



FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE BASKETBALL
INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL FEDERATION
F I B A

FIBA

World Technical Commission



**Interpretation of the
Official Basketball Rules 2000,
September 2000**

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

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

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

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

The principal document governing FIBA Basketball shall, however, remain the official FIBA rulebook and the referee shall have the full power to make decisions on any point not specifically covered in the Rulebook.

Art. 9 Scorer and assistant scorer: Duties

Situation 1:

When a player has committed his 5th foul but is not informed of this fact and remains on the court, continuing to participate in the game, or later re-enters the game, an official may stop the game immediately upon discovery, as long as this does not place either team at a disadvantage. If the error is discovered by the scorer, he must wait for the first dead ball before sounding his signal and attracting the attention of the officials in order to stop the game.

This situation is an incorrect application of the rules by the officials and the table officials. An offending player with five (5) fouls is therefore not penalised. All decisions made prior to the discovery of the error and subsequent interruption of the game remain valid, e.g. baskets scored, fouls called, time consumed. In this special case, any further fouls called against the player with five (5) fouls shall be recorded as player fouls, count as one of the team fouls and be penalised accordingly.

Examples:

A4 fouls B4. This is the 5th foul by A-4 and team A's 2nd team foul. The scorer reacts too slowly to raise the marker. The official, without establishing visual contact with the scorer, allows the ball to become live too quickly and the game is resumed. After a while one of the following may occur:

- a. A4 scores a basket.
- b. B4 scores a basket.
- c. A4 attempts a field goal shot and is fouled by B4. The shot is missed.
- d. A4 attempts a field goal shot and is fouled by B4. The shot is successful.
- e. A4 fouls B4 and this is team A's 5th foul.
- f. A4 fouls B4 and this is team A's 3rd foul.
- g. A4 fouls B4 who is in the act of shooting and the shot is missed.
- h. A4 fouls B4 who is in the act of shooting and the shot is successful.

Interpretation:

In all cases, the moment the error is discovered and the game is subsequently stopped, A4 must leave the court immediately but without being penalised. The game resumes as follows:

- a. Basket scored by A4 is granted.
- b. Basket scored by B4 is granted.
- c. A4's substitute attempts two/three free throws and the game continues.
- d. A4's substitute attempts one free throw and the game continues.
- e. B4 is awarded two free throws and the game continues.
- f. Team B is awarded a throw-in from out-of-bounds.
- g. B4 attempts two/three free throws and the game continues.
- h. B4 attempts one free throw and the game continues.

Situation 2:

Should a player who was already banished from the court for five (5) fouls re-enter the court as a substitute and participate in the game, this is considered to be a technical foul and is charged against the team coach.

In addition, any fouls called against the player with five (5) fouls shall be considered as player fouls and penalised accordingly.

Examples:

A4 has 5 fouls and leaves the court. After some time, during a charged time-out, A4 re-enters the court as a substitute. This is discovered:

- a. Before the game is resumed.
- b. After the game is resumed when A4 fouls B4 in the act of shooting and the shot is missed.

Interpretation:

In both cases, the moment the infraction is discovered, A4 must be substituted and immediately leave the game. A technical foul is charged against team A's coach ('C').

- a. Team B is awarded two free throws and possession of the ball for a throw-in.
- b. Player B4 attempts two/three free throws and then team B is awarded two free throws and possession of the ball for a throw-in.

Art. 14 Players: Injury

Statement:

A player is considered as having received treatment when that player is injured and a person from the team bench personnel (doctor, coach, assistant coach, substitute or team follower) enters in the court.

Situation 1:

When an injured player receives treatment or recovers within one (1) minute, he may remain in the game, but his team shall be charged with a time-out. **This time-out shall be of one (1) minute's duration.** It begins when the referee gives an appropriate signal for time-out and it can be used by the coach as a normal charged time-out.

Situation 2:

When, during a game, a player is bleeding, he must leave the playing court and be substituted. **But**, if his coach takes a time-out and during the time-out the bleeding stops and the open wound is securely covered, the player may remain in the game and need not be substituted.

Situation 3:

If a player is so seriously injured that the help of a medical expert is required, medical treatment should be given as quickly as possible. However, there is no time limit for removing the player from the playing court.

Art. 16 Coaches: Duties and powers**Situation:**

It is discovered that one of the players on the court is not one of the confirmed starting five players. This happens:

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

Interpretation:

- a. The illegal player shall be substituted by the originally appointed one of the five players who were to start the game.
- b. The error is ignored and the game continues.

Art. 18 Beginning of the game**Statement 1:**

The game officially begins with a jump ball at the centre circle when the ball is legally tapped by one of the jumpers.

Situation 1:

If a foul is called before the ball is legally tapped by one of the jumpers, it is penalised as a foul during an interval of play. If the foul is called after, it is considered as a foul during playing time.

Examples:

The referee has just tossed the ball between A4 and B4 for a starting jump ball when:

- a. A personal foul is called on B4.
- b. A technical foul is called on B5.
- c. An unsportsmanlike foul is called on B6 committed against A6.

In all cases, the fouls were called:

- 1) Before the ball was tapped by one of the jumpers.
- 2) After the ball was tapped by one of the jumpers.

Interpretation:

- a.1 Player A4 is awarded two free throws and the game is resumed with a jump ball in the centre circle.
- a.2 Team A is awarded a throw-in from out-of-bounds.
- b.1 Team A is awarded two free throws and the game is resumed with a jump ball in the centre circle.
- b.2 Team A is awarded one free throw followed by a throw-in for team A.
- c.1 Team A is awarded two free throws and the game is resumed with a jump ball in the centre circle.
- c.2 Player A6 is awarded two free throws followed by a throw-in for team A.

Situation 2:

If a violation is called during the administration of a starting jump ball, it is penalised as having happened during playing time. The principles for penalising infractions during an interval of play are valid only for fouls and not for violations.

Example:

During a starting jump ball, A4 jumps and touches the ball before it has reached its highest point.

Interpretation:

Violation of A4. Game is resumed with a throw-in from out-of-bounds for team B.

Situation 3:

The third period of a game has just started when it is discovered that the teams are playing in the wrong directions.

Interpretation:

The error is ignored. The teams will continue to play in the same directions which are considered as legal once the ball has become live at the start of the third period.

Statement 2:

For all games, the first team named in the programme (home team) shall have the choice of basket and team bench. This choice shall be made known to the referee at least 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin.

Situation 1:

Team A (home team) is on the court more than 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin and is warming up at one basket.

Interpretation:

Team A has already made its choice for basket and bench. The choice is final and cannot be changed.

Situation 2:

Team B (visiting team) is on the court for more than 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin and is warming up at one basket. Team A (home team) arrives on the court more than 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin and requests to warm up at the same basket.

Interpretation:

Team A's request is legal and will be accepted by the officials.

Situation 3:

Team B (visiting team) is on the court for more than 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin and is warming up at one basket. Team A (home team) arrives on the court less than 20 minutes before the game is scheduled to begin and requests to warm up at the same basket.

Interpretation:

The request will be denied as team A has forfeited its priority to choose.

Art. 21 Jump ball**Situation:**

A team has requested a substitution for all five players and the game is interrupted to be resumed with a jump ball.

Interpretation:

One player must remain on the court in order to participate in the jump ball.

Art. 23 Control of the ball

Situation 1:

On a throw-in or free throw, the player, in the judgement of the official, intentionally delays the act of taking the ball.

Interpretation:

The ball is at the player's disposal, (i. e. the ball becomes live), as soon as the official puts the ball on the floor.

Situation 2:

On a throw-in after a valid field goal or a successful last free throw, the player, in the judgement of the official, intentionally delays the act of taking the ball.

Interpretation:

The official should follow the same procedure outlined in the interpretation of situation 1 (to take the ball and put it on the floor).

Art. 24 Player in the act of shooting

Situation 1:

During a jump ball between A4 and B4 in the free-throw circle, A4 taps the ball towards the opponents' basket. While the ball is the air, the game clock signal sounds to end playing time for that period. The ball then enters the basket.

Interpretation:

The basket is granted to team A as the tap is considered as a shot for a field goal.

Situation 2:

During a jump ball between A4 and B4 in the free-throw circle, A4 taps the ball towards the opponents' basket and is fouled by B4. The ball enters the basket.

Interpretation:

The basket is granted to team A and A4 is awarded one free throw as the tap is considered as a shot for a field goal.

Art. 25: Goal: When made and its value

Statement 1:

The value of a valid field goal is defined by the location of the player or by the place on the floor where the ball was last touched or touched the floor before it enters the basket, regardless of whether it was a pass, shot or tap.

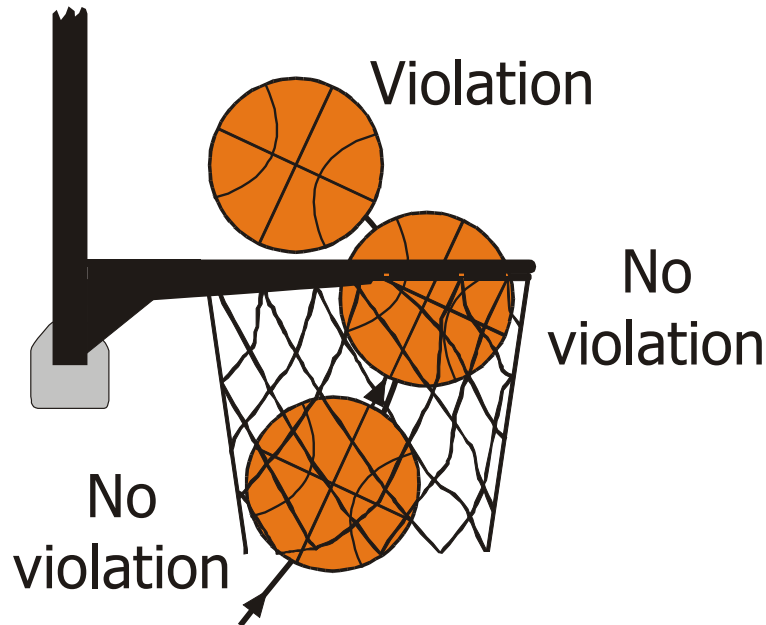
Statement 2:

A three point field goal attempt changes its status and becomes a two point field goal attempt after the ball:

- has touched a player or the floor inside the two-point area,
- has touched the ring and then is legally touched by any player before it enters the basket.

Statement 3:

If the ball enters the basket from below, it is considered as a violation only if the entire ball passes through and over the ring.

**Situation 1:**

In the closing seconds of the game, A4 makes a field goal attempt from his backcourt. The shot is too short and the ball strikes the floor:

- a. Inside the three-point area,
 - b. Inside the two-point area
- and then enters the basket before the game clock signal is sounded.

Interpretation:

- a. Three points are awarded to team A.
- b. Two points are awarded to team A.

Situation 2:

Player A4 attempts a field goal shot or pass from the three-point field goal area. On its upward flight, the ball is legally touched by a player:

- a. Inside the three-point area,
 - b. Inside the two-point area
- and then the ball enters the basket.

Interpretation:

- a. Three points are awarded to team A.
- b. Two points are awarded to team A.

Situation 3:

Player A4 attempts a shot for a field goal from the two-point area. On its upward flight, the ball is legally touched by a player who is in the three-point field goal area. The ball then enters the basket.

Interpretation:

Three points are awarded to team A.

Art. 26 Throw-in

Interpretation:

There is no limit to the number of team-mates or the number of passes between them on or behind the end line after a field goal or successful last free throw. This also applies when the ball is handed over by an official.

Art. 28: Substitutions

Situation 1:

One team has more than five (5) players present on the court.

Interpretation:

If the team with only five (5) players is in control of the ball, the players must be allowed to complete play (i.e. until they have shot for goal, lost control of the ball, withheld the ball from play or the ball has become a dead ball) before an official can stop the game or the scorer can sound his signal to attract the attention of the officials to the scorer's table.

If the team with six (6) players on the court is in control of the ball, play must be stopped immediately. Assuming that the officials and the table officials are doing their job correctly, one player must have entered or remained on the court illegally. The officials must therefore order one player to be removed from the court immediately and charge a technical foul against the coach of that team ('B'). The coach is responsible for ensuring that a substitution is applied correctly and that the substituted player leaves the court immediately upon substitution.

All points scored by the extra player are valid. All fouls committed by the extra player also stand and are considered as players' fouls.

Situation 2:

On a shot for a field goal, the ball is in the air when the 24-second device signal sounds. The ball then enters the basket. Is this a substitution opportunity for both teams for any number of players?

Interpretation:

Yes, this is a substitution opportunity for both teams because the ball is dead and the game clock is stopped for a valid reason not connected with either team.

Situation 3:

During a last free throw, the free-throw shooter commits a violation. Is this a substitution opportunity for the free-throw shooter even when the substitution was legally requested before the start of the first free-throw attempt?

Interpretation:

No, only the team entitled to the throw-in may substitute. The shooter's violation cancelled his legally requested right for a substitution.

Art. 33 Player out-of-bounds and ball out-of-bounds

Situation 1

A player with the ball on the court is touched by another player who is out-of-bounds.

Interpretation:

The ball is not out-of-bounds.

Situation 2

The ball in the hands of a player on the court is touched by another player who is out-of-bounds.

Interpretation:

The ball is caused to be out-of-bounds by the player who is out-of-bounds.

Art. 39 24 seconds

Statement 1:

When an official stops the game for any reason not connected with either team, the 24-second device shall be reset.

Examples:

Team A has the ball for 15 seconds when the referee stops the game:

- a) To clean the floor.
- b) Because the game clock did not run.
- c) Because a spectator entered the court.

Interpretation:

In all cases, the game is resumed with a throw-in for team A with a new 24-second period.

Statement 2:

When a shot for a field goal is attempted near the end of the 24-second period and the signal sounds whilst the ball is in the air after leaving the player's hand(s) on the shot for a field goal and the ball enters the basket, the goal shall count.

All restrictions related to goal tending and interference with the ball shall apply.

For the sake of consistency, the attacking team is named "team A" and the defending team is named "team B".

	Examples:	Interpretations:
1.	Shot, signal, ball enters basket:	Basket counts, ball to team B at end line.
2.	Shot, signal, ball touches ring, ball does not enter basket:	24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
3.	Shot, signal, ball touches ring/backboard, ball enters basket:	Basket counts, the game continues.

4.	Shot, signal, ball on upward flight touched by player B:	Dead ball, 24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
5.	Shot, signal, ball on upward flight touched by player A:	Dead ball, 24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
6.	Shot, signal, goal tending by player A:	Goal tending violation, no basket, ball to team B at end line if ball enters basket otherwise ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
7.	Shot, signal, goal tending by player B:	Goal tending violation, basket counts, ball to team B at end line, new 24-second period.
8.	Shot, signal, ball touches ring and rebounds from it, ball is touched by player A:	Dead ball, 24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
9.	Shot, signal, ball touches ring and rebounds from it, ball is touched by player B:	Dead ball, 24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
10.	Shot, signal, ball misses ring:	24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
11.	Shot, ball touches ring, no signal:	The game continues with new 24-second period for the team in control of the ball.
12.	Shot, ball touches ring, signal, ball enters basket:	Wrong signal, basket counts.
13.	Shot, ball touches ring, signal, ball does not enter basket:	Wrong signal, jump ball.
14.	Shot, ball misses ring, no signal:	Team A rebounds: 24-second clock continues. Team B rebounds: new 24-second period.

15.	Shot, ball misses ring, signal:	24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
16.	Shot, shot-block by player B, signal, ball enters basket:	Basket counts, the game continues.
17.	Shot, shot-block by player B, signal, ball does not enter basket:	24-second violation, ball to team B from the spot closest where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.
18.	Shot, shot-block by player B, ball goes out-of bounds:	Ball to team A at out-of-bounds spot, remaining 24-second time.
19.	Shot, shot-block by player B, team B gains control, signal:	Wrong signal, ball to team B new 24-second period.
20.	Shot, shot-block by player B, team A regains ball:	The game continues with remaining 24-second time.
21.	Pass by player A, ball deflected by either team, ball touches ring:	The game continues with remaining 24-second time.
22.	Shot, shot-block by B4, shooter is fouled by B4, signal:	Wrong signal, penalise foul, no 24-second violation.
23.	Shot, shot-block by B4, signal, shooter is fouled by B4:	24-second violation, foul is disregarded (unless it is technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying), ball to team B from the spot closest to where the shot was taken, new 24-second period.

Art. 40 Ball returned to the backcourt

Situation:

Player A4 has control of a live ball in his backcourt. He then passes the ball into his front court. The ball is deflected by his team-mate A5 or an official and is then touched first by player A6 who is in his backcourt.

Interpretation:

This is a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt.

Art. 41 Goal tending and interference with the ball

Statement 1:

If, after a field goal attempt, the ball is touched by a player on its upward flight all restrictions related to goal tending and interference shall apply.

Statement 2:

Should defensive goal tending or interference with the ball violation occur and a basket was awarded, the official shall not hand the ball for a throw-in from behind the end line.

Situation:

After a field goal attempt the ball hits the ring, rebounds and then an opponent causes the backboard or the ring to vibrate in such a way that the ball, in the judgement of the official, is prevented from entering the basket.

Interpretation:

As long as it is still possible for the ball to enter the basket, this is interference with the ball violation and two or three points shall be awarded.

Statement 3:

At the end of playing time of a period or extra period situations may arise when a player shoots for a field goal and whilst the ball is in the air the game clock sounds for the end of a period or a game (situation 1 below). Similar situations may also occur whilst the ball is in the air after a foul has been called on a player who is in the act of shooting (situation 2 below) and whilst the ball is in the air the 24-second device signal sounds (situation 3 below).

Situation 1:

A4 shoots for a field goal. Whilst the ball is in the air **the game clock sounds** and after the signal:

- 1.1 The ball is touched on its upward flight by A5 or B5.

Interpretation:

Legal action. Ball becomes dead. No points can be scored. End of playing time.

- 1.2 The ball is touched on its downward flight to the basket by A5.

Interpretation:

Goal tending violation. No points can be scored. End of playing time.

- 1.3 The ball is touched on its downward flight to the basket by B5.

Interpretation:

Goal tending violation. 2/3 point awarded. End of playing time.

- 1.4 The ball touches the ring, rebounds from it and the ball is touched by A5 or B5.

Interpretation:

Legal action. Ball becomes dead. No points can be scored. End of playing time.

- 1.5 The ball is in contact with the ring and the ring, net or backboard is touched by A5.

Interpretation:

Interference violation. No points can be scored. End of playing time.

- 1.6 The ball is in contact with the ring and the ring, net or backboard is touched by B5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded. End of playing time.
- 1.7 The ball is in contact with the ring and A5 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball, ring, net or backboard.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. No points can be scored. End of playing time.
- 1.8 The ball is in contact with the ring and B5 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball, ring, net or backboard.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded. End of playing time.
- 1.9 The ball is within the basket and the ball, ring or net is touched by A5.
Interpretation:
 Legal action. 2/3 point awarded. End of playing time.
- 1.10 The ball is within the basket and the ball, ring or net is touched by B5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded. End of playing time.

Situation 2:

B4 fouls A4, who shoots for a field goal. Whilst the ball is in the air:

- 2.1 The ball is touched on its upward flight by A5 or B5.
Interpretation:
 Legal action. Ball becomes dead. No points can be scored. 2/3 free throws for A4.
- 2.2 The ball is touched on its downward flight to the basket by A5.
Interpretation:
 Goal tending violation. 2/3 free throws for A4.
- 2.3 The ball is touched on its downward flight to the basket by B5.
Interpretation:
 Goal tending violation. 2/3 point awarded and one additional free throw for A4.
- 2.4 The ball touches the ring, rebounds from it and the ball is touched by A5 or B5.
Interpretation:
 Legal action. Ball becomes dead. 2/3 free throws for A4.
- 2.5 The ball is in contact with the ring and the ring, net or backboard is touched by A5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. No points can be scored. 2/3 free throws for A4.
- 2.6 The ball is in contact with the ring and the ring, net or backboard is touched by B5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded and one additional free throw for A4.

- 2.7 The ball is in contact with the ring and A5 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball, ring, net or backboard.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. No points can be scored. 2/3 free throws for A4.
- 2.8 The ball is in contact with the ring and B5 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball, ring, net or backboard.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded and one additional free throw for A4.
- 2.9 The ball is within the basket and the ball, ring or net is touched by A5.
Interpretation:
 Legal action. 2/3 point awarded and one additional free throw for A4.
- 2.10 The ball is within the basket and the ball, ring or net is touched by B5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded and one additional free throw for A4.

Situation 3:

A4 shoots for a field goal. Whilst the ball is in the air **the 24-second device signal sounds** and after the signal:

- 3.1 The ball is touched on its upward flight by A5 or B5.
Interpretation:
 Legal action. Ball becomes dead. No points can be scored. 24-second violation.
- 3.2 The ball is touched on its downward flight to the basket by A5.
Interpretation:
 Goal tending violation. No points can be scored.
- 3.3 The ball is touched on its downward flight to the basket by B5.
Interpretation:
 Goal tending violation. 2/3 point awarded.
- 3.4 The ball touches the ring, rebounds from it and the ball is touched by A5 or B5.
Interpretation:
 Legal action. Ball becomes dead. No points can be scored. 24-second violation.
- 3.5 The ball is in contact with the ring and the ring, net or backboard is touched by A5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. No points can be scored.
- 3.6 The ball is in contact with the ring and the ring, net or backboard is touched by B5.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded.
- 3.7 The ball is in contact with the ring and A5 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball, ring, net or backboard.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. No points can be scored.
- 3.8 The ball is in contact with the ring and B5 reaches through the basket from below and touches the ball, ring, net or backboard.
Interpretation:
 Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded.

3.9 The ball is within the basket and the ball, ring or net is touched by A5.

Interpretation:

Legal action. 2/3 point awarded.

3.10 The ball is within the basket and the ball, ring or net is touched by B5.

Interpretation:

Interference violation. 2/3 point awarded.

Art. 45 Double foul

Situation 1:

A4 commits a travelling violation. Before a team B player has the ball at his disposal for the throw-in, a double foul between A5 and B5 occurs.

Interpretation:

Throw-in for team B. Although team B has not yet established team control, it is entitled to that control. To deny it the team possession of the ball would be contrary to the spirit and intent of the rule.

Situation 2:

Technical foul of coach B. Player A4 attempts two free throws followed by possession of the ball for team A. Immediately after the second free throw, a double foul between A5 and B5 occurs.

Interpretation:

Throw-in for team A. Although team A has not yet established team control, it is entitled to that control.

Art. 55 Team fouls: Penalty

Situation 1:

A4 commits a travelling violation. Before a team B player has the ball at his disposal for the throw-in, B5 fouls A5 and this is team B's 5th foul.

Interpretation:

B5's foul is not penalised with two free throws as team B was entitled to control of the ball at the same moment B5 committed the foul. The rights for throw-in by both teams cancel each other, therefore the game is resumed with a jump ball.

Situation 2:

Technical foul on coach A. Player B4 attempts two free throws followed by possession of the ball for team B. After the second free throw but before the ball is at the disposal of team B for the throw-in, B5 fouls A5 and this is team B's 5th team foul.

Interpretation:

No free throws are attempted as at the same moment that B5 committed the foul, team B was entitled to control of the ball. This right to the throw-in is part of a penalty and may not be used for cancelling the team A's last right to the throw-in. Team B's right shall be forfeited and the game resumed with a throw-in for team A.

Art. 56 Special situations

Situation 1:

A4 scores a basket and then a technical foul is called on A5 followed by a technical foul on B5.

Interpretation:

The penalties for both technical fouls are the same and therefore they shall be cancelled. The game shall be resumed with a throw-in for team B from the end line, as after a normal basket.

Situation 2:

Team A is entitled to a throw-in for any reason when a technical foul is called on A5, followed by a technical foul on B5.

Interpretation:

The penalties for both technical fouls are the same and they shall therefore be cancelled. The throw-in for team A remains to be administered, regardless of whether the ball was already at the disposal of the thrower-in or not.

Situation 3:

Team A controls the ball on the court. Then a double foul between A5 and B5 is called, followed by a foul of A6 on B6. This is team A's 5th foul.

Interpretation:

A special situation occurs the moment A6's foul is called. In special situations all double foul penalties shall be cancelled and the penalty for A6's foul remains to be administered: Throw-in for team B. As team A was entitled to the ball for a throw-in at the moment the foul against A6 was called, the penalty for this foul is possession of the ball for team B irrespective of the number of team fouls team A has committed in this period.

Situation 4:

A travelling violation is called on A4 and then a double foul between A5 and B5, followed by a foul of B6 on A6. All fouls occurred before the ball has become live after the violation. This is team B's 5th foul.

Interpretation:

In special situations the penalty for the double foul shall be cancelled. The penalty for the violation is possession of the ball for team B. The penalty for B6's foul is possession of the ball for team A irrespective of the number of team fouls team B has committed in this period. Two equal penalties remain which then cancel each other. As a result: there is a jump ball in the nearest circle.

Situation 5:

Team A is awarded a throw-in after a foul or violation. The ball is at the disposal of the thrower-in followed by a technical foul on A5 and on B5. Then A6 fouls B6. This is team A's 5th foul.

Interpretation:

The penalties for both technical fouls are equal and therefore shall cancel each other. As the ball already has become live during the throw-in for the initial foul or violation, this penalty can no longer be used for cancelling. Therefore team A's initial right to possession of the ball shall be cancelled, with the following to be administered: Throw-in for team B irrespective of the number of team fouls committed by team A in that period because team A was in control of the ball when the last foul occurred.

If, in this example, the fouls occur before the ball is placed at the disposal of the

thrower-in, A6's foul shall not be penalised by 2 free throws as team A was entitled to the throw-in when A6 committed the foul. The initial right for the throw-in cancels the last throw-in penalty leaving no further penalty to be administered. Therefore, irrespective of the number of team fouls, the game shall be resumed with a jump ball.

Art. 57 Free throws

Situation:

An opponent of the free-throw shooter causes the backboard or the ring to vibrate whilst the ball is in flight during the last or only free throw in such a way that the ball, in the judgement of the official, is prevented from entering the basket.

Interpretation:

The free throw shall be considered successful, one point awarded and a technical foul shall be charged against the player who committed the violation.

Art. 58 Correctable errors

Situation 1:

B4 fouls A4 and this is team B's 5th team foul. Erroneously, the official hands the ball to A5 for a throw-in and the game is resumed. A4 receives the ball, dribbles and, at this moment, the error is discovered and is still correctable.

Interpretation:

The error was a failure to award two merited free throws. As there has not been a change in possession of the ball since the error was made: A4 attempts two free throws and the game continues after the last free throw as after any normal last free throw.

Situation 2:

B4 fouls A4 and this is team B's 5th foul. Erroneously, the official hands the ball to A5 for a throw-in and the game is resumed. A4 receives the ball, dribbles and scores. At this moment, the error is discovered and is still correctable.

Interpretation:

The error was a failure to award two merited free throws. The same team scored after having been erroneously awarded possession of the ball. Therefore the basket is granted to team A. No free throws are attempted by A4 and the game is resumed by team B as after a normal basket.

Situation 3:

Team A is erroneously awarded possession of the ball for a throw-in instead of two free throws for A5. After the throw-in, and with no change in possession of the ball since the error was made, player B4 commits a foul on A4 and this is team B's 5th team foul.

Interpretation:

The error was a failure to award two merited free throws. The free throws not taken by error shall be awarded to A5 with no line-up of players at the lane places. After this error has been corrected, the game shall be restarted at the point at which it was interrupted to correct the error: Free-throw penalty for A4.