first rebound space, fakes entering the lane before the ball is released. This causes A5 to enter the lane before A4 releases the free throw. A4 completes the free throw which is unsuccessful. Is the official correct in awarding A4 a replacement free throw?**

No. Faking to enter the lane by a player occupying a rebound place is not a violation. The violation is by A5 for entering too soon. Award a throw-in to Team B at the free-throw line extended.

43-8 A3 attempts his final free throw. B4 enters the restricted area before the ball has left the shooter's hand and then, A3 enters the restricted area before the ball hits the rim. The free throw is not successful. Is that a violation by both teams?

Yes. The rule book (Art. 43.3.1) states that the free throw shooter's violation takes precedence over any other violation on a successful free throw. In this case, the last (or only) free throw was unsuccessful and there were violations by both teams. Therefore, a jump ball situation occurs.

43-9 On a Team A free throw, Team B enters the restricted area very early, clearly disconcerting the Team A free throw shooter. The shooter then violates by missing the ring. Should the officials give the free throw shooter a substitute free throw?

Yes. The free throw shooter missed the free-throw because he was disconcerted/distracted by the actions of the Team B player.

ARTICLE 44 Correctable errors

44-1 Team A is awarded a throw-in instead of the 2 free throws to which A1 is entitled. Team A inbounds the ball and scores a basket. Before the ball becomes live again, the scorer notifies the officials of the error. Shall the error be corrected?

No. If the same team scores after being erroneously awarded possession of the ball for a throw-in instead of merited free-throws, the error shall be disregarded.

44-2 A4 is awarded 2 free throws. It is A5 who goes to the line to attempt the free throws. The first free throw is successful. The error is then discovered. The official cancels the free throw, does not award free throws to A4, and awards the ball to Team B for a throw-in at the free throw line extended. Is the official correct?

Yes. This is the procedure described by rule for permitting the wrong player to attempt a free throw(s).

44-3 The officials erroneously fail to award A4 with 2 merited free throws. Team A completes the throw-in. B1 intercepts a pass from A1 to A2, dribbles the length of the court and scores a field goal. The error is discovered at this time. Shall the error be corrected?

Yes. Award the two free throws to A4 with no line-up. After the free throws, resume play by a Team A throw-in from the endline in their backcourt as a result of the basket scored by B1 just before the error was discovered and corrected.

44-4 During the half-time interval, it is discovered that a successful 3-point try by Team A in the first period was erroneously recorded as a 2-point basket. Is the referee correct in instructing the scorer to correct the error at this time?

Yes. This is not a correctable error as defined in Article 44 for which there is a time limit for the error to be correctable. This is a clerical error that may be corrected at any time before the referee has signed the scoresheet.

44-5 A4 is fouled by B2 and this is team B's fifth foul of the period. The officials fail to award the two free throws. While A2 has the ball for a throw-in, B5 is then assessed a technical foul. The free throw for the technical foul is successful. The officials recognize the error at this point in time. How do we proceed?

As we are still in the time frame to correct the error since the clock has not started, Team A shoots 1 free throw for the technical foul (already executed), then A4 shoots 2 free throws, followed by a Team A throw-in from the centre line opposite the table.

Although the rule book (Art. 44.3.2) states that "if the same team scores after having been erroneously awarded possession of the ball for a throw-in, the error shall be disregarded", we DO NOT disregard the error in this case.

ARTICLE 45 Officials, table officials and commissioner

45-1 If a commissioner is present at the table, by rule, shall he have the authority to overrule a decision made by the referee?

No. The referee has the final decision on anything that occurs during the game.

ARTICLE 46 Referee: Duties and powers

46-1 By rule, is the referee authorized to use the approved technical equipment to review certain events during the game?

Yes.

46-2 What aspects of the game can be reviewed if an Instant Replay System (IRS) was approved by the referee before the start of the game?

At the end of the period or extra period

— whether a shot for a successful field goal was released before the game clock signal sounded for the end of the period.

— whether and how much time shall be displayed on the game clock, if:

- An out-of-bounds violation of the shooter occurred.**
- A shot clock violation occurred.**
- An 8-second violation occurred.**
- A foul was called before the end of playing time.**

When the game clock shows 2:00 minutes or less in the fourth period and in each extra period,

— whether a shot for a successful field goal was released before the shot clock signal sounded.

— whether a shot for a field goal was released before any foul was called.

— to identify the player who has caused the ball to go out-of-bounds.

During any time of the game

— whether the successful field goal shall count for 2 or 3 points.

— after a malfunction of the game clock or the shot clock occurs, on how much time the clock(s) shall be corrected.

— to identify the correct free-throw shooter.

— to identify the involvement of team members and team followers during a fight.

46-3 What criteria should be present for the referee to approve an IRS?

The IRS must:

be solely devoted to this purpose,

have an view of the entire play

at the same time show on the video screen the game clock and shot clock in real game time.

In addition, the system must be supported by competent staff who can make the replay readily available in order to keep the play stoppage and review process as short and efficient as possible. All these should be tested before the referee makes a decision about approving the system.

46-4 Should a used ball be selected as the game ball?

Yes

ARTICLE 47 Officials: Duties and powers

47-1 By rule, what are the basic principles that should be regarded by the officials in making their decisions regarding personal contact and violation?

There are four fundamental principles to be considered:

- **spirit and intent of the rules and need to uphold the integrity of the game**
- **consistency in applying the concept of advantage/disadvantage not to interrupt the flow of the game unnecessarily**
- **consistency in applying common sense**
- **consistency in the maintenance of game control and game flow**

47-2 A1 impolitely addresses the officials after the signal has sounded at the end of the 4th period with the score 76-70 in favour of Team B. Should a technical foul be charged to A1?

No. The game is over. It is the responsibility of the referee to note the unsportsmanlike conduct of A1 on the back of the scoresheet.

ARTICLE 48 Scorer and assistant scorer: Duties

48-1 Which table official is responsible for the alternating possession arrow?

The scorer is responsible for the possession arrow.

48-2 Is there a time limit to correct a recording mistake by the scorer?

If the referee recognizes that a recording error was made by the scorer, the error must be corrected before the referee signs the scoresheet at the end of the game.

ARTICLE 49 Timer: Duties

49-1 Team A scores a field goal with 2:02 remaining in the 4th period. With the ball rolling on the floor, should the timer stop the game clock when it shows 2:00 remaining?

No. The game clock shall be stopped if a basket is scored in the last two minutes of the 4th or extra period.

49-2 B1 commits a 3-second violation. A1's throw-in from behind the end line directly hits the trail official who is on the playing surface and bounces on the playing surface. Shall the game clock be started at this time?

No. The ball must touch or be touched by a player on the playing surface.

ARTICLE 50 Shot clock operator: Duties

50-1 A5 releases a try for a goal. The ball misses the ring, after which a held ball occurs between A2 and B2, before either team has established control. The alternating possession arrow favours Team A. Shall the shot clock be reset?

No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a jump ball.

50-2 While Team A is in control in their backcourt, B4 is injured and the game is interrupted. When play resumes, should the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds?

Yes.

50-3 While Team A is in control in their frontcourt, B4 is injured and the game is interrupted. When play resumes, should the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds?

No. If there are 14 seconds or more displayed on the shot clock, it shall not be reset. If the time displayed is 13 seconds or less, the shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

50-4 Players A4 and B4 commit a double foul while Team B is in control of the ball. Shall the shot clock be reset?

No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a double foul.

50-5 Team A executes a throw-in from the end line of their backcourt. With the ball still in Team A's backcourt, the official notices that the 24 second clock has not started. The official blows his whistle and resumes play at the nearest point out of bounds with a new 24 second clock for Team A. Is the official correct?

Yes. (See also case 28-6)

50-6 Team A is in control of the ball in the frontcourt with 3 seconds remaining on the shot clock. A technical foul is called against coach B followed by a technical foul against A3. Play resumes with a Team A throw-in. Shall the shot clock remain at 3 seconds?

Yes. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a cancellation of equal penalties against the teams.

50-7 Near Team B's basket, A2 attempts a pass to A4, but the ball is deflected by B1. The ball then hits the ring of Team B's basket. Shall the shot clock be reset?

Yes. If Team A regains control of the ball after it has touched the ring, the shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

50-8 With 3 seconds remaining on the shot clock, A2 attempts a pass to A3 in the Team A frontcourt. During the pass, A2 is fouled by B1 and the ball is deflected by B2 which (a) hits the rim, (b) goes into the basket. How should play resume?

In (a), if in the team foul situation, 2 free throws are awarded to A2. If not in the team foul situation, a throw-in is awarded to Team A with the shot clock reset to 14 seconds. In (b), the basket does not count because the ball became dead as soon as the whistle was blown since it was not in the air on a try for goal. Resume play the same way as in (a).

50-9 In the last 2 minutes of the 4th period, A1 is dribbling in the backcourt when B2 deflects the ball out of bounds with 19 seconds displayed on the shot clock. Team A requests a timeout. After the time-out, before the Team A throw-in at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt, the official instructs the shot clock operator to reset the shot clock to 14 seconds. Is the official correct?

No. The shot clock shall be stopped, but not reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a ball having gone out-of-bounds. The shot clock shall display 19 seconds for the Team A throw-in in their frontcourt.

50-10 With 18 seconds left on the 24-second clock, B1, in Team A's backcourt, intentionally kicks a pass intended for A2. The official instructs the operator to leave the shot clock at 18 seconds. Is the official correct?

No. Team A who was in control of the ball is entitled to a throw-in in their backcourt because of a violation by the opponents. The shot clock shall be reset to 24 seconds.

50-11 A1 has just received a pass and is holding the ball when the 24-second signal sounds in error. Is the ball still live?

Yes. An official must blow the whistle in order for the ball to become dead when the shot clock signal sounds in error.

50-12 With 15 seconds on the shot clock, A5 attempts a field goal. The ball lodges between the backboard and the rim. The possession arrow favors Team B. The official instructs the shot clock operator to reset the clock. Is the official correct?

Yes. This is a jump ball situation. For Team B this is a new control of the ball. (See also Article 12)

50-13 A4's try for goal misses the ring. The ball is simultaneously held by B3 and A1. The possession arrow favours Team A. Shall the shot clock be reset?

No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a jump ball.

50-14 During a throw-in by Team A, with 3 seconds left on the shot clock, the ball is in-bounded and deflected by B4. The game clock starts and as the ball bounces freely on the floor, the shot clock counts down to 0 second and the signal sounds. Has Team A committed a 24-second violation?

Yes. On a throw-in, the shot clock shall start as soon as the ball touches or is touched by any player.

50-15 While Team A is in control in their frontcourt, B1 deliberately kicks the ball. The shot clock indicates 13 seconds. Shall the official instruct the operator to reset the device to 14 seconds?

Yes (See also Interpretations, Article 29, Statement 4, Example 6)

50-16 While A1 is dribbling in his backcourt, Coach B is assessed a technical foul. After the free throw, when play resumes with a throw-in by Team A, shall the shot clock be reset to 24?

Yes.

50-17 On a try for goal by A5, the ball lodges between the backboard and the rim. The alternating possession arrow favours Team A. Shall the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds?

No. The shot clock shall be reset when the ball touches the ring of the opponents' basket (unless the ball lodges between the ring and the backboard).

50-18 While Team A is in control, A4 is injured and the game is interrupted. When play resumes, should the shot clock be reset?

No. The shot clock shall not be reset when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in as a result of a player of the same team having been injured.

50-19 Team A scores a field goal with 12 seconds remaining on the shot clock. Team B inbounds the ball and (a) the ball is still in the backcourt (b) has moved to the frontcourt when the officials realize that the shot clock was not reset and now shows 3 seconds. The official blows his whistle. How shall play resume?

In (a), throw-in by Team B with a new 24-second. In (b), the officials can determine that 9 seconds have elapsed. Since the ball is in the frontcourt, set the shot clock to 15 seconds (which is what the shot clock should have shown had it been reset properly).

50-20 A1's try for goal touches the ring and rebounds from it. B2 then taps the ball out-of-bounds with (a) 19 seconds on the shot clock, (b) 8 seconds on the shot clock. Team A is awarded a throw-in from the endline in their frontcourt. Shall the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds?

No. In both (a) and (b), the shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

50-21 A1's try for goal touches the ring and, during the rebounding activity, B2 fouls A2. This is the 5th foul for Team B in the period. A2 is awarded 2 free throws. A2's second free throw touches the ring, but does not enter the basket. A3 controls the rebound. Shall the shot clock be reset to 24 seconds?

No. The shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.

50-22 A1's try for goal touches the ring and the rebound is controlled simultaneously by A2 and B2. A held ball is called with (a) 19 seconds, (b) 8 seconds displayed on the shot clock. The possession arrow favours Team A. How shall the shot clock be handled?

In both (a) and (b), the shot clock shall be set to 14 seconds.