

STAGE NBB LANDELIJK EN AFDELING SEIZOEN 2023-2024



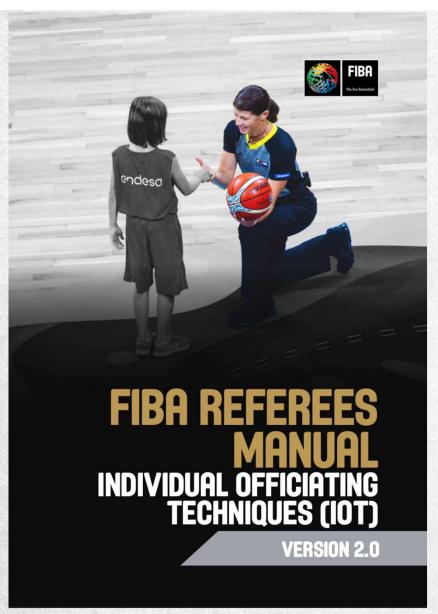


- > Geen (grote) veranderingen in spelregels, interpretaties of criteria
- > Illegal use of hands
- > Act of shooting covering a shot
- > Block vs charge
- > Screening
- > Unsportsmanlike foul
- > Travel violation
- > Fake being fouled
- > Relationship referee coach players





- > 'Distance & stationary'
- > 'Processing the play'
- > 'Area of responsibility & open angle' (AOR & OA)
- > 'No guessing' 'Trust is key in officiating'
- > 'Active mindset'
- > 'Anticipate the play'
- > 'Referee the defense'
- > 'Stay with the play'
- > 'Primary coverage in obvious plays'





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FIBA iRef Academy Library App

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It contains a wide range of topics from grassroots to the elite level. The App includes videos, manuals and guidelines published by FIBA Referee Operations for referees, commissioners, table officials, referee instructors, video operators.

It also contains the latest Basketball Rules with Interpretations available.

FIBA iRef Academy Pre-Game App

Specialised App for pre-game preparation of the basketball referees developed by FIBA.

It contains videos, pre-game checklist, technical manuals, FIBA basketball rules and official interpretations (OBRI), full & half court with referees, players, coverage area symbols, drawing tool, able to save your own playsituations.



https://fiba-library-frame.nubedemos.com/

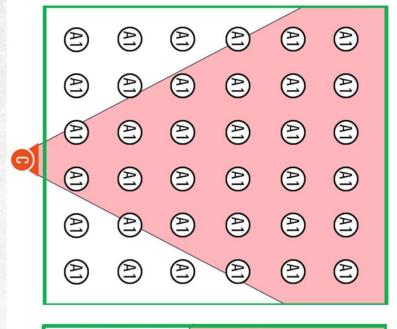
DISTANCE & STATIONARY, OA

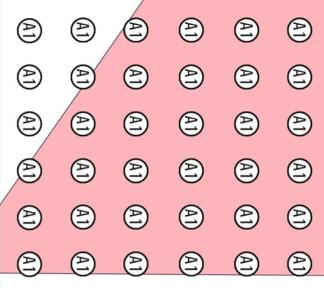
> Distance

- Proper distance = 3-6 meters
- Less emotional calls
- Maintain perspective
- Maintain wide angle (=more players)
- See big picture (next play, clocks, partners)

> Stationary

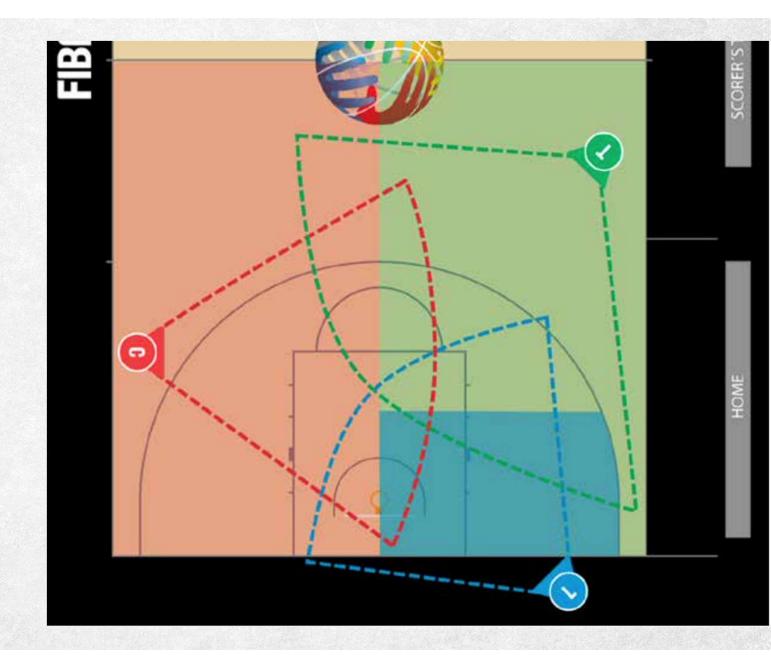
- Better vision
- Higher concentration
- > 45 degree open angle





AOR & OA

- > Area of responsibility - My AOR
- > Open angle!
 - My position
 - My vision



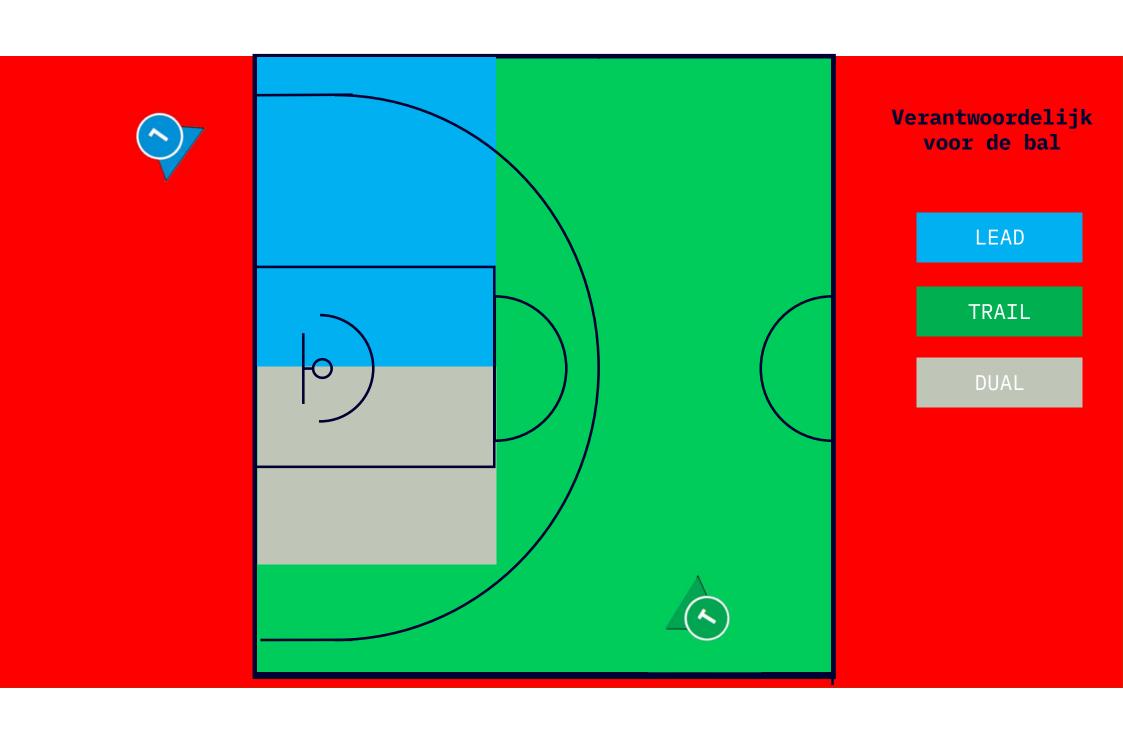












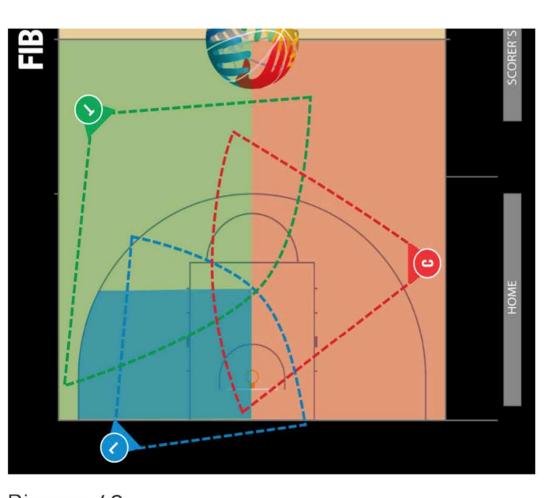


Diagram 49: L has normally the primary coverage in blue area, T in green area and C in red area.

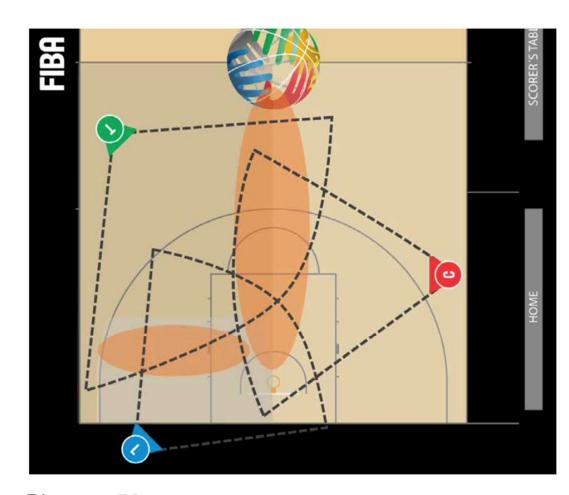


Diagram 50: In dual coverage areas it is important that both referees have the discipline to process the entire play and try to focus only for their side of the defensive players.

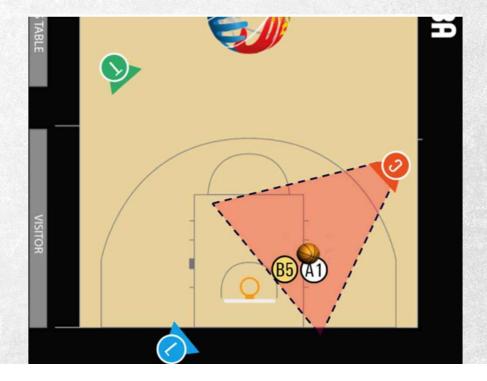
AOR & OA

AOR



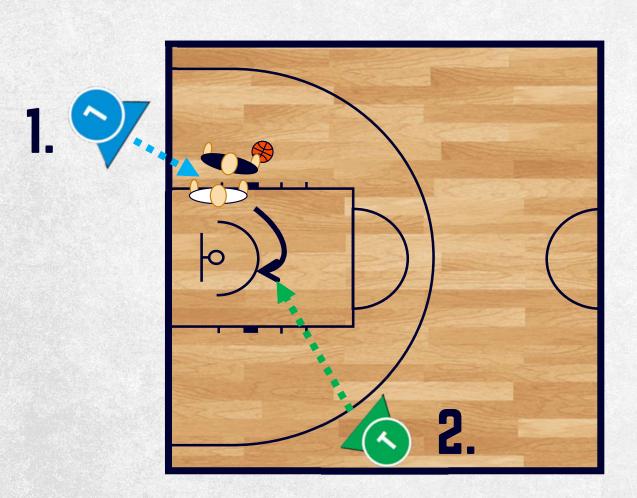


Maar: 'On weak side drives Lead may call low and front swipes and illegal hand contacts from Lead's side and which Centre is unable to see.'



1-2-3 PLAY





- 1.Lead begin
- 2.Trail einde







PROCESSING THE PLAY - QUALITY DECISION

- 1. See Gather all relevant information
- 2. Process Organise all relevant information
- 3. Decide Define the needed action

START DEVELOPMENT FINISH DECISION

Diagram: See the whole play before making a decision

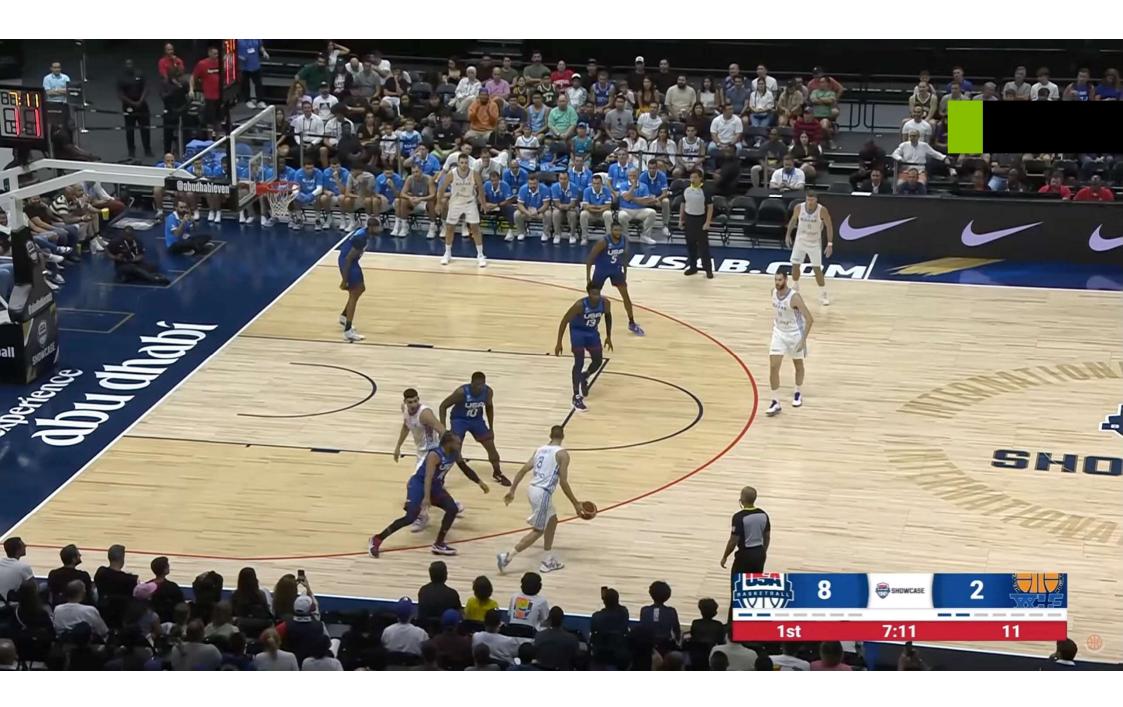
Goal: to prevent emotional calls/marginal calls



TIMING VAN EEN CALL

- > Quick whistle (game control / game management)
- > Patient whistle Primary
- > Cadence whistle Secondary













- > Focus your attention on the illegality of the defensive player
- > But, keep the ball handler in your field of vision (missed travel violations → determine pivot foot first)
- > Find a position where you see the **space between the players** in order to referee the defense





ACT OF SHOOTING - AOS

> AOS is belangrijk omdat → WEL/GEEN vrije worpen...

> AOS:

- Start: **OMHOOG** gaande beweging (dus NIET bij zijwaartse beweging) Eindigt: Bal vd hand, volledig nieuwe AOS, beide voeten terug op de vloer
- > AOS tijdens 'movement':
 - Start: bal rust in hand(en) én speler begint de 'shooting motion'
 - Eindigt: Bal vd hand, volledig nieuwe AOS, beide voeten terug op de vloer
- > 50/50? = AOS!

Bewuste pass? = GEEN AOS







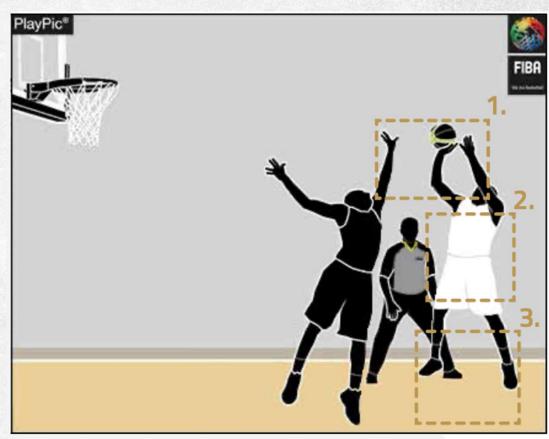






Regarding fouls on AOS ('stay with the play')

- 0. (Take off spot)
- 1. Hand
- 2. Body
- Landing/feet
- 4. Contact by shooter/shooter foul (marginal vs illegal)
- 5. Fake







- > Signs of faking:
 - Faker is looking for/needs contact
 - Head goes up
 - Feet go op
 - Jump-off and landing spot are close to each other
- > Types of fake being fouled:
 - Standard/normal (warning) vs excessive (direct T-foul)
- > When:
 - 1. transition 2. rebounding 3. AOS 4. Charging/screening
- > But: only when 100% (e.g. tripping)













- > 'Stay with the play until the end of the action'
- > **Physically:** Do not start to move (e.g. T/C stepping backwards on a shot)
- > **Mentally:** Focus on defender until the play has ended (e.g. shooter had landed)









SCREENING

- > Legal screen when screener is/has:
 - > Stationary
 - > Both feet on the court
- > Illegal screen when screener is/did:
 - > Moving
 - > Not give sufficient distance outside the field of vision of a stationary opponent
 - > Not respect the elements of **time & distance** of an opponent **in motion**





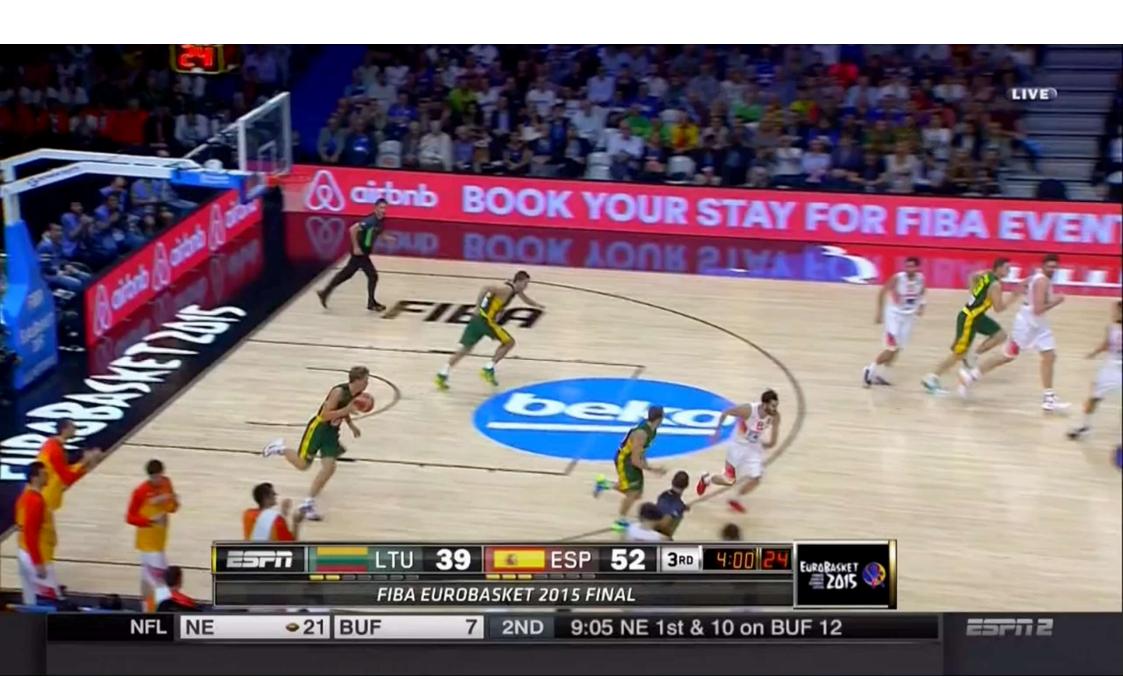
- > Basketball IQ
- > Know where to look and what to expect
- > Game looks 'slower'
- > Where are passes going to?
- > Where can I expect open shooters?
- > Where can I expect screeners?
- > Etc. -> Right time, right spot, distance, stationary











Article 47 Referees: Duties and powers

- 47.1 The referees shall have the power to make decisions on infractions of the rules committed either within or outside the boundary lines including the areas of the floor near the scorer's table, the team benches and the areas immediately behind the lines.
- 47.2 The referees shall blow their whistles when an infraction of the rules occurs, a guarter or overtime ends or the referees find it necessary to stop the game. The



- 47.3 When deciding on an infraction, the referees shall, in each instance, have regard for and consider the following fundamental principles:
 - The spirit and intent of the rules and the need to uphold the integrity of the game.
 - Consistency in application of the concept of 'advantage/disadvantage'. The
 referees should not seek to interrupt the flow of the game unnecessarily in order
 to penalise incidental personal contact which does not give the player
 responsible an advantage nor place his/her opponent at a disadvantage.
 - Consistency in the application of common sense to each game, bearing in mind the abilities of the players concerned and their attitude and conduct during the game.
 - Consistency in the maintenance of a balance between game control and game flow, having a 'feeling' for what the participants are trying to do and calling what is right for the game.

the organising body of the competition.





- > Ready to communicate but in balance
- > Coach is responsible for (bench) behaviour
- > Coach works inside bench area
- > We can have a different opinion
- > Mutual respect
- > Image of the sport
- > "We'll try to manage the game in the best possible way"













HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=QBM47-DZ91S - YOHAN ROSSO



DISCUSSIE - VRAGEN

נווכוו נוווטשוו ווונט נווכ מוו נטשמועם נווכ טףטטווכוונם שמפגכנ.

A tap for a goal is when the ball is directed with the hand(s) towards the opponents' basket.

A dunk for a goal is when the ball is forced downwards into the opponents' basket with one or both hands.

A continuous movement on drives to the basket or other moving shots is an action of a player who catches the ball while he/she is progressing or upon completion of the dribble and then continues with the shooting motion, usually upwards.

15.1.2 The act of shooting:

- Starts when the player begins, in the judgement of a referee, to move the ball upwards towards the opponents' basket.
- Ends when the ball has left the player's hand(s), or if an entirely new act of shooting is made and, in case of an airborne shooter, both feet have returned to the floor.



- 15.1.3 The act of shooting in a continuous movement on a drive to the basket or other moves shot:
 - Starts when the ball has come to rest in the player's hand(s), upon completion a dribble or a catch in the air and the player begins, in the judgment of the refer the shooting motion preceding the release of the ball for a goal.
 - Ends when the ball has left the player's hand(s), or if an entirely new acceptoring is made and, in case of an airborne shooter, both feet have returned the floor.
- 15.1.4 There is no relationship between the number of legal steps taken and the act shooting.
- 15.1.5 During the act of shooting the player might have his/her arm(s) held by an opponent thus preventing him/her from scoring. In this case it is not essential that the

33.7 Screening: Legal and illegal

Screening is an attempt to delay or prevent an opponent without the ball from reaching a desired position on the court.

Legal screening is when the player who is screening an opponent:

- Was stationary (inside his/her cylinder) when contact occurred.
- Had both feet on the court when contact occurred.

Illegal screening is when the player who is screening an opponent:

- Was moving when contact occurred.
- Did not give sufficient distance in setting a screen outside the field of vision of a stationary opponent when contact occurred.
- Did not respect the elements of time and distance of an opponent in motion when contact occurred.

If the screen is set **within** the field of vision of a stationary opponent (front or lateral), the screener may establish the screen as close to him/her as he/she wishes, provided there is no contact.

If the screen is set **outside** the field of vision of a stationary opponent, the screener must permit the opponent to take 1 normal step towards the screen without making contact.

If the opponent is in motion, the elements of time and distance shall apply. The screener must leave enough space so that the player who is being screened is able to avoid the screen by stopping or changing direction.

The distance required is never less than 1 and never more than 2 normal steps.

A player who is legally screened is responsible for any contact with the player who has set the screen.



