



2025 INSTANT REPLAY SYSTEM (IRS) MANUAL FOR THE REFEREES AND IRS-OPERATORS FIBA COMPETITIONS

version 9.0

This Manual is based on
FIBA Official Basketball Rules 2024.

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STANDARD QUALITY GLOBAL CONNECTION

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Updates
8.0	Oct 2022	Modifications according to OBR 2022 changes. 1.1, 1.2, 4.4, 4.5, 5.0-5.4, Check Lists: content added 3.3 modified content (camera names)
9.0	Feb 2025	Modifications according to OBR 2024 changes. Content added and modified.

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MODULE 1 - INTRODUCTION

Module 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEFINITIONS

IRS	Instant Replay System (IRS) is the system whereby the referees can review the defined play situations by the rules and decision only if they find clear and conclusive visual evidence to do so.
Full IRS technical system	A separate technical set-up for providing the different camera footages at the disposal of referees during the IRS review. Normally includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 8-14 cameras feeds that are synchronizedb. The cameras are part of the TV-production, but the footage is controlled independently by IRS Operator.c. 2 touch screens at IRS review positiond. Up to 4 cameras footage can review at the same time in same monitor.
Limited IRS technical system	A technical set-up that is part of the TV production and all footages are provided by OB Van / Director. Normally includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. One monitor at IRS review positionb. One camera angle can be reviewed at the timec. Limitations for number of the replays, angles, slow-motions and zooming. See details <i>page 17</i> .
Conclusive	Refers to camera footage material that has clear visual evidence to review what happen in the play.
Inconclusive	Refers to camera footage material that has NO clear visual evidence to review what happen in the play. In case referee is not able to see clearly what happened, the review is determined as "inconclusive".
Initial Decision	Refers to the decision made on the court prior to using IRS.
IRS Technician	Refers to the technician who is provided by the IRS Service Provider Company.
Local IRS Operator *	Refers to the local FIBA referee who has been nominated to assist referees in the game during the IRS reviews. A link between referees and OB Van.
Final Decision	Refers to the decision made after the use of IRS.
OB Van	Refers to the TV production van, what is normally located outside the gym.
Director	Refers to the Director in the OB Van who is responsible for the TV-production.
Technical Delegate *	The FIBA Technical Delegate will be the official FIBA Representative at each game of the FIBA Main Competition and the liaison between FIBA and the Host and Visiting National Member Federations.

*) Valid for limited IRS technical system (example window games)

1.2 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE MATERIAL

1. PF	Personal Foul	11. IRS	Instant Replay System
2. UF	Unsportsmanlike Foul	12. CC	Crew Chief
3. DQF	Disqualifying Foul	13. U1/2	Umpire 1 / Umpire 2
4. OOB	Out-of-bounds	14. FT	Free Throw
5. EOQ / EOG	End of the Quarter / End of the Game	15. OF	Offensive Foul
6. L2M	Last 2 minutes of the 4th quarter or overtime	16. POC	Point of contact
7. AT	Any time	17. LOC	Local Organising Committee
8. GT	Goal tending	18. UFR	PF / UF / DQF Up- or Downgrade Review
9. BI	Basket interference	19. HCC	Head Coach's Challenge
10. SCV	Shot Clock violation	20. AOV	Act of Violence

1.3 COMPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

FIBA has published the IRS Communication Guidelines for the Referees document to be used along this manual.



1.4 THE INSTANT REPLAY SYSTEM

The Instant Replay System (IRS) was introduced for FIBA Competitions for the first time in the FIBA Basketball World Cup 2010 in Turkey. In 2018, the IRS rule was expanded to include additional reviewable play situations.

Naturally the technical set-up and review techniques have evolved resulting in more accurate final decisions in a shorter period of time.

The use of the IRS must be limited to permitted cases. In some obvious cases, its use should be avoided. Keep in mind that the goal of the IRS is to review possible new clear and conclusive evidences to change the initial decision (not to confirm the decision on the floor).

The key factors to a successful review during the game include:

- a.** Communication between the crew on the court before the review, to clarify if the IRS can and should be used and if so, what should to be reviewed.
- b.** Short and sharp review (should be as short as possible)
- c.** Good knowledge of the rules and protocols by the Referees (what and how to review)
- d.** Proper and sharp communication between the Referees and the Instant Reply System Operator (IRSO)
- e.** or with Outside Broadcasting Van (OB VAN) director or operator on the scorer's table, whoever is available.

This material covers the main characteristics of a successful review procedure.

Please note, that due to the limited IRS technical set-up during some FIBA competitions, some alternative procedures have been put in place and therefore you, as a referee, cannot expect to have a conclusive review of all situations as it could be expected with a full designated IRS technical set-up.

All above mentioned exceptions are marked with red text in this material.

This material, together with the IRS Communication Guidelines document, and the online training modules on the FIBA iREF Learning platform create the training programme for the referees and IRSO at the scorer's table during the FIBA Competitions.



MODULE 2 - TV PRODUCTION

2. TV PRODUCTION

2.1 STANDARD TV PRODUCTION

For all main competitions, FIBA provides the specific manuals with the approved requirements.

FIBA referees must familiarize themselves with TV production requirements. They also should be aware that depending on the venue there might be some deviations from the approved TV production camera plan.

For this reason, it is important that the nominated FIBA referees, upon arrival to the venue, check the actual TV production camera plan and become familiar with the camera locations. In the window games they must also establish the contact with the FIBA Technical Delegate, the IRS Operator (IRSO) and the TV Coordinator. The Crew Chief, together with the IRSO and the TV Coordinator, must verify the TV production camera plan and the Instant Replay System capabilities.

Prior to the game, the Crew Chief must establish the communication protocol with the IRSO during the game. It is also recommended for the Crew Chief to have a printed FIBA TV production camera plan and to take notes regarding the actual locations or numbering of the cameras. This plan should be placed next to the IRS monitor and used if the IRS review occurs to facilitate the communication with the IRSO and OB-van.

In the next pages please find enclosed:

- Broadcast Plan Basic Principles
- FIBA Premium Production Camera Plan
- Camera Name Positions
- Basketball Champions League Production Camera Plan



2.2 NAME OF CAMERAS USED IN THE IRS SYSTEM

Each camera used by the production during a game has a different name that identifies:

- Its position in the set-up
- Its characteristics and resolution

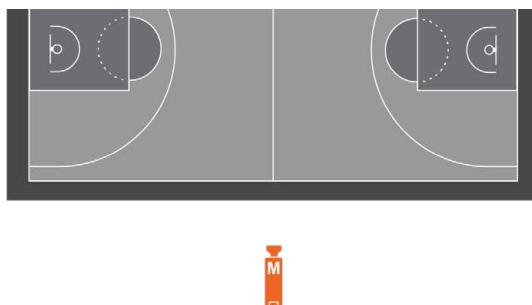
The referees as well as the IRS operators have to know the names and the different possibilities of each camera, and know how to ask to use them, to see the play with the best angle. Depending on the production system used, more or less cameras can be available, but there is a basic set-up that we will describe below. A video demonstrating the different camera views is also available.



VIDEO

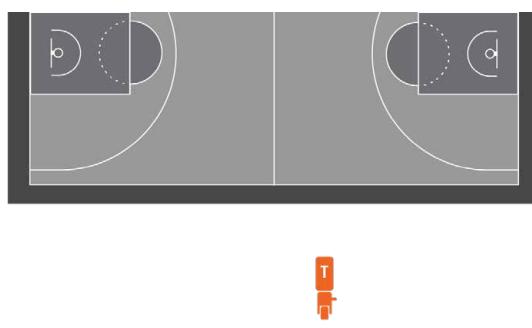
MAIN CAMERA

Located high up in the stands, exactly on the center court. The most important camera that follows the game at all times.



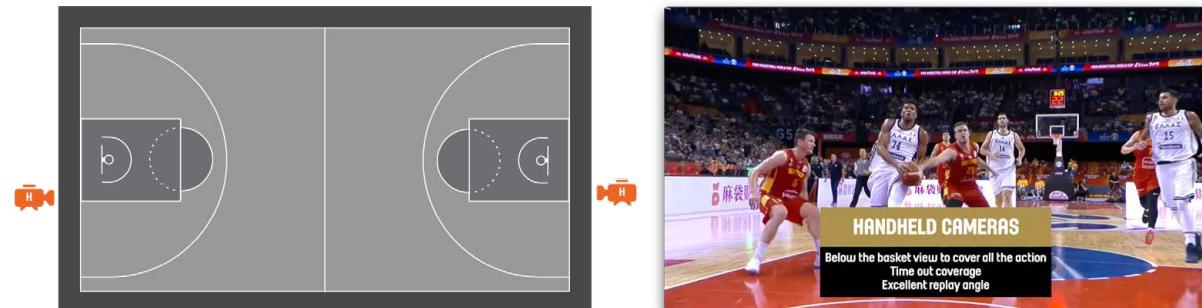
TIGHT SHOT CAMERA

A closer look at action & emotion. A clear view of the court and its surroundings.



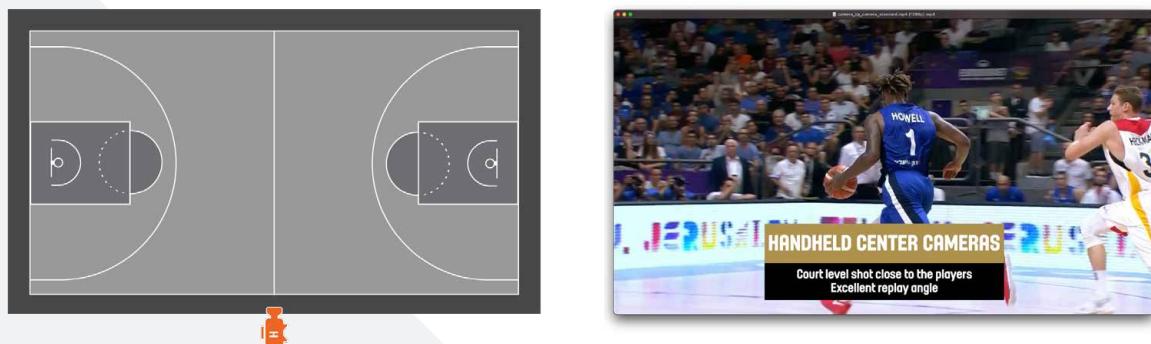
HANDHELD CAMERAS

Located next to the basket, on both sides, view to cover all the actions. Time-out coverage, excellent replay angle.



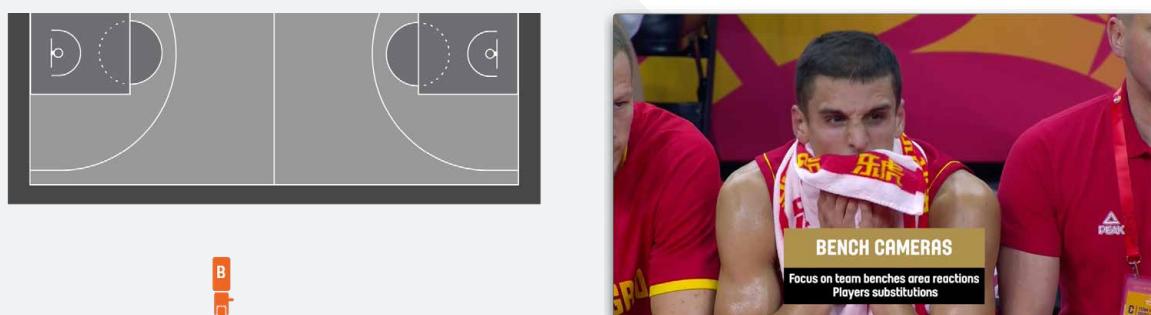
HANDHELD CENTER CAMERA

Located opposite the table officials at court level shot close to the players, excellent replay angles.



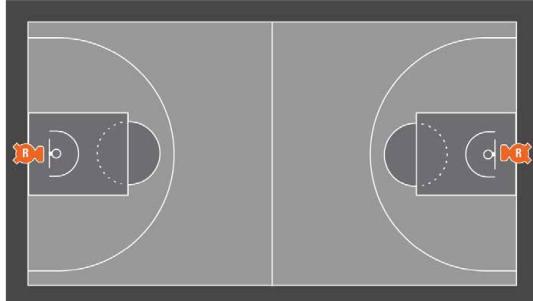
BENCH CAMERA

Located next to the main camera, focus on team benches area reactions and players substitutions.



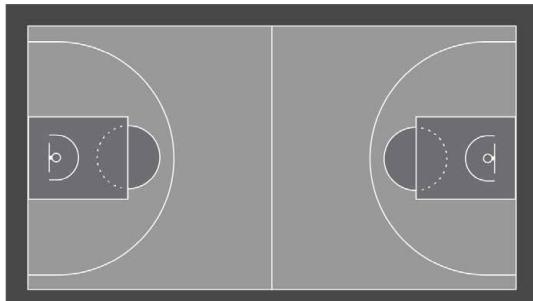
ROBOTIC CAMERAS

Iconic shot for spectacular actions.



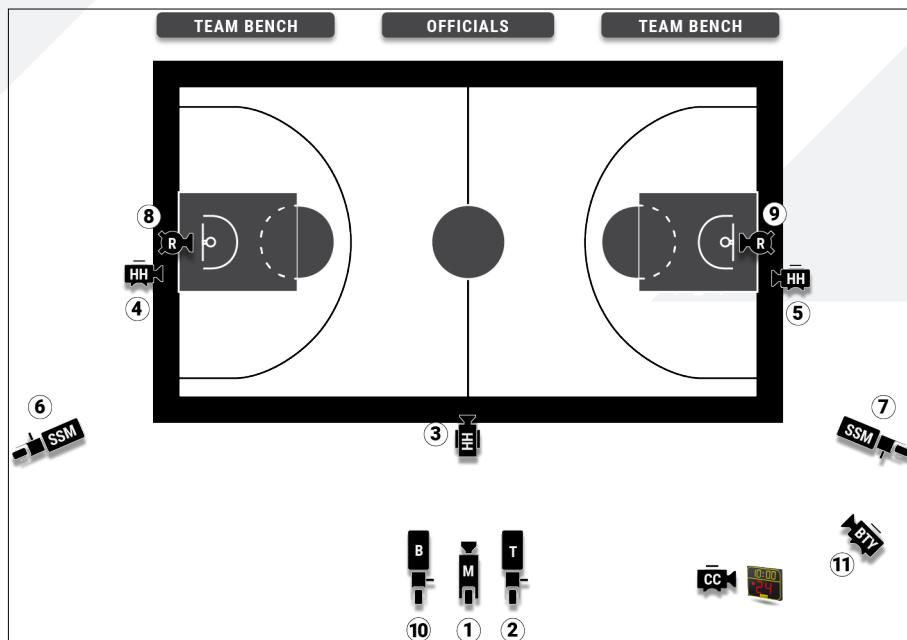
HERO SHOT CAMERAS (Super Slow Motion)

Transforming all actions and emotional shots to epic shots.



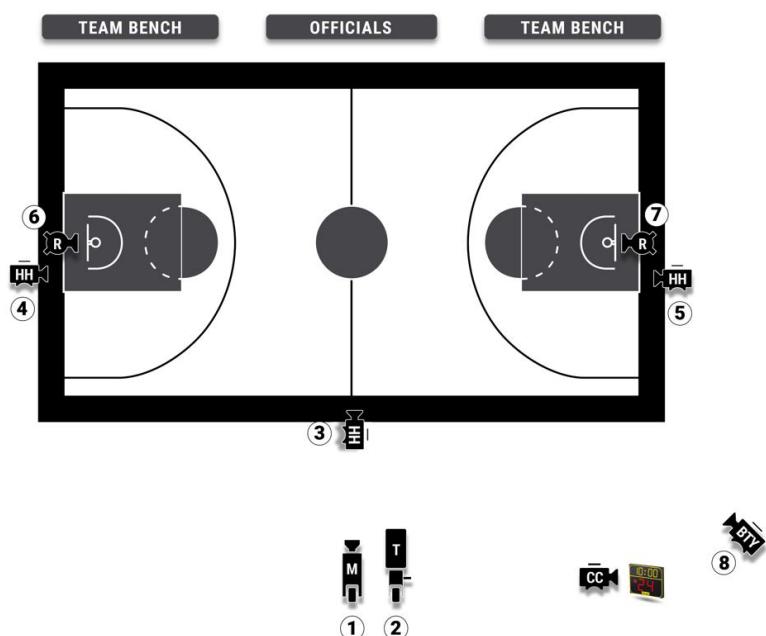
2.3 FIBA PREMIUM CAMERA PLAN

Plan with 12 cameras.



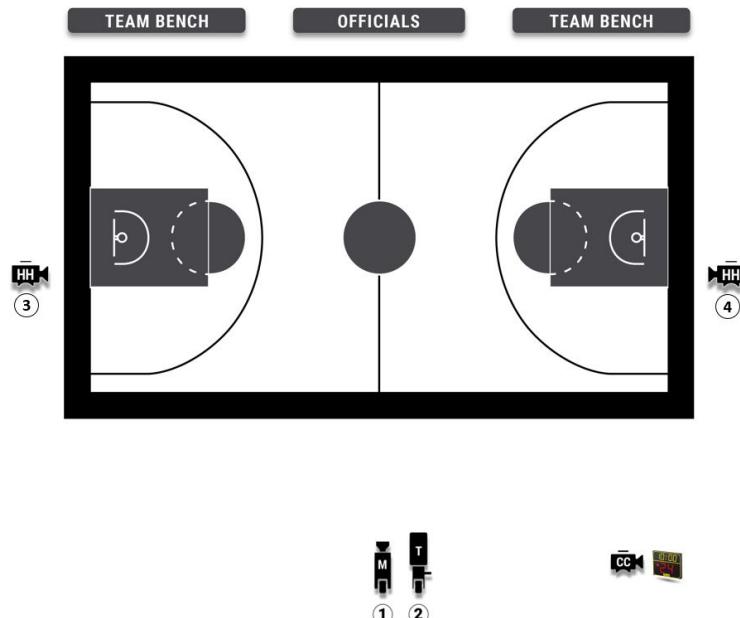
2.4 FIBA STANDARD CAMERA PLAN

Plan with 8 cameras.



2.5 ADDITIONAL CAMERA PLAN

Plan with 4 cameras.



2.6 DIFFERENT TYPES OF IRS TECHNICAL SYSTEM USED

Basically, there are two IRS technical systems than can be used in FIBA competitions. It depends on the competitions in question and the logistical possibilities.

In some games or competitions, there can be more available cameras than in others. We will later introduce these different cameras.

1. Full IRS technical version

- Normally with a 8-14 camera footages (7-13 cameras for game action and 1 for the clocks), centralized at the scorer's table,
- Two touch screens.
- The CC can request unlimited replays, zooming and camera angles.
- There is an IRS technician from the technical provider.
- The technician is in charge of:
 - The cameras that have to be used
 - The numbers of cameras that have to be seen at the same time
 - The speed and zooming
 - The time of the action that has to be reviewed



2. The limited IRS technical version

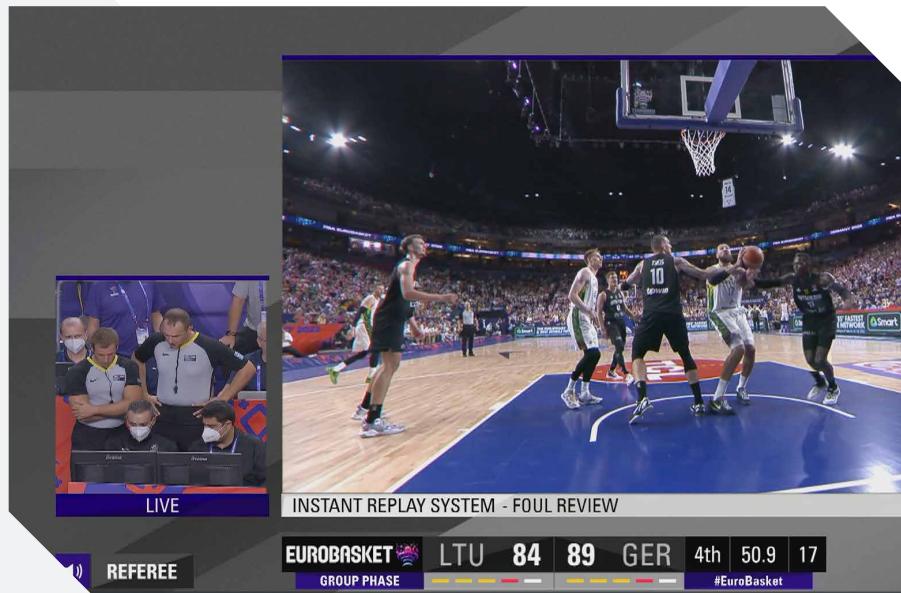
- With less cameras that are centralized in the OB Van (TV production truck).
- Only one monitor at the IRS position.
- The CC requests the OB Van Director to provide the best angle through local IRS Operator.
- He goes where there is a local IRS Operator, in order to communicate with the OB Van
- The IRS Operator is in charge of :
 - The camera that has to be used (only one at a time)
 - Asks for a certain speed to the OB Van, and for the zooming if possible
 - Following limitations must be taken into the consideration with Limited IRS System:
 - Normally 2-3 replays available in one review (including back and forth replay)
 - Avoid using freeze frames (exceptions are buzzer shot and foot on the line, for those cases don't show a frozen frame for more than 2 seconds)
 - Normally only the last action is available, not previous play situations (example 2/3 points basket 1 min ago).



In case that referee is not able to see any conclusive and clear visual evidence (whatever reason), the review is inconclusive, and the initial decision will remain.

2.7 FIBA TV GRAPHICS FOR IRS REVIEW

Graphics	Situation	
Foul Before Buzzer	Game Clock	EOQ
Shot Taken Before Buzzer	Game Clock Shot Clock	EOQ (Game Clock) L2M (Shot Clock)
Out-Of-Bounds Call	Who caused the ball go out of bounds	L2M
Shot Taken Before Foul	Foul off the ball and basket	L2M
Basket Interference	GT or BI called	L2M
2 or 3 Point Shot	2 or 3 point field goal 2 or 3 point shot attempt in case of foul	Anytime
Clock Reset	Reset of Game Clock / Shot Clock	Anytime
Free-Throw Shooter Identification		Anytime
Foul Review	To upgrade/downgrade PF, UF, DQF (TF)	Anytime
Incident Review	Act of Violence / Fight / Altercation	Anytime



MODULE 3 - RULES

3. RULES

3.1 FIBA REQUIREMENTS

This section contains the excerpts from:

- The FIBA Official Basketball Rules and Interpretations related to the usage of the Instant Replay System (IRS)

All FIBA nominated referees are required to follow the approved procedures as well as the principles of the FIBA Official Basketball Rules.

3.2 FIBA RULES 2024 - OBR (OCT 2024 v1.0a)

The Instant Replay System (IRS) review is covered in FIBA Official Basketball Rules on pages 94-96.

EXT FIBA OBR 2024

3.3 FIBA RULES INTERPRETATIONS 2024 – OBRI (OCT 2024 v1.0a)

The latest FIBA Rules Interpretations were published in October 2024. The Instant Replay System (IRS) review is covered on pages 117-141.

EXT FIBA OBRI 2024



MODULE 4 - IRS REVIEW PROTOCOL

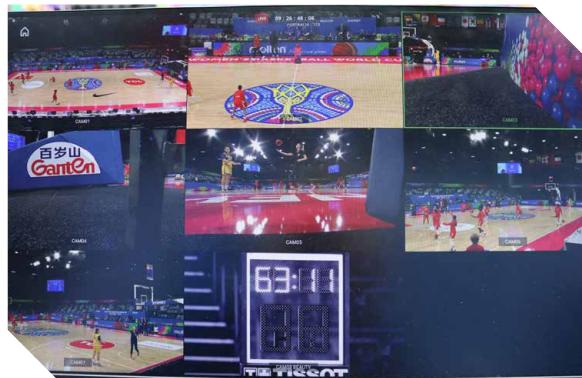
4. IRS REVIEW PROTOCOL

4.1 CHECKING THE IRS EQUIPMENT & SET UP

Upon arrival to the venue prior to the game, the Crew Chief (CC), together with the other referees, must check the IRS equipment (Art 46.1).

He shall:

1. Contact the FIBA Technical Delegate, IRS Operator and TV Coordinator.
2. Establish the communication and working method with:
 - a. IRS Operator or
 - b. TV Broadcast Director in the OB Van.
 - Verify the capabilities of the IRS
 - a. Monitor
 - b. Headphone
 3. Know the specific functionalities of the IRS device, if available at the scorer's table or any other place, and how to go there,
 4. Check the number/name of TV cameras, their angle locations, and the characteristics. Referees must know the camera names and their possibilities to be able to request their use to the director of the OB-VAN or the IRS operator.
 5. Have in mind that the TV Production Camera Plan can be different from one competition to another. Put the actual camera plan of available cameras next to the IRS monitor.
 6. Talk – in the Pre-Game Meeting – with the partners about play situations and the protocol to use the IRS.
 7. Confirm the communication protocol and ensure collective responsibility by safety confirmations for correct outcome.
 8. Make a hard copy of the checklist and place it at the IRS review position.



4.2 GENERAL REVIEW CASES & FIBA EXPECTATIONS

4.2.1 PROFESSIONAL KNOW-HOW

FIBA referees are expected to have an excellent knowledge of the FIBA Basketball Rules and Interpretations. They shall have in mind all cases that could occur depending on the moment of the game and the possible solutions.

EOQ / EOG
5 cases

L2M
4 cases

AT
7 cases

**00:00 End of quarter
or overtime**

**02:00 or less
4th quarter or overtime**

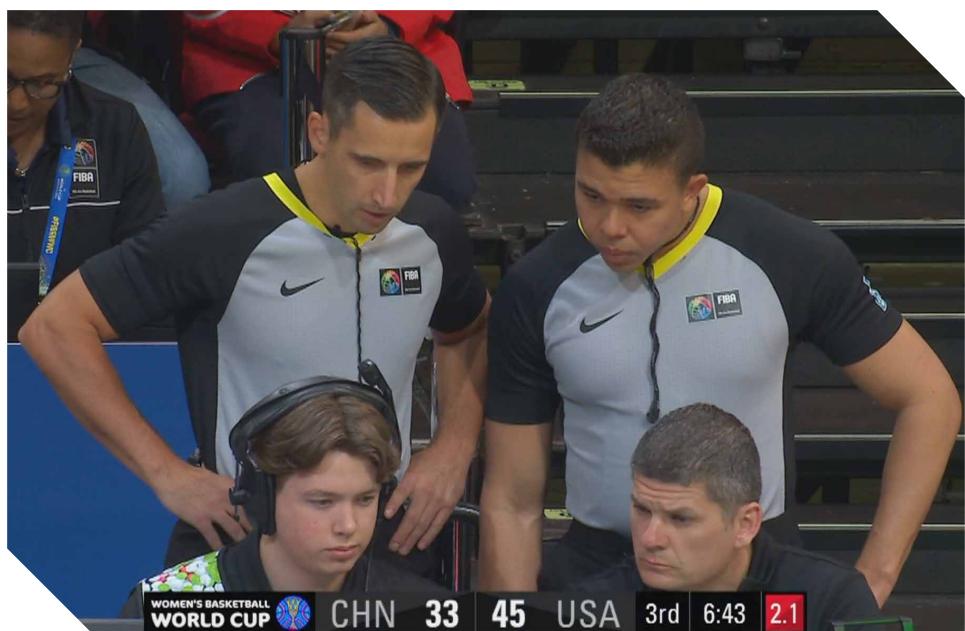
**Any time
of the game**

FIBA Referee Operations has produced a set of videos explaining all reviewable situations.

VID IRS EOQ/EOG

EXT IRS L2M

EXT IRS AT



4.2.2 COMMON CASES & IRS PLAY SUMMARY

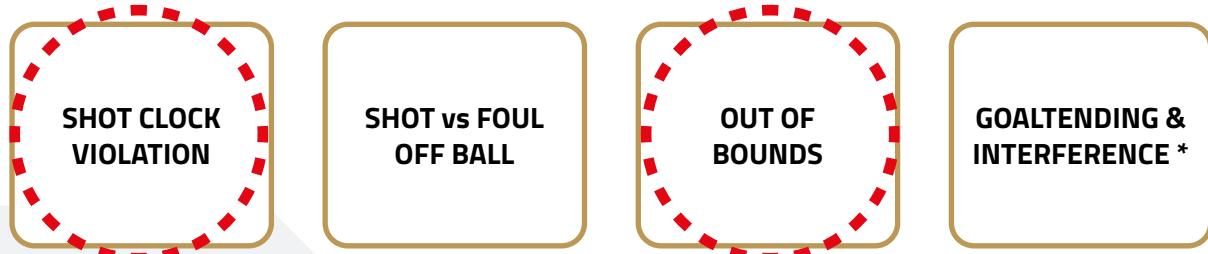
Here are the most common cases (red circle) of IRS use in each type of permitted situation

This does not deprive us of tackling all possible cases as well as the communication protocols.

5 - End of quarter / overtime



4 - Last 2 minutes, 4th quarter / overtime



7 - Anytime during the game



CORRECTABLE ERROR CASES (Art.44)

To be more effective with IRS usage, FIBA Referee Operations has developed the IRS Review Protocol (see page 26) and [FIBA IRS Communication Guidelines v2.0a](#) document to help referees conduct the IRS review correctly.

4.3 IRS PROTOCOL - DURING THE GAME

4.3.1 THE COMMUNICATION DURING THE IRS

Communication between referees during the IRS process is well defined by a protocol for exchanging clear messages, both before deciding to go to the IRS and during the review process of each regulatory situation.

Each protocol, which is a set of standard questions and messages to be asked, has an exact and concrete meaning, aimed at getting a clear answer, within a range of possible pre-determined answers for a particular case.

IRS situations are linked to moments of tension or crisis in the game, which is why the communication must be very precise and complete.



Controlling any gesture or expression with face, body, hands etc. is also essential to create a professional image. The power of nonverbal communication should be recognised. Disapproving gesture to a question or answer from a colleague should be avoided.

For more details see [FIBA IRS Communication Guidelines v2.0a](#)

4.3.2 INDIVIDUAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – DURING THE GAME

During Game		
Crew Chief <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Is responsible for seeking information from the official who made the initial decision and the third official, where necessary.2. Is responsible for assessing the information and making the decision to review the decision using the IRS.3. Is responsible for making the signal to use the IRS.	Umpire making initial decision <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Is responsible for signalling the initial decision.2. Is responsible for submitting information to the crew chief in order to make the decision to use the IRS. Is not the decision maker.3. Is responsible for accompanying the crew chief to review the decision.	Non-Active official <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Is responsible for submitting information to the crew chief in order to make a decision to use the IRS (if they have information to provide). Is not the decision maker.2. If requested, is to accompany the crew chief to review the decision.

4th Referee – IRS

1. On signal of crew chief for the IRS review, should **prepare the play situation** in advance of the review.
2. Is responsible for **cross checking the authorisation** of the IRS review.

At the Review

Crew Chief is responsible

1. For **confirming the authorisation and nature** of the review.
2. For **seeking information** concerning the review.
3. For the overall **conduct of the review**.
4. For **assessing** all the **information** and **making the final decision**.
5. For **confirming and communicating verbally the final decision**.
6. For **signalling final decision** in front of the scorer's table. *)
7. For **communicating with the Head Coaches** (if necessary).

Umpire making initial decision

1. Is responsible for **confirming the authorisation and nature** of the review.
2. Is responsible for **submitting information** to the crew chief.
3. Is responsible for **signalling final decision** in front of the scorer's table. *)

Non- Active Umpire

1. **If requested to participate in the review process**, is to submit information to the crew chief.
2. If not participating in the review process, is **responsible for the management of the court**, players and team benches.

4th Referee – IRS

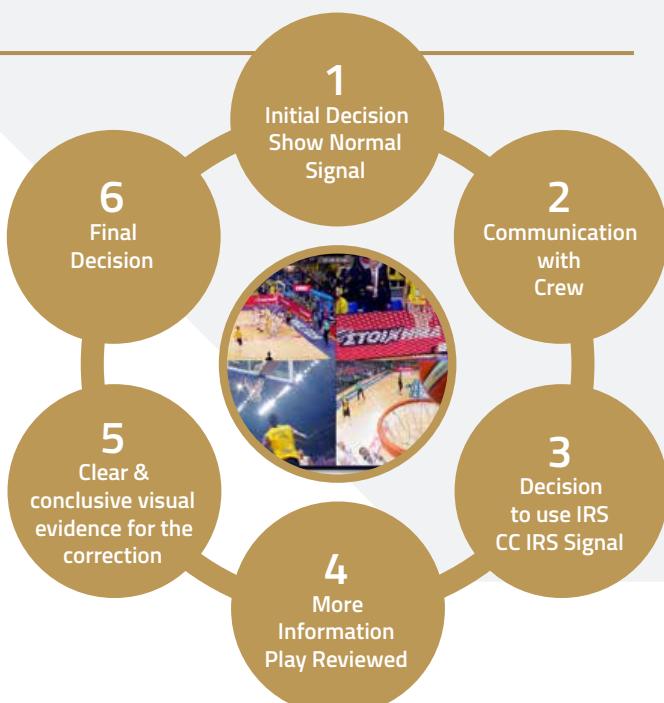
1. Is responsible for **confirming** with the crew chief the IRS review is authorised.
2. Is responsible for **submitting information** to the crew chief.
3. Is responsible for **following** the crew chief instructions during the review process.

*) *In case of UFR or OOB review the referee who makes the initial decision will signal the final decision*

4.4 IRS REVIEW PROTOCOL

In addition, referees are required to follow a certain protocol whenever they need to use the IRS.

In order for referees to be more effective with the IRS' usage, the FIBA Referee Operations has developed the IRS review protocol, which specifies what steps the referees must take to conduct the IRS review correctly.

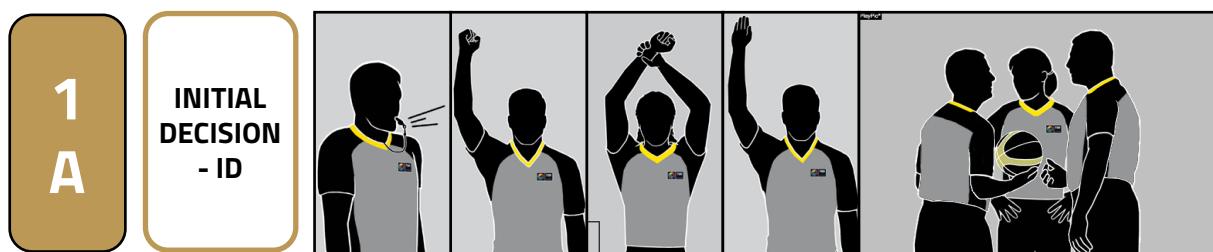


STEP 1 – INITIAL DECISION MAKING (ID) & IRS

When an IRS situation occurs, a referee makes a call and shows the initial decision (ID), here is the standard protocol:

Option 1A (Normal situation)

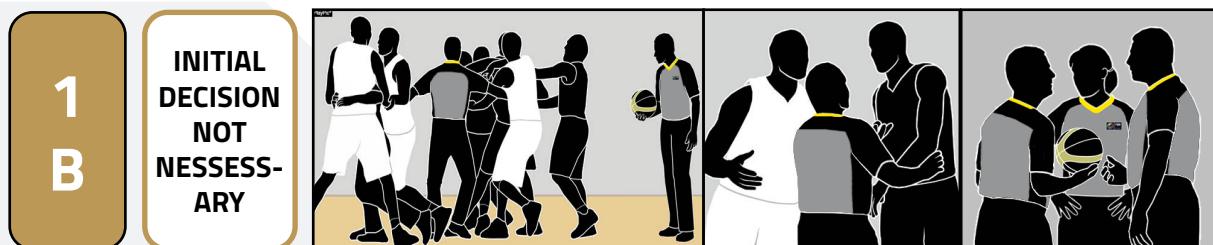
1. The referee must show their initial decision immediately (with clear & visible signals)
2. The calling referee consults the Crew Chief and have a short meeting with the colleagues.
3. If there is no doubt about the call within the crew, there is no need to use the IRS.



Option 1B (Fighting / Act of Violence situation)

In a fighting / act of violence situations, it is not necessary to show the initial decision:

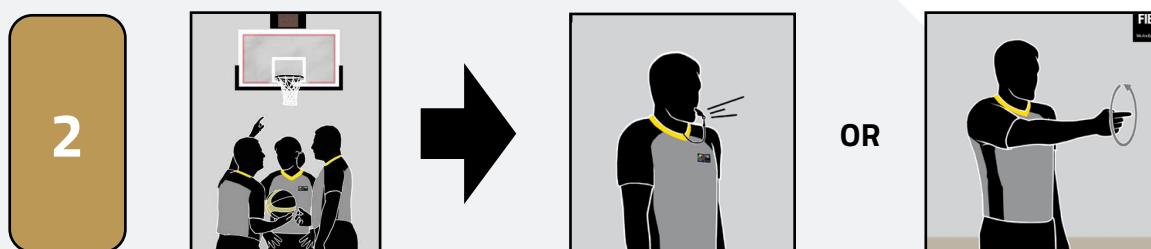
1. Referees should first try to separate those involved in a fight, if possible.
2. The Crew Chief then has a short meeting with his/her colleagues.



STEP 2 – COMMUNICATION BEFORE GOING TO THE IRS

The referees' crew meet and during the conversation, the Crew Chief should ask the colleagues:

- a. "What was the play, we are discussing?"
- b. "Can we use the IRS for this situation?"
 - NO..... Maintain your initial decision
 - YES.....next step
- c. "Is it necessary to use the IRS for this situation?"
- d. "Is it clear what we want to review?"
 - Foul EOQ
 - SCV
 - CLOCK MISTAKES
 - 2P or 3P
 - ...

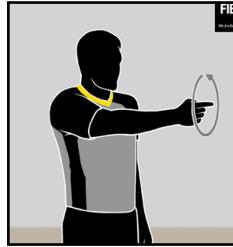


STEP 3 – IRS REVIEW -THE CC SHOWS THE IRS SIGNAL AND GOES TO THE MONITOR

If a decision has to be reviewed, using the IRS, the Crew Chief shows the IRS signal.

The Crew Chief, together with the referee who made the call, or another referee (closest to the play) if the Crew Chief made the call, go the IRS. Both must go directly and firmly to the IRS monitor (location already identified before the game) to review the whole situation.

3



STEP 4 - MORE INFORMATION: PLAY REVIEW

When the referees are in front of the monitor, they must define clearly what they want to see, and they can only review what is allowed by the Rules.

During the games, an IRS operator and the Stand-By Referee should already have taken the play back from the start (5-10 seconds before the action - to see the whole picture) and preselect camera angles from up to eight live feeds using a combination of the replay remote controller and the two touchscreens. This will allow the referees to have some time to breathe. The officials on the court then review the action using the touchscreen so that they can check each angle in complete synchronization and if necessary, select an image to zoom into with a simple touch-and-pinch gesture.

During the communication, the Crew Chief, should ask the colleagues

For contact situations:

- a. What is the point of contact (or situation) we are looking for?
- b. Who initiated this contact?
- c. When the contact occurred, not when it was called
- d. Is this a normal basketball action / play? If the Answer is YES - then normal PF.
- e. If the answer is NO - then start to check the UF criteria: (use elimination criteria if possible)

For shot before the signal:

- a. When the ball was released (not touching hand anymore)?
- b. Can we see the red led light signal on the scoreboard and the time when the ball is released?

For Fighting situation:

- a. You have seen players leave a bench?
- b. You have seen some direct aggression?
- c. The coaches have helped during the fight.

For timing situation:

- a. This is an EOQ / EOG review and we are reviewing (one of 5 cases) - OR
- b. This is a 4th Quarter L2M review and we are reviewing (one of 4 cases) - OR
- c. This is an 'Any time of game review' and we are reviewing (one of 6 cases)

At the end of each review:

- a. How the game will be continued?
 - What penalties, in which order shall be administered?
 - Who has the possession of the ball to continue the game and where?
 - How much time shall be on game clock and shot clock.

It is the Crew Chief and at least one other referee who review the questionable situation via the IRS

4

MORE INFORMATION
PLAY REVIEWED
1. Normal Speed
2. Details vs Cameras
3. Normal Speed



By - OB Van (1 Screen)



BY -IRS Operator (Multi Screens)

STEP 5 – CLEAR & CONCLUSIVE VISUAL EVIDENCE FOR THE CORRECTION

In order to have a clear and obvious decision, the Crew Chief is in charge of the review, but the decision is the outcome of a collaboration between him/her and a colleague(s), and without anybody who is not part of the referees' crew around. Even the technical delegate or the commissioner should not be involved in the IRS review.

The protocols explained above aim at ensuring that in situations of maximum tension, the fairest and best decision can be made.

Once the action and the analysis' moment have been identified, the process to select the best image/angle must begin in order to have a clear and obvious argument to make the final decision.

Referees shall ask to review at a normal speed, with the main camera in order to understand the action's context in the game. And then they can analyse the technical aspect, with the specific cameras in slow motion, and finally come back to the action with the main camera. The technical movements have to be analysed in a basketball context.

Please find below the process that shall be correctly followed in front of the monitor in order to make the final decision.

CORRECT PROCESS

IRS situations can only be reviewed by the referees' team. What the IRS operator or the stand-by referee can do to help, depending on the IRS system used, is to propose the best camera to the Crew Chief as they have seen previously the play on the monitor.

- U1 or U2 makes the call (initial decision). Review by CC and U who made the call.
- CC makes the call (initial decision). Review by CC and U1 or U2
- In case the referees disagree about the review outcome, the CC takes the final decision.

Techniques to confirm the decision:

1. Main Camera – normal speed
2. Stop at contact point / Details / Shot / Time / Line Check for best angles.
3. Select best angles.
4. Slow-motion and close-up view
5. Play again normal speed and confirm:
 - a. Confirm the whole play (not just action/ contact situation).
 - b. Confirm the players involved and then the action.
6. Confirm the time on GC and SC
7. Use Communication protocol.
8. Crew Chief confirm the IRS decision (verbally aloud - control no verbal communication)



INCORRECT PROCESS

- A referee should never go alone to the IRS.
- The coaches, players or accompanying delegation members cannot check the IRS.



Do not review the situation in zoom and slow motion only.

5

**ALWAYS
MINIMUM
CC & 1 UMPIRE
REVIEW
THE PLAY**

**U1/U2
MAKES THE
CALL, INITIAL
DECISION
REVIEW BY CC
AND U1/U2**

**CC MAKES THE
CALL, INITIAL
DECISION
REVIEW BY CC
AND U1 OR U2**

**REFEREES
DISAGREE
ABOUT REVIEW
OUTCOME,
CC HAS THE
FINAL DECISION**

STEP 6 – FINAL DECISION

Following the IRS review, the initial decision can be corrected only if the IRS review provides clear and conclusive visual evidence for the correction. Any delay during the IRS review must be avoided, but the Crew Chief can ask for the best camera angle available before taking the final decision.

Here are tips for referees to conduct the IRS review as smoothly as possible:

1. Keep the summary document of IRS review topics close the monitor which you can refer to if necessary.
2. Have a copy of the actual TV Production Camera Plan.
3. Communicate with the IRS Operator and a TV Director in a OB van as agreed before the game and look for the camera view that has the best angle of the play.
4. Know what you are looking for:
 - Analyse the whole situation, not only your decision
 - EOQ/EOG: Led light (not clock)
 - The actions related to time correction: look at the Clock Camera to reset the game clock and the shot clock if necessary.
 - For the rest - look for the image from different camera angles to collect the best possible information required.
 - In addition to the IRS, you may ask for a second opinion, table officials and a commissioner.
5. In case of double whistle with 1PF / 1UF, go to IRS (normally)
6. In case of double whistle with 1UF / 1UF, do not go to IRS (normally)
7. In case there is a time-out or a substitution, the IRS must be checked before granting them.
8. Occasionally, referees may not find what they are looking for.



After taking the final decision, the Crew Chief walks sharply and reports it in front of the scorer's table. The decision must be clear. Both coaches may be briefly informed verbally, if necessary.



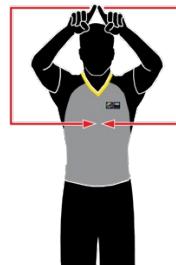
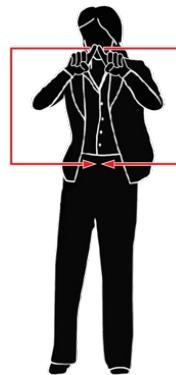
After the signing of the scoresheet, the IRS can no longer be used.

4.5 PROTOCOL FOR HEAD COACH'S CHALLENGE

In all games where the Instant Replay System (IRS) is applied the head coach may request one head coach's challenge, i. e. ask the referees to verify their decision by using the IRS to review the game situation.

4.5.1 PROCEDURE

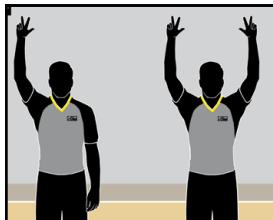
- 1) The head coach makes visual contact with the nearest referee
- 2) The head coach says loudly in English "challenge" and shows the correct signal
- 3) The request must be made
 - a) at the time the game is stopped after the decision to be challenged, that is the same game stoppage.
 - b) if the play is not stopped (2 or 3 points / Shot Clock Violation / Act of Violence) at the latest when the referees have stopped the game for the first time after the decision.
- 4) The Head Coach indicates the situation to be reviewed to the nearest referee
- 5) Referees confirm the requested challenge is valid and the head coach's challenge is granted by the Crew Chief showing the correct signal to the scorer's table
 - a) The nearest referee to the Head Coach informs other referees which situation has been challenged.
 - b) Referees double check with each other (if necessary) the challenge is valid (according to the rules)
 - i) If the situation is reviewable, the Crew Chief confirms the challenge to the scorer's table by showing the correct signal. (*continue with step 6.*)
 - ii) If the situation is not one of the reviewable play situations, the challenge is not granted.
- 6) Referees use the normal IRS Review Protocol to review the play situation
 - a) If the challenge is successful, the initial decision is overturned
 - b) If the challenge is not successful, the initial decision remains valid
 - c) Game shall be resumed as after any IRS review



MODULE 5 - EXAMPLES

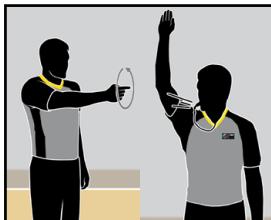
5. EXAMPLES

5.1 IRS: 2/3 POINTS SHOT – ANY TIME



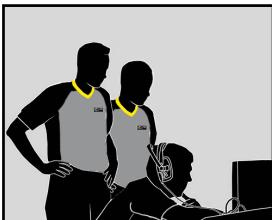
1

The doubtful play with 2/3 points shot attempt and the ball enters the basket (initial decision). Basket will be counted.



2

The referee who was active in the play indicates, with the IRS signal, that the play will be reviewed during the next interruption of the game, when the ball is dead and game clock is stopped (including time-out after field goal).



3

IRS review game procedure: you can only review if the foot was on the 3-point line.

Note:
Verify also the correct time on GC and SC, reset if necessary.



4

Communication of the final decision in the front of the scorer's table (2 or 3 points).

Only review if shooter touched the 3 point line

5.2 IRS: 2/3 POINTS SHOT – L2M

1

The doubtful play with 2/3 points shot attempt and the ball enters the basket (initial decision). Basket will be counted.

2

Referee blows the whistle immediately to interrupt the game and indicates IRS signal for the review.

3

IRS review game procedure: you can only review if the foot was on the 3-point line.

Note:
Verify also the correct time on GC and SC, reset if necessary.

4

Communication of the final decision in the front of the scorer's table (2 or 3 points).

Only review if shooter touched the 3 point line

5.3 IRS: PF - UF - DQF (TF) UP & DOWNGRADE – ANY TIME



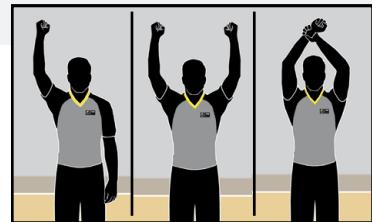
1

When a called PF, UF or DQF met the criteria for such a foul or shall be up or downgraded. Check the basketball action not the refereeing action.



2

The IRS review procedure:
Check the POC and review with a normal speed to see the nature of the action.
Note: Verify also the correct time on GC and SC, reset if necessary.

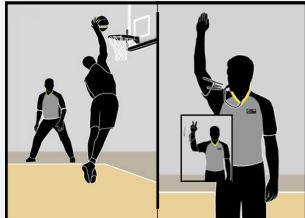


3

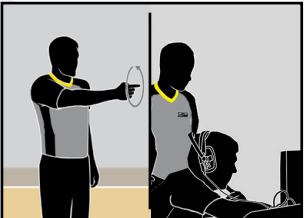
Communication of the final decision in front of the scorer's table.
(UF-DQF-PF or TF).

5.4 IRS: L2M CALLED GT/BI

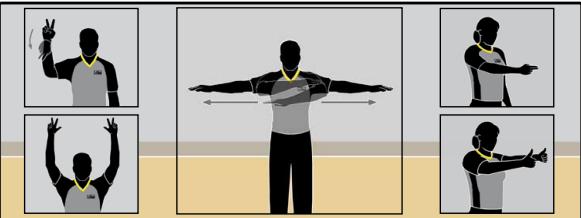
Valid only in L2M when GT/BI call is made



1
GT/BI PLAY CALL



2
IRS SIGNAL
IRS REVIEW



3
BY DEFENSIVE

2P or 3P

3
BY OFFENSIVE

Basket cancelled

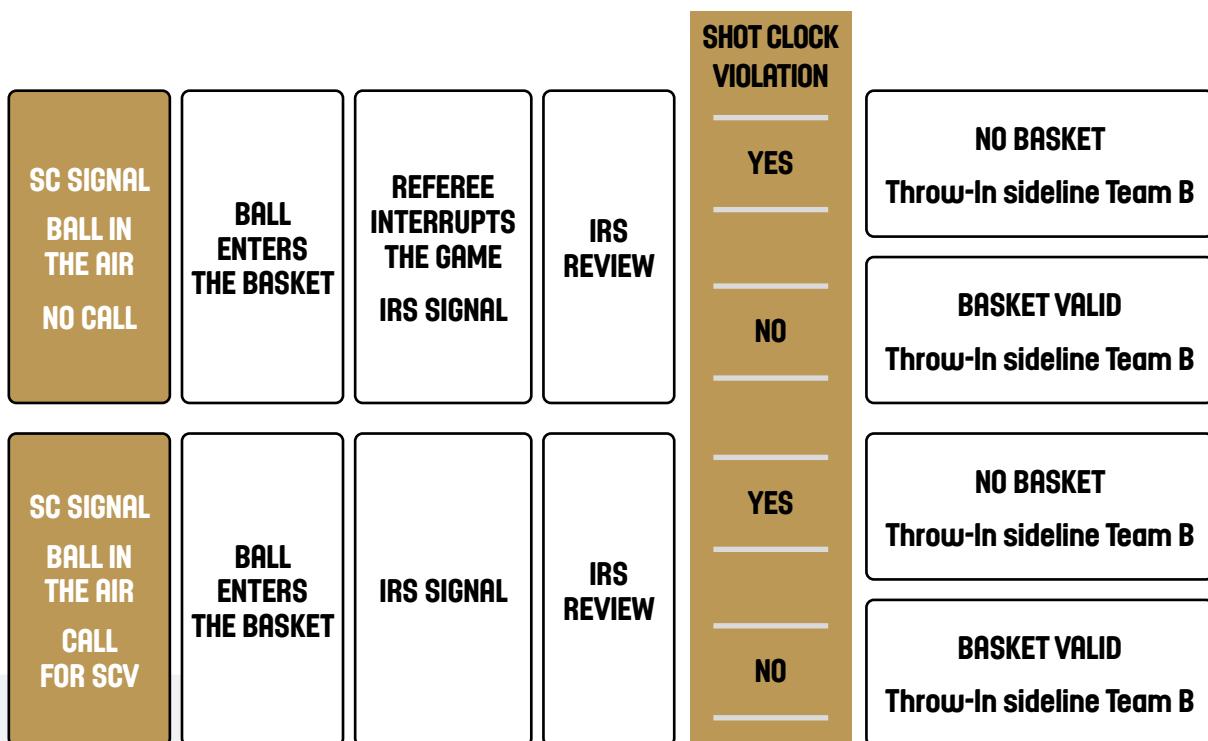
3
NO VIOLATION

TEAM A/B POSSESSION
Team A/B throw-in

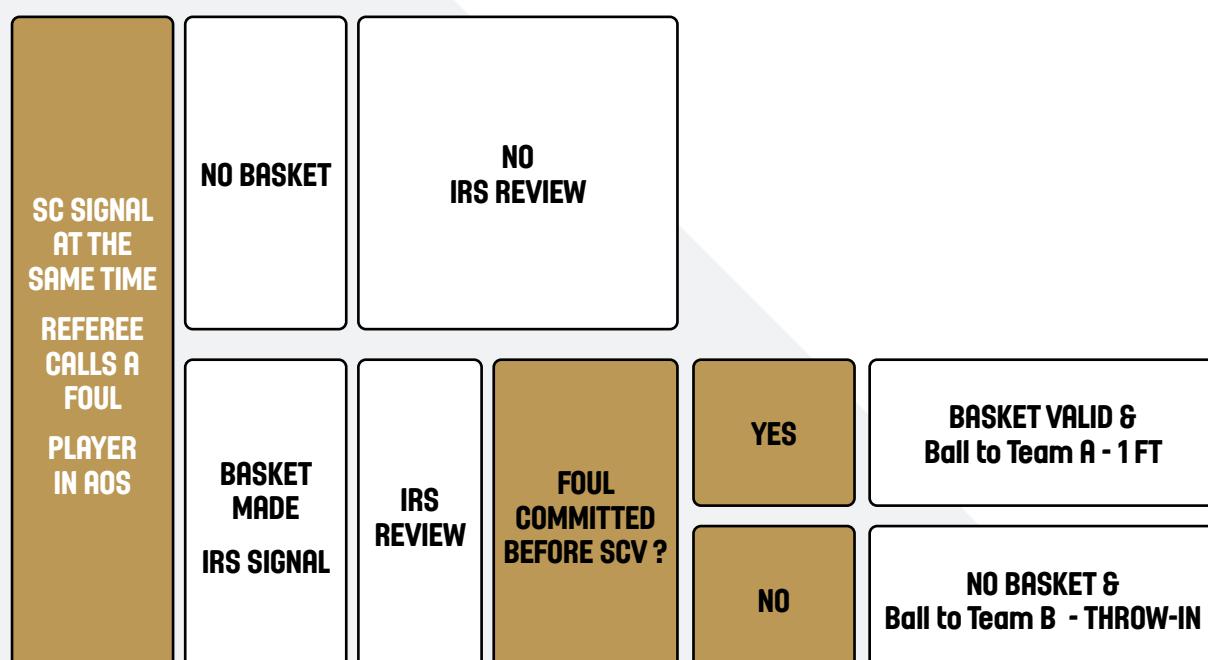
NO POSSESSION
Jump Ball

5.5 IRS: L2M – SHOT CLOCK VIOLATION (SCV)

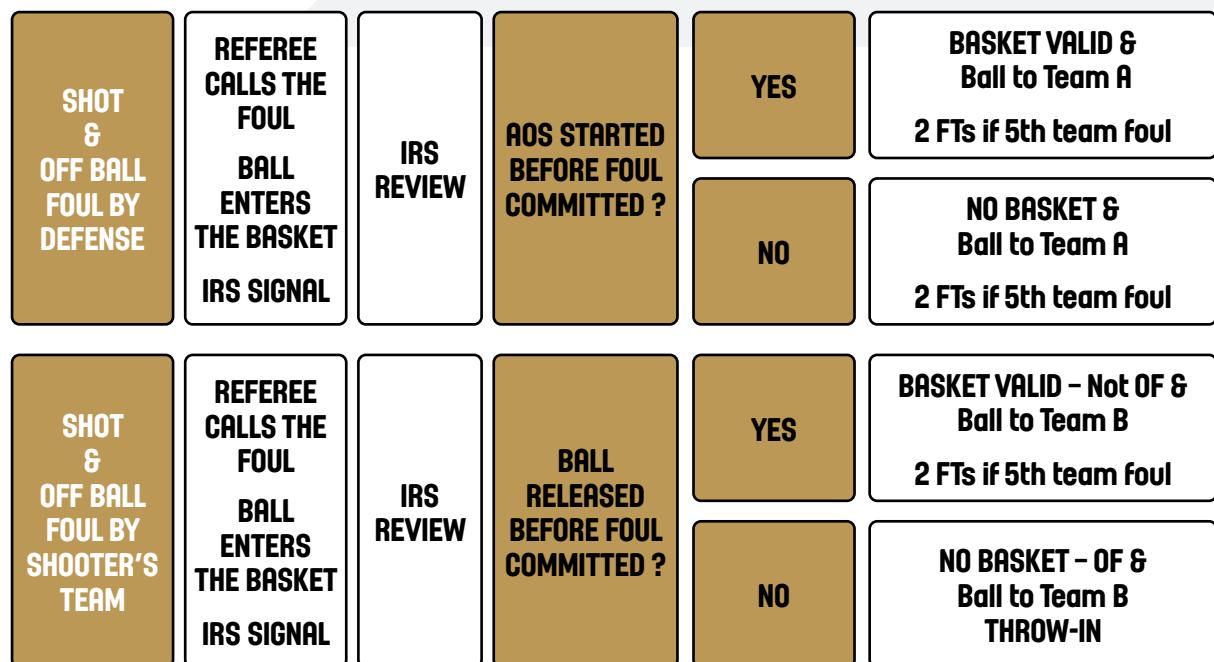
5.5.1 SITUATIONS WHEN THE BALL ENTERS THE BASKET



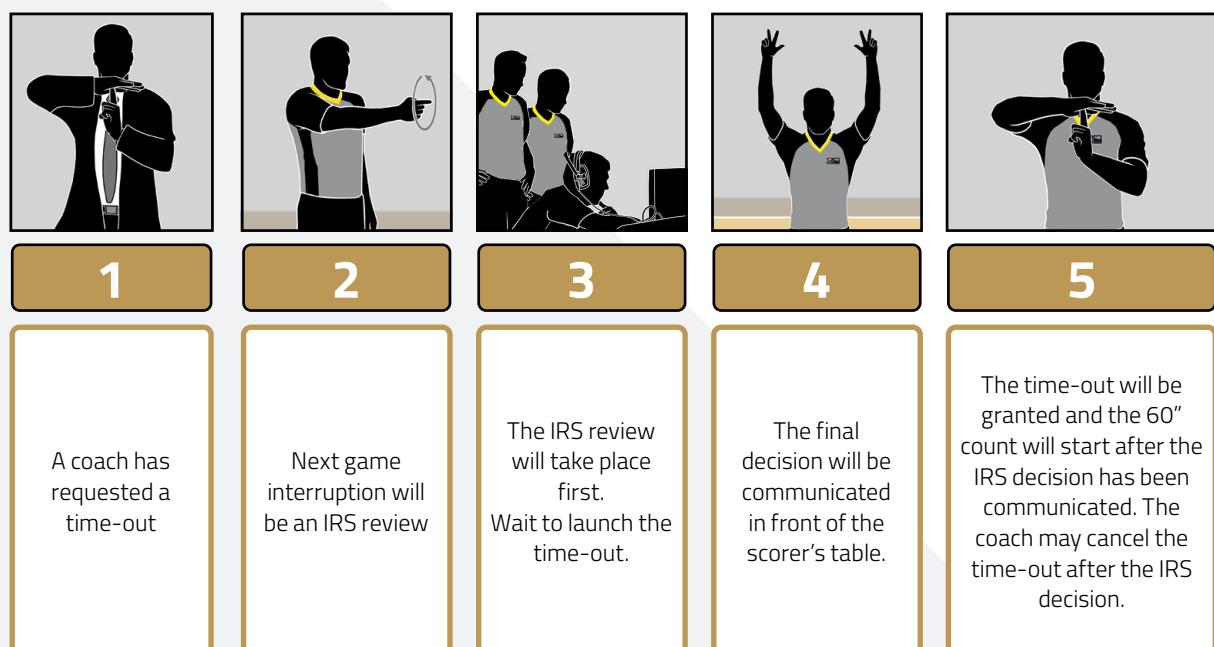
5.5.2 SITUATIONS WHEN THE REFEREE CALLS A FOUL AT THE SAME TIME AS THE SC SIGNAL



5.6 IRS: L2M – SUCCESSFUL SHOT & OFF-BALL FOUL



5.7 IRS: REVIEWS AND TIME-OUT REQUESTS

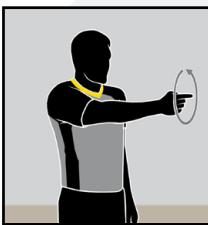


5.8 IRS: REVIEWS AND SUBSTITUTION REQUESTS



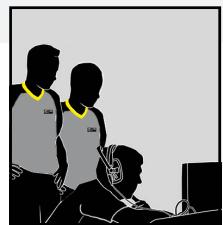
1

A player has requested a substitution



2

Next game interruption will be an IRS review



3

The IRS review will take place first.
Wait before administering the substitution.



4

The final decision will be communicated in front of the scorer's table.



5

The substitution will be granted after the IRS decision has been communicated. The substitution may be cancelled after the IRS decision.

MODULE 6 - FIBA QUALIFIERS

6. REQUIREMENTS DURING FIBA QUALIFIERS

6.1 FIBA TECHNICAL DELEGATE

In order to supervise the competition and to support the LOC or Host National Member Federation in the delivery of the game, FIBA will nominate for each game a FIBA Technical Delegate to observe, verify and assist in the fulfillment of the regulations by the Host and Visiting National Member Federations.

The role and duties of the FIBA Technical Delegate are as specified in the FIBA Internal Regulations Book 3. The FIBA Technical Delegate will be the official FIBA Representative at each game of the FIBA Main Competition and the liaison between FIBA and the Host and Visiting National Member Federations. FIBA Continental Cups Pre-Qualifiers games may also be supervised in some cases by a FIBA Technical Delegate. The appointment of the FIBA Technical Delegates shall be made by FIBA.

6.2 FIBA REFEREES

The games of the FIBA level will be officiated by FIBA Referees appointed by FIBA. **An additional FIBA Referee from the host country shall also be appointed by the Host National Member Federation from the latest list of FIBA Referees or FIBA Competition's approved persons to assist with Instant Replay procedures and shall be located at the Scorer's Table during the game as Instant Replay System Operator.**

6.3 LOC

On Game Day, Morning:

The Host National Member Federation shall organize the day as follow:

- Arrival of staff and key volunteers
- Arrival of FIBA Technical Delegate and FIBA Referees to check all equipment and the Instant Replay System
- FIBA Technical Delegate to check all activities requested during the day
- FIBA Referees transported back to their hotel

6.4 SCORER'S TABLE

The Scorer's Table shall be placed along the sideline, between the two team benches, at floor level or ideally elevated by 0.20 meters and with enough space behind the seats for staff to easily access their working position.

It must be large enough to accommodate eight (8) people as follow:

- Four (4) Table Officials;
- One (1) FIBA Technical Delegate;
- The Public Announcer;
- The FIBA Liaison Officer; and
- A position for the Instant Replay System Operator.

The Scorer's Table shall be equipped with the following:

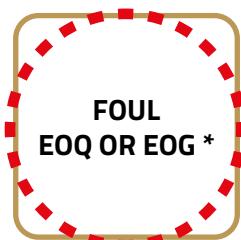
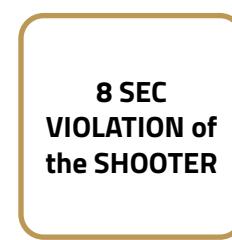
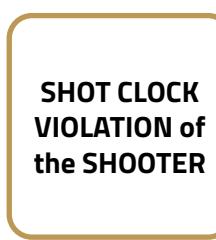
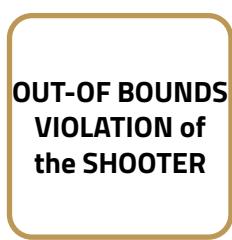
- Official FIBA Scoresheet, provided by FIBA;
- Player foul markers: numbered from 1 to 5 (numbers 1 to 4 in black and number 5 in red);
- Team foul markers: to show that the Team has reached a team foul situation (preferably an electronic device);
- Alternating possession arrow (preferably an electronic device);
- Hand/table chronometer (2 pieces); and
- Whistle.

APPENDIX - CHECK LISTS

IRS PLAY SUMMARY

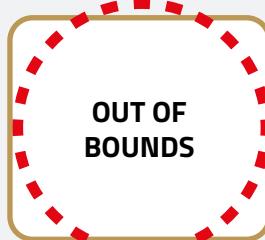
Most common cases (●) of IRS use.

5 - End of quarter / overtime



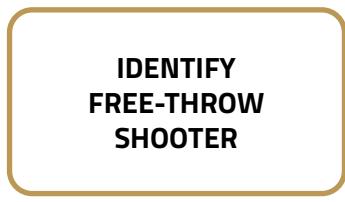
*Please check the latest changes to the OBR and OBRI 2024

4 - Last 2 minutes, 4th quarter / overtime



*Please check the latest changes to the OBR and OBRI 2022

7 - Anytime during the game



CORRECTABLE ERROR CASES (Art.44)

COMMUNICATION CHECK LIST

BEFORE REVIEW

- a. "What was the play, we are discussing"
- b. "Can we use the IRS for this situation?"
 - NO => Maintain your initial decision
 - YES => next step
- c. "Is it necessary to use the IRS for this situation?"
- d. "Is it clear what we want to review?"
 - Foul EOQ
 - SCV
 - CLOCK MISTAKES
 - 2P or 3P
 - ...

DURING REVIEW

For contact situations:

- a. What is the point of contact (or situation) we are looking for?
- b. Who initiated this contact?
- c. When the contact occurred, not when it was called
- d. Is this a normal basketball action / play? If the Answer is YES - then normal PF.
- e. If the answer is NO - then start to check the UF criteria: (use elimination criteria if possible)

For shot before the signal:

- a. When the ball was released (not touching hand anymore)?
- b. Can we see the red led light signal on the scoreboard and the time when the ball is released?

For Fighting situation:

- a. You have seen players leave a bench?
- b. You have seen some direct aggression?
- c. The coaches have helped during the fight.

For timing situation:

- a. "This is an EOQ / EOG review and we are reviewing " (one of 5 cases) - OR
- b. "This is a 4th Quarter L2M review and we are reviewing " (one of 4 cases) - OR
- c. "This is an 'Any time of game review' and we are reviewing " (one of 6 cases)

At the end of each review:

- a. How the game will be continued?
- b. Determine the correct time for GC and SC - and reset if needed

AFTER REVIEW

- a. Confirmation of the decision
- b. Communication of the decision
- c. Closing the Review

STANDARD QUALITY GLOBAL CONNECTION



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