



2024 Clarification of Officiating Principle of Advantage/Disadvantage

The principle of advantage/disadvantage is always applied until:

- The offensive player clearly loses balance and/or control of the ball because of an excessive contact caused by the defensive player.
- The defensive player clearly loses balance because of an excessive contact caused by the offensive player, thus being in a legal guarding position and respecting the elements of distance and time (if the opponent is without the ball)

Any excessive, hard or dangerous contact is considered an Unsportsmanlike Foul.



Game control is the top priority in officiating in all levels and categories.

- Referees shall proactively manage flopping and any misbehaviour of players.
- Faking a defensive or offensive foul or exaggerating contact can lead to a direct Technical Foul.
- Referees shall deliver short and direct messages to the players and apply preventive officiating with the aim of maintaining a smooth game flow.
- Referees shall avoid conflict situations and keep emotions calm after a foul is called.
- Players shall respectfully address and/or communicate with the Referees, the Sports Supervisor, the Table Officials and the Opponents at all times.



2024 Clarification of Officiating Screens

- The screener must be in a legal and static position. Delaying or dislodging the opponent is considered a foul
- Hand-off situation: The new screener must be in a legal and static position



The principle of the player's cylinder and the principle of advantage/disadvantage shall always be taken into consideration:

- Contact on the shooting hand is considered a foul if the defensive player initiates the contact.
- The offensive player extending/kicking the leg out to create contact with the defense or faking a foul is not allowed.



2024 Clarification of Officiating Post Play

- Referees shall check the legal guarding position of the defensive player and the initial position of the offensive player.
- Referees shall use preventive officiating if first contact is too strong or aggressive. If the intensity remains or is higher on 2nd bump, the Referees shall call a foul.
- Referees shall call first action, not just the reaction (defensive or offensive foul).
- Referees shall maintain consistent criteria for mismatched players. No advantage for mismatched players (fair play for both players).
- Referees shall apply these criteria also to rebounding situation.



The principle of advantage/disadvantage shall always be taken into consideration:

- Holding (not grabbing) an opponent in control of the ball shall be considered an Unsportsmanlike Foul.
- Holding (not grabbing) an opponent in a “clear path” situation shall be considered an Unsportsmanlike Foul.



The principle of advantage/disadvantage is taken into consideration to evaluate the violation:

- A contact caused by the defensive player leading to a travelling violation shall be considered a foul.
- Referees shall pay attention to these situations:
 - Clearing the ball
 - Gaining new ball possession after a basket & after the check ball
 - Offensive Player is closely guarded
- The player taking the check-ball is treated as a player who catches the ball while standing with two feet on the floor.