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MIES (Switzerland) - Following amendments put forward by the Technical Commission and approved by the FIBA Central Council in March 2020, FIBA has published the Official Basketball Rules 2020. From October 1, 2020, the new rules of official fiba basketball come into force. Major changes to FIBA's new official basketball 2020 rules include: Player Definition of Double Foul Definition of Nonsports Foul in Situations of Rapid Break Determining the Duties of Table Officials (Scorer and Timer) Instant Use of the Fiba Programming System and Reporting Protocol Of FIBA Approved Basketball Equipment In addition to the above, some minor editorial changes have been made. Fiba Technical Commission chairman Patrick Hunt said: These rule changes, approved by FIBA Central Council, were aimed at improving the level and quality of our game. Very positive and constructive cooperation between the FIBA Players' Commission, the World Basketball Coaches Association (WABC), the FIBA Competition Commission and the Rules Advisory Group (RAG) prior to the technical commission's proposals for their review are highly valued. In accordance with the established procedure, the FIBA Rules Advisory Group (RAG), consisting of experts on basketball and refereeing, carefully reviewed all proposals for rule changes before submitting them to the FIBA Technical Commission for final review. During this process, all key stakeholders, including coaches, players, NBA and NCAA representatives, were involved in the rule change analysis. In order to facilitate preparations for new rule changes around the world, FIBA has published the following documents: 1. Official Rules of Basketball in English 2. Official Basketball Rules - Basketball Equipment in English 3. The official rules of basketball are yellow tracking a working document in English. This version of the rules is designed to specifically highlight all changes made, such as rule changes and editorial changes 4. The official rules of basketball and basketball equipment yellow tracking working document in English 5. Summary of rule changes in English, French and Spanish These documents, as well as a full list of FIBA rules, can be found in the FIBA Document Library here. FIBA's most important terms related to basketball court rules are the rules and regulations that govern the game, refereeing, equipment and basketball procedures. While many of the basic rules are the same around the world, there are different options. Most leagues or governing bodies in North America, the most important of which are the National Basketball Association and the NCAA, formulate their own Rules. In addition, the Technical Commission of the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) (FIBA) The rules of the international game most leagues outside North America use the full FIBA rules. Original Rules Typewritten the first draft of Naismith's basketball rules on January 15, 1892, James Naismith published his rules for playing Basket Ball that he invented: The original game played under these rules was quite different from being played today as there was no dribbling, dunking, three-pointers, or shot clocks, and the goal trend was legitimate. The ball can be thrown in either direction with one or both hands. The ball can be hit in any direction with one or both hands. The player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot where he catches him, an allowance that will be made for the person who catches the ball when running at good speed if he tries to stop. The ball must be held between or between hands; the hand or body should not be used for his heyu. No shoulder, holding, punching, shoving, or stumbling anyway to the opponent. The first violation of this rule by any person is considered a foul; the second disqualifies him until the next basket is made or, if there was an obvious intention to injure the person, during the entire game. Replacement is not allowed. The foul strikes the ball with his fist, breaking the rules three and four and such are described in rule five. If either side commits three consecutive fouls, it counts the goal for the opponent (consistently means that opponents in the meantime make a foul). The goal should be made when the ball is thrown or batting from the base of the basket and stays there (without falling), provided that those who defend the goal do not touch or disrupt the goal. If the ball is on the edges and the opponent moves the basket, it should be considered a target. When the ball goes out of bounds, it must be thrown into the field of play and played by the first person touching it. In the event of a dispute, the referee throws him directly into the field. The thrower is allowed five seconds. If he keeps it longer, he has to go to the enemy. If any side persists in delaying the game, the referee must cause a foul on that side. The referee must be the men's judge and must note fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. It has the right to disqualify people under Rule 5. The referee must judge the ball and decide when the ball is in play, within the boundaries of which side it belongs to, and must keep the time. He decides when the goal has been made and watch out for the baskets, with any other duties that are usually performed by the goalkeeper. Time should be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes of rest between them. A side with points on something more points is declared the winner. The original manuscript of Naismith's 1892 rules of basketball, one of the most expensive manuscripts in existence, is displayed at the University of Kansas. The players, backup, teams and teammates of Naismith did not specify in the original rules how many players should be on the court. In 1900, five players became standard and players who were replaced were not allowed to re-enter the game. (quote is necessary) Players have been allowed to re-enter the game once since 1921 and twice since 1934; such restrictions on substitution were lifted in 1945, when replacements became unlimited. Coaching was initially banned during the game, but since 1949, coaches have been allowed to tackle players during a timeout. Initially, the player was disqualified for a second foul. This limit became four fouls in 1911 and five fouls in 1945, still in most forms of basketball, where the normal duration of the game (before any overtime) is 40 minutes. When the normal duration is 48 minutes (this is the case with the National Basketball Association in the United States and Canada) the player is accordingly disqualified for his sixth foul. Shot clock and timing See also: Defensive three-second violation The first time the restriction on possession of the ball was introduced in 1933, where teams had to advance the ball across the center line within ten seconds of gaining possession. That rule remained until 2000, when FIBA reduced the requirement to eight seconds, the NBA after suit in 2001. The NCAA retains a 10-second rule for the men's game, and has adopted that rule for women's games since the 2013-14 season. American high schools, whose rules are developed by NFHS, also use a 10-second rule for both sexes. In 1936, a three-century rule was introduced. This rule prohibits offensive players from staying near their opponents' basket for more than three seconds (the exact exclusion zone is also known as a lane or key). The game, a central role in the introduction of this rule, was between the University of Kentucky and New York University. Kentucky coach Adolph Rupp didn't take one of his umpires with him, despite warnings about discrepancies in officiating between Midwest and East Notre Dame coach George Keogan, and the game became particularly rough. Because of this game and others, 6 feet 5 in (1.96 m) Kentucky All-American center Leroy Edwards is generally recognized as the player responsible for the three-second rule. Although the rule was originally adopted to reduce roughness in the area between the big men, it is now considered to prevent high offensive players from gaining an advantage by waiting close to the basket. When the NBA began allowing zone defenses in 2001, a three-second rule was also introduced for defensive players. Shot clock was first introduced by the NBA in 1954 to increase the speed of the game. The teams then had to try to shoot within 24 seconds after possession, and the shot of the watch would be dropped when the ball touched rim or back holder, or opponents got possession. FIBA took a 30-second shot of the clock two years later, dropping the clock when the shot was fired. In 1971, women's basketball took a 30-second clock. The NCAA took a 45-second shot of the clock for men, continuing a 30-second clock for women in 1985. In 1993, the number of men's watches was reduced to 35 seconds, and in 2015 it was reduced to 30 seconds. FIBA reduced the shot time to 24 seconds in 2000 and changed the reset clock when the ball touched the edge of the basket. The initial missed shot where the shot clock expired while the ball is in the air is a violation. In 2003, the rule was changed so that the ball remained to live in this situation, as long as it touched the rim. If the ball touches the rim and bounces slightly over the basketball hoop, it will be called a free ball. Fouls, free throws and Dribling violations were not part of the original game, but were introduced in 1901. At the time, the player could only bounce the ball once, and could not shoot after he was dripping. The definition of dribbling became a continuous ball pass in 1909, allowing more than one bounce, and a player who dripped was then allowed to shoot. Running with the ball ceased to be considered a foul in 1922 and became a violation, which means that the only penalty was the loss of possession of the ball. The kick on the ball was also a violation. Since 1931, if a carefully guarded player kept the ball from playing for five seconds, the game was stopped and resumed with the ball jump; since then, this situation has become a violation on the part of the ball carrier. The goalkeeper became a violation in 1944, and the offensive goaltending in 1958. Free throws were introduced shortly after basketball was invented. In 1895, the free-throw line was officially placed fifteen feet (4.6 m) from the back, before bringing most gymnasiums placed one twenty feet (6.1 m) off the backboard. Since 1924, players who received a foul had to shoot their own free throws. One free throw is awarded to a player who has had a foul while making a successful field goal attempt. If the goal attempt on the field was not successful, two free throws (three if the player tried to score a goal with three points) are awarded. If the attacking player is violated, not in the act of shooting, or if the player fouled in the situation with the ball, the penalty varies depending on the level of play and the number of fouls accumulated by the opposing team during the period. The NCAA men's and all NFHS play: If a team player has 6 or fewer team fouls in the half, the team foul gets possession of the ball. If a team has 7 to 9 fouls of a team, the player foul goes to the line for what is called a one-and-one or bonus - that is, if a player makes the first free throw, he gets the opportunity to try the second, but if misses, the ball is live. If a team has 10 or more fouls in the half, the foul player gets two free throws, often referred to as a double bonus. All overtimes are considered an extension of the second half for the purposes of accumulated fouls. In addition, NFHS rules accumulate fouls for half, even though games are played in the quarters. In the NCAA women's game (as of 2015-16, When the game changed from 20 minutes to 10 minutes: If a player's team has 4 or fewer team fouls in the quarter, the team foul gets possession of the ball. : If a player's team has 4 or fewer team fouls in the quarter, the team foul gets possession of the ball. Starting with the team's fifth foul in the quarter, the player fouled gets two free throws. Overtime is not considered to be an extension of any quarter. Instead, on the fourth foul of the team in overtime (instead of the fifth) triggered a penalty of two free throws. Limits on fouls are reset in the last two minutes of the quarter or overtime. If the team has not reached its limit of accumulated fouls, the first foul of the team in the last two minutes leads to the fact that the team fouled, and all subsequent fouls lead to two free throws. In FIBA game (full court: If a player's team has 4 or fewer team fouls in the quarter, The team foul gets possession of the ball. Starting with the team's fifth foul in the quarter, the foul player receives two free throws. who fouled on a failed field goal attempt gets one free throw if the attempt was inside the three-arc, and two free throws if the attempt was from beyond the arc. This reflects the different scoring change in which the basket from inside the arc is worth 1 point and those from behind the arc stand 2 points. If a player's team has 6 or fewer team fouls in a game and the foul was not in the shooting act, the team fouled gets possession of the ball. Starting with the team's seventh foul in the game, the player fouled receives two free throws. This applies even to fouls on shooting, regardless of the result of the goal attempt on the field. Starting with the team's 10th foul in the game, the foul player gets two free throws, and the shooter's team gets possession of the ball. This also applies to shooting fouls. Player 10 seconds to try a free throw. If a player does not attempt a free throw within 10 seconds of receiving the ball, the free throw attempt is lost, and the violation of the free throw is called. Violation of the free throw also occurs if the free throw misses the back, rim and basket. If the violation of the free throw is assessed on the last free throw awarded to the player in this situation, the possession is automatically returned to the opposing team. A charge is physical contact between an attacking player and a defensive player. In order to draw an offensive charge, a defensive player must establish a legal positioning in the path of the attacking player. If contact is made, officials will issue abusive accusations. Points will not be allowed and the ball will be overworked. A defensive player cannot draw an offensive charge in a restricted area (see below). A lock is a physical contact between an attacking player and a defensive player. Blocking fouls are issued when a defensive player intervenes in the path of the attacking player in the movement of shooting. Blocking fouls is easy to call when a defensive player stands in a restricted area. Limited zone: In 1997, the NBA introduced a 4-foot (1.2 m) arc around a basket in which an offensive foul for the charger could not be assessed. This was to prevent defensive players from trying to turn the offensive foul on their opponents by standing under the basket. FIBA adopted this arc with a radius of 1.25 meters (4 feet 1 inch) in 2010. Equipment Ball was supposed to be ordinary football association. In other words, a soccer ball. The target is 3.05 metres above the court. Originally the basket was used (thus the basket ball), so the ball had to be extracted after each shot. Today, instead of it is used a hoop with an open bottom, hanging mesh. Refereeing and Procedures Main Article: Official (basketball) Initially, there was one referee to judge fouls and one referee to judge the ball; The tradition of naming one official as a referee and the other as judges remained (the NBA, however, uses a different terminology, calling the lead official the chief of the crew and the other - judges). Today, both classes of officials have equal rights to control all aspects of the game. The NBA added a third official in 1988, and FIBA did so later, using it for the first time in international competitions in 2006. The use of video evidence to inform judgements has always been prohibited, except where it has been determined whether the last shot of a given period was fired before the expiration date. This exception was introduced by the NBA in 2002 and adopted by FIBA in 2006. The NCAA, however, allowed an instant replay for timing, the value of field goals (two or three points), shot clock violations, and for goals disqualification of players due to unsportsmanlike conduct. The NBA changed its rules starting in 2007 to allow officials to view instant play with plays involving flagrant fouls similar to the NCAA. In the Italian Serie A, a challenge to an American football-style coach is allowed to challenge (on the next dead ball) an official's call on any situation similar to the NCAA. The center jump ball, which was used to restart the game after each successful field goal was eliminated in 1938, in favor of the ball being given not to the team's scoring because of the end line where the goal was scored in order to make the game more continuous. The jump ball is still used to start the game and each period and restart the game after the ball is held. However, the NBA stopped using the jump ball to start second through the fourth quarter in 1975, instead using a quarter-possession system where the loser jumps the ball from the other end to start the second and third periods, while the winner that jump ball takes the ball to start the fourth period from the other end of the court. In 1981, the NCAA adopted a system of alternating possession for all situations to jump the ball except the start of the game, and in 2003 FIBA adopted a similar rule except for the start of the third period and overtime. In 2004, FIBA changed the rule that the arrow applies to all situations after the opening of the crane. In 1976, the NBA introduced a rule to allow teams to move the ball to the center line after any legitimate timeout in the final two minutes of the game. FIBA followed suit in 2006. International Basketball Rules The last international basketball rules were approved by FIBA on February 2, 2014 and into force on October 1 of the same year. There are eight rules covering 50 articles covering equipment and equipment, rules regarding teams, players, captains and coaches, rules of the game, violations, fouls and their penalties, special situations, and officials and table officials. The rules also cover officials' signals, table, protest procedure, team classification and televised timeouts. Links to the Original 13 Rules of Naismith. Received on October 2, 2017. Debbie Williamson (August 2013). 2013-14 and 2014-15 Women's Basketball Rules. Indianapolis: National Collegiate Athletic Association. page 6. - b NBA.com BLOCK-CHARGE. National Basketball Association. THE FIBA Central Council approves historical rule changes (press release). Fiba. April 26, 2008. Received on April 27, 2008. University of Kansas Hail David Booth scores original basketball rules for \$4.3M on memorable sales - Official Basketball Rules 2014 (PDF). International Basketball Federation. Received on 27 October 2014. Next reading Naismith, James (1941). Basketball: his and development. University of Nebraska Nebraska ISBN 0-8032-8370-9. External references are rules of the game and usabasketball.com, NBA and NCAA rules are compared side by side. Official Basketball Rules - fiba.com Official NBA Rules - NBA rules and regulations in nba.com must be registered by the media person to see the files. NCAA Basketball Rulebook Referee Signal - Picture Description of the referee signal on the youth-basketball-tips.com FIBA/USA Basketball Rules Differences and Rules of Change for different rule makers decisions obtained from fiba official basketball rules 2020 pdf

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