

Statement 3

Following the last or only free throw and after the ball has touched the ring, the free-throw attempt changes its status and becomes a two-point field goal if the ball is legally touched by any player before it enters the basket.

Example:

A4's last or only free throw has touched the ring and is bouncing above it. B4 tries to tap the ball away but the ball enters the basket.

Interpretation:

The ball has been legally touched. The free-throw attempt has changed its status and team A shall be awarded two (2) points.

Statement 4

If, during a field goal attempt, a player touches the ball on its upward flight, all restrictions related to goaltending and interference shall apply.

Example:

During a shot for a field goal the ball on its upward flight is touched by B5 (or A5). In its downward flight to the basket the ball is touched by:

- (a) A3.
- (b) B3.

Interpretation:

The contact of A5 or B5 with the ball on its upward flight is legal and does not change the status of a shot for a field goal. However, the subsequent contact with the ball in its downward flight by A3 or B3 is a violation.

- (a) The ball is awarded to team B for a throw-in from the free-throw line extended.
- (b) Two (2) or three (3) points are awarded to team A.

Statement 5

It is an interference violation if during a shot for field goal a player causes the backboard or the ring to vibrate in such a way that the ball, in the judgment of an official, has been prevented from entering the basket or has been caused to enter the basket.

Example:

A4 attempts a shot for a three-point field goal near the end of the game. While the ball is in the air the game clock signal sounds for the end of the game. After the signal, B4 causes the backboard or the ring to vibrate and therefore, in the judgment of the official, the ball is prevented from entering the basket.

Interpretation:

Even after the game clock signal sounds for the end of the game, the ball remains live and therefore an interference violation has occurred. Three (3) points are awarded to team A.

Statement 6

Interference is committed by a defensive or offensive player during a shot for a field goal when a player touches the basket or the backboard while the ball is in contact with the ring and still has a possibility to enter the basket.

Example:

After A4's shot for a field goal, the ball has rebounded from the ring and then again landed on the ring. The ball is still touching the ring when B4 touches the basket or backboard.

Interpretation:

B4's violation. The interference restrictions apply as long as the ball has the possibility to enter the basket.