

CHAPTER 1: ELIGIBILITY, NATIONAL STATUS AND AVAILABILITY OF PLAYERS

ELIGIBILITY OF PLAYERS

1. To be eligible to participate in Competitions of FIBA (see article 2-3), 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 and strictly liable for the eligibility of its national team players and of the players registered with it. It will bear the consequences of any violations of the Internal Regulations, Book 3, Chapters 1 and 2 governing eligibility, national status, and international transfer. It is not necessary that fault or negligence be demonstrated on the National Member Federation's part in order to establish a violation by the National Member Federation.
3. All players who participate in Competitions of FIBA and/or those of its National Member Federations shall:
 - a. Respect the Code of Conduct (see Book 1, Chapter 5), including the Code of Fair Play (see articles 1-104 to 107), 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 IOC, and WADA; Collaborate with FIBA in any investigation regarding a possible violation of the FIBA General Statutes or Internal Regulations (see articles 1-99 to 1-101); and
 - d. Receive approval from FIBA under article 3-132 after registering on the FIBA Information System.
4. A National Member Federation or FIBA is authorised to deny participation in Competitions of FIBA to players who do not respect the provisions provided for in article 3-3 above.

Permission to participate may be refused also to players or other members of a team delegation who do not provide a signed copy of the entry form, as required for Competitions of FIBA, in which they agree to accept, inter alia:

 - a. The FIBA Internal Regulations governing Anti-Doping; and
 - b. The jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, to the exclusion of any recourse to ordinary courts.
5. Players in breach of the principles set out in article 3-3 may not be eligible to participate in the Competitions of FIBA – see articles 1-157 to 1-187.
6. Player contracts shall have a maximum duration of four (4) years. It is recommended that the parties to a player contract state their agreement in writing.

7. Players who participate in professional leagues must be registered with organisations that are affiliated to a National Member Federation; otherwise they will not be able to participate in the Competitions of FIBA.
8. No financial remuneration for the performance of a player or a team is permitted during the Olympic Games.
9. It is within the spirit of all FIBA Regulations that players make themselves available for competitions of both their club and their national team. The National Member Federations shall enact regulations securing the participation of all players under their jurisdiction in their respective National Team Competitions.

NATIONAL STATUS OF PLAYERS

General Principles

10. These provisions governing national status of players apply to all Competitions of FIBA, except FIBA 3x3 Competitions (unless expressly referenced in Book 6 or indicated otherwise herein). They apply at national team level and at international club level.
11. If necessary, for reasons of mandatory law, the Zones are authorised to propose to FIBA specific regulations applicable to club competitions within the Zone in question. Such regulations are subject to the approval of the FIBA Executive Committee prior to their implementation.

Proof of Legal Nationality

12. FIBA may ask that evidence be provided to verify the legal nationality (or nationalities), identity, age or other information regarding the status or behaviour of any player that may be relevant to the application of the FIBA General Statutes and/or Internal Regulations and/or Zone Regulations, by requesting any documents it deems appropriate.
13. 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 3-14).

National Teams

14. In order to play for the national team of a country, a player must hold the legal nationality of that country and have fulfilled also the conditions of eligibility and national status according to the Internal Regulations.

Players with Two or More Nationalities

15. Any player with two (2) legal nationalities or more, by birth or by naturalisation, may choose at any age the national team for which the player wishes to play. Any such choice must be made in a written declaration to FIBA. This provision applies also to any player having acquired legal nationality by birth or having the right to acquire a second nationality at birth, but who does not lay claim to this right until a given time in the future.
[Note: for exceptions see articles 3-19].
16. However, if a player having two (2) or more nationalities is summoned by a National Member Federation after reaching the age of eighteen (18), the player is obliged to choose for which national team the player wishes to play. If the player has declined the summons, the player may choose only the national team of the other country/one of the other countries, unless the player declares, in writing, within fifteen (15) days of receiving the summons that the player has chosen the country that summoned the player first.
[Note: for an exception see article 3-22].
17. Any player who has played (i.e. appeared on the Final Team Delegation Roster) in a main official competition of FIBA (including a FIBA 3x3 Competition) for a national team for which the player is eligible is considered as having chosen the national team of that country.
18. Choices made under articles 3-15, 3-16 and 3-17 are irrevocable, with the exception of cases provided for under articles 3-21, 3-22, and 3-32.
19. A player who has transferred as a young player according to articles 3-73 or 3-74 may not choose to play for the national team of any country other than the country from which the player transferred, until the player has reached the age of twenty-three (23). In exceptional cases, the Secretary General may in his sole discretion decide to only restrict such a player from playing for the national team of the country to which the player transferred, until the player has reached the age of twenty-three (23).
20.
 - a. 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), regardless of whether the additional nationality acquired is deemed effective at birth. This provision applies also to any player having the right to acquire another nationality at birth but who did not lay claim to this right until after having reached the age of sixteen (16).
 - b. For purposes of letter (a.) above, in the event that a player claims to have 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 (16) 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 of the national team for which the player 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 the player wishes to play;
 - Any other criteria capable of establishing a significant link between the player and the national team for which the player 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 3-20.b., above.
- d. In the event that a decision under this article 3-20 is issued, the National Member Federation(s) concerned may be required to pay a fee in order to cover FIBA's administrative costs (see article 3-342).
21. A player who has played (see article 3-17) for a national team in a main official competition of FIBA (see article 2-3) only before reaching his or her seventeenth (17th) birthday may play for a national team of another country if both National Member Federations agree; in the absence of an agreement the Secretary General decides.
22. A player who has played (see article 3-17) for a national team in a main official competition of FIBA (see article 2-3) after having reached his or her seventeenth (17th) birthday may not play for a national team of another country. However, in exceptional circumstances the Secretary General may authorise such a player to play for the national team of his or her country of origin, if this is in the interest of the development of basketball in this country. An administrative fee as stipulated in article 3-342 and decided by the Secretary General is payable to FIBA.
23. For any player who has two or more legal nationalities by birth, 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 the player 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.

Special Provisions for Players from Dependent Territories

24. The requirement in article 3-14 of holding the legal nationality of the country for whose national team a player seeks to play in does not apply to players who wish to represent FIBA-recognised National Member Federations of dependent territories, i.e. territories whose citizens have the legal nationality of the country on which the territory is dependent (the "main" territory). However, with a view to ensuring equitable treatment of players and safeguarding a level playing field in national team competitions, National Member Federations of dependent territories shall comply with the following provisions in addition to all other provisions of the regulations governing the national status of players.
25. In order to represent a dependent territory in the Competitions of FIBA, a player must have the legal nationality of the main territory and additionally fall within one of the following categories:

- a. Have been born in the dependent territory; or
 - b. Have:
 - been born in the main territory of at least one parent who was born in the dependent territory; or
 - been born of parents both of whom were born in the dependent territory, regardless of the place of birth of the player; or
 - at least one grandparent born in the dependent territory, regardless of the place of birth of the player.
26. A player who does not satisfy the provisions of article 3-25 but obtains the legal nationality of the main territory by way of naturalisation and can demonstrate permanent residency of the dependent territory for at least four (4) years is eligible to represent the dependent territory, on the same conditions as apply in article 3-20.
27. Articles 3-20, 3-21, and 3-22 apply mutatis mutandis.

Club Teams

28. For FIBA Club Competitions, the composition of the teams is not subject to any limitation concerning the legal nationality of the players. However, National Member Federations and FIBA Zones may establish more restrictive regulations. Where the duration of a tournament does not exceed fifteen (15) days, the governing body of that competition may also establish more restrictive regulations.

DECISIONS

29. 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 relevant FIBA Executive Director.

SANCTIONS

30. Where there are violations of the provisions contained in the articles in this Book 3 and, in particular, where players, agents, National Member Federations, clubs, or other persons or 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.
31. Such penalties shall have immediate effect and be in accordance with the basic principles of sanctions provided for in Book 1, Chapter 6 of these Internal Regulations.

MARGINAL CASES

32. Decisions on marginal cases are the responsibility of the Secretary General.
- 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 article 3-342).

PLAYERS' AVAILABILITY TO PLAY FOR A NATIONAL TEAM

General Principles (see also articles 3-1 to 3-9)

33. Any club that signs a contract with a player is obliged to release that player when the player is summoned by a National Member Federation to play for its national team in any age category in a FIBA National Team Competition that is included in the FIBA Calendar. Any agreement between a player and club to the contrary constitutes a violation of these Internal Regulations.
34. Any player registered with a club is obliged to reply in the affirmative when summoned to play for the player's national team and participate fully in the national team activities during the release period defined in these Internal Regulations.
35. Upon an international transfer, each National Member Federation must guarantee to FIBA its responsibility in ensuring that article 3-34 is applied by the clubs.
36. Any special agreement reached by FIBA in accordance with article 3-55 shall remain unaffected.

Procedure for Calling a National Team Player

37. A player's availability must be requested by the National Member Federation concerned in a communication to the National Member Federation or club with which the player is registered, which shall be sent at least thirty (30) days before the first day of the FIBA National Team Competition. Specifically, for the FIBA Basketball World Cup and Continental Cup Qualifiers, the request shall be sent at least thirty (30) days before the first day of the respective International Window Period. In all cases, the request must be sent by one of the following methods:
- Registered mail with recorded delivery;
 - Email;
 - Telefax (with confirmation of receipt);
 - Express courier with recorded delivery; or
 - Delivery by hand (with confirmation of receipt).

Release Period

38. For the FIBA Basketball World Cup Qualifiers, FIBA Continental Cup Qualifiers, FIBA Women's Olympic Qualifying Events, FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup Qualifying Tournaments, and FIBA Women's Continental Cup Qualifiers, the player shall be available for the entire duration of the International Window Period.

For other FIBA National Team Competitions, the player shall be available at least for a release period consisting of

- a. a preparation time of:
 - i. Fourteen (14) days for Men Olympic Qualifying Tournaments;
 - ii. Twenty-eight (28) days for all other FIBA National Team Competitions held in the form of a tournament;
 - iii. Seventy-two (72) hours for other qualifying games of a FIBA National Team Competition that are not held in the form of a tournament.

And

- b. the duration of the FIBA National Team Competition.
39. The National Member Federations and club concerned may agree on a shorter or longer period. However, even in the case of a special agreement, the player must under all circumstances arrive no later than forty-eight (48) hours before the beginning of the first game and be released to return to the player's club no later than twenty-four (24) hours of the end of the last game of the release period.
40. If a player is called to play on the player's national team for a FIBA National Team Competition and this player does not fully participate in the activities of the national team for whatever reason (including injury or illness) other than a decision of the player's National Member Federation, the player shall not play for a club during the release period.

Financial Considerations Involving Players Called for National Team Duty

41. 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.
42. The requesting National Member Federation must assume the player's travel expenses.
43. (deleted – for insurance see article 2-51)

Sanctions

44. If the player refuses to play for the player's national team and does not demonstrate that this refusal is manifestly due to injury or illness, the player shall not play for a club for an additional ten (10)-day period following the release period. If this ten (10)-day period falls outside the national championship season, it shall be carried over to the following season. National Member Federations are free to enact stricter regulations or to apply stricter domestic law provisions that have the objective of protecting national teams.
45. In the case of a player violating these regulations, in particular by playing for a club in any official or unofficial game during the release period, the National Member Federation may request FIBA to impose sanctions on the player in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6 (Sanctions).
46. If a club violates these regulations in any way, including by refusing to release a player as provided for in article 3-33 and/or allowing a player to play in any official or unofficial game during the release period, the National Member Federation of the player may request FIBA to impose sanctions on the club. In addition, this club shall lose by forfeit all games played with the player during this period and, if this provision would apply to both competing clubs, neither of them shall receive any ranking points for the game.
47. If a National Member Federation violates these regulations on players' availability for national teams, the player or the player's club may request FIBA to impose sanctions on the National Member Federation in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6 (Sanctions).
48. The decisions as related to players' availability for national teams shall be taken by the Secretary General or the FIBA Disciplinary Panel, who may also act ex officio. The decisions shall be subject to appeal.
49. If a club is sanctioned in accordance with these regulations on players' availability for national teams, the National Member Federation of this club is responsible for enforcing those sanctions.

APPEALS

50. An appeal against decisions made under the foregoing provisions shall be submitted to the FIBA Appeals' Panel in accordance with the Regulations governing Appeals (see Book 1, Chapter 8).
51. If and when an appeal hearing is organised under these Regulations involving National Member Federations, clubs or players, FIBA shall be authorised to make the organisation of such hearing dependent upon the parties paying to FIBA reasonable administrative costs.

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF PLAYERS

APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS

52. All decisions related to an international transfer shall be made by FIBA.
53. All decisions related to a special agreement according to article 3-55 below shall be the exclusive competence of the Secretary General.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

54. Any basketball player shall have the right to play basketball in any country in the world, within the limits established by the General Statutes and Internal Regulations of FIBA and the eligibility regulations of the respective National Member Federation.
55. These regulations governing international transfer apply in their entirety to all National Member Federations. However, in exceptional circumstances, FIBA may reach a special agreement with a National Member Federation or one of its member organisations.
56. For national transfers, National Member Federations are invited to draw on these Internal Regulations and to establish their own regulations governing the transfer of players in the spirit of the FIBA Regulations.

LETTER OF CLEARANCE

57. The letter of clearance is a certificate issued by FIBA that confirms that a player is free to transfer internationally and that a new National Member Federation is allowed to issue a license to that player.
58. A letter of clearance may not be issued to more than one National Member Federation at any one time.
59. The letter of clearance may not be limiting or conditional.
60. The reasons for which FIBA may refuse to grant the request for a letter of clearance are:
 - a. the player is under contract to play for the player's club beyond the scheduled transfer date. See article 3-67;
 - b. FIBA has imposed on the player a ban on international transfers. See article 3-106;
 - c. FIBA has imposed on the new club a ban on registration of new players. See article 3-107;
 - d. the new National Member Federation is suspended;
 - e. the player was involved in an illegal transfer; or
 - f. the administrative fee of article 3-61 has not been received by FIBA.

See articles 3-71 through 3-87 for the special cases for young players.

A letter of clearance may not be delayed or refused because of a monetary dispute between a club and a player. FIBA may request any documents deemed necessary to determine if any reason exists to refuse the letter of clearance.

61. Unless provided otherwise, FIBA will charge an administrative fee as provided in article 3-342 for a request for a letter of clearance. The fee will be allocated to cover administrative costs as provided in article 3-343. FIBA may allocate the administrative fee to only one of the National Member Federations, if it decides that either the request or the dispute of a letter of clearance was wholly unfounded.
62. The provisions of this Chapter 2 apply to any player seeking an international transfer irrespective of whether the player concerned is a national or foreign player.
63. Failure to comply with this Chapter 2 may lead to sanctions. Sanctions may be imposed on a National Member Federation also in the event of misleading practices and/or procedures.

TRANSFER PROCEDURE – DUTIES OF NATIONAL MEMBER FEDERATIONS

64. Whenever a National Member Federation receives a request for a license from any player who is seeking an international transfer, before granting such a license in accordance with its own regulations, it must obtain a letter of clearance from FIBA for the player concerned. (see articles 3-71 to 3-87 for special cases of young players, see also articles 3-88 and 3-90 for special cases for academic institutions and other organisations)
65. A request for a letter of clearance shall be submitted exclusively through the FIBA Information System. It must:
 - a. comply with all requirements set out in the FIBA Information System, such as to provide the player's name and nationality; the player's passport; the name and license number of the FIBA player's agent(s) involved in the transfer, where applicable; etc;
 - b. indicate the player's National Member Federation of origin, i.e. the National Member Federation from which the player is transferring; and
 - c. in the case of a first registration of a player who does not hold the nationality of the National Member Federation from which it is requesting a license (no administrative fee will be charged), include a written declaration signed by the player stating that the player has never been licensed by any National Member Federation.
66. A request for a letter of clearance is complete in the FIBA Information System when:
 - a. all required information is provided; and
 - b. any applicable administrative fee is paid by the requesting National Member Federation.

67. The indicated National Member Federation of origin must reply to a request for a letter of clearance within six (6) days, which start on the day (according to Central European Time) the request is complete. It shall:
- a. either agree or disagree with the request for a letter of clearance in terms of article 3-60;
 - b. indicate whether the player concerned was in fact licensed by it, and if not, whether the player ever played basketball within its territory;
 - c. indicate whether any sanctions imposed by a FIBA Zone, National Member Federation, or by an organisation outside FIBA and its National Member Federations are currently in force against the player; and
 - d. submit with its reply the valid contract in question duly dated and signed by the parties involved, if the National Member Federation of origin indicates that the player concerned is under contract to play for the player's club beyond the scheduled transfer date (see article 3-60). A certified English or French translation of this contract shall be attached.
68. FIBA shall perform an initial review of any reply received from a National Member Federation of origin that disagrees with the request for a letter of clearance (see article 3-67). If the reply appears *prima facie* complete, FIBA shall transfer the reply to the requesting National Member Federation. The requesting National Member Federation must notify FIBA through the FIBA Information System within three (3) days from the day on which such the reply was transmitted by FIBA to the requesting National Member Federation whether it disputes the reply of the National Member Federation of origin.
69. Depending on the replies (or lack thereof within the stated deadlines) from the National Member Federations involved in the transfer, FIBA will decide on the letter of clearance, or whether it deems necessary in its sole discretion to conduct further investigations. In cases involving a dispute (see article 3-68), FIBA shall decide on the letter of clearance within seven (7) days from the point in time FIBA is informed of the dispute, unless circumstances dictate otherwise. (see also articles 3-71 to 3-87 for special cases of young players)
70. The National Member Federations are notified through the FIBA Information System of any sanctions applied or adopted by FIBA that may be in force against the player. See articles 1-227 and 1-228 for situations in which disciplinary decisions taken by FIBA Zones, National Member Federations, or by organisations outside FIBA and its National Member Federations may be adopted by FIBA.

YOUNG PLAYERS

71. International transfer is not permitted before a player's eighteenth (18th) birthday, except in special cases as decided by the Secretary General after examination of the matter with the National Member Federations and, if necessary, with the clubs and the player concerned. The Secretary General may request any documents deemed necessary in order to determine whether the transfer falls under articles 3-72, 3-73, or 3-74 below.

Foreign First Registrations

72. A National Member Federation must obtain a letter of clearance (no administrative fee will be charged) from FIBA prior to issuing a license to a player who, at the time of submitting the complete application to FIBA,
- is between fourteen (14) and eighteen (18) years of age;
 - has not been licensed by any National Member Federation before; and
 - does not have the nationality of the country of the National Member Federation.

When deciding on the letter of clearance, FIBA shall consider and may request any documents deemed necessary for the protection of

- the young player (parents' consent, residence permit etc.);
- the integrity of the transfer system (player declaration of non-registration, confirmation of non-registration from the National Member Federation of the player's country of origin etc.); and
- the national team of the player's country of origin (see article 3-73 below).

In exceptional cases, FIBA may decide that this article shall apply also to the first registration of young players before their fourteenth (14th) birthday.

FIBA may instruct a National Member Federation to revoke a license issued in violation of this article.

Players with Previous Registrations

73. If the young player's proposed international transfer is not linked to basketball, FIBA may grant a letter of clearance (no administrative fee will be charged) if the young player, the young player's parents, the new club, and the new National Member Federation declare in writing, using the template provided by FIBA, that (i) they have read and understood the conditions of article 3-19; and that (ii) until the player's twenty third (23rd) birthday, the player will make himself or herself available for:
- the national team of the country from which the player transferred, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary General as per article 3-19; and
 - if necessary, for the preparation time as well as for training camps, provided that they do not interfere with school activities.

74. If the young player's proposed international transfer is linked to basketball, FIBA shall take the following criteria into account when making the decision on the letter of clearance (no administrative fee will be charged):
- a. The player's new club shall guarantee adequate academic and/or school and/or vocational training that prepares the player for a career after a career as a professional player;
 - b. The new club shall provide appropriate basketball training in order to develop and/or further the player's career as a professional player;
 - c. The new club shall demonstrate that it conducts an appropriate training programme for young players of the nationality of the club's home country;
 - d. The new club shall make a contribution to a Solidarity Fund established by FIBA to support the development of young players;
 - e. The young player, the young player's parents, the new club, and the new National Member Federation shall declare in writing that (i) they have read and understood the conditions of article 3-19; and that (ii) until the player's twenty third (23rd) birthday, the player shall make himself or herself available for the national team of the country from which the player transferred, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary General as per article 3-19 and, if necessary, for the preparation time as well as for training camps provided that they do not interfere with school activities;
 - f. The transfer does not disrupt the player's schooling; and
 - g. The compensation agreed upon by the two clubs or determined by the Secretary General (article 3-76) has been paid as per article 3-84.
75. In transfer cases linked to basketball where the player lives close to the border, as determined by FIBA on a case by case basis, FIBA may waive the contribution to the Solidarity Fund. Any subsequent national transfer before the player's eighteenth (18th) birthday, requires approval by FIBA.
76. Compensation:
- a. Where the proposed transfer is linked to basketball, the new club and the club of origin shall agree on a compensation for the development of the young player.
 - b. The Secretary General shall intervene and determine a reasonable amount of compensation for the development of the young player in the following cases:
 - I. upon request of the club of origin or the National Member Federation on behalf of the club of origin, which can be addressed to FIBA at any time before FIBA grants a letter of clearance for the transfer;
 - II. In the event that the clubs are unable to agree on such compensation.
 - c. The compensation shall be based primarily, but not solely, on the investments made by the club(s) that have contributed to the development of the player and shall take into account the aspects as per article 3-74.

77. At or as soon as reasonably practicable after the player's eighteenth (18th) birthday, the club for which the player is licensed at the player's eighteenth (18th) birthday has the right to sign a first contract with the young player.
78. Such first contract shall:
 - a. Be in written form and respect the laws of the country and of the National Member Federation of origin; and
 - b. Have a minimum duration of one (1) year and a maximum duration of four (4) years.
79. If the player refuses to sign such contract and then elects to move to a new club in another country, the two clubs shall agree on a compensation sum to be paid as per article 3-84 and inform FIBA. If a player who refuses to sign such contract elects to move to an academic institution or other organisation that does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing international transfers, article 3-80 shall apply mutatis mutandis.
80. For any player who leaves a club prior to or at the player's eighteenth (18th) birthday and who
 - a. elects to move to an academic institution or other organisation that does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing international transfers; and
 - b. at a later point in time moves to a new club in a country different than that of the initial club;

The initial club may request reasonable compensation from the new club. Upon request by the initial club, the two clubs shall agree on a reasonable compensation sum to be paid as per article 3-84 and inform FIBA. The compensation sum shall be determined considering also the time elapsed and the level of the player.
81. If the clubs are unable to agree on the compensation in articles 3-79 or 3-80, either club has the right to request that the compensation be determined by FIBA. Such request has to be made in writing within two (2) weeks of the date on which a letter of clearance for the player in question was first requested by the new club's National Member Federation.
82. The decision as per article 3-76 or 3-81 shall be taken by the Secretary General who may hear the two clubs and/or National Member Federations involved and/or the player if he deems it appropriate.
83. The player shall not be licensed by the new National Member Federation until the compensation agreed upon by the two clubs (articles 3-76a, 3-79, or 3-80) or determined by the Secretary General (articles 3-76b and 3-81) has been paid as per article 3-84. In the event that an appeal is filed against the decision of the Secretary General, the player shall be allowed to be licensed by the player's new National Member Federation as soon as the sum of compensation determined by the Secretary General has been paid into an account of FIBA or of the FIBA Regional Office where it will be held in escrow until the decision on the compensation is final.
84. The compensation sum shall be based primarily, but not solely, on the investments made by the club(s) that has contributed to the development of the player. Unless exceptional circumstances dictate otherwise, it shall be paid to the National Member Federation of origin, which will decide

on how to redistribute the compensation sum among the clubs that have contributed to the development of the player according to specific provisions that the National Member Federation has officially adopted. Such provisions shall be drafted in a way to respect the principle of protection of clubs forming young players. National Member Federations may adopt regulations requiring their clubs to notify them of the transfer of young players from their clubs to foreign clubs, in accordance with these regulations.

85. Upon expiration of the first contract as per articles 3-77 and 3-78 above, the player is free to move where the player wishes without any compensation being due.
86. National Member Federations are invited to prepare similar regulations for their internal, i.e. national, transfer systems.
87. Unless provided otherwise, any decision related to articles 3-71 to 3-86 shall be the competence of the Secretary General.

PLAYERS FROM ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

88. Articles 3-52 to 3-69 apply also in the case of players transferring internationally from academic institutions and other organisations, but with the modifications set forth in articles 3-89 and 3-90. For all cases involving young players, articles 3-71 to 3-87 apply.
89. A National Member Federation is allowed to issue a license to a player, who had been licensed by any National Member Federation before playing for an academic institution and/or another organisation that does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing the International Transfer of Players, provided that it receives a letter of clearance from FIBA, with the following considered the National Member Federation of origin (see article 3-67):
 - a. the National Member Federation of the country where the academic institution or other organisation is based (no administrative fee will be charged); and
 - b. if different than the requesting National Member Federation, the National Member Federation where the player was last licensed.
90. A National Member Federation is allowed to issue a license to a player who had not been licensed by a National Member Federation before playing for an academic institution and/or another organisation that does not recognise the FIBA Regulations governing the International Transfer of Players, provided that it receives a letter of clearance from FIBA (no administrative fee will be charged):
 - a. the National Member Federation of the country where the academic institution or other organisation is based will be considered the National Member Federation of origin (see article 3-67); and
 - b. a written declaration signed by the player must be submitted, stating that the player has never been licensed by a National Member Federation.
91. Transfers of players between a FIBA team and an NBA, WNBA or NBAGL team are governed exclusively by the bilateral agreement entered into by FIBA and the respective league.

ILLEGAL TRANSFERS

92. Any international transfer (including a foreign first registration) having taken place without a letter of clearance is invalid and, in this event, a National Member Federation issuing a license and/or allowing the player's participation in domestic or international competitions will be liable to a fine in accordance with article 3-109 of these Regulations.

Any international transfer (including foreign first registrations) having taken place before a player's eighteenth (18th) birthday without FIBA's authorisation is invalid and, in this event, a National Member Federation issuing a license and/or allowing the player's participation in domestic or international competitions will be liable to a fine in accordance with article 3-109 of these Regulations.

A sanction may also be imposed in accordance with articles 1-166 and 1-167 on any of the parties involved in an illegal transfer, including (but not limited to) the player, the club(s), the agent(s), and the National Member Federations.

93. Any international transfer carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in these regulations, but having taken place after an illegal transfer, is null and void, other than in exceptional cases upon the decision of the Secretary General.

CHAPTER 3: LICENSE OF PLAYERS FOR CLUB COMPETITIONS

FIBA FOREIGN PLAYER LICENSE

94. National Member Federations must annually:
- Obtain a Foreign Player “A” License from the FIBA Regional Office for all foreign players participating in the 1st and 2nd divisions of the national championship. After the National Member Federations have registered players for their respective national championship, they have a period of ten (10) days within which the documents required to obtain an “A” License must arrive at the FIBA Regional Office. A failure to abide by this deadline may incur a fine.
 - Obtain a FIBA Player “B” License from FIBA for those players participating in FIBA Club Competitions.
 - Register with the competent FIBA Regional Office a list indicating full name, nationality by birth, current nationality and club’s name for each foreign player having reached the age of eighteen (18) and participating in the 3rd and 4th divisions.

PROCEDURE

95. FIBA authorises the FIBA Regional Office to issue “A” and “B” licenses within their respective Zones.
96. To obtain a Foreign Player “A” License, each National Member Federation must submit the following documents to the competent FIBA Regional Office:
- List of its foreign players’ names;
 - Registration form for each foreign player;
 - Letter of clearance and statement for players from academic institutions;
 - Photocopy of the player’s passport showing the bearer’s full name (and, if applicable, the player’s former name[s]), date and place of birth, legal nationality and date of expiry;
 - A recent passport-compliant photograph of the player.
97. To obtain a FIBA Player “B” License, the provisions established by the competent FIBA Regional Office shall apply.
98. Prior to the start of each season, each FIBA Regional Office shall establish a deadline for the registration of foreign players under its jurisdiction.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

99. FIBA, or the issuing FIBA Regional Office acting on FIBA's behalf, may charge a participation fee for each foreign player in one of two categories as follows (see article 3-342):
 - a. Participation fee "A" – First and second divisions of national championships.
 - b. Participation fee "B" – FIBA Club Competitions.
100. A player who has obtained a Foreign Player "B" License does not need a separate "A" license, provided that the player continues to play for the club for which the "B" license was issued.
101. With regard to participation fee "A", the Executive Director of the issuing FIBA Regional Office may, in special cases, apply a fee lower than that stipulated in the applicable regulations for a limited period.

LICENSE RESTRICTIONS

102. A player may not be licensed by more than one National Member Federation at the same time.
103. A player may not have more than one of the same type of FIBA Foreign Player License at the same time. A FIBA Foreign Player License is issued for the duration of the national and international competitions in which the player's club is currently participating, unless the player is transferred in accordance with these Regulations prior to the completion of the competitions.
104. A license held by the player becomes automatically null and void when the license is revoked by the issuing authority.
105. FIBA Zones may set a deadline during the club competition season, after which no player may be licensed.
106. In the event that FIBA has imposed a sanction on a player in accordance with article 3-337.c., as long as the sanction is in place, the player cannot be licensed with any National Member Federation other than the one with which the player is licensed at the time the ban is imposed.
107. In the event that FIBA has imposed a sanction on a club in accordance with article 3-337.e. or article 1-166.m, and as long as the sanction is in place, the club can register only players who
 - a. were licensed with the club's National Member Federation at the time the ban was imposed; and
 - b. continue to be licensed with the same National Member Federation without interruption.

DISPUTES

108. All disputes and cases arising from these regulations governing FIBA Foreign Player Licenses fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary General.

SANCTIONS

109. A fine may be imposed by FIBA should a National Member Federation fail to submit to the Secretariat of its Regional Office the list of foreign players with the necessary information and documentation by the given deadlines.

COSTS

110. If and when a hearing is organised in connection with a dispute under these Regulations involving National Member Federations, clubs or players, FIBA may make the organisation of such hearing dependent upon the parties paying to FIBA reasonable administrative costs.

APPEAL

111. Any appeal against decisions relating to these regulations, no matter whether these decisions have been made by FIBA or a FIBA Zone, shall lie with the FIBA Appeals' Panel according to the Regulations governing Appeals (see Book 1, Chapter 8).

CHAPTER 4: COACHES

NATIONAL LICENSES OF COACHES

112. Each National Member Federation is obliged to
 - a. have a licensing system for coaches;
 - b. have an evaluation system in place that grades coaches according to national standards prescribed by said National Member Federation;
 - c. submit to FIBA a list with the names of coaches who have been graded at the highest level; and
 - d. inform FIBA of any changes to that list at the end of each year.
113. 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 the National Member Federation's country. This does not affect a coach's ability to perform the duties of a coach in a country from whose National Member Federation he does not hold a license, according to the regulations applicable in that country.

BECOMING A WABC MEMBER

114. Coaches included in the list submitted by their National Member Federation in accordance with article 3-112 above are entitled to apply for membership in the World Association of Basketball Coaches (WABC).
115. 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 3-342. A coach applying for WABC membership may not hold a player agent's license issued by FIBA or another organisation.
116. FIBA may reject an application if the coach is not in good standing, in particular if the coach has a criminal record.
117. Each National Member Federation may have an unlimited number of coaches as WABC members.
118. For the purposes of the WABC's internal workings, such coaches will be considered as "associate members", unless otherwise decided by FIBA.
119. Each coach who is a WABC member accepts that this membership is valid as long as the coach remains on the list submitted to FIBA by the coach's National Member Federation as per article 3-112, unless
 - a. FIBA adopts other membership criteria, which would require the evaluation of the status of WABC members;
 - b. FIBA decides to suspend or remove the coach's WABC membership as per article 1-167 or 3-337 of the FIBA Internal Regulations; or
 - c. The WABC decides to expel the coach from its membership for serious reasons.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF WABC MEMBERS

120. WABC members will have the right to access information made available by FIBA and the WABC.
121. A coach must be a WABC member in order to be eligible to act as a Head Coach or as an Assistant Coach (see, for example, article 7 of the Official Basketball Rules) of a national team competing in the Competitions of FIBA (see also articles 3-127 to 3-140 and 3-148 to 3-150).
122. WABC members are bound by and shall respect at all times the FIBA Internal Regulations, in particular the FIBA's Code of Conduct (see article 1-91), including without limitation FIBA's Code of Fair Play (articles 1-104 to 1-107) and FIBA's Code of Ethics and Integrity (articles 1-114 to 1-152).

CHAPTER 5: ACCOMPANYING TEAM DELEGATION MEMEBERS

123. An accompanying team delegation member is a person with special responsibilities in relation to a team (e.g. team manager, assistant coach, doctor, physiotherapist, statistician, interpreter, etc.) and with access to the court and the team bench.
124. Participation of accompanying team delegation members in FIBA National Team Competitions is subject to registration in the FIBA Information System and approval by FIBA.
125. Each National Member Federation shall ensure that its Preliminary and Final Team Delegation Roster (see article 3-127) includes an appropriately qualified and licensed physician, preferably with demonstrated experience in sport medicine (a “Team Doctor”).
126. All Team Doctors shall:
- a. practice evidence-based medicine in accordance with the highest standards of ethical behaviour as determined by their licensing authority or the FIBA Medical Commission;
 - b. follow all medical guidelines developed by the FIBA Medical Commission, which may include the management of bleeding and non-bleeding wounds, concussion, player collapse, medical evacuation and any other basketball-relevant urgent medical matters as determined by FIBA; and
 - c. ensure that only medically fit players are permitted to compete in a Competition of FIBA.

CHAPTER 6: REGISTRATION OF TEAM DELEGATION

TEAM DELEGATION ROSTER

127. Participation of team delegation members in FIBA National Team Competitions is subject to registration of a team delegation roster that includes all (a.) players; (b.) coaches; and (c.) any other accompanying team delegation members, including Team Doctors (as relevant, see articles 3-131, 3-134, and 3-140) (the “Team Delegation Roster”) in the FIBA Information System, and validation and approval of this Team Delegation Roster by FIBA.

Preliminary Team Delegation Roster Registration

128. In principle, online registration of the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster on the FIBA Information System opens no later than sixty (60) days prior to the Start of the Competition (see article 3-130). National Member Federations shall use best efforts to begin the registration process as soon as possible after online registration opens.
129. Online registration of the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster on the FIBA Information System shall close seven (7) days prior to the Start of the Competition (see article 3-130). No further modifications may be made to the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster after this deadline.
130. The “Start of the Competition” shall be understood as follows:
- a. The first day of the Competition, for all Competitions played as a single tournament (e.g. the FIBA Basketball World Cup, the FIBA Continental Cups [including for Youth Categories], etc.); or
 - b. The first day of the relevant International Window Period (see article 1-1) in which a round of the relevant Competition is played in separate phases (e.g. Qualifying Round, Semi-Final Round, Final Round, etc.) during the International Window Periods.
131. National Member Federations are entitled to register the following team delegation members on the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster:
- a. Maximum of twenty-four (24) players;
 - b. Maximum of ten (10) coaches. For female Youth Category Competitions, at least one of the coaches registered must be female; and
 - c. Maximum of fifteen (15) accompanying team delegation members, as follows:
 - i. Minimum of one (1) Team Doctor (see article 3-125) for senior World and Continental Competitions. It is strongly recommended to include a Team Doctor for Youth Category Competitions; and
 - ii. Fourteen (14) other accompanying team delegation members.
132. After a National Member Federation completes the registration process by entering mandatory data and uploading mandatory documents for its team delegation members, FIBA may validate and approve the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster in accordance with Book 3, Chapter 1 of the Internal Regulations.

Final Team Delegation Roster Registration

133. Each National Member Federation shall submit a Final Team Delegation Roster at the latest at the Technical Meeting of the teams prior to the beginning of the competition (articles 3-20 and 3-121 apply). No further modifications may be made to the Final Team Delegation Roster after submission.
134. Unless stated otherwise in the relevant Handbook or in guidelines issued by FIBA, the Final Team Delegation Roster shall be composed of a maximum of twenty-five (25) persons as follows:
 - a. Minimum ten (10) and maximum twelve (12) players out of the twenty-four (24) players appearing on the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster approved by FIBA under article 3-132;

Note: National Member Federations may include in the Final Team Delegation Roster a maximum of one (1) player who has acquired or laid claim to the nationality of the player's country after the age of sixteen (16) (see article 3-20).
 - b. Minimum two (2) and maximum three (3) coaches (one of whom must be the Head Coach) out of the maximum ten (10) coaches in the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster approved by FIBA under article 3-132. For female Youth Category Competitions, at least one of the coaches registered must be female; and
 - c. Additional accompanying Team Delegation members out of the fifteen (15) accompanying Team Delegation members in the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster approved by FIBA under article 3-132, as follows:
 - i. Minimum of one (1) Team Doctor (see article 3-125) for senior World and Continental Competitions. It is strongly recommended to include a Team Doctor for Youth Category Competitions; and
 - ii. Other accompanying team delegation members, in compliance with the maximum number of persons permitted on the Final Team Delegation Roster (see above).
135. Any player and/or coach validated and approved by FIBA on the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster, and not declared as a player or a coach on the Final Team Delegation Roster, can be selected as an accompanying Team Delegation member on the Final Team Delegation Roster, considering the maximum limit of twenty-five (25) persons allowed.
136. Only a maximum of twenty-one (21) members of the Final Team Delegation Roster shall be permitted courtside access to the team bench starting fifteen (15) minutes prior to game time until the end of the game.
137. A Team Doctor shall be included in the twenty-one (21) members with courtside access as set forth in article 3-136. The National Member Federation shall ensure that at all times during the game, this Team Doctor has access to a place on the team bench with clear visibility of the court and where the Team Doctor is immediately available for urgent or emergency medical treatment.
138. The head of the team delegation must bring to the Technical Meeting and submit to the Technical Delegate or Commissioner (see also articles 2-82 to 2-86):

- a. the valid passports of all team delegation members;
- b. a printed version of the Final Team Delegation Roster printed from the FIBA Information System including
 - i. the signatures of all team delegation members (for minors in addition, the signature of the parent/guardian is mandatory);
 - ii. the players' numbers; and
 - iii. the name of the captain.

**Special Provisions for the Senior Men and Women Qualifying Events
taking place during an International Window Period**

139. The following provisions apply to the FIBA Basketball World Cup Qualifiers, the FIBA Continental Cups Qualifiers, the Women's Olympic Qualifying Tournament, FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup Qualifying Tournaments, and FIBA Women's Continental Cups Qualifiers, which will be played during specific International Window Periods determined by FIBA.
140. Unless stated otherwise in the relevant handbook or guidelines issued by FIBA, the Final Team Delegation Roster shall be composed of a maximum of twenty-one (21) persons as follows:
 - a. Minimum ten (10) and maximum twelve (12) players out of the twenty-four (24) players validated and approved by FIBA in the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster;

Note: National Member Federations may include in the Final Team Delegation Roster a maximum of one (1) player who has acquired or laid claim to the nationality of the player's country after the age of sixteen (16) (see article 3-20).
 - b. Minimum two (2) and maximum three (3) coaches (one of whom must be the Head Coach) out of the maximum ten (10) coaches in the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster approved by FIBA under article 3-132; and
 - c. Additional accompanying Team Delegation Members out of the fifteen (15) accompanying Team Delegation members in the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster approved by FIBA under article 3-132, as follows:
 - i. Minimum of one (1) Team Doctor (see article 3-125); and
 - ii. Other accompanying team delegation members, in compliance with the maximum number of persons permitted on the Final Team Delegation Roster (see above).

REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

General

141. Within the deadline for submitting the Preliminary Team Delegation Roster for approval as provided in article 3-129, National Member Federations shall enter all mandatory data of their players in the FIBA Information System and upload the following:

- a. A colour copy of the birth certificate;
- b. A colour copy of the passport;
- c. One (1) colour passport-size photograph, which shall be no more than three (3) months old at the time of submission;
- d. Other information and/or documentation required by FIBA.

Calculation of Age Categories

142. To calculate the age limit corresponding to the respective age category competition, the following procedure is used: the age limit given in the definition must be subtracted from the year in which a competition takes place with the understanding that this year begins on 1st January.

As an example, the age limit for U18 in a competition in 2021 shall be: 2021-18 = 2003. Any player born on 1 January 2003 or after this date will be entitled to participate in a competition for U18 in 2021.

Age limits for participation in competitions for U19 (U18), U17 (U16):

| Born in | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| U19W (U18Z) | W - World Z - Zone | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | Z | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | W | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | Z | | | | | | | |
| 2023 | W | | | | | | | |
| U17W (U16Z) | W - World Z - Zone | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | W | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | Z | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | W | | | | | | | |
| 2023 | Z | | | | | | | |

REGISTRATION OF COACHES

143. National Member Federations must register all their head coaches and assistant coaches, who shall be WABC (World Association of Basketball Coaches) members, in the FIBA Information System.
144. To be registered as a WABC member, the coach must comply with the procedure laid down in Chapter 4 (Coaches) of this Book 3 of the Internal Regulations.
145. National Member Federations must enter mandatory data and upload the following documents in the FIBA Information System:

- a. A certified copy of the coach's passport showing the full name (and, if applicable, the coach's former name[s]), date and place of birth, legal nationality and the date of expiry of the passport;
- b. One (1) colour passport-sized photograph, which shall be no more than three (3) months old at the time of submission;
- c. Other information and/or documentation required by FIBA/WABC.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOMPANYING TEAM DELEGATION MEMBERS

146. National Member Federations must register all their accompanying team delegation members in the FIBA Information System.
147. National Member Federations must enter mandatory data and upload the following documents in the FIBA Information System:
 - a. A certified copy of the accompanying team delegation member's passport showing the full name (and, if applicable, any former name[s]), date and place of birth, legal nationality and the date of expiry of the passport;
 - b. One (1) colour passport-size photograph, which shall be no more than three (3) months old at the time of submission; and
 - c. Other information and/or documentation required by FIBA.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONAL MEMBER FEDERATIONS

148. The National Member Federation is at all times strictly liable for the eligibility of all persons registered on the Preliminary and Final Team Delegation Rosters. This responsibility applies also with respect to the veracity of information and authenticity of documentation submitted to FIBA through any means.
149. Upon discovery that a player has played or another team delegation member has participated in a Competition of FIBA without being eligible, FIBA will initiate an inquiry to establish such person's eligibility and possible disciplinary consequences according to the FIBA Internal Regulations.
150. National Member Federations will bear the administrative costs of the inquiry provided for in 3-149 and may be subject to disciplinary consequences in accordance with Book 1, Chapter 6 (Sanctions) of these Internal Regulations.
151. In exceptional cases, the Secretary General may authorise a player to play under the status the player had before the irregularity was discovered.

IDENTITY AND AGE VERIFICATION

152. Before the beginning of a competition, Team Delegation members will be subject to identity (and age, where applicable) verification under the supervision of the Commissioner or Technical Delegate for that competition.

153. The Commissioner or Technical Delegate shall verify the currently valid individual passport and FIBA Preliminary/Final Team Delegation Roster. After this verification, the Commissioner or Technical Delegate shall return the documents to the head of the team delegation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

154. FIBA may decide that the provisions of this Chapter shall be valid also for any other Official Basketball Competitions, including tournaments or games that are held prior to a Competition of FIBA. In case of club competitions, references to National Member Federation shall be understood to refer to a club.