

FIBA 2008

RULE CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS

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Art. 4.3 Uniforms

- The provision that T-shirts may be worn by players under their game uniforms is not valid anymore.
- T-shirts may not be worn under the game uniform in any circumstances
- In Canada, this rule will not apply up to the high school level

Art. 25.2.3 Player falling on the floor

- "It is legal when a player falls and slides on the floor while holding the ball or, while lying or sitting on the floor, gains control of the ball.
- It is a violation if the player then rolls or attempts to stand up while holding the ball."

Art. 28.1.3 Ball goes into team's frontcourt

- « The ball goes into a team's frontcourt when:
 - It touches the frontcourt.
 - It touches a player or an official who has part of his body in contact with the frontcourt.
 - *During a dribble from backcourt to frontcourt, both feet of the dribbler and the ball are in contact with the frontcourt.* »

Art. 28.1.3 Ball goes into team's frontcourt

- Situation
 - A1 is dribbling in Team A's back court. He puts one foot into the front court and while continuing his dribble, changes direction with both feet and the ball now being in Team A's back court.
- Ruling
 - Legal play.
- Situation
 - A1 is dribbling in Team A's back court. He puts one foot into the front court and stops his dribble while straddling the line. Then, (a) he passes the ball to A2 who is in Team A's back court or (b) pivots into Team A's back court.
- Ruling
 - Violation in both (a) and (b).

Art. 30.1.2 Ball returned to the backcourt

- « 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 teammate is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt.
 - The last to touch the ball in his backcourt, after which the ball touches the frontcourt and then is first touched by that player or team-mate in the backcourt.
- This restriction applies to all situations in a team's frontcourt, including throw-ins.
- *However, it 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.* »

Art. 30.1.2**Ball returned to the backcourt**

- Situation
 - A1 jumps from his team's front court, (a) intercepts a pass thrown by B1, (b) catches the legally tapped ball from the initial jump ball, and lands in control of the ball with both feet in Team A's back court.
- Ruling
 - Legal play in both (a) and (b).
- Situation
 - A1 jumps from his team's front court, (a) intercepts a pass thrown by B1, (b) catches the legally tapped ball from the initial jump ball, and lands in control of the ball with both feet simultaneously, straddling the mid-court line.
- Ruling
 - Legal play in both (a) and (b).

Art. 30.1.2**Ball returned to the backcourt**

- Situation
 - A1 jumps from his team's front court, (a) intercepts a pass thrown by B1, (b) catches the legally tapped ball from the initial jump ball, and lands in control of the ball with both feet simultaneously, straddling the mid-court line. A1 then passes to A2 who is in Team A's back court.
- Ruling
 - Violation in both (a) and (b).
- Situation
 - A1 jumps from his team's front court, (a) intercepts a pass thrown by B1, (b) catches the legally tapped ball from the initial jump ball, and lands in control of the ball in Team A's front court with one foot and then, in a continuous motion, puts the other foot down into Team A's back court.
- Ruling
 - Legal in both (a) and (b).

Art. 30.1.2**Ball returned to the backcourt**

- Situation
 - A1 jumps from his team's front court, (a) intercepts a pass thrown by B1, (b) catches the legally tapped ball from the initial jump ball, and lands in control of the ball with both feet simultaneously straddling the mid-court line. A1 then pivots into Team A's back court.
- Ruling
 - Violation in both (a) and (b).
- Situation
 - A1 jumps from his team's front court, (a) intercepts a pass thrown by B1, (b) catches the legally tapped ball from the initial jump ball, and lands in control of the ball with both feet simultaneously straddling the mid-court line. While still straddling the line, A1 starts a dribble.
- Ruling
 - Violation in both (a) and (b).

Art. 31**Goaltending and interference**

- Interference occurs during a shot for a field goal or a free throw when:
 - A player reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball.
 - *This is valid also on a pass and also after the ball has touched the ring.*

Art. 36.1.4**Unsportsmanlike foul**

- If a defensive player causes contact with an opponent from behind or laterally in an attempt to stop a fast break and there is no opponent between the offensive player and the opponents' basket, then the contact shall be judged to be unsportsmanlike.

Art. 36.1.4**Unsportsmanlike foul: new interpretation**

- 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.

Art. 36.1.4 Unsportsmanlike foul: new interpretation

- **Situation:**
 - 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.
- **Ruling:**
 - 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.
- **Situation:**
 - 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.
- **Ruling:**
 - 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. 36.2.3 & 4 Unsportsmanlike foul: Penalty

- **36.2.3** A player shall be disqualified when he/she is charged with two (2) unsportsmanlike fouls.
- **36.2.4** If a player is disqualified under Art. 36.2.3, that unsportsmanlike foul shall be the only foul to be penalised and no additional penalty for the disqualification shall be administered.

Art. 38.3.1 Technical foul

- A technical foul **can** be called on a player for excessive swinging of elbows (without contact).

Art. 38.3.1 Technical foul: new interpretation

- 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.

Art. 38.3.1 Technical foul: new interpretation

- **Situation:**
 - 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.
- **Ruling:**
 - (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.