

## FIBA Internal Regulations

Amendments approved at the FIBA Central Board Meeting of 7-8 August 2015

### Book 1

#### Chapter VI. Sanctions

##### Basic Principles of Sanctions Imposed by FIBA

[...]

134. In order to facilitate the decisions of the appropriate authorities, FIBA maintains a list of violations and sanctions which is made available on the FIBA website.

[...]

#### Chapter VII - Appeals

##### The FIBA Appeals' Panel

152. The Appeals' Panel shall hear appeals filed by an affected party against decisions of FIBA including its organs and disciplinary bodies, unless such appeal is the competence of an Appeals' Panel of a FIBA Zone or expressly excluded in the FIBA General Statutes or Internal Regulations.

153. Appeals against decisions of referees or table officials made during or at the conclusion of games are dealt with in accordance with the Official Basketball Rules and the regulations governing the conduct of competitions, and are not subject to appeal to the FIBA Appeals' Panel.

[...]

169. The appeal proceedings are subject to the payment of the non-reimbursable fee set forth in article 1-235. The fee must be received by FIBA within the time limit for the appeal provided for in article 1-164.

#### Chapter VI. Sanctions

##### Basic Principles of Sanctions Imposed by FIBA

[...]

134. Facts contained in reports prepared by FIBA Officials are presumed to be accurate. Any party may rebut this presumption by proving that said facts were inaccurately stated in the report.

[...]

#### Chapter VII - Appeals

##### The FIBA Appeals' Panel

152. The Appeals' Panel shall hear appeals filed by an affected party against decisions of FIBA including its ~~organs~~ divisions and disciplinary bodies, unless such appeal is ~~the competence of an Appeals' Panel of a FIBA Zone or~~ expressly excluded in the FIBA General Statutes or Internal Regulations.

153. Appeals against decisions of referees or table officials made during or at the conclusion of games are dealt with in accordance with the Official Basketball Rules and the regulations governing the conduct of competitions, and are not subject to appeal to the FIBA Appeals' Panel, ~~a state court or an arbitral tribunal.~~

[...]

169. The appeal proceedings are subject to the payment of the non-reimbursable fee set forth in article 1-235. The fee must be ~~received by FIBA~~ paid within the time limit for the

[...]

171. There shall be one (1) hearing with oral arguments unless the right to have such hearing is waived by the appealing party.

appeal provided for in article 1-164, failing which the appeal is deemed withdrawn.

[...]

171. There shall be one (1) hearing with oral arguments unless the right to have such hearing is waived by the appealing party or the Chairman decides that a hearing is not necessary.

## Book 2

90. The national member federations and the clubs whose teams participate in a main official competition must insure these teams against:

- a. Accidents which may occur during travel to and from the country of the competition venue; and
- b. Accidents which may occur to members of their team during the competition and for which the organisers are not responsible.

90. The national member federations ~~and the clubs whose teams participate in a main official competition must insure provide adequate insurance for their national team players against:~~

- a. Accidents which may occur during travel to and from the location of the competition;
- b. Accidents which may occur ~~to members of their team~~ during the competition and for which the organisers are not responsible; and
- c. to the extent not already covered by a. and b. above, injury or illness whilst on release from the club and, particularly in the event of injury, during the game(s) to which he is summoned.

Paragraphs a. and b. above apply to all members of a national team delegation.

41. Event organisers will allocate a minimum of nineteen (19) and a maximum of twenty-one (21) accreditations to each team delegation, but only nineteen (19) of them may have access to the playing court.  
Team benches will comprise no more than fourteen (14) seats to provide for those who are to be seated during games.

41. Event organisers will allocate a minimum of twenty-one (21) and a maximum of twenty-five (25) accreditations to each team delegation but only twenty-one (21) of them shall be granted access to the playing court.  
~~Team benches will comprise no more than fourteen (14) seats to provide for those who are to be seated during games.~~

In addition, the Event organiser will allocate two (2) accreditation passes with access to the VIP Tribune and Hospitality Area to each team delegation.

## Book 3

### Chapter I. - Eligibility and National Status of Players

#### Eligibility of Players

1. To be entitled to participate in FIBA competitions, a player must observe the General Statutes and Internal Regulations of FIBA.

2. The national member federation is responsible for the eligibility of its players at all times and will bear the consequences of any infractions of the Regulations governing Eligibility, National Status, International Transfer, and Age of Players.

3. All players who participate in Competitions of FIBA and/or those of its national member federations must:

- a. Respect the Code of Conduct and Fair Play and act accordingly at all times on and off the court;
- b. Refrain from using substances and methods prohibited by the regulations of FIBA and those of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA);
- c. Agree to submit at any time to medical tests and controls, particularly doping controls, carried out in compliance with the regulations of FIBA, the International Olympic Committee, and WADA.

4. A national member federation or FIBA is authorised to deny participation in

### Chapter I. - Eligibility and National Status of Players

#### Eligibility of Players

1. To be entitled to participate in FIBA-competitions of FIBA, a player must observe the General Statutes and Internal Regulations of FIBA and any decisions issued on the basis thereof.

2. The national member federation is responsible-strictly liable at all times for the eligibility of its national team players and of the players registered with it. It and will bear the consequences of any infractions of the Regulations governing Eligibility, National Status, International Transfer, and Age of Players. It is not necessary that fault or negligence be demonstrated on the national member federation's part in order to establish a violation of this article.

3. All players who participate in Competitions of FIBA and/or those of its national member federations must:

- a. Respect the Code of Conduct and Fair Play and act accordingly at all times on and off the court;
- b. Refrain from using substances and methods prohibited by the regulations of FIBA and those of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA);
- c. Agree to submit at any time to medical tests and controls, particularly doping controls, carried out in compliance with the regulations of FIBA, the International Olympic Committee, and WADA;
- d. Collaborate with FIBA in any investigation regarding a possible violation of the FIBA General Statutes or Internal Regulations. Such duty includes inter alia the duty to comply with requests for information from FIBA and with an order to appear and testify in person to the best of the player's knowledge and judgement. Failure to comply may lead to a sanction.

4. A national member federation or FIBA is authorised to deny participation in

<p>Competitions of FIBA to players who do not respect the provisions provided for in article 3-3 above.</p> <p>Permission to play may be refused also to any player who does not provide the entry form, as required for Competitions of FIBA, in which he agrees to accept inter alia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conditions in force for doping control.</li> <li>The jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, to the exclusion of any recourse to ordinary courts, in the event of a dispute with FIBA which cannot be settled within FIBA.</li> </ol> <p>[...]</p>	<p>Competitions of FIBA to players who do not respect the provisions provided for in article 3-3 above.</p> <p>Permission to play may be refused also to any player who does not provide a signed copy of the entry form, as required for Competitions of FIBA, in which he agrees to accept inter alia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <u>FIBA Internal Regulations governing Anti-Doping conditions in force for doping control.</u></li> <li>The jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, to the exclusion of any recourse to ordinary courts, <del>in the event of a dispute with FIBA which cannot be settled within FIBA.</del></li> </ol> <p>[...]</p>
<p>12. If necessary for reasons of mandatory international law, the Zones are authorised to draw up specific regulations applicable to club competitions within the Zone in question. Such regulations are subject to the prior approval of the FIBA Central Board prior to their implementation.</p> <p>Proof of Legal Nationality</p>	<p>12. If necessary for reasons of mandatory <del>international</del> law, the Zones are authorised to propose to FIBA <del>draw-up</del> specific regulations applicable to club competitions within the Zone in question. Such regulations are subject to the prior approval of the FIBA <del>Central Board</del> <u>Executive Committee</u> prior to their implementation.</p> <p>Proof of Legal Nationality</p>
<p>13. FIBA may ask that evidence be provided to verify the legal nationality (or nationalities) of any player by requesting any documents it deems appropriate.</p>	<p>13. FIBA may ask that evidence be provided to verify the legal nationality (or nationalities), <del>identity, age or other information regarding of the status or behavior of any player which may be relevant to the application of the FIBA General Statutes and/or Internal Regulations and/or Zone Regulations,</del> by requesting any documents it deems appropriate.</p>
<p>14. Proof of legal nationality of a country by itself does not constitute sufficient evidence to guarantee a player's right to play as a national for the national team of that country – see article 3-15.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>21.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A national team participating in a Competition of FIBA may have only one player on its team who has acquired the legal nationality of that country by naturalisation or by any other means after having reached the age of sixteen (16). This provision applies also to any player having the right to acquire a second nationality at birth but who did not lay claim to this right until after having reached the age of sixteen (16).</li> <li>For purposes of letter (a) above, in the event that a player claims to have</li> </ol>	<p>14. Proof of legal nationality of a country by itself does not constitute sufficient evidence to guarantee a player's right to play for a club in a club competition (refer to the eligibility requirements of the respective club competition) or as a national for the national team of that country (—see article 3-15).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>21.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A national team participating in a Competition of FIBA may have only one player on its team who has acquired the legal nationality of that country by naturalisation or by any other means after having reached the age of sixteen (16). This provision applies also to any player having the right to acquire a second nationality at birth but who did not lay claim to this right until after having reached the age of sixteen (16).</li> <li>For purposes of letter (a) above, in the event that a player claims to have</li> </ol>

acquired a legal nationality before having reached the age of sixteen (16), without presenting the respective passport with a date of issue before the player's sixteenth birthday, the Secretary General may decide in his sole discretion that the player falls under the restriction of letter (a) above. In taking this decision the Secretary General shall take into account the following criteria:

- The number of years during which the player has lived in the country, for the national team of which he wishes to play;
- The number of seasons during which the player has participated in domestic competitions in the country of the national team for which he wishes to play;
- Any other criteria capable of establishing a significant link between the player and the country, for the national team of which he wishes to play.

[...]

**24.** For any player who has two or more legal nationalities by birth or by naturalisation, the national member federation for which the player wishes to play must obtain written certification from the national member federation of the country(-ies) corresponding to the player's other nationality(-ies), in which it is stated that he has not taken part in a main official competition of FIBA as a member of its national team. If the request for this certification remains unanswered, FIBA may issue provisional authorisation to the national member federation making the request. After a period of one year, this authorisation shall be considered final.

[...]

### Decisions

**30.** Unless provided otherwise, all decisions regarding the eligibility and the national status of players are taken by the FIBA Legal Commission acting through the Secretary General. With respect to Zone championships and in the event of doubts, he may consult with the respective FIBA Zone Secretary General.

### Sanctions

acquired a legal nationality before having reached the age of sixteen (16), without presenting the respective passport with a date of issue before the player's sixteenth birthday, the Secretary General may decide in his sole discretion that the player falls under the restriction of letter (a) above. In taking this decision the Secretary General shall take into account the following criteria:

- The number of years during which the player has lived in the country, for the national team of which he wishes to play;
- The number of seasons during which the player has participated in domestic competitions in the country of the national team for which he wishes to play;
- Any other criteria capable of establishing a significant link between the player and the country, for the national team of which he wishes to play.

**c.** The Secretary General may decide in his sole discretion that a player who has or had at any point in time two or more nationalities or a player who has changed nationality falls under the restriction of letter (a) above. In taking this decision, the Secretary General shall take into account the criteria set out in letter (b) above.

**e-d.** In the event that a decision under this article 3-21 is issued, the national member federation(s) concerned may be required to pay a fee in order to cover FIBA's administrative costs (see 3-305).

[...]

**24.** For any player who has two or more legal nationalities by birth, or by naturalisation or by any other means, the national member federation for which the player wishes to play must obtain written certification from the national member federation of the country(-ies) corresponding to the player's other nationality(-ies), in which it is stated that he has not taken part in a main official competition of FIBA as a member of its national team.

If the request for this certification remains unanswered, FIBA may issue provisional authorisation to the national member federation making the request. After a period of one year, this authorisation shall be considered final.

[...]

### Decisions

**30.** Unless provided otherwise, all decisions regarding the eligibility and the national status of players are taken by the FIBA Legal Commission acting through the Secretary General. With respect to Zone championships and in the event of doubts, he may consult with the respective FIBA Zone Secretary General Executive Director.

### Sanctions

31. Where there are violations of the provisions contained in these articles and, in particular, where national member federations, clubs, or other organisations are involved in the manipulation, no matter whether legal or not under the domestic legislation, of the legal status of players, administrative and disciplinary penalties shall be imposed in the first instance by the Secretary General of FIBA.

[...]

### Marginal Cases

34. Decisions on marginal cases are the responsibility of the Secretary General following consultation with the Chairman of the FIBA Legal Commission. The same shall apply with respect to refugees enjoying asylum rights and displaced persons (UN Conventions). In certain cases, FIBA nationality may be granted to a player.

[...]

46. The only reason for which a national member federation may refuse to grant the request for a letter of clearance is if the player is under contract to play for his club beyond the scheduled transfer date. See article 3-76. A letter of clearance may not be delayed or refused because of a monetary dispute between a club and a player.

[...]

69. FIBA Zones may set a deadline to apply during the club competition season after which time a license will no longer be authorised.

70. In the event that FIBA has imposed a sanction on a player in accordance with article 3-300c. and as long as the sanction is in place, the said player cannot be licensed with any national member federation other than the one with which he is licensed at the time the ban is imposed.

31. Where there are violations of the provisions contained in these articles and, in particular, where players, agents, national member federations, clubs, or other persons of organisations are involved in the manipulation, no matter whether legal or not under the domestic legislation, of the legal status of a player, or coach, administrative and disciplinary penalties shall be imposed in the first instance by the Secretary General of FIBA.

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### Marginal Cases

34. Decisions on marginal cases are the responsibility of the Secretary General following consultation with the Chairman of the FIBA Legal Commission. The same shall apply with respect to refugees enjoying asylum rights and displaced persons (UN Conventions).

In certain cases, FIBA nationality may be granted to a player.

In the event that a decision under this article is issued, the national member federation(s) concerned may be required to pay a fee in order to cover FIBA's administrative costs (see 3-305).

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46. The only reason for which a national member federation may refuse to grant the request for a letter of clearance is if the player is under contract to play for his club beyond the scheduled transfer date. See article 3-76. A letter of clearance may not be delayed or refused because of a monetary dispute between a club and a player. Prior to issuing the letter of clearance, the national member federation may require reasonable proof that the administrative fee of article 3-47 has been wired.

[...]

69. FIBA Zones may set a deadline to apply during the club competition season, after which time a license will no longer be authorised no player may be licensed.

70. In the event that FIBA has imposed a sanction on a player in accordance with article 3-300c. and as long as the sanction is in place, the said player cannot be licensed with any national member federation other than the one with which he is licensed at the time the ban is imposed.

71. In the event that FIBA has imposed a sanction on a club in accordance with article 3-300d. and as long as the sanction is in place, only players licensed with the said club's national federation at the time the ban is imposed can be transferred to that club.

[...]

87. A club having entered into an agreement with a player is obliged to release the player to the requesting national member federation, without any financial indemnity for the period provided for in article 3-83 above.

[...]

89. The club to which the player is under contract is responsible for covering the player's insurance costs in the case of injury or illness whilst on release from the club and, particularly in the event of injury, during the game(s) to which he is summoned.

[...]

### Academic Institution Players

113. If a player, after having played for a club affiliated to a FIBA member (FIBA club) plays for an academic institution and/or another organisation which does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing the International Transfer of Players, and subsequently returns to a FIBA club, he is then considered as having transferred from a FIBA club to a FIBA club (in other words, his playing activities during his stay at the academic institution, or another organisation, will be disregarded).

71. In the event that FIBA has imposed a sanction on a club in accordance with article 3-300d. and as long as the sanction is in place, said club can register only players who a. were licensed with the said club's national member federation at the time the ban was imposed; and a-b. continue to be licensed with the same national member federation without interruption can be transferred to that club.

[...]

87. A club having entered into an agreement with a player is obliged to release the player to the requesting national member federation, without any financial indemnity for the period provided for in article 3-83 above. After consultation with relevant stakeholders, the Central Board may establish a scheme according to which a contribution deriving from FIBA's profits, if any, from a national team event will be allocated to clubs releasing players, for their role in the successful staging of the national team event.

[...]

(deleted – for insurance see Book 2, Art. 90)

[...]

### Players from Academic Institutions and Other Organisations Players

113. A national member federation is allowed to issue a license to a player, who had been licensed by a national member federation before, after having played for a club affiliated to a FIBA member (FIBA club) playings for an academic institution and/or another organisation which does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing the International Transfer of Players, and subsequently returns to a FIBA club, provided that it receives a letter of clearance from: he is then considered as having transferred from a FIBA club to a FIBA club (in other words, his playing activities during his stay at the academic institution, or another organisation, will be disregarded

a. the national member federation of the country where the academic institution or



114. A player who has not played for a FIBA club before playing for an academic institution and/or another organisation and who wants to play for a FIBA club for the first time does not need a letter of clearance: he is eligible to play as soon as he has presented a written declaration to the national member federation concerned, stating that he has never played for a FIBA club.

other organisation is based (no administrative fee will be charged); and  
a-b. the national member federation where the player was last licensed.

114. A national member federation is allowed to issue a license to a player who has not played for a FIBA club been licensed by any national member federation before playing for an academic institution and/or another organisation which does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing the International Transfer of Players, ~~and who wants to play for a FIBA club for the first time does not need a letter of clearance: provided that it receives~~

a. a letter of clearance from the national member federation of the country where the academic institution or other organisation is based, and  
a-b. he is eligible to play as soon as he has presented a written declaration signed by the player to the national member federation concerned, stating that he has never played for a FIBA club been licensed by a national member federation.

Transfers of players between a FIBA team and a NBA, WNBA or NBADL team are governed exclusively by the bilateral agreement entered into by FIBA and the respective league.

### Chapter III. - Registration of Players and FIBA Player Licenses

[...]

#### List of Players

118. A blank list is sent to the national member federations about eight (8) months before the beginning of the competition. The list has space for twenty-four (24) names of players and six (6) names of coaches.

In selecting a team for a Competition of FIBA in one of the age groups mentioned above, a national member federation shall fill in the List of Players and Coaches.

### Chapter III. - Registration of Players & Coaches and FIBA Player Licenses

[...]

#### List of Players and Coaches

118. A blank list is sent to the national member federations about eight (8) months before the beginning of the competition. The list has space for twenty-four (24) names of players, ~~four (4) Head Coaches and six (6) names of Assistant Coaches.~~

The List of Players and Coaches must be completed for:

- a. All age categories from U-17 upwards.
- b. For all phases of competition: Qualifying Round, Semi-Final Round, and Final Round.
- c. All Zone competitions.

~~In selecting a team for a Competition of FIBA in one of the age groups mentioned above, a national member federation shall fill in the List of Players and Coaches.~~

**119.** The list must be returned to the FIBA Secretariat two (2) months before the competition is due to start, together with the necessary documents required to prove eligibility for all the players and coaches on the list (see article 3-120 for exceptions). Failure to meet this deadline shall result in financial penalties being imposed by FIBA (as stipulated in article 3-303).

The List of Players and Coaches must be completed for:

- a. All age categories from U-17 upwards.
- b. For all phases of competition: Qualifying Round, Semi-Final Round, and Final Round.

**120.** Changes may be made to the List of Players and Coaches before the given deadline provided that they are accompanied by any documents which may be required to prove eligibility of players or the holding of a FIBA Approved Coach License respectively. This list is considered final as of the given deadline, except that changes may be made after the deadline in exceptional circumstances only and the national member federation involved will attract a fine as stipulated in article 3-303.

**121.** No registration and no additional documents will be accepted later than seven (7) days prior to the beginning of the competition. Under no circumstances shall any player(s) be added or replaced to/from the List of Players and Coaches after the deadline of seven (7) days prior to the beginning of the competition.

**122.** Each national member federation must declare the final twelve (12) players and up to three (3) coaches of its choice at the latest at the meeting of the teams held with the Technical Committee prior to the beginning of the championship. Articles 3-21 and 3-182 apply.

**123.** Deleted.

**119.** The list must be returned to the FIBA Secretariat two (2) months before the competition is due to start, together with the necessary documents required to prove eligibility for all the players and coaches on the list (see article 3-120 for exceptions). Failure to meet this deadline shall result in financial penalties being imposed by FIBA (as stipulated in article 3-303).

**120.** Changes may be made to the List of Players and Coaches before the given-~~above-~~mentioned deadline provided that they are accompanied by any documents which may be required to prove eligibility of players or the ~~holding of a FIBA-Approved Coach License~~WABC membership of coaches respectively. This list is considered final as of the ~~given-~~above-~~mentioned~~ deadline, except that changes may be made after the deadline in exceptional circumstances only and the national member federation involved will ~~attract~~ be subject to a fine as stipulated in article 3-303.

**121.** No registration and no additional documents will be accepted later than seven (7) days prior to the beginning of the competition. Under no circumstances shall any player(s) or coach(es) be added or replaced to/from the List of Players and Coaches after the deadline of seven (7) days prior to the beginning of the competition.

**122.** Each national member federation must declare the final twelve (12) players and up to three (3) coaches one of them must be the Head Coach of its choice at the latest at the meeting of the teams held with the Technical Committee prior to the beginning of the ~~championship~~competition. Articles 3-21 and 3-182~~4~~ apply.

**123.** ~~Deleted.~~ Special provisions for the Qualification stages of the FIBA Basketball World Cup

Unless provided otherwise in this article, articles 1-118 to 1-123 above shall apply also to the Qualification stages of the Basketball World Cup, which will be played during specific time-windows determined by FIBA ("windows").

a. Long List:

- i. A blank Long List is sent to the national member federations about twelve (12) months before the beginning of the competition together with a circular letter explaining inter alia the competition format, the eligibility requirements and the duties of the national member federations and of the FIBA Technical Delegate.
- ii. The Long List has space for twenty-four (24) names of players and up to ten (10) names of coaches, namely four (4) Head Coaches and six (6) Assistant Coaches.
- iii. The Long List and all required eligibility documents must be submitted

electronically to the FIBA/Regional Office by each national member federation no later than two (2) months before the first game of each window. Such Long List is valid for the entire window.

b. Short List:

- i. Each national member federation will send no later than fourteen (14) days before the first game of the window to FIBA/FIBA Regional Office its Short List of up to 6 coaches (up to two Head Coaches and up to four Assistant Coaches) from their Long List. The Short List is valid for both games of the given window.
- ii. Under no circumstances shall additional documents be accepted nor any coaches be added or replaced to/from the Short List in the period between fourteen (14) days before the first game and the end of each window.

c. Final List:

- i. At the Technical meeting the day prior to each game of a window, the national member federation will submit to the Technical Delegate its Final List of up to three (3) coaches (one of them must be the Head Coach) chosen from among the coaches included in the Short List.
- ii. The Final List is valid for the respective game of the window and cannot be modified.
- iii. A national member federation may choose different coach(es) on its Final List for games of the same window, however all the coaches must be selected from among the coaches included in the Short List.
- d. The above procedure applies to the games of any given window. A new Long List of up to ten (10) coaches must be completed for each window.
- e. The FIBA Technical Delegate must check the eligibility documents of the players and coaches at the Technical Meeting and register the coaches for the given game in the FIBA online registration system.
- f. The use of the FIBA online registration system will be mandatory for all national member federations as of 1 January 2017.

**Documents Required to Prove Eligibility**

124. The List of Players must be accompanied by any documents which may be necessary to prove eligibility for each player:

- a. A certified copy of the original of the birth certificate;
- b. A certified copy of passport; and
- c. Three (3) colour passport-size photographs no more than three (3) months old;
- d. The Entry Form duly completed.

Exception: if the player is already in possession of a FIBA Identity Card, the card number should be indicated on the List.

**Documents Required to Prove Eligibility**

124. The List of Players must be accompanied by any documents which may be necessary to prove eligibility for each player:

- a. A certified copy of the original of the birth certificate;
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- c. Three (3) colour passport-size photographs no more than three (3) months old;
- d. The Entry Form duly completed.

Exception: if the player is already in possession of a FIBA Identity Card, the card number should be indicated on the List.

## Responsibility of National Member Federations

125. The national member federation is responsible at all times for the eligibility of its players noted on the List of Players.

126. Upon discovery that a player has played in an official FIBA competition without being eligible, FIBA will initiate inquiry to establish the player's eligibility according to these Regulations.

127. The national member federation will bear the administrative costs of the inquiry provided for in 3-126 and will be liable to a fine as stipulated in article 3-303 and/or a suspension in accordance with the procedure established in articles 1-126 to 1-136.

128. In exceptional cases, the Secretary General (after consultation with the Chairman of the Legal Commission) may authorise a player to play under the status he had before the irregularity was discovered.

## Identity and Age Verification

129. Before the beginning of a competition, players will be subject to identity and age verification under the supervision of the FIBA Commissioner for that competition.

130. Each player, accompanied by the person responsible for his team, shall present his currently valid individual passport or national identity card and FIBA Identity Card. If it is a newly issued Identity Card, it must be signed by the player in front of the FIBA Commissioner and the person responsible for the team. After this verification, the FIBA Commissioner shall return the FIBA Identity Cards to the person responsible for the team.

## General Provisions

131. These provisions shall be valid also for any tournaments or games that are held prior to the competition proper.

[...]

## Responsibility of National Member Federations

125. The national member federation is responsible at all times for the eligibility of its players and coaches noted on the List of Players and Coaches.

126. Upon discovery that a player has played or a coach has participated in a ~~Coefficial~~ FIBA competition of FIBA without being eligible, FIBA will initiate inquiry to establish the players or coach's eligibility and disciplinary responsibility according to the FIBA Internalse Regulations.

127. The national member federation will bear the administrative costs of the inquiry provided for in 3-126 and will be liable subject to a fine as stipulated in article 3-303 and/or a suspension in accordance with the procedure established in articles 1-126 to 1-136.

128. In exceptional cases, the Secretary General (after consultation with the Chairman of the Legal Commission) may authorise a player to play under the status he had before the irregularity was discovered.

## Identity and Age Verification

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130. Each player, accompanied by the person responsible for his team, shall present his currently valid individual passport or national identity card and FIBA Identity Card. If it is a newly issued Identity Card, it must be signed by the player in front of the FIBA Commissioner and the person responsible for the team. After this verification, the FIBA Commissioner shall return the FIBA Identity Cards to the person responsible for the team.

## General Provisions

131. FIBA may decide that ~~these~~ provisions shall be valid also for any tournaments or games that are held prior to the competition of FIBA ~~proper~~.

[...]

## Chapter V. - FIBA Approved Coaches

### Duties and Obligations of Member Federations

174. Each national member federation is obliged to have a licensing system for its coaches.

175. Each national member federation is obliged to have an accreditation system in place which grades its coaches according to national standards prescribed by the national member federations.

176. The national member federation shall inform FIBA of the names of Coaches who have been graded at the highest level, and shall inform FIBA of any changes to the list at the end of each year.

### Qualifying as FIBA Approved Coaches

177. Coaches in possession of the highest grading as determined by their national member federation are entitled to the designation "FIBA Approved Coach".

178. To achieve designation of FIBA Approved Coach, a coach must first be included in the list of coaches holding the highest grading by his national member federation.

179. A Coach may be included only in the national list of the country of which he is a legal citizen. This does not affect his ability to perform the duties of a Coach in another country according to the applicable regulations of that country.

## Chapter V. - FIBA-Approved Coaches

### Duties and Obligations of Member Federations National Licenses of Coaches

174. Each national member federation is obliged to ~~have~~ a licensing system for ~~its~~ coaches.

a. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~175. Each national member federation is obliged to have an accreditation evaluation system in place which grades its coaches according to national standards prescribed by the said national member federations.~~

b. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~176. The national member federation shall inform submit to FIBA a list with of the names of Coaches who have been graded at the highest level, and shall inform FIBA of any changes to that list at the end of each year.~~

175. Unless otherwise decided by FIBA on the basis of exceptional circumstances, the national member federation's list may include only coaches holding the nationality of such federation's country. This does not affect a coach's ability to perform the duties of a coach in another country according to the regulations applicable in that country.

### Qualifying as FIBA-Approved Coaches Becoming a WABC member

1767. Coaches included in the list submitted by their national member federation in accordance with article 1-174 above in possession of the highest grading as determined by their national member federation are entitled to apply for membership in the World Association of Basketball Coaches (WABC), the designation "FIBA-Approved Coach".

1778. The application for WABC membership must comply with the requirements set out by FIBA and can be submitted only through the coach's national member federation. The application is subject to payment of an administrative fee as stipulated in article 3-305. A coach applying for WABC membership may not hold a player agent's license issued by FIBA or another organisation.

178. FIBA may reject an application if the coach is not in good standing, in particular if he has a criminal record. To achieve designation of FIBA-Approved Coach, a coach must first be included in the list of coaches holding the highest grading by his national member federation.

~~179. A Coach may be included only in the national list of the country of which he is a legal citizen. This does not affect his ability to perform the duties of a Coach in another country according to the applicable regulations of that country.~~

~~179b. Each national member federation may have an unlimited number of coaches as WABC members FIBA Approved Coaches.~~

~~180. For the purposes of the WABC's internal workings, such coaches will be considered as "associate members", unless otherwise decided by FIBA.~~

~~181. Each coach who is a WABC member accepts that his membership. Once approved, the title of FIBA Approved Coach is valid as long as the coach remains on the list submitted to FIBA by his national member federation in terms of as per article 3-174g, unless~~

~~a. FIBA adopts additional requirements other membership criteria, which would require the evaluation of the status of WABC members.~~

~~b. FIBA decides to suspend or remove his WABC membership as per article 1-129 or 3-300 of the FIBA Internal Regulations.~~

~~c. renewed qualification of the FIBA Approved Coach, the WABC decides to expel a coach from its membership for serious reasons.~~

### Rights and Obligations of WABC members

~~182. WABC members will receive a WABC membership card.~~

~~183. WABC members will have the right to access exclusive information and/or events created made available by FIBA and the WABC.~~

~~184. A coach must be a WABC member holder of a FIBA Approved Coach license in order to be eligible to act as a Head Coach (see, for example, article 7.5 of the Official Basketball Rules) or as an Assistant Coach of a national team competing in the Competitions of FIBA (see also articles 3-118 to 3-122 and 3-125 to 3-127).~~

~~185. Once a coach has been issued a FIBA Approved Coach license, he becomes automatically a member of the World Association of Basketball Coaches (WABC) members are bound by and shall respect at all times the FIBA Internal Regulations, in particular the FIBA Code of Ethics and the FIBA Code of Conduct and Fair Play.~~

~~186. Deleted~~

### Process Arrangements

~~184. These persons designated FIBA Approved Coach shall submit to FIBA personal information in an Individual Coach's Information Form, one passport-sized colour~~

180. Each national member federation may have an unlimited number of FIBA Approved Coaches.

181. Once approved, the title of FIBA Approved Coach is valid as long as the coach remains on the list submitted to FIBA in terms of article 3-178, unless FIBA adopts additional requirements, which would require the renewed qualification of the FIBA Approved Coach.

182. A coach must be a holder of a FIBA Approved Coach license in order to act as a Head Coach (see, for example, article 7.5 of the Official Basketball Rules) of a national team competing in the Competitions of FIBA.

183. Once a coach has been issued a FIBA Approved Coach license, he becomes automatically a member of the World Association of Basketball Coaches (WABC).

### Process Arrangements

184. Those persons designated FIBA Approved Coach shall submit to FIBA personal information in an Individual Coach's Information Form, one passport-sized colour photograph, and a photocopy of passport showing family name, first name, date of birth, and legal nationality.

185. An administrative fee as stipulated in article 3-305 is to be forwarded to FIBA with the Individual Coach's Information Form.

186. Once the documentation required according to articles 3-184 and 3-185 has been received, FIBA shall issue a FIBA Approved Coach license to the person involved.

photograph, and a photocopy of passport showing family name, first name, date of birth, and legal nationality.

~~185. An administrative fee as stipulated in article 3-305 is to be forwarded to FIBA with the Individual Coach's Information Form.~~

~~186. Once the documentation required according to articles 3-184 and 3-185 has been received, FIBA shall issue a FIBA-Approved Coach license to the person involved.~~

[...]

### Honouring of BAT Awards

**300.** In the event that a national member federation, club, player, coach or agent participating in a BAT Arbitration (the "first party") fails to honour a final award, order or any provisional or conservatory measures (collectively, the "decision") of BAT or CAS, the party seeking the honouring of such decision award (the "second party") shall have the right to request that FIBA sanction the first party. The sanctions which FIBA may impose are the following:

- a. A monetary fine of up to CHF 150,000 (see article 3-303); this fine can be applied more than once; and/or
- b. ~~Withdrawal of the FIBA-license if the first party is a player's agent or of the WABC membership if the first party is a FIBA-approved coach; and/or~~
- c. A ban on international transfers if the first party is a player; and/or
- d. A ban on participation in international competitions with his national team and/or club if the first party is a player; and/or
- e. A ban on registration of new players and/or a ban on participation in international club competitions if the first party is a club.

The above sanctions can be applied cumulatively and more than once.  
The above sanctions can be extended, in FIBA's sole discretion, to natural or legal persons which are directly or indirectly linked to the first party, either from a legal or a sporting perspective (e.g. different entity under a similar name etc.).

[...]

**303.** Administrative Fines Payable to FIBA listed in Book 3:

[...]

### Honouring of BAT Awards

**300.** In the event that a national member federation, club, player, coach or agent participating in a BAT Arbitration (the "first party") fails to honour a final award, order or any provisional or conservatory measures (collectively, the "decision") of BAT or CAS, the party seeking the honouring of such decision award (the "second party") shall have the right to request that FIBA sanction the first party. The sanctions which FIBA may impose are the following:

- a. A monetary fine of up to CHF 150,000 (see article 3-303); this fine can be applied more than once; and/or
- b. ~~Withdrawal of FIBA-license if the first party is a player's agent or a FIBA-approved coach; and/or~~
- c. A ban on international transfers if the first party is a player; and/or
- d. A ban on participation in international competitions with his national team and/or club if the first party is a player; and/or
- e. A ban on registration of new players and/or a ban on participation in international club competitions if the first party is a club.

The above sanctions can be applied cumulatively and more than once.  
The above sanctions can be extended, in FIBA's sole discretion, to natural or legal persons which are directly or indirectly linked to the first party, either from a legal or a sporting perspective (e.g. different entity under a similar name etc.).

[...]

**303.** Administrative Fines Payable to FIBA listed in Book 3:

3-119	National member federation failing to provide the List of Players and Coaches together with the required eligibility documents and FIBA Approved Coach License before the official deadline	up to CHF 25,000
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[...]

305. Fees and dues payable to FIBA, a Zone or a national member federation listed in Book 3:

3-23	Administrative fee chargeable for exceptional change of eligibility	CHF 2,000 to CHF 20,000
3-185	Administration fee for processing FIBA Approved Coach documentation	up to CHF 50

3-119	National member federation failing to provide the List of Players and Coaches together with the required eligibility documents and FIBA Approved Coach License <u>WABC</u> membership card before the official deadline	up to CHF 25,000
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[...]

305. Fees and dues payable to FIBA, a Zone or a national member federation listed in Book 3:

3-21 3-23 3-34	Administrative fee chargeable for exceptional change of <u>eligibility-national status</u>	CHF 2,000 to CHF 20,000
3-177 €5	Administration fee for processing FIBA Approved Coach <u>Documentation</u> application to become <u>WABC member</u>	up to CHF 50

[Note: the WABC Statutes need to be amended at the next WABC General Assembly in accordance with the changes approved by the FIBA Central Board.]



## Book 4

<p><b>13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction</b></p> <p>Subject to Article 13.1.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a decision by FIBA that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA imposing <i>Consequences</i> or not imposing <i>Consequences</i> for an anti-doping rule violation, or that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription);</li> <li>• a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired <i>Athlete</i> to return to <i>Competition</i> under Article 5.7.1;</li> <li>• a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the <i>Code</i>;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA not to bring forward an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> or an <i>Atypical Finding</i> as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA to impose a <i>Provisional Suspension</i> as a result of a <i>Provisional Hearing</i>;</li> <li>• FIBA's failure to comply with Article 7.9;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA that it lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its <i>Consequences</i>;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA to suspend, or not suspend, a period of <i>Ineligibility</i> or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of <i>Ineligibility</i> under Article 10.6.1; and</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA under Article 10.12.3 may be appealed exclusively before the FIBA Appeals' Panel.</li> </ul>	<p><b>13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction</b></p> <p>Subject to Article 13.1.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a decision by FIBA that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA imposing <i>Consequences</i> or not imposing <i>Consequences</i> for an anti-doping rule violation, or that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription);</li> <li>• a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired <i>Athlete</i> to return to <i>Competition</i> under Article 5.7.1;</li> <li>• a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the <i>Code</i>;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA not to bring forward an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> or an <i>Atypical Finding</i> as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA to impose a <i>Provisional Suspension</i> as a result of a <i>Provisional Hearing</i>;</li> <li>• FIBA's failure to comply with Article 7.9;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA that it lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its <i>Consequences</i>;</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA to suspend, or not suspend, a period of <i>Ineligibility</i> or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of <i>Ineligibility</i> under Article 10.6.1; and</li> <li>• a decision by FIBA not to recognize another <i>Anti-Doping Organization's</i> decision as per Article 13.8.2.a; and</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a decision by FIBA under Article 10.12.3 may be appealed exclusively before the FIBA Appeals' Panel.</li> </ul>
<p>[...]</p> <p><b>13.8 Decisions taken by national member federations or organizations outside FIBA and the application of FIBA sanctions by national member federations</b></p> <p><b>13.8.1</b> <i>National Federations</i> shall immediately inform and shall cause organizations outside FIBA to immediately inform the Secretariat of FIBA and WADA of any sanction that is imposed within their country. This information must be accompanied by a copy of the complete file on the <i>Doping Control</i> test and/or the anti-doping rule violation. Failure to abide by this rule may be sanctioned by FIBA with a fine of up to CHF 25,000.</p> <p><b>13.8.2</b> In accordance with Article 15.1 of the <i>Code</i> and in order to ensure that decisions adopted by organizations other than FIBA are in line with the <i>Code</i> and the regulations of FIBA, the Secretary General of FIBA may, upon request or <i>ex officio</i>:</p> <p>a) either decide that a decision taken by a <i>National Federation</i> or by organizations outside FIBA and its <i>National Federations</i> (e.g. state bodies, the IOC, national anti-doping organizations or other national or international sports organizations inside or outside the Olympic movement) be adopted for the purposes of <i>FIBA Events</i>, if the following requirements are cumulatively met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the accused <i>Person</i> has been cited properly;</li> <li>ii. he has been given an opportunity to be heard;</li> <li>iii. the decision has been properly communicated;</li> <li>iv. the decision is not in conflict with the regulations of FIBA;</li> <li>v. extending the sanction does not conflict with ordre public.</li> </ol>	<p>[...]</p> <p><b>13.8 Decisions taken by national member federations or organizations outside FIBA and the application of FIBA sanctions by national member federations</b></p> <p><b>13.8.1</b> <i>National Federations</i> shall immediately inform and shall cause organizations outside FIBA to immediately inform the Secretariat of FIBA and WADA of any sanction that is imposed within their country. This information must be accompanied by a copy of the complete file on the <i>Doping Control</i> test and/or the anti-doping rule violation. Failure to abide by this rule may be sanctioned by FIBA with a fine of up to CHF 25,000.</p> <p><b>13.8.2</b> In accordance with Article 15.1 of the <i>Code</i> and in order to ensure that decisions adopted by organizations other than FIBA are in line with the <i>Code</i> and the regulations of FIBA, the Secretary General of FIBA may, upon request or <i>ex officio</i>:</p> <p>a) either decide that a decision taken by a <i>National Federation</i> or by organizations outside FIBA and its <i>National Federations</i> (e.g. state bodies, the IOC, national anti-doping organizations or other national or international sports organizations inside or outside the Olympic movement) be adopted for the purposes of <i>FIBA Events</i>, if the following requirements are cumulatively met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the accused <i>Person</i> has been cited properly;</li> <li>ii. he has been given an opportunity to be heard;</li> <li>iii. the decision has been properly communicated;</li> <li>iv. the decision is not in conflict with the regulations of FIBA;</li> <li>v. extending the sanction does not conflict with ordre public.</li> </ol>

In deciding whether the above-mentioned requirements are fulfilled, the Secretary General of FIBA, the FIBA Appeals' Panel or the CAS shall not review the merits of the decision in question.

Under exceptional circumstances, the Secretary General of FIBA may request the parties involved to state their position only as regards the fulfillment of the above-mentioned requirements. No *Person* shall be entitled to challenge the substance of the decision in question.

- b) or submit a case to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel mentioned in Article 8.1.

**13.8.3** When a case is submitted to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel in accordance with Article 13.8.2.b above, it shall decide whether and to what extent *Consequences* shall be imposed for the purposes of *FIBA Events* on an *Athlete* or other *Person*. The implicated *Athlete* or other *Person* has the right to be heard. He/she may be *Provisionally Suspended* in accordance with Article 7.9 of these Rules before the hearing.

**13.8.4** If any *Consequences* are imposed by FIBA under these Anti-Doping Rules or a decision is adopted for the purposes of *FIBA Events*, all *National Federations* and persons affiliated, licensed or recognized by them (clubs, leagues, players, coaches, agents, referees etc.) shall apply this decision, and shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective. To this end, FIBA shall publish such decision on its website. The *National Federations* shall access the FIBA website on a regular basis.

**13.8.5** In the event of an anti-doping rule violation within the territory of a *National Federation* the FIBA Disciplinary Panel is authorized to impose *Consequences* on an *Athlete* or other *Person* according to these Anti-Doping

In deciding whether the above-mentioned requirements are fulfilled, the Secretary General of FIBA, the FIBA Appeals' Panel or the CAS shall not review the merits of the decision in question.

Under exceptional circumstances, the Secretary General of FIBA may request the parties involved to state their position only as regards the fulfillment of the above-mentioned requirements. No *Person* shall be entitled to challenge the substance of the decision in question.

- b) or submit
  - i. an appeal in accordance with Article 13 of the Code, if the decision was taken by an *Anti-Doping Organization*;
  - ii. a the case to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel mentioned in Article 8.1, if the decision was taken by an organization other than an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

**13.8.3** When a case is submitted to the FIBA Disciplinary Panel in accordance with Article 13.8.2.b above, it shall decide whether and to what extent *Consequences* shall be imposed for the purposes of *FIBA Events* on an *Athlete* or other *Person*. The implicated *Athlete* or other *Person* has the right to be heard. He/she may be *Provisionally Suspended* in accordance with Article 7.9 of these Rules before the hearing.

**13.8.4** If any *Consequences* are imposed by FIBA under these Anti-Doping Rules or a decision is adopted for the purposes of *FIBA Events*, all *National Federations* and persons affiliated, licensed or recognized by them (clubs, leagues, players, coaches, agents, referees etc.) shall apply this decision, and shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective. To this end, FIBA shall publish such decision on its website. The *National Federations* shall access the FIBA website on a regular basis.

**13.8.5** In the event of an anti-doping rule violation within the territory of a *National Federation* where the competent results management authority is an organization other than an *Anti-Doping Organization*, the FIBA Disciplinary

Regulations if the results management authority has failed to do so. The implicated *Athlete* or other *Person* has the right to be heard. He/she may be *Provisionally Suspended* in accordance with Article 7.9 of these Rules before the hearing.

Panel is authorized to impose *Consequences* on an *Athlete* or other *Person* according to these Anti-Doping Regulations if the results management authority has failed to do so. The implicated *Athlete* or other *Person* has the right to be heard. He/she may be *Provisionally Suspended* in accordance with Article 7.9 of these Rules before the hearing.