

FIBA NATIONAL REFEREE CURRICULUM



INTRODUCTION TO LEVEL 1

version 2.0, 2021



FIBA NATIONAL

REFEREE CURRICULUM



INTRODUCTION TO LEVEL 1

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This Referee Curriculum is based on FIBA Official Basketball Rules 2020.

In case of discrepancy between different language editions on the meaning or interpretation of a word or phrase, the English text prevails. Throughout the Referee Curriculum, all references made to a player, coach, referee, etc., in the male gender also apply to the female gender. It must be understood that this is done for practical reasons only.

CHAPTER 1 CONCEPT AND SYMBOLS

CHAPTER 1 CONCEPT AND SYMBOLS

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1.1 CONCEPT

Basketball is a constantly evolving game and that is why it is exciting. It is one of fastest growing sports in the world and there are many ways a person can get involved with the sport. There are players, coaches, volunteers, referees, table officials and managers, just to name a few.

> This curriculum is designed to help those people that have made the decision to participate as referees, in this very exciting game. The purpose of this curriculum is to provide introductory level advice and guidance all the way through to national level instructional training and development. Based on your level of experience, you can start this journey.

> This referee curriculum is broken up into 4 main parts:

1. LEVEL 1 – INTRODUCTION

This module is aimed at local referees and will provide you with very basic referee information whilst giving you a general overview of what to expect when you start refereeing. The module is a combination of studying in your own time and some practical work with an Instructor.

2. LEVEL 1

This module is a continuation of the Introduction module and is also aimed at local referees. It provides for a more detailed look at the rules of basketball and the most common fouls and violations. The module also gives guidance and advice on refereeing techniques and the game of basketball (offences and defences).



3. LEVEL 2

This module is aimed for regional referees and is more of an instructional program that will assist the referees in understanding the game of basketball, how to control the game and how to ensure the game is played within the spirit of the rules. It provides more context regarding when to and when not to call fouls and utilising more detailed refereeing techniques. Some further context is provided about understanding the players and coaches and what they are trying to achieve in the game. The module provides guidance and advice on developing relationships with players and coaches and aims to assist in resolving conflicts.

This training manual is a guideline that is provided to assist national federations in the training and education of referees. It is understood that some topics will require more focus and attention than others and the time allocated can be adjusted to suit the needs of the current skills and experience of the referees being trained.

4. LEVEL 3

This module is aimed at the national referee and provides for more detailed information of refereeing techniques, performance self-analysis, the rules and interpretations and conflict resolution through the development of relationships. The module is designed to help improve your existing skills through deeper understanding of the players and game in order for you to read the game better thereby applying more advanced officiating techniques.

The curriculum is written to assist in the development of successful basketball referees, from grassroots to the national level.



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1.2 GLOSSARY AND SYMBOLS

Basic terms you have to know before studying the material:

L	LEAD REFEREE	The referee who leads the play up the court, in blue colour on diagrams. He can be called "Lead" or "L". The base of the triangle represents the facing direction of the Lead referee.
T	TRAIL REFEREE	The referee who stays behind the play, in green colour on diagrams. He can be called "Trail" or "T". The base of the triangle represents the facing direction of the Trail referee.
CC	CREW-CHIEF	The Crew Chief (CC) is generally the more experienced of the two referees. He initiates the start of the game and of each quarter.
	UMPIRE 1	The umpire is generally the less experienced of the two referees. The umpire's duties and prerogatives are the same as the Crew Chief's with some exceptions.
\rightarrow	DIRECTION OF THE PLAY	
>	DIRECTION OF THE LEAD REFEREE	
>	DIRECTION OF THE TRAIL REFEREE	



1. Concept and symbols

1.2 Glossary and Symbols



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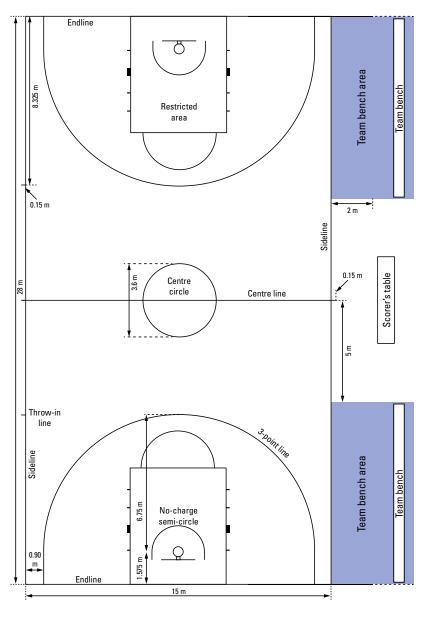


CHAPTER 2

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2.1 THE PLAYING COURT



D1 - Playing court



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2.2 TEAMS AND UNIFORMS

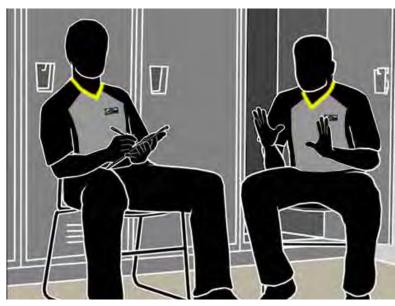
A Team may have:

- 12 players in total
- A Coach
- A First Assistant Coach
- A Manager
- Only 5 players are allowed on the court at any one time from each team.
- Singlets and shorts should be of the same dominant colour front and back
- Numbers can be: 0, 00 and 1 to 99



2.3 PREPARING FOR A GAME

Be on time and early enough to get ready for the game properly. Please refer to the local applicable regulations to know how early you have to arrive.



D2 - Referees' briefing in the locker room

The referee uniform consists of:

- A black whistle and a lanyard
- A referee shirt
- Black Referee trousers or shorts
- Appropriate black Footwear
- Black Socks



D3 - Referee's uniform



2.4 PRE-GAME DUTIES

Ten minutes before game time, the Crew Chief shall go to the scorer's table to:

- Check that the scoresheet is correctly filled out
- Ensure that the head coaches have signed the scoresheet and have also indicated their 5 starters

Three minutes before game time, the Crew Chief shall blow his whistle to indicate the time remaining, and also at 1m30, so that the teams return to their bench areas

Before the game starts, the referees should ensure:

- That the table officials are ready
- Players do not have illegal equipment (such as earrings) and
- Players have their shirts tucked into their shorts.



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2.5 PLAYING TIME

The game shall consist of 4 quarters of 10 minutes each, with intervals of 2 minutes between the 1st and 2nd quarter, and between the 3rd and 4th quarter.

The interval between the 2nd and 3rd quarter is a 15 minutes half-time.

If ever the score is tied at the end of the 4th quarter, then teams will continue to play a 5 minute overtime period until a team wins.



The playing time may vary according to the level and age category, please refer to the local applicable regulations.



2.6 JUMP BALL AND ALTERNATING POSSESSION

The game starts with a jump ball. The Crew Chief tosses the ball up between two opponents who try to tap it to a teammate. The jump ball only takes place at the beginning of the game During the game, some jump ball

situations can occur when:

- Ball gets stuck between the ring and backboard
- Two players from opposite teams are holding the ball (Held Ball)
- The ball goes out of bounds and the referees are in doubt.

When a jump ball situation occurs, the game is restarted for the team in the direction of the Alternating Possession Arrow.



D4 - Held ball / jump ball signal



2.7 VALUE OF MADE GOAL

Goals can be worth 1, 2 or 3 points.

THE TRAIL REFEREE SIGNIFIES POINTS SCORED TO THE SCORER'S TABLE:

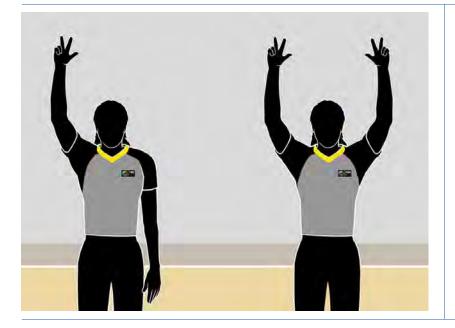


D5 - **ONE POINT** is awarded for a successful free-throw shot **Signal:** 1 finger, "flag" from wrist



D6 - **TWO POINTS** are awarded for baskets scored within the three-point line **Signal:** 2 fingers "flag" from wrist





D7 - **THREE POINTS** are awarded for a successful basket from outside the three- point line **Signal:** 3 fingers extended One arm = attempt Both arms = successful



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2.8 THROW-IN

A player taking the throw-in:

- Has 5 seconds to throw the ball in
- Must stand outside the court area
- Must not move more than 1 metre sideways once the referee has given him the ball
- Can move directly backwards

A player who is defending:

- Must not touch the ball, or the player that is taking the throw-in
- Must stand behind the line
- Must stand 1 metre back from the line if the thrower-in does not have 2 metres behind them free from obstruction



2.9 SUBSTITUTION

A substitution can occur when the game is stopped; or

- After a successful 2nd free throw
- In the last 2 minutes of the last quarter, after a basket; the non-scoring team may request a substitution. If granted, the scoring team may also substitute a player.



D8 - Substitution Signal: Cross forearms



D9 - Beckoning-in Signal: Open palm, wave towards the body



2.10 TIME-OUT

- A time-out goes for 1 minute
- Each team may have 2 time-outs in the 1st half and 3 time-outs in the 2nd half
- Any team may have a time-out when the game is stopped; or
- For the non-scoring team, after the opponent scores a basket.



D10 - Time-out **Signal:** Form T, show index finger



2.11 PLAYER IN ACT OF SHOOTING

There are 2 types of act of shooting: a jump shot and a drive to the basket (continuous motion).

Starts:

- For jump shots, the shooting motion starts when the offensive player starts to bring the ball upward towards the basket
- On drives to the basket or other moving shots, the shooting motion starts when the player gathers the ball prior to continuing through with his shot

Ends:

• When the ball has left the hand(s) and the player's both feet land on the floor or if an entirely new act of shooting is made

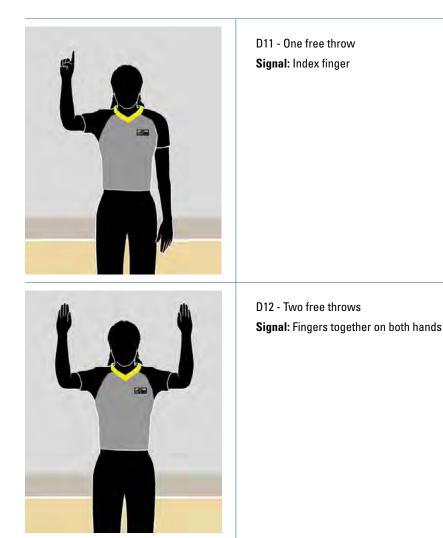


2.12 FREE-THROWS

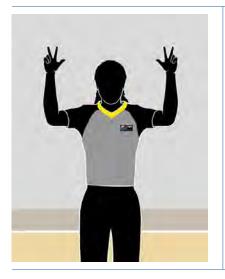
POSITIONING, COVERAGE AND SIGNALS BY THE REFEREES

- Mainly awarded to a player who gets fouled in the act of shooting.
- If made are worth 1 point player.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCORE OR NUMBER OF FREE-THROWS IS DONE BY THE TRAIL REFEREE:

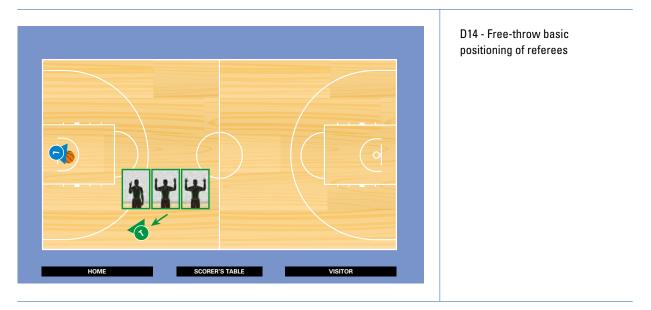




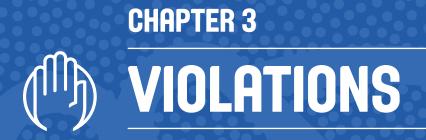


D13 - Three free throws Signal: 3 fingers extended on both hands

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BALL TO THE FREE-THROW SHOOTER IS DONE BY THE LEAD REFEREE:







CHAPTER 3 VIOLATIONS

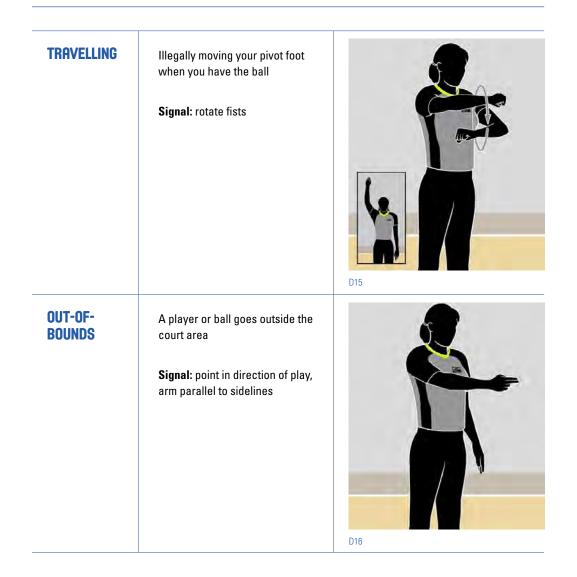
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3 VIOLATIONS

A violation is an infraction of the rules. When a violation occurs, the referee shall blow the whistle, stop the clock and show the appropriate signal, before giving the ball to the opponent's team for a throw-in.

Each time a referee shows a signal, he is also to verbalise it so the players can hear it.

This is done so that the players know what just happened.



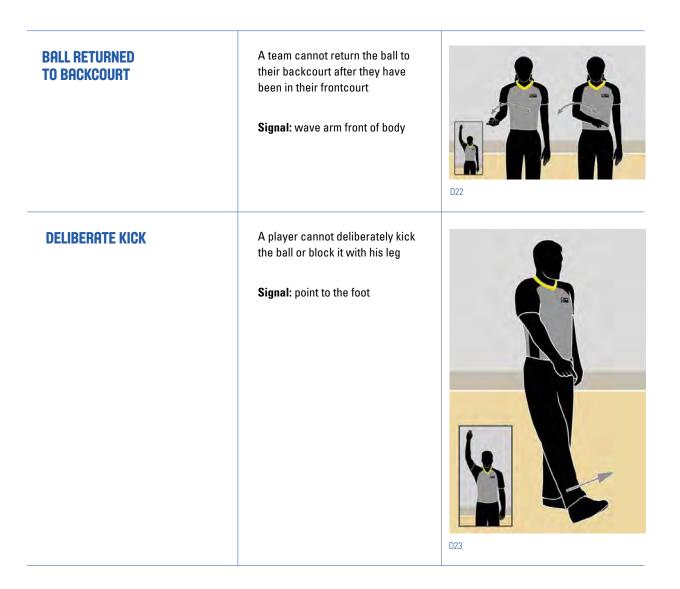


DOUBLE DRIBBLING	A player cannot dribble a second time after the first dribble has ended Signal: patting motion with palm	
THREE Seconds	A player cannot remain in their opponent's restricted area for more than 3 seconds Signal: arm extended, show 3 fingers	D17
FIVE SECONDS	A player has 5 seconds to release the ball for a throw-in or take a free-throw Also, a closely guarded player must pass, shoot or dribble the ball within 5 second Signal: show 5 fingers	113



EIGHT Seconds	A team has 8 seconds to bring the ball from their backcourt to their frontcourt	¥ O Y
	Signal: show 8 fingers	
	A team must attempt a shat	D20
SHOT CLOCK	A team must attempt a shot before the shot clock expires Signal: fingers touch shoulder	12
		D21







EXAMPLE (TRAVELLING CALLED):

(violation – open palm)

STOP THE GAME Clock	SHOW THE VIOLATION (TRAVELLING)	GRANT THE BALL TO THE OPPONENTS' TEAM (DIRECTION OF THE PLAY TO BE SHOWN)	AFTER THE THROW- IN, WHEN A PLAYER TOUCHES THE BALL ON THE COURT, START THE GAME CLOCK
D25 - Stop the clock	D15 - Travelling	D16 - Direction of play	D26 - Start the clock



(chop with hand)

3. Violations







4 FOULS

A foul is an illegal personal contact with an opponent (with or without the ball).

BELOW ARE THE MOST COMMON FOULS AND THEIR SIGNALS:

HOLDING	When using hands, arms or legs to stop the movement of an opponent Signal: grasp wrist downward	<image/> <image/>
PUSHING	When using any part of the body to forcibly move or attempt to move an opponent Signal: imitate push	



illegal USE of Hands	When using hands to strike an opponent in an attempt to play the ball Signal: strike wrist	
ILLEGAL CONTACT TO THE HAND	When using hands to strike an opponent during the act of shooting Signal: strike the palm towards the other forearm	D29
BLOCKING	When impeding the progress of an opponent Signal: both hands on hips	D30



CHARGING

When the player with the ball forcibly pushes into an opponent's torso who is in a legal guarding position

Signal: clenched fist strike open palm



D29

Penalty:

 A personal foul is recorded against the player. The ball is awarded to the opponent team for a throw-in.

OR

- If in the act of shooting; 2 or 3 freethrows if the shot is unsuccessful.
- If in the act of shooting; 1 free-throw if the shot is successful.
- 2 free-throws if the defensive player's team has 5 or more team fouls; i.e. Team foul penalty situation.

5 FOULS BY A PLAYER

 A player who has committed 5 fouls shall be informed by the referee and must leave the game immediately. The player is to be substituted as quickly as possible.





CHAPTER 5 REFEREING KNOWLEDGE

CHAPTER 5

REFEREEING KNOWLEDGE

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5.1 REFEREES AND MECHANICS

COURT COVERAGE AND POSITIONS

- Referees adjust their position to the movement of the players
- Referees are on the opposite sides of
 each other to cover the whole court
- On Ball referee is the one closest to the ball and watches the players near the ball
- Off ball referee is the one furthest
 from the ball and watches all the other
 players

Lead:

- In front of the ball / players
- On the endline
- Not behind the backboard

Trail:

- Stays behind the ball / players
- About 3-5 steps behind and to the side of the ball



5.2 HOW TO START THE GAME – JUMP BALL AND POSITION

Positions at the start of the game:

The referee (crew chief) tossing the ball stands at the jump ball circle, facing the scorer's table. He checks to make sure his partner and the teams are ready to play.

The other referee (umpire) stands in front of the score table facing their partner.

The crew chief tosses the ball higher than either player can reach to make sure they have to jump.

The umpire must signal that the clock can be started after verifying that the tap was legal.

Position after the jump ball

The umpire runs in the direction of play towards the end-line and remains in front of the play. This is Lead.

The referee tossing the ball follows the direction of the ball and remains behind the play. This is Trail.



D4, 5 & 6 - Jump ball toss















5.3 HOW TO USE THE WHISTLE

- A whistle is one of your most important tools for communication.
- Hold the whistle in your mouth using your teeth.
- The key to blowing the whistle is to spit in the whistle only using the air in your mouth.
- The whistle should be loud, short and sharp in sound.



5.4

REPORTING A FOUL TO SCORER'S TABLE

- Walk sharply to a position where there are no players between you and the scorer's table
- Come to a stop and take a breath
- Signal clearly and slowly the number of the player who has committed the foul

shows number 1)

- Then signal the type of the foul
- Indicating the number of free throws or the direction of play that is to follow
- During this process use your voice, for example, Blue 7 pushing, white ball OR Blue 7 pushing, 2 shots white.
- Run to the next position

EXAMPLE 1: A FOUL IS CALLED AGAINST A DEFENSIVE PLAYER

CALLING	REPORTING									
Game clock stops	Number of the player	Foul nature	Penalty = 2 free-throws							
40 - Stop the clock oul - one clenched fist).	D41 - Right hand shows number 5, left hand	D28 - Pushing	D12 - Two free-throws							



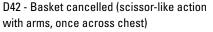
Advise the players who

the foul is on.

EXAMPLE 2: A FOUL IS CALLED AGAINST A DEFENSIVE PLAYER (NUMBER 16) WHO BLOCKS HIS OPPONENT DURING THE DRIBBLE: AFTER THIS, THE OFFENSIVE PLAYER CONTINUES HIS DRIBBLE TO THE BASKET AND SCORES.

CALLING Game clock stops Basket cancelled Image: Comparison of the part of the part

D40 - Stop the clock (foul - one clenched fist)

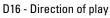


REPORTING

Number of the player	Foul nature	Penalty = throw-in

D43 - Number 16 (first reverse hand shows number 1 for the decade digit – then open hands show number 6 for the units digit)

D31 - Blocking





5.5 SAFETY

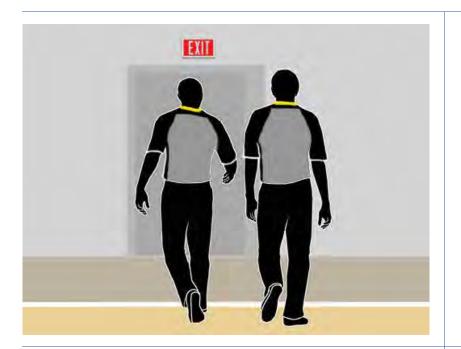
When to stop the game:

- Player is injured or bleeding
- Floor is wet
- A small child has walked onto the court
- Another ball comes onto the court



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5.6 AFTER GAME RESPONSIBILITIES



My job is not over until I:

- Thank and shake my partner's hand
- Check the scoresheet to make sure it has been correctly filled out
- Sign the scoresheet



D44 - Referees going back to locker room

When checking the scoresheet:

- Check the final scores match up with the scores in the columns
- Ensure the correct team has been written in as the winner of the game
- Check the score for each quarter has been filled in
- You and your partner sign the scoresheet

D45 - Referees signing scoresheet



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Team A						Team	В											
Competition _	Date	Ti	me .			Cre	w	Chief									_	
Game No.	Place					Un	ipi	re 1	Umpire 2									
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Time-outs		Team fo	puls			A		В	Α	В	A		В		A	E	;	
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	Quarter 3 12	34 (4)	112	213	3 4		2	2	42	42 43		82 83	82 83		122	122 123	-	
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Head coach				+			17	17	57	57		97	97	_	137	137	_	
First assistant co	ach						18 19	18 19	58 59	58 59		98 99	98 99		138 139		-	
Team B							20	20	60	60		100	100		140			
Time-outs	_	Team fo	ouls				21	21	61	61		101	101		141	141		
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	Overtimes						25	25	65	65		104	104		145			
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Head coach				+	+		38 39	38 39	78 79	78 79			118 119		158 159		-	
Head coach First assistant co	ach			+	++			40		80					160		-	
Scorer				-				Quarter						В_			-	
Assistant sco								Quarter						B _				
								Quarter	3					в_				
Timer								Quarter	• ④	Α		-		B				
Shot clock op	perator							Overtin	ies					в	_			
Crew Chief						Final	Sc	ore	Te				Tea	mB_		_	_	
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This is the official FIBA scoresheet. The governing body may use another scoresheet according to national/local regulations



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