

FIBA OFFICIAL BASKETBALL RULES 2008

OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS

The interpretations presented in this document are the FIBA Official Interpretations of the FIBA Basketball Rules 2008 and are effective as of 1st October 2008. Where the interpretations in this document differ from previously published FIBA interpretations, this document shall take precedence.

The FIBA Official Basketball Rules are approved by the FIBA Central Board and are periodically revised by the FIBA Technical Commission.

The rules are kept as clear and comprehensive as possible, but they express principles rather than play situations. They cannot, however, cover the rich variety of specific cases that could happen during a basketball game.

The aim of this document is to convert the principles and concepts of the rulebook into practical and specific situations as they might arise in a normal basketball game.

The interpretations of the different situations can stimulate the officials' minds and will complement an initial detailed study of the rules themselves.

The Official FIBA Basketball Rules shall remain the principal document governing FIBA basketball. However, the referee shall have the full power and authority to make decisions on any point not specifically covered in the rulebook or in the following FIBA Official Interpretations.

Art. 5 Players - Injury

Statement 1

If a player is injured or appears to be injured and, as a result, the coach, assistant coach, substitute or any other bench personnel of the same team comes onto the playing court, that player is considered to have received treatment, whether or not actual treatment is administered.

Example:

A4 appears to have injured an ankle and the game is stopped.

- (a) The team A doctor comes onto the playing court and treats A4's injured ankle.
- (b) The team A doctor comes onto the playing court but A4 has already recovered.
- (c) Coach A comes onto the playing court to assess A4's injury.
- (d) Assistant coach A, substitute A or team follower A comes onto the playing court but does not treat A4.

Interpretation:

In (a), (b), (c), and (d) A4 is considered to have received treatment and shall be substituted.

Statement 2

There is no time limit for the removal of a seriously injured player from the playing court if according to a doctor the removal is dangerous for the player.

Example:

A4 is seriously injured and the game is stopped for about 15 minutes because the doctor estimates that removal from the playing court could be dangerous for the player.

Interpretation:

The doctor's opinion shall determine the appropriate time for the removal of the injured player from the playing court. After the substitution, the game shall be restarted without any sanction.

Statement 3

If a player is injured or is bleeding, or has an open wound, and cannot continue to play immediately (approximately 15 seconds), he must be substituted, unless a time-out is taken by either team in the same stopped clock period, and the player recovers during that time-out before the scorer's signal for substitution is sounded.

Example:

A4 is injured and the game is stopped. As A4 is not able to continue to play immediately, the referee sounds his whistle making the conventional sign for substitution.

Coach A (or Coach B) requests a time-out:

- (a) Before a substitute for A4 has entered the game.
- (b) After a substitute for A4 has entered the game.

At the end of the time-out, A4 appears to have recovered and asks to remain in the game. Shall A4's request be granted?

Interpretation:

- (a) Time-out is granted and if A4 recovers during the time-out he may continue to play.
- (b) Time-out is granted but a substitute for A4 has already entered the game. Therefore A4 cannot re-enter until after a clock-running phase of the game.

ART. 7 COACHES: DUTIES AND POWERS**Statement**

At least 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin, each coach or his representative shall give the scorer a list with the names and corresponding numbers of the team members who are eligible to play in the game.

The coach is personally responsible for making sure that the numbers in the list correspond to the numbers on the shirts of the players. 10 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin the coach shall confirm his agreement with the names and corresponding numbers of his team members and the names of the coaches by signing the scoresheet.

Example:

Team A presents in due time the team list to the scorer. The numbers of two players are not the same as the numbers displayed on their shirts or the name of a player is omitted on the scoresheet. This is discovered:

- (a) Before the start of the game.
- (b) After the start of the game.

How shall the referee proceed?

Interpretation:

- (a) The wrong numbers are corrected or the name of the player is added in the scoresheet without any sanction.
- (b) The referee stops the game at a convenient moment so as not to disadvantage either team. The wrong numbers are corrected without any sanction. However, the name of the player cannot be added to the scoresheet.

ART. 9 BEGINNING AND END OF A PERIOD

Statement 1

A game shall not begin unless each team has a minimum of five entitled players on the playing court and ready to play. If fewer than five players are on the playing court at the time the game is to begin, the officials must be sensitive to any unforeseeable circumstance(s) that could explain the delay. If a reasonable explanation is provided for the delay, a technical foul shall not be charged. If, however, no such explanation is provided, a technical foul and/or forfeiture of the game may result upon arrival of further players.

Remark: The restriction is valid only for the beginning of the game and not for the beginning of any other period or extra period.

Example:

When the game is scheduled to begin, team A has fewer than five players on the playing court and ready to play.

- (a) The representative of team A is able to provide a reasonable and acceptable explanation for the late arrival of the team A players.
- (b) The representative of team A is unable to provide a reasonable and acceptable explanation for the late arrival of the team A players.

Interpretation:

- (a) The beginning of the game shall be delayed for a maximum of 15 minutes. If the absent players arrive on the playing court ready to play before 15 minutes have passed, the game shall begin. If the absent players have not arrived on the playing court ready to play before 15 minutes have passed, the game may be forfeited to team B and the score recorded as 20:0.
- (b) The beginning of the game shall be delayed for a maximum of 15 minutes. If the absent players arrive on the playing court ready to play before 15 minutes have passed, a technical foul may be charged to coach A (recorded as "B") after which the game shall begin. If the absent players have not arrived on the playing court ready to play before 15 minutes have passed, then the game may be forfeited to team B and the score recorded as 20:0.

Statement 2

Art. 9 clarifies which basket a team is to defend and which basket it is to attack. If by confusion any period begins with both teams attacking/defending the wrong baskets, the situation shall be corrected as soon as it is discovered, without placing either team at a disadvantage. Any points scored, time used, fouls charged, etc. before the stopping of the game remain valid.

Example 1:

After the start of the game, the officials discover that both teams are playing in the wrong direction.

Interpretation:

The game shall be stopped as soon as possible and without placing any team at a disadvantage. Teams shall exchange baskets. The game shall be resumed from the mirror-opposite place nearest to where the game was stopped.

Example 2:

At the beginning of a period, team A is attacking/defending the correct basket when B4 by loss of orientation dribbles to the incorrect basket and scores a field goal.

Interpretation:

The two points shall be awarded to the captain of team A who is on the playing court.

ART. 12 JUMP BALL AND ALTERNATING POSSESSION

Statement

The team that does not obtain control of the ball on the jump ball at the beginning of the game will be awarded the ball for a throw-in at the place nearest to where the next jump ball situation occurs.

Example 1:

A referee tosses the ball for the opening jump ball. Immediately after the ball is legally tapped by jumper A4:

- (a) A held ball between A5 and B5 is called.
- (b) A double foul between A5 and B5 is called.

Interpretation:

Since possession has not yet been established, the official cannot use the alternating possession arrow to award possession. The referee shall conduct another jump ball at the centre circle and A5 and B5 shall jump. Whatever time has passed on the game clock, after the legal tapping of the ball and before the held ball/double foul situation, shall remain consumed.

Example 2:

Team B is entitled to a throw-in under the alternating possession rule. An official and/or a scorer makes an error and the ball is erroneously awarded to team A for the throw-in.

Interpretation:

Once the ball touches or is touched by a player on the playing court, the error cannot be corrected. Team B does not lose its alternating possession throw-in opportunity as a result of the error and is entitled to the throw-in when the next alternating possession situation begins.

Example 3:

Simultaneously with the signal to end the first period, B5 fouls A5 and an unsportsmanlike foul is called. The arrow is in favour of team B. How shall the officials proceed?

Interpretation:

A5 shall attempt two free throws with no line up of players and no playing time left. After the two minute interval of play, the game shall be resumed with a throw-in by team A at the centre line extended opposite the scorer's table. Team B shall not lose its right to the next alternating possession throw-in for the next jump ball situation.

ART. 17 THROW-IN

Statement 1

Before the thrower-in has released the ball on a throw-in, it is possible that the throwing-in motion could cause that player's hand(s) with the ball to break the plane of the boundary line separating the in-bounds area from the out-of-bounds area. In such situations, it continues to be the responsibility of the defensive player to avoid interfering with the throw-in by contacting the ball while it is still in the hands of the thrower-in.

Example:

A4 is awarded a throw-in. While holding the ball, A4's hand(s) crosses the plane of the boundary line so that the ball is above the in-bounds area. B4 grabs the ball that is in A4's hand(s) or taps the ball out of A4's hand(s) without any physical contact against A4 personally.

Interpretation:

B4 has interfered with the throw-in, thereby delaying the resuming of the game. A warning shall be given to B4 and communicated to coach B and this warning shall apply to all team B players for the remainder of the game. The repetition of a similar action by any team B player may result in a technical foul.

Statement 2

On a throw-in, the thrower-in must pass the ball (not hand the ball) to a team-mate on the playing court. To hand the ball to a team-mate on the playing court would violate the intent of a throw-in.

Example:

On a throw-in by A4, A4 hands the ball to A5 who is on the playing court.

Interpretation:

A throw-in violation has been committed by A4. The ball must leave the player's hand(s) in order for the throw-in to be considered legal. The ball is awarded to team B for a throw-in at the place of the original throw-in.

Statement 3

The throw-in shall be taken at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table, during the last two minutes of the fourth period or the last two minutes of each extra period, if a time-out is granted to the team that has been awarded possession of the ball in its backcourt. The player making the throw-in is entitled to pass the ball to any place on the playing court.

Example 1:

In the last minute of the game, A4 is dribbling in his backcourt, when a team B player taps the ball out-of-bounds at the free-throw line extended.

- (a) A time-out is granted to team B.
- (b) A time-out is granted to team A.
- (c) A time-out is granted first to team B and immediately after to team A (or vice-versa).

From where shall the game resume for the team A throw-in after the time-out?

Interpretation:

In (a), the game resumes with a team A throw-in from the free-throw line extended.

In (b) and (c), the game resumes with a team A throw-in from the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.

Example 2:

In the last minute of the game, A4 is attempting two free throws. During the second free throw A4 steps on the free-throw line while shooting and a violation is called. Team B requests a time-out. From where will the game be resumed for the team B throw-in after the time-out?

Interpretation:

The game will resume with a team B throw-in from the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.

Example 3:

During the last two minutes of the game, A4 has dribbled for 6 seconds in the team A backcourt, when B4 taps the ball out-of-bounds. Team A is granted a time-out. After the time-out, the game is resumed by A4 with a throw-in from the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.

- (a) How many seconds are remaining for team A in the twenty-four second period?
- (b) If A4 passes the ball to his backcourt, how many seconds shall team A have to cause the ball to go into its frontcourt?

Interpretation:

- (a) Team A shall have only 18 seconds remaining from the twenty-four second period.
- (b) After receiving the ball in its backcourt, team A has at its disposal a new eight-second period to cause the ball to go in its frontcourt.

Statement 4

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

- (a) A player making the throw-in from the centre line extended opposite the scorer's table commits a violation and the ball is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at the place of the original throw-in.
- (b) If in 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.

Interpretation:

In all the above situations the thrower-in can pass the ball to either the frontcourt or the backcourt.

ART. 18/19 TIME-OUT / SUBSTITUTION**Statement 1**

A time-out cannot be granted before the playing time for a period has started or after the playing time for a period has been completed.

A substitution cannot be granted before the playing time for the first period has started or after the playing time for the game has been completed. Any substitution can be granted during intervals of play.

Example 1:

During the jump ball to start the game but before the ball is legally tapped, jumper A5 commits a violation and the ball is awarded to team B for a throw-in. At this moment either coach requests a time-out or a substitution.

Interpretation:

The time-out or substitution shall not be granted because the playing time has not yet started.

Example 2:

At the same time as the game clock signal sounds for the end of a period or extra period a foul is called and A4 is awarded two free throws. Either coach requests:

- (a) A time-out.
- (b) A substitution.

Interpretation:

- (a) A time-out cannot be granted because the playing time for a period or extra period has expired.
- (b) A substitution can be granted only after the free-throw attempts have been completed and the interval of play for the next period or extra period has begun.

Statement 2

If the twenty-four second device signal sounds while the ball is in the air during a shot for field goal, it does not stop the game clock. No substitutions are allowed and this is a time-out opportunity only for the non scoring team.

Example:

On a shot for a field goal, the ball is in the air when the twenty-four second device signal sounds. The ball then enters the basket. At this time:

- (a) Either or both teams request substitutions.
- (b) Either or both teams request time-outs.

Interpretation:

- (a) The twenty-four second device signal is ignored because it does not stop the game clock. The game clock would be stopped and a substitution would be permitted only for the non-scoring team and only in the last two minutes of the fourth period or the last two minutes of each extra period. If the team that has been scored upon is granted a substitution, then the opponents may also substitute and both teams may be granted a time-out.
- (b) This is a time-out opportunity only for the non-scoring team. If the time-out is taken, the opponents may be also granted a time-out, if requested, and both teams may substitute.

Statement 3

If the request for time-out or substitution (for any player, including the free-throw shooter) is made after the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter for the first or only free throw, the time-out or substitution shall be granted for both teams if:

- (a) The last or only free throw is successful or
- (b) The last or only free throw is followed by a throw-in at the centre line extended or for any valid reason the ball will remain dead after the last or only free throw.

Example 1:

A4 is awarded two free throws. Team A (or team B) requests a time-out or substitution:

- (a) Before the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter A4.
- (b) After the first free-throw attempt.
- (c) After the second free throw (which is successful) but before the ball is at the disposal of the player who will make the throw-in.
- (d) After the second free throw (which is successful) but after the ball is at the disposal of the player who will make the throw-in.

Is the requested time-out or substitution granted and, if so when?

Interpretation:

- (a) The time-out or substitution is granted directly, before the first free-throw attempt.
- (b) The time-out or substitution is granted after the last free throw, if successful.
- (c) The time-out or substitution is granted directly before the throw-in.
- (d) The time-out or substitution is not granted.

Example 2:

A4 is awarded two free throws. After the first free-throw attempt, a time-out or substitution is requested by team A or team B. In which of the following situations shall the time-out or substitution be granted and, if so, when?

During the last free-throw attempt:

- (a) The ball rebounds from the ring and the game continues.
- (b) The free throw is successful.
- (c) The ball does not touch the ring.
- (d) A4 steps on the free-throw line while shooting and the violation is called.
- (e) The free throw is missed but B4 steps into the free-throw lane before the ball has left the hand(s) of the free-throw shooter and the violation is called.

Interpretation:

- (a) Time-out or substitution is not granted.
- (b), (c) and (d) The time-out or substitution is granted immediately.
- (e) A substitute free throw is attempted by A4 and, if successful, the time-out or substitution is granted immediately.

Statement 4

If, following a request for a time-out, a foul is committed by either team, the time-out shall not begin until the official has completed all communication with the scorer's table related to that foul. In the case of a fifth foul by a player, this communication would include completing the necessary substitution procedure. Once the substitution procedure has been completed, the time-out shall begin when an official blows his whistle and gives the time-out signal.

Example 1:

A time-out request is made by coach A. The ball next becomes dead as the result of a foul by B4. This is B4's fifth foul.

Interpretation:

The time-out opportunity shall not begin until all communication relative to the foul has been communicated to the scorer's table and a substitute for B4 has entered the playing court.

Example 2:

A time-out request is made by coach A. The ball next becomes dead as the result of a foul by B4. This is B4's fifth foul. While the official is communicating with the scorer's table, players immediately go to their respective benches, rather than waiting for the official's whistle that begins the time-out period.

Interpretation:

Teams shall be permitted to go to their team benches as soon as the game clock stops if they are aware that a time-out period has been requested, even though that time-out has not formally begun.

Statement 5

If the officials discover that more than five players are participating on the playing court simultaneously for the same team, the error must be corrected as soon as possible without placing the opponents at a disadvantage.

Assuming that the officials and the table officials are doing their job correctly, one player must have entered or remained on the playing court illegally. The officials must therefore order one player to be removed from the playing court immediately and charge a technical foul (recorded as "B") against the coach of that team. The coach is responsible for ensuring that a substitution is applied correctly and that the substituted player leaves the playing court immediately after the substitution.

Example:

While the game is being played it is discovered that team A has more than five players playing on the playing court.

- (a) At the time of the discovery, team B (with 5 players) is in control of the ball.
- (b) At the time of the discovery, team A (with more than 5 players) is in control of the ball.

Interpretation:

- (a) The game shall be stopped immediately unless team B is placed at a disadvantage. The player who has entered (or remained in) the game illegally must be removed from the game and a technical foul (recorded as "B") shall be charged against that team's coach.

- (b) The game shall be stopped immediately. The player who has entered (or remained in) the game illegally must be removed from the game and a technical foul (recorded as “B”) shall be charged against that team’s coach.

Statement 6

After it is discovered that a team is participating with more than five players, it is also discovered that points have been scored or a foul has been committed by player A5 while participating illegally. All such points shall be valid and any foul committed by (or against) that player shall qualify as player fouls.

Example:

The officials discover that A5 is on the playing court and participating as a sixth player for team A.

- (a) The game is then stopped following a foul by A5.
(b) The game is then stopped following a field goal by A5.
(c) The game is then stopped after B5 fouls A5 during an unsuccessful shot for a field goal.

Interpretation:

- (a) The foul by A5 shall be considered a player foul and penalized accordingly.
(b) The field goal by A5 shall count.
(c) 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.

Statement 7

Art. 18 and 19 clarify when a substitution or time-out opportunity begins and ends. Coaches desiring a time-out or a substitution must be aware of these limitations and be prepared to have the time-out or substitution granted only at the proper time. If the request is made at any time other than during a time-out or substitution opportunity, the substitution or time-out shall not be granted immediately.

Example 1:

A substitution or time-out opportunity has just ended when coach A runs to the scorer’s table, loudly requesting a substitution or a time-out. The scorer reacts and erroneously sounds the signal. The official blows his whistle and interrupts the game.

Interpretation:

Because of the official’s whistle, the ball is dead and the game clock remains stopped, resulting in what would normally be a substitution or time-out opportunity. However, because the request was made too late, the substitution or time-out shall not be granted. The game shall resume immediately.

Example 2:

A goal tending violation or an interference violation occurs

- (a) During the last two minutes of play in a 4th period or extra period.
(b) During a part of the game other than the last two minutes of play in a 4th period or extra period.
At the time the violation occurs, substitutes from either team or both teams are waiting at the scorer’s table to enter the game.

Interpretation:

In both (a) and (b), the violation causes the clock to be stopped and the ball to become dead. The substitutions shall be permitted.

ART. 24 DRIBBLING

Statement

If a player deliberately throws the ball against a backboard (not attempting a legitimate shot for a goal) this is considered the same as if the player has bounced the ball on the floor. If the player then touches the ball again before it has touched (or been touched by) another player, this is considered the same as a dribble.

Example 1:

A4 has not yet dribbled when A4 throws the ball against a backboard and catches it again before the ball has touched another player.

Interpretation:

After catching the ball (ball comes to rest in his hands) A4 may shoot or pass but may not begin a new dribble.

Example 2:

After ending a dribble, and either in the continuous motion or standing still, A4 now throws the ball against the backboard and catches or touches it again before it has touched another player.

Interpretation:

A4 has committed a double dribble violation.

ART. 25 TRAVELLING

Statement

It is not a violation if a player who is lying on the floor gains control of the ball. Similarly it is not a violation if a player who is holding the ball falls unintentionally to the floor. It is also possible that the momentum of a player who is moving at the time he/she falls will cause that player to slide briefly which is also legal. If, however, the player then rolls or attempts to stand while holding the ball, a violation occurs.

Example 1:

A3, while holding the ball, loses balance and falls to the floor.

Interpretation:

A3's action of unintentionally falling to the floor is legal.

Example 2:

A3, while lying on the floor, gains control of the ball. A3 then

- (a) Passes the ball to A4.
- (b) Begins a dribble while still lying on the floor.
- (c) Attempts to stand while still holding the ball.

Interpretation:

In (a) and (b), the action of A3 is legal.

In (c), a travelling violation has occurred.

Example 3:

A3, while holding the ball, falls to the floor. His momentum causes A3 to slide along the floor before coming to a stop.

Interpretation:

The unintentional sliding action of A3 does not constitute a violation. However, if A3 now rolls or attempts to stand while still holding the ball a travelling violation occurs.

ART. 28 EIGHT SECONDS

Statement 1

The application of this rule is based solely on the individual counting of the eight seconds by an official. In case of any discrepancy between the number of seconds counted by the official and those displayed on the twenty-four second device, the decision of the official shall take precedence.

Example:

A4 is dribbling the ball in his backcourt when the official calls an eight-second violation. The display on the twenty-four second device shows that only seven seconds have passed.

Interpretation:

The decision of the official is correct. The official is solely entitled to decide when the eight-second period is terminated.

Statement 2

If an eight-second count in the backcourt is stopped because of a jump ball situation and the resulting alternating possession throw-in is awarded to the team that was in control of the ball, that team shall have only whatever time was remaining in the eight-second period.

Example:

Team A has been in control of the ball for five seconds in the team A backcourt when a held ball occurs. The officials determine that team A is entitled to the next alternating possession throw-in.

Interpretation:

Team A shall have only three seconds remaining to cause the ball to go into the team A frontcourt.

Statement 3

During a dribble from backcourt to frontcourt, the ball goes into a team's frontcourt when both feet of the dribbler and the ball are in contact with the frontcourt. This applies to the player only as long as he is dribbling.

Example 1:

A1 (not a dribbler) stands on the court straddling the centre line. He receives the ball from A2 who is in the backcourt. A1 then passes the ball back to A2 who is still in the backcourt.

Interpretation:

This is a violation by A2 as A1 is not the dribbler. The Art. 28.1.3, 3rd bullet applies to the dribbler only.

Example 2:

A2 dribbles the ball from his backcourt and ends his dribble while straddling the centre line holding the ball. After that A2 passes the ball to A1 who stands on the court also straddling the centre line.

Interpretation:

The dribbling ends when the player touches the ball with both hands simultaneously or permits the ball to come to rest in one or both hands. Therefore A2 is no longer a dribbler. Any pass of A2 to A1 who is straddling the centre line or a pass to any other team-mate in the backcourt is a violation.

Example 3:

A2 is dribbling the ball from his backcourt and has one foot (but not both) already in the frontcourt. A2 then passes the ball to A1, who is straddling the centre line. A1 then continues to dribble the ball in his backcourt.

Interpretation:

Violation by A1. The original dribbler, A2, has not caused the ball to move into the frontcourt. However, the ball does move into team A's frontcourt when it touches A1 who has part of his body in contact with the frontcourt. A1 shall not be permitted to then return the ball to his backcourt.

Example 4:

Dribbler A4 is advancing the ball from the team A backcourt when A4 stops his forward motion but continues the dribble

- (a) While straddling the centre line.
- (b) While both feet are in the frontcourt but the ball is being dribbled in the backcourt.
- (c) While both feet are in the backcourt but the ball is being dribbled in the frontcourt.

Interpretation:

In (a), (b), and (c), dribbler A4 continues to be in the backcourt until both feet as well as the ball are touching the frontcourt. The eight-second count shall continue in each situation.

Example 5:

Dribbler A4 is advancing the ball from the team A backcourt when A4 dribbles along the centre line with both feet in the team A frontcourt but with the ball being dribbled in the backcourt. A4 then continues the dribble by returning both feet to the team A backcourt.

Interpretation:

Dribbler A4 continues to be in the backcourt until both feet and the ball are touching the frontcourt. The eight-second count shall continue.

ART. 29 TWENTY – FOUR SECONDS

Statement 1

When a shot for goal is attempted near the end of the twenty-four second period and the signal sounds while the ball is in the air, if the ball hits the backboard or misses the ring, a violation has occurred unless the opponents have gained immediate and clear control of the ball. The ball shall be awarded to the opponent for the throw-in at the place nearest to where the game was stopped by the official, except directly behind the backboard.

Example 1:

A shot for goal by A5 is in the air when the twenty-four second device signal sounds. The ball touches the backboard and then rolls on the floor, where it is touched by B4 followed by A4 and is finally controlled by B5.

Interpretation:

This is a twenty-four second violation because the ball missed the ring and then there was no immediate and clear control of the ball by the opponents.

Example 2:

A shot by A5 touches the backboard, but misses the ring. On the rebound, the ball is touched, but not controlled by B5, after which A5 gains control of the ball. At this time the twenty-four second device signal sounds.

Interpretation:

A twenty-four second violation has occurred. The twenty-four second clock continues to run when the shot fails to touch the ring and the ball is again controlled by a team A player.

Example 3:

At the end of a twenty-four second period, A4 shoots for goal. The shot is legally blocked by B4 and then the twenty-four second device signal sounds. After the signal B4 fouls A4.

Interpretation:

A twenty-four second violation has occurred. B4's foul shall be disregarded unless technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying.

Example 4:

A shot for a field goal by A4 is in the air when the twenty-four second device signal sounds. The ball misses the ring, after which a held ball between A5 and B5 is immediately called.

Interpretation:

A twenty-four second violation has occurred. Team B did not gain immediate and clear control of the ball on the rebound.

Statement 2

If a team that was in control of the ball is awarded an alternating possession throw-in, that team shall have only whatever time was remaining in the twenty-four second period at the time the jump ball situation occurred.

Example 1:

Team A is in control of the ball with ten seconds remaining in the twenty-four second period when a held ball occurs. An alternating possession throw-in is awarded to:

- (a) Team A.
- (b) Team B.

Interpretation:

- (a) Team A shall have only ten seconds remaining in the twenty-four second period.
- (b) Team B shall have a new twenty-four second period.

Example 2:

Team A is in control of the ball with ten seconds remaining in the twenty-four second period when the ball goes out-of-bounds. The officials either cannot agree on whether it was A4 or B4 who was the last to touch the ball before it went out-of-bounds, or cannot determine which player was the last to touch the ball before it went out-of-bounds. An alternating possession throw-in is awarded to:

- (a) Team A.
- (b) Team B.

Interpretation:

- (a) Team A shall have only ten seconds remaining in the twenty-four second period.
- (b) Team B shall have a new twenty-four second period.

ART. 30 BALL RETURNED TO THE BACKCOURT

Statement

While airborne, a player retains the same status relative to the floor as when he was last touching the floor before jumping into the air. The application of this principle has sometimes resulted in unfair situation.

When an airborne player

- (a) jumps from his/her frontcourt,
- (b) gains control of the ball while still airborne and in doing so is the first player on his/her team to establish team control, and
- (c) then returns to the floor in that team's backcourt, the player is helpless to avoid a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt.

To eliminate such an unfair situation, an exception to Art. 30 has been adopted, stipulating that if an airborne player establishes a new team control, that player's position relative to frontcourt/backcourt will not be established until the player has returned both feet to the floor.

Example 1:

A4 in team A's backcourt attempts a fast break pass to A5 in team A's frontcourt. B3, in team B's frontcourt (team A's backcourt) jumps and intercepts the pass while still airborne, after which B3 lands

- (a) With both feet in the team B backcourt.
- (b) Straddling the centre line.

Interpretation:

No violation has occurred. When B3 established the first team control for team B while airborne, B3's position relative to frontcourt/backcourt was not established until both of B3's feet returned to the floor. In both (a) and (b), B3 is now considered to be legally in the team B backcourt.

Example 2:

On the jump ball that begins the 1st period, the ball has been legally tapped when non-jumper A5 jumps from team A's frontcourt, gains control of the ball while airborne and lands in team A's backcourt

- (a) With both feet in the team A backcourt.
- (b) Straddling the centre line.

Interpretation:

No violation has occurred. Team A first established team control when A5 gained control while airborne. In both (a) and (b), A5 is legally in the team A backcourt.

Example 3:

Thrower-in A4, in the team A frontcourt, attempts to pass the ball to A3. A3 jumps into the air, gains control of the ball and returns to the floor

- (a) With both feet in the team A backcourt.
- (b) Straddling the centre line.

Interpretation:

Team control in the frontcourt has already been established before A3 gained control of the ball while airborne. In both (a) and (b), a violation has occurred by illegally returning the ball to the backcourt.

ART. 31 GOALTENDING AND INTERFERENCE

Statement 1

When the ball is above the ring during a field goal or free-throw attempt, it is interference if a player reaches through the basket and contacts the ball.

Example:

On a last or only free throw by A4, before the ball has touched the ring, B4 reaches through the basket and contacts the ball.

Interpretation:

A B4 violation has occurred for touching the ball illegally. One point is awarded to A4 and a technical foul is called on B4.

Statement 2

When the ball is above the ring during a pass or a rebound, it is interference if a player reaches through the basket and contacts the ball.

Example:

The ball is above the ring as a result of a pass when A4 reaches through the basket and contacts the ball.

Interpretation:

Interference has occurred. Team B shall be awarded two or three points.

Statement 3

Following the last or only free throw and after the ball has touched the ring, the free-throw attempt changes its status and becomes a two-point field goal if the ball is legally touched by any player before it enters the basket.

Example:

A last or only free throw by A4 has touched the ring and is bouncing above it when B4 tries to tap the ball away but the ball enters the basket.

Interpretation:

Because the ball has been legally touched, the free-throw attempt has changed its status and two points are awarded to team A.

Statement 4

If, after a field goal attempt, a player touches the ball while it is in its upward flight, all restrictions related to goal tending and interference shall apply.

Example:

After a shot for a field goal by A4, the ball is in the air when it is touched in its upward flight by B5 (or A5). In its downward flight to the basket the ball is touched by:

- (a) A3.
- (b) B3.

Interpretation:

The contact of A5 (or B5) with the ball in its upward flight is legal and does not change the status of a shot for goal. However, the subsequent contact with the ball in its downward flight by A3 or B3 is a violation. In:

- (a) The ball is awarded to team B for a throw-in next to where the violation of A3 occurred.
- (b) Two or three points are awarded to team A.

Statement 5

It is considered interference if during a shot for field goal, a defensive player causes the backboard or the ring to vibrate in such a way that the ball, in the judgment of the official, is prevented from entering the basket.

Example:

A4 attempts a shot for a three-point field goal near the end of the game. While the ball is in the air the game clock signal sounds for the end of the game. After the signal, B4 causes the ring or the backboard to vibrate and because of this action, in the judgment of the official, the ball is prevented from entering the basket.

Interpretation:

Even after the game clock signal sounds for the end of the game, the ball remains live and therefore an interference violation has occurred. The three points are awarded to team A.

Statement 6

Interference occurs by a defensive or offensive player during a shot for goal when a player touches the basket or the backboard while the ball is in contact with the ring and still has a possibility of entering the basket.

Example:

After a shot for a field goal by A4, the ball has rebounded from the ring and then again landed on the ring. The ball is still touching the ring when B4 touches the basket or backboard. Is this an interference violation?

Interpretation:

Yes. The interference restrictions apply as long as there is possibility for the ball to enter the basket.

ART. 35 DOUBLE FOUL

Statement

Whenever there are contradictory decisions of the officials or the infractions of the rules occur at approximately the same time and one of the sanctions is to cancel the scored basket, that sanction prevails and no points shall be awarded.

Example:

While in the act of shooting, there is a physical contact between shooter A4 and B4. The ball enters the basket. The lead official calls an offensive foul against A4 and therefore the basket shall not count. The trail official calls a defensive foul against B4 and therefore the basket shall count.

Interpretation:

This is a double foul and the basket shall not count. The game shall be resumed with a team A throw-in at the free-throw line extended.

The team shall have only whatever time was remaining in the twenty-four second period at the time the double foul occurred.

ART. 36 UNSPORTSMANLIKE FOUL

Statement

When the ball is out-of-bounds for a throw-in and is still in the hands of the official or is already at the disposal of the thrower-in and at that moment a defensive player on the court causes contact

with a player of the team of the thrower-in also on the court and the foul is called, this shall be judged as unsportsmanlike.

Example 1:

A4 has the ball in his hands or at his disposal for a throw-in when B5 causes contact with A5 and a foul is called on B5.

Interpretation:

Because B5 is obviously not making any effort to play the ball and an unsportsmanlike advantage is gained by not allowing the game clock to restart. An unsportsmanlike foul must be called without a warning being given.

Example 2:

The ball has left the hands of A4 on the throw in when B5 causes the contact with A5 and foul is called on B5.

Interpretation:

Normal personal foul should be called unless the officials judge that the severity of the foul of B5 requires an unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul to be called.

ART. 38 TECHNICAL FOUL

Statement 1

When an official warning is given to a player for an action or behaviour which if repeated may lead to a technical foul, that warning shall also be communicated to the coach of that team and shall apply to any member of that team for similar actions and for the remainder of the game. An official warning shall be given only when the game clock is stopped and the ball is dead.

Example:

A member of team A is given a warning for:

- (a) Interfering with throw-in.
- (b) Clapping hands in the face of an opponent who is shooting for a successful field goal.
- (c) Unsportsmanlike behaviour.
- (d) Any other action which, if repeated, may lead to a technical foul.

Interpretation:

The warning shall be communicated also to coach A and shall apply to all team A members, for similar actions, for the remainder of the game.

Statement 2

If during an interval of play a technical foul is committed by a team member who is entitled to play and who is designated as player-coach, the technical foul shall count as a player foul and shall count towards the team penalty situation in the following period.

Example:

A4 is a player-coach for team A. A4 is charged with a technical foul for:

- (a) Hanging on the ring during the pre-game or half-time warm up.
- (b) Unsportsmanlike behaviour during an interval of play.

Interpretation:

In both, (a) and (b) a technical foul shall be charged to A4 as a player. The foul shall count as one of the fouls leading to the team penalty situation in the following period as well as one of the five fouls leading to A4's having to leave the game.

Statement 3

While a player is in the act of shooting, opponents shall not be permitted to disconcert that player by actions such as waving a hand(s) to obstruct the shooter's field of vision, shouting loudly, stamping feet heavily or clapping hands near the shooter. To do so may result in a technical foul if the shooter is disadvantaged by the action, or a warning if the shooter is not disadvantaged.

Example:

A4 is in the act of shooting for a goal when B4 attempts to distract A4 by shouting loudly or stamping feet heavily of the floor. The shot for goal is:

- (a) Successful.
- (b) Unsuccessful.

Interpretation:

- (a) A warning shall be given to B4 and shall be communicated to coach B. This warning shall apply to all players of team B for the remainder of the game for similar behaviour.
- (b) A technical foul shall be charged to B4.

Statement 4

If a player re-enters the game after having committed a fifth foul and after having been notified that the player is no longer entitled to participate, the illegal participation shall be penalized immediately upon discovery, without placing the opponents at a disadvantage.

Example:

After committing a fifth foul, B4 is notified of being no longer entitled to participate. Later, B4 enters the game as a substitute. B4's illegal participation is discovered:

- (a) Before the ball has become live for the resuming of the game.
- (b) After the ball has again become live and while the ball is in control of team A.
- (c) After the ball has again become live and while the ball is in control of team B.
- (d) After the ball has again become dead following B4's entering the game.

Interpretation:

- (a) B4 shall be removed from the game immediately. A technical foul (recorded as "B") shall be charged to the coach.
- (b) The game shall be stopped immediately unless team A is placed at a disadvantage. B4 shall be removed from the game and a technical foul (recorded as "B") shall be charged to coach B.
- (c) and (d) The game shall be stopped immediately. B4 shall be removed from the game and a technical foul (recorded as "B") shall be charged to coach B.

Statement 5

If, after having been notified of being no longer entitled to participate because of a fifth foul, a player enters the game again and scores a field goal, commits a foul, or is fouled by an opponent before the illegal participation is discovered, the field goal shall count and the foul shall be considered a player foul.

Example:

After having committed a fifth foul and having being notified of being no longer entitled to participate, B4 enters again as a substitute. B4's illegal participation is discovered after:

- (a) B4 scores a field goal.
- (b) B4 commits a foul.
- (c) B4 is fouled by A4 (fifth team foul).

Interpretation:

- (a) The field goal scored by B4 shall count.
- (b) The foul committed by B4 shall be considered a player foul.
- (c) The two free throws merited by B4 shall be attempted by the substitute for B4.

After all the activity connected with (a), (b), and (c) is terminated, the penalty for the technical foul of coach B (recorded as "B") shall be administered.

Statement 6

If, after having committed a fifth foul and not having been notified of being no longer entitled to participate, a player remains in or re-enters the game, that player shall be removed from the game as soon as the error is discovered without placing the opponents at a disadvantage. No penalty shall be applied for the player's illegal participation. If that player scores a field goal, commits a foul or is fouled by an opponent, the field goal shall count and the fouls shall be considered as player fouls.

Example 1:

A10 asks to substitute for A4. The ball next becomes dead as a result of a foul by A4 and A10 enters the game. The officials fail to notify A4 that the foul is A4's fifth foul. A4 later re-enters the game as a substitute. The illegal participation by A4 is realized:

- (a) After the game clock has started and while A4 is participating as a player.
- (b) After A4 has scored a field goal.
- (c) After A4 fouls B4.
- (d) After B4 fouls A4 during an unsuccessful shot for goal.

Interpretation:

- (a) The game shall be stopped and A4 shall be removed from the game immediately and replaced by a substitute, without placing team B at a disadvantage. No penalty shall be charged because of A4's illegal participation.
- (b) The field goal scored by A4 shall count.
- (c) The foul committed by A4 shall be considered a player foul and penalized accordingly.
- (d) The foul committed by B4 shall be considered a foul against a player. A4's substitute shall be awarded two or three free throws.

Example 2:

Ten minutes before the start of the game, a technical foul is called on A4. Before the start of the game two free throws are attempted by B4. The game is started with a jump ball but B4 is not in the starting 5 players for team B. Is this legal?

Interpretation:

No. One of the players designated as a starter must attempt the free throws. Substitution cannot be granted before the playing time has started.

Statement 7

When a player falls down to fake a foul in order to create an unfair advantage by having a foul called unjustly on an opponent or to create an unsportsmanlike atmosphere amongst spectators towards the officials, such behaviour shall be considered unsportsmanlike.

Example:

A4 is driving to the basket when defensive player B4 falls backwards to the floor without contact having occurred between these players or after negligible contact which definitely did not cause the theatrical display of B4. A warning for such action has already been communicated to the team B players through the team B coach.

Interpretation:

Such behaviour is obviously unsportsmanlike and poisons the smooth running of the game. A technical foul shall be called.

Statement 8

Serious injury can result whenever an excessive swinging of elbows is permitted, especially in rebounding activity and closely guarded situations. If such action results in contact, then a personal foul may be called. If the action does not result in contact, a technical foul may be called.

Example:

A4 gains control of a ball on rebound and returns to the floor. A4 is immediately closely guarded by B4. Without contacting B4, A4 excessively swings the elbows in an attempt to intimidate B4 or to clear enough space to pivot, pass, or dribble.

Interpretation:

A4's action does not conform to the spirit and intent of the rules. A technical foul may be charged against A4.

ART. 39 FIGHTING

Statement

If a team is awarded a throw-in because that team was in control of the ball at the time a fight breaks out or threatens to break out, that team shall have only whatever time was remaining on the twenty-four second clock when the game resumes.

Example:

Team A has possession of the ball for twenty seconds when a situation occurs which may lead to a fight. The officials disqualify members of both teams for leaving the confines of the team bench area. The game resumes with a throw-in for team A.

Interpretation:

Team A, who controlled the ball before the fighting situation, will be awarded a throw-in from the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table with only four seconds left in the twenty-four second period.

ART. 42 SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Statement 1

In special situations with a number of penalties created to be administered during the same stopped clock period, officials must pay particular attention to the order in which the violation or fouls

occurred in determining which penalties are to be administered and which penalties are to be cancelled.

Example:

A4 attempts a jump shot for a field goal. While the ball is in the air, the twenty-four second device signal sounds. After the signal, but with A4 still in the air, B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A4 and:

- (a) The ball misses the ring.
- (b) The ball only touches the ring but does not enter the basket.
- (c) The ball enters the basket.

Interpretation:

In all three cases the unsportsmanlike foul of B4 cannot be ignored.

- (a) A4 was fouled by B4 while A4 was in the act of shooting. The twenty-four second violation by team A shall be ignored as it would have occurred after the unsportsmanlike foul. Two or three free throws shall be awarded to A4, followed by a team A's throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.
- (b) No twenty-four second violation has occurred. Two or three free throws shall be awarded to A4, followed by a team A's throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.
- (c) No twenty-four second violation has occurred. Two or three points are awarded to A4 followed by one additional free throw for A4. Team A is then awarded the ball for a throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.

Statement 2

If a double foul is committed during free-throw activity, or if fouls with equal penalties are committed during free-throw activity, the fouls shall be charged but no penalties are administered.

Example 1:

A4 is awarded two free throws. After the first free throw, a double foul is committed by A5 and B5.

Interpretation:

Fouls shall be charged to A5 and B5, after which A4 shall attempt the second free throw and the game shall resume normally as after any last or only free throw.

Example 2:

A4 is awarded two free throws. After the first free throw, technical fouls are committed by A5 and then by B5.

Interpretation:

Technical fouls shall be charged to A5 and B5, after which A4 shall attempt the second free throw. The game shall resume normally as after any last or only free throw.

Example 3:

A4 is awarded two free throws. Both free throws are successful. Before the ball can again become live following the last free throw:

- (a) A double foul is committed by A5 and B5.
- (b) A5 and B5 commit technical fouls.

Interpretation:

In both (a) and (b), fouls shall be charged to the appropriate players, after which the game shall resume with a throw-in from the endline as after any successful last or only free throw.

Statement 3

In the case of a double foul, the game is resumed with a throw-in by the team that had control of the ball or was entitled to the ball when the double foul was called.

In the case of a special situation when after cancellation of equal penalties against the teams there are no other penalties for administration, the game is resumed with a throw-in by the team that had control of the ball or was entitled to the ball before the first infraction.

In the case that neither team was in control of the ball or entitled to the ball before the first infraction, this is a jump ball situation: The game is resumed with an alternating possession throw-in.

Example:

During the interval of play between the first and second period:

- (a) A double foul is called between A5 and B5 who strike each other and are disqualified.
- (b) Technical fouls are called on coach A and then on coach B.

The alternating possession arrow points towards:

- (a) Team A.
- (b) Team B.

How shall the game be resumed for the second period?

Interpretation:

- (a) The game is resumed with a throw-in by team A at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table. The moment the ball touches a player on the playing court, the arrow shall be turned towards team B.
- (b) The same procedure is followed, beginning with a throw-in awarded to team B.

ART. 44 CORRECTABLE ERRORS

Statement 1

To be correctable the error must be recognized by the officials, table officials or commissioner, if present, before the ball becomes live following the first dead ball after the game clock has started following the error. That is:

Error occurs	All errors occur during a dead ball
Ball live	Error is correctable
Game clock starts or continues to run	Error is correctable
Dead ball	Error is correctable
Ball live	Error is no longer correctable

After the correction of the error, the game shall be resumed at the point it was stopped to correct the error. The ball shall be awarded to the team entitled to the ball at the time the game was stopped for the correction.

Example:

Before the penalty rule is in effect, B4 fouls A4. The official commits an error by awarding A4 two free throws. After the last and successful free throw, the game continues and the game clock starts. B5 receives the ball, dribbles and scores.

The error is discovered:

- (a) Before the ball is at the disposal of the team A's player for the throw-in at the end line.
- (b) After the ball is at the disposal of the team A's player for the throw-in at the end line.

Interpretation:

B5's basket counts.

In (a), any free throw made shall be cancelled. The error is still correctable and team A shall be awarded the ball for a throw-in at the end line where the game was interrupted to correct the error. In (b), the error is no longer correctable and the game continues.

Statement 2

If the error constitutes the wrong player attempting a free throw (s), the free throw (s) attempted as a result of the error shall be cancelled and the ball shall be awarded to the opponents for a throw-in at the free-throw line extended or, if the game has started at the place where the game was interrupted. If the officials become aware that a wrong player has the intention to attempt a free throw (s), and the intent is realized by the official before the ball is at his disposal for the first or only free throw, he shall be immediately replaced with the correct free-throw shooter without any sanction.

Example:

B4 fouls A4 and this is team B's sixth team foul. A4 is awarded two free throws. Instead of A4 it is A5 who attempts the two free throws. The error is discovered:

- (a) Before the ball is at the disposal of A5 for the first free throw.
- (b) After the ball has left A5's hands for first free throw.
- (c) After the second free throw which is successful.

Interpretation:

In (a), the error is immediately corrected and A4 is required to attempt the two free throws without any sanction for team A.

In (b) and (c), the two free throws are cancelled and game is resumed with a throw-in for team B from the free-throw line extended.

The same procedure shall be applied if the foul of B4 is unsportsmanlike.

Statement 3

When an error is corrected, the game shall be resumed from the point of interruption to correct the error, unless the correction involves awarding merited free throw(s) and:

- (a) If there has been no change of team possession since the error was made, the game shall resume as after any normal free throw(s).
- (b) If there has been no change of team possession since the error was made and the same team scores a basket, the error shall be disregarded and the game shall resume as after any normal field goal.

Example 1:

B4 fouls A4 and this is team B's fifth team foul. Erroneously, A4 is not awarded two free throws but a throw-in. A5 controls the ball inbounds, when B5 taps the ball from his hands out-of-bounds. Coach A requests a time-out. During the time-out, the officials recognize the correctable error or it is called to their attention that A4 should have been awarded two free throws.

Interpretation:

A4 shall be awarded two free throws and the game shall resume as after any normal free throw(s).

Example 2:

B4 fouls A4 and this team B's fifth team foul. Erroneously, A4 is not awarded two free throws but a throw-in. After the throw-in, A5 dribbles and attempts a shot for field goal but is fouled by B4 and is awarded two free throws. During the stopped clock period, the officials recognize the correctable error.

Interpretation:

A4 shall be awarded two free throws with no line up of players. Then A5 shall attempt two free throws and the game shall resume as after any normal free throw(s).

Example 3:

B4 fouls A4 and this is team B's fifth team foul. Erroneously, A4 is not awarded two free throws but a throw-in. After the throw-in, A5 shoots and scores a 2/3 points basket. Before the ball becomes live again, the officials recognize the correctable error. How shall they proceed?

Interpretation:

The error is disregarded and the game shall continue as after any normal field goal.

ART. 46 REFEREE: DUTIES AND POWERS**Statement 1**

During a normal basketball game it is quite possible that an incident or situation could occur which is not specifically covered in the FIBA basketball rules or FIBA Official Interpretations. In such incidents or situations the referee is empowered to make a decision, based on his personal judgement, within the spirit and intent of fair play and the philosophy of the rules. The referee has the power to make decision on any point not specifically covered by the rules. This is commonly referred to as the "elastic power" of the referee.

Example:

Following a team A field goal the ball rolls far away from the playing court.

Interpretation:

The official would blow the whistle to stop the game clock. Time-outs and substitutions for both teams would then be permitted while the clock is stopped and the ball is dead. This does not apply, however, to after a field goal is scored during the last two minutes of the game in a fourth or any extra period. If an official were to blow his whistle at this time, this would place at a disadvantage the team entitled to the throw-in because it would permit the scoring team to substitute or to request a time-out. Therefore the official will not blow his whistle because this will create an interruption of the game.

Statement 2

The referee is authorized to use technical equipment by his own decision, or on a request of a coach, to verify if a final shot at the end of a period was released during playing time. He is the only one to decide whether such equipment shall or shall not be used.

In case of a replay review, that review shall be conducted by the officials, commissioner, if present, and the timer. The referee shall take the final decision.

The request for use of replay equipment must be made before the start of the next period or before the referee has signed scoresheet.

Example 1:

A4 shoots for a field goal when the signal sounds to end the period or game. The shot is successful and the officials award two points for team A. Coach B expresses his opinion that during the final shot for goal, the ball was released by A4 after the expiration of playing time and requests the use of the replay equipment. What is the procedure to be followed by the officials?

- (a) The officials are absolutely sure in their decision.
- (b) The officials have some doubts or disagreement if the shot was released before the signal sounded to end the period or game.

Interpretation:

- (a) The referee denies the request of coach B.
- (b) The referee complies with coach B's request.

The replay review is conducted in the presence of the officials, commissioner, if present, and the timer. If the replay provides clear and conclusive visual evidence that the ball was released after the expiration of playing time for the period or game, the basket is cancelled. If the replay ascertains that the ball was released before the expiration of playing time for the period or game, the former result shall be confirmed.

Example 2:

Team A is ahead with two points. The signal sounds to end the period or game when a personal foul is called on A4 and two free throws are granted to B4. Both free throws are successful and the result is a tie. Before the start of the next period or extra period, the coach of the offended team A requests the use of replay equipment.

Interpretation:

The technical equipment can be used only to ascertain if the final shot was taken (not the foul called) before or after the end of playing time for a period. A request of coach A shall be denied.

Example 3:

Team A is ahead with two points. The signal sounds to end the period or game when B4 shoots for a field goal and scores, but only two and not three points are granted by the officials. Before the start of the next period or extra period or before the referee has signed the scoresheet, the coach of the offended team B requests the use of replay equipment.

Interpretation:

The technical equipment can be used only to ascertain if the final shot was taken (not whether it was a two-points or three-points shot) before or after the end of playing time for a period. A request of coach B shall be denied.

Statement 3

Before the game the referee approves the technical equipment and informs the two coaches about its presence. Only technical equipment approved by the referee can be used for a replay review.

Example:

A4 shoots for a field goal as the signal sounds to end the period or game. The shot is successful. Coach B requests a replay review because in his opinion the shot was released after the expiration of the game clock. There is no approved technical equipment on the playing court but the manager of team B states that the game was filmed by the team video from an elevated position and presents to the officials the video material for a review.

Interpretation:

The request of coach B shall be denied.