RULES OF THE GAME
VOLLEYBALL CASEBOOK

2025 Edition

Compiled and Prepared
by the FIVB Rules of the Game and Refereeing Commission

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PREFACE

Volleyball is a great game – just ask the millions of people who play it, watch it, analyze it and referee it. It has been actively promoted in recent years and has developed tremendously as a top competitive sport. Increased excitement, speed, explosive action, a clean healthy image and huge TV audience figures have created an impetus to develop the game even further, to make it simpler and more attractive to an even wider range of viewing public.

However, to make a correct and uniform application of the rules on a world stage is also very important for the further development of the game. This Casebook is a collection of plays with Official Rulings approved by the Rules of the Game and Refereeing Commission. These rulings expand on and clarify the spirit and meaning of the Official Rules, and are the official interpretations to be followed during all competitions.

It is worth noting that the referee is the one who puts the rules into practice. For the correct application of the rules, the referees not only have to know the rules faultlessly but have to apply them decisively and correctly within the context of the game. The more important thing is that they should acquire and understand the basic principles behind the rule. If not, they would have great difficulty in applying them properly. This is especially true when a situation occurs which has not been clearly stated in the rules; the referees can now correctly make decisions with authority. Remember that "The referee has the power to decide any matter involving the game, including those not provided for in the rules". Hence, only on the basis of full acquisition of those fundamental principles can this be done. Remember also that the rules characterise the game, set the limits, define fairness, legalise techniques, provide a means of educating and form the basis for socialising. All of these aspects are important.

This Casebook is based upon the 2025-2028 edition of the Rule Text whose mandate was approved by the FIVB Congress in 2024.

Several cases appearing in this Casebook have been illustrated with video clips, to help the understanding of the situations and make the cases more interesting and attractive. These cases are indicated at the description. Click where indicated and you can watch the video.

We thank those involved for their understanding and support.

Guillermo Paredes
President, FIVB Rules of the Game and Refereeing Commission

2.7	MODIFIED
2.8	NEW
3.11	MODIFIED
3.14	MODIFIED
3.19	MODIFIED
3.27.5	NEW
3.27.6	NEW
3.31.1	NEW
3.31.2	NEW
3.35.1	NEW
5.27	NEW

PART I - THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION

The referee stays in the background but at the same time acts to promote the game in the best light, and in this way the game is attractive to a wider audience.

We want the game to be popular – making an attractive show is the way to do that.

THE RULES FOR THE CASEBOOK 2025 EDITION

The 2025 Casebook is a reflection of the rules, which were put into effect by the different FIVB Congresses through the years. While other rules and philosophical changes are always likely to be considered, as a sport and its society changes, it is worth remembering that the rulings shown here are those relating to the rules in force today.

In the appendix, the case numbers are listed together with the corresponding rules.

The case numbers are linked with the cases.

PART II - CASES

CHAPTER 1 – PARTICIPANTS

WEARING FORBIDDEN OBJECTS

1.1 A prosthetic leg, a leg support, a plaster cast for a damaged wrist. Is such a device allowed?	**Ruling** It is important to distinguish between items which have the potential to hurt or injure others from supporting or fabric materials. So the **hard** plaster cast would not be allowed but **a padded** leg brace would be allowed. The case of the forearm support it must not provide additional control of the ball. The rules allow a player to wear compression devices for injury protection, as prescribed by Rule 4.5.3. **Rules 4.5.1, 4.5.3**
1.2 Is a player allowed to play wearing a ring which is likely to cause injury?	**Ruling** Due to the risk of injury, a player must remove the ring, or have it taped. **Rule 4.5.1**

CAPTAIN

1.3 What is the proper response by the 1st referee if a game captain constantly questions 1st referee decisions?	**Ruling** Beyond the limits of **Rule 5.1.2**, he or she should warn the game captain with no penalty, as stated in Rule **21.1.** If the behavior continues, the game captain should be sanctioned for rude conduct with a red card (point and service to the opponents). **Rules 5.1.2, 20.1, 20.2, 21.2, 21.3.1, Diagram 9**
1.4 VIDEO The game captain asked the 1st referee for a line-up check. Is this allowed?	**Ruling** Yes. However, the right to make this request should not be abused and so evaluated by the referee as an intention to delay the game by a team. Only detailed information about his/her own team may be provided. For the opponent team the only information that will be provided will be whether or not the players are correctly positioned. No information will be given about which players are front or back row players. **Rule 5.1.2.2**

1.5 VIDEO Is the referee's decision final? May he/she change his/her own decision if the team protests?	**Ruling** Yes. The referee may change his/her own decision if he/she became aware of his/her mistake before the next service. On the other hand, the teams are not allowed to protest against normal referee decisions. **Rules 5.1.2.1, 23.2.4**

COACH, ASSISTANT COACH

1.6 VIDEO Are coaches permitted to talk to the 2nd referee during the match about decisions or protests?	**Ruling** Only the game captain is authorized to speak to the referees to request explanations. The coach is not authorized to do so. **Rules 5.1.2, 5.2.3.4, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3**

1.7 May the assistant coach or player press the buzzer for T/O?	**Ruling** Yes – but the coach must still give the official hand signal, even if tablets are in use to make such requests. **Rules 5.2.1, 5.2.3.3, 5.3.1**
1.8 VIDEO Where may the coach move during the match?	**Ruling** The coach, and only the coach, has the right to walk in the free zone during the match between the extension of the attack line and the warm-up area without disturbing the game and the work of the line judge/2nd referee . **Rules 5.2.1,5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.4**

1.9 If injured or disabled, can the coach be allowed to use crutches in the free zone to perform his/her duties during the match?	**Ruling** To stand or walk with crutches is not forbidden for the coach.

1.10 VIDEO Is it allowed for the coach or assistant coach to assist the players warming up with balls during the interval between sets in the free zone?	**Ruling** No. These persons have the right to do it solely during the official warming up before the match. Only the players have the right to warm up in the free zone behind his/her own court between sets. If this happens, the referees should instruct the coach or assistant coach in a polite way to return to the team's bench. **Rules 4.2.4, 5.3.1**

1.11 VIDEO Is it allowed that during the warming up any person from the team's officials stay in the opponent free zone or court?	**Ruling** In case of common official warming-up at the net the general principle is, that the warm-up can be practised solely in the team's OWN playing area. Coaches are allowed to stand near the net to help prevent injuries, or in the opponent free zone when supervising their team. But this should be solely a supervisory or injury prevention role. In case of separate official warming up the entire playing area may be used by the team actually warming with the balls at the net. The other team can use the free zone behind its own court, without disturbing the team at the net. **Guidelines and Instructions**

1.11.1 In the women's World Cup, an extra assistant coach/ team official was observed serving the ball to specific players inside the court during the warm up. The FIVB Technical Delegate requested the referees to stop this activity, was it correct?	**Ruling** Correct action. The rule stipulates, that only the five officials on the bench may take part in the official warm up. Extra persons who are not on the O2bis or other team officials (e.g. team manager) have no right to take part neither during the non official warming up, nor during the official warming up at the net. Only the physiotherapist if not amongst the 5 officials on the bench, may assist with the warm up, but only until the start of the official (net) warm up. The referees should bring this sort of activity to the notice of the FIVB TD. **Rule 4.1.1**

1.11.2 VIDEO During the warm up on the court, it was observed that additional coaches were positioned around the court, outside the advertising panels, and actively warming up with the players who were inside the court (i.e. not simply retrieving balls). Is this permitted?	**Ruling** This is not permitted. Only those registered within the scoresheet may enter the Field Of Play (FOP). And only those coaches may take part in the warm up. Clearly, the extra coaches were actively involved in the preparation of the team in this case. The Referees should inform the FIVB TD about this practice and it should be stopped. **Rule 4.2.2**

1.11.3 VIDEO Coaches were observed on the opponent's side of the court serving or spiking balls towards members of their own team. Should this be permitted?	**Ruling** No. This should not be permitted. However, it is allowed for the officials appearing on the team list to be close to the posts in order to avoid that a ball dropping down from the net can create a dangerous situation for the players. But to stay-on the opponent's side and actively participate in the warming up is forbidden. **Guidelines and Instructions**

THE UNIFORM

1.12 VIDEO During the Men's World Cup, a team had 2 players, who wore jerseys with number 21 and 22 respectively. Is it allowed?	**Ruling** For normal matches the rules allow to number the players up to 20. However, in FIVB, World and Official Competitions for Seniors, which includes the World Cup, it is permitted to wear numbers greater than 20. The actual competition regulation should determine the upper limit of players' numbers. **Rule 4.3.3.**

1.13 In a match, the team had two Liberos. Each had on a uniform which was different from the other and different from the rest of the team. Is this permitted?	**Ruling** Yes. There is no need for each Libero to have the same color or design of uniform. In fact, this may actually help the spectators and the TV commentators to understand the role of each player. **Rule 19.2**

1.14 VIDEO A team had several players wearing compression pads. Some of these pads were black, some white. Is it allowed to wear different colored compression pads?	**Ruling** For FIVB, World and Official competitions for Seniors these devices must be of the same colour as the corresponding part of the uniform, but the black, white and neutral colours are accepted. However if teams are using compression pads, they must be uniform in colour /design for all the players. During FIVB World and Official Competitions the referees must control this and inform of any violation to the FIVB Technical Delegate who is the person entitled to take the final decision on this matter. However, for competitions not listed above, the rule says nothing about the uniformity of the colour of the compression pads used by multiple players. **Rule 4.5.3. FIVB Event Regulations**

1.15 Several team members during the general warm up wore garments over their official uniform or instead of their uniform. It was noticed that because no numbers were visible, this prevented proper confirmation that the players on court matched the ID cards presented. Should this be permitted?	**Ruling** The principle is, that all players should be in uniform from the moment they enter the court to warm up. In some top events the current Protocol before the match is conducted by a specialist Sport Presentation team. In these cases, the regulation might be different. The referees should be well informed about this item.

POSITIONAL AND ROTATIONAL FAULTS

2.1 The team's setter from position 1 was standing clearly in front of player position 2, but jumped at the moment before the service hit. Is this a legal position?	**Ruling** Fault. When players jump from the floor, they retain the position that they had from their last contact with the floor. Therefore, while the back row player was in the air, the point of his last contact with the floor was "retained". **Rules 7.4, 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 7.5**

2.2 If the foot of a player on court is in contact with the opponent court at the service hit, is this a fault?	**Ruling** No. This situation should only be considered when a player penetrates into the opponent's court over the center line during the rally. **Rules 1.3.3, 7.4**

2.3 A team was given incorrect information about which player was to serve. Play continued. This incorrect information was noticed at a later point in the set. What happens now?	**Ruling** The teams must revert to as close to their original line-up as possible. The score is taken back to the point where the wrong information was given. The correct server is allowed to serve. However, the already issued warnings/ sanctions remain valid. This event must be recorded on the score sheet.

2.4 VIDEO The teams were not ready to play because five (5) or seven (7) players were on court when the 1st referee was ready to whistle for service. What should have occurred?	**Ruling** The 1st referee should whistle for service when he/she is sure that the teams are ready to play and that the server is in possession of the ball. There must always be 6 players per team in play. Because the 1st referee noticed the mistake *before* he/she whistled for service, he/she must award a delay sanction to the team at fault. The next team to serve depends on the type of delay sanction. But if the 1st referee still whistled for service when only 5 or 7 players were on court, he/she must stop the rally immediately and replay without any sanction. If the situation is discovered after the end of the next rally, the result of this rally should be cancelled and replayed without any sanction. If nobody discovered the situation, or did so after the start of the next rally, the rally played with 5 (or 7) players of a team cannot be replayed. **Rules 7.3.1., 7.5, 12.3**

2.5. After a service, which was executed by the wrong server, the ball went out. When the rally was finished, the scorer signaled the rotational fault. How many points do the receiving team receive?	**Ruling** Only a single point should be awarded, due to the rotational fault, regardless of which team "won" the rally. **Rule 7.7.1.1**

2.6 VIDEO If the foot of a player on court is in contact with the free zone at the service hit, is this a fault?	**Ruling** Yes, fault, because in the moment of the service hit all players except the server must be within their own court. Consequently, it is a fault for a player on court to be in contact with the free zone in the moment of service. **Rules 7.4**

2.7 VIDEO 1 VIDEO 2 At the service hit, for the receiving team, the player in position 1 had the heel of his rear foot (relative to the centre line) level with the toe of the front foot of the position 2 player. How should the 2nd referee respond?	**Ruling** The 2nd referee should do nothing. This is a legal position according to the current rules 2025-28. The **receiving** team commits a positional fault, if the players are not in the correct rotational order at the moment the ball is hit by the server. To try to reduce the number of positional calls by referees and to reflect the current reality of 2nd row players switching positions, referees in particular need only whistle if a back row player is completely in front of the corresponding front row player at the service hit. Feet on the ground determine the position **, Rules 1.3.3, 7.4.3.1, Refereeing Guidelines & Instructions Rule 7 Item 5**

2.8 NEW VIDEO In 2 different situations the 1st referee called twice positional fault at the serving team between the players in position 5 and 6. How should the 1st referee apply the current rules in this situation ?	**Ruling** The 1st referee should let the game to continue. According to the Rules 2025-28 this is a legal position for the serving team. Note: the rule modification approved by FIVB Congress 2024 does not apply for the receiving team. **, Rules 1.3.3, 7.4, 7.4.3.2, Guidelines and Instructions Rule 7 Item 5**

PLAYING THE BALL

3.1 The 1st hit flew outside of the antenna. The setter pursued the ball into the opponent's free zone and tried to play it back – but the ball went towards the court and net on the opponent's side. The 1st referee whistled and signaled "ball out". At what moment does the ball become "out"?	**Ruling** This ball had become "out" when it had left completely the space above the free zone and entered the space above the court on the opponent's side of the net. **Rules 10.1.2, 10.1.2.2**

3.2 Can a player legally hit the ball with the palm of one hand up?	**Ruling** Yes, he can. The hit must be judged by the quality of the ball contact – whether or not the ball was caught and/or thrown. The 1st referee must not be too hasty in whistling this play unless he can clearly see that the ball is caught and/or thrown. **Rules 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4**

3.3 During a first hit the ball rebounded from one arm to the other and then onto the chest of a player during one action and without being caught or thrown. The 1st referee allowed the game to continue. Is this correct?	**Ruling** The decision of the 1st referee was correct. "First hit" cases, in which successive contacts are allowed, are: 1. Reception of the service. 2. Reception of an attack hit. This can be either a soft or a hard attack. 3. Reception of a ball blocked by one's own team. 4. Reception of a ball blocked by the opponent. A player has the right to make successive contacts *at the first hit*, so long as he/she makes only ***one action to play the ball***. It is possible, however, to whistle a "catch" or "throw" on the first hit if two different phases (first catch, then throw) are recognized within the action. **Rules 9.2.3.2, 14.2, Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions**

3.4 VIDEO A blocker "redirected" the ball to the floor of the opponents. Is this legal?	**Ruling** This depends on whether the ball is caught or thrown (fault) rather than rebounding (no fault). It is legal to block the ball and ***direct*** it back to the opponent's court, but the illegal contact of "catch" can be whistled during blocking. **Rule 9.2.2**

3.5 VIDEO The left side attacker played the ball with two hands in a throwing action. How should the 1st referee judge the action?	**Ruling** There is nothing to prevent a player making a two handed attack. However, this not be done using a catch and throw action. The ball in this clip is contacted almost behind the player's head and released more than 50 cm later. This is a CATCH. **Rule 9.2.2**

3.6 VIDEO A player jumped into the air over the advertising panels trying to retrieve the ball near the spectator seats on his own side of the net. After contacting the ball, he landed in the seats. Is this a legal action?	**Ruling** Legal play. Outside his/her **own side of the free zone**, a player is allowed to play a ball and even take support to hit the ball. This would include his/her own team bench since this is outside the free zone. The same action is forbidden on the opponent's side of the net. **Rules 9, 9.1.3, 10.1.2**

3.7 VIDEO During a rally, a player chased the ball into the spectator stands. Just as she was about to hit the ball, a spectator reached up to catch the ball. The coach requested a replay because of the spectator's interference. The referee refused. Was this a correct decision of the 1st referee?	**Ruling** Yes. The player is allowed to retrieve the ball from anywhere outside her own side of the playing area, including the team bench/ spectator seats, etc. On the other hand, while the player **has priority** for the ball within the playing area, she **has no such priority** outside of the playing area. **Rules 9, 9.1.3**

3.8 Must the 1st referee whistle for a handling fault if the player is making a **spectacular** recovery?	**Ruling** The referee should consider the principle of "keep the ball flying". It means, if a player makes a quick movement and a big effort to recover the ball, and during the hit a slight double contact has occurred, he/she must be less severe, than in a normal situation **Guidelines and Instructions Rule 9. item7**

3.9 A ball went off the blocker A's head, over the antenna into the free zone of 'B'. A player of 'A' pursued the ball to play it back to his side of the net. Is it possible to play it back like this?	**Ruling** Yes. The ball passed over the antenna into the **opponent's** free zone partially through the external space. Therefore, it was legal for team 'A' to return the ball to its own court through the external space on the same side of the court. Line judges should not signal while the ball moves in this way until the moment it is finally out of play. **Rule 10.1.2**

3.10 VIDEO A player chased the ball out of court, then took support from the score table to return the ball to his team. The contact with the ball was over the end of the score table which was on the opponent's side of the net. The 1st referee took no action and allowed play to continue. Did the player have the right to play the ball from this position?	**Ruling** Yes. This was a very spectacular action. According to the rule text, the ball may be retrieved from over the complete length of the score table, even the part on the side of the opponent. So this was a legal play and the 1st referee was correct to allow the rally to continue. **Rule 9**

3.11 Should the line judge signal when after the **second or third hit** of a team the ball crosses the net plane through the external space into the opponent's free zone?	**Ruling** Yes, to judge this ball is the duty of the line judge. **Rules 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 9.1, 10.1.2, 10.1.2.1, 10.1.2.2,29.2.1.3**

3.12 Team A's setter hit the ball above the net so that at the moment of the hit his/her fingers were in the opponent's space. After the set the ball flew parallel to the net toward an attacker. The blocker of team B touched the ball in team A's space, so that the team A player could not execute the attack hit. How should the 1st referee decide?	**Ruling** Each team must play the ball within its own playing area and space (except in the case of Rule 10.1.2). Above the top of the net, the position of the hand should be considered. Therefore, since the setter has hit the ball in the opponent's space, the setter committed a fault. The blocker also committed a fault by touching the ball in the opponent's space before the attack hit, because above the top of the net, the position of the hand should be considered. However, only the first fault is penalized. To hit the ball in the opponent's space under the net is different. Here the position of the ball should be counted, i.e. the play is illegal only if the ball has completely crossed the vertical plane of the net **Rule 9**

3.13 VIDEO May the coach standing in a legal position in his/her free zone catch the ball flying over the antenna, when an opponent player is running to replay it?	**Ruling** No. Any team member, including the coach, has no right to prevent an opponent player from replaying the ball crossing the net plane outside the crossing space. It does not matter if the action of the team member to hit the ball was intentional or unintentional. It means, that the coach standing legally in his/her free zone must "give way" if an opponent player is running to replay and return the ball. **Rule 10.1.2.2.**

3.13.1 VIDEO After a bad reception of team B, the ball was flying outside the crossing space towards the opponent's free zone. A player from this team started to run, in order to replay the ball. He stepped under the net, without touching the opponent's court and the net, but due to an opponent player still within his own court also moving towards the ball, he was not able to replay the ball. Has the player of team B been interfered by the team A player?	**Ruling** Each player has the right to stand and move freely in his own court and playing space. There are some limitations to play in opponent's court or playing space or in the free zone. Therefore, to decide about the eventual interference it is a crucial point, if the player of team A was within his own court or in the free zone. If he moved within **his** own court, his play was legal. On the other hand if he was in the free zone and his movement was on purpose, it can be considered as an interference, he committed a fault. **Rule 10.1.2.2**

3.13.2 VIDEO The ball rebounded from the blocker of team A, before hitting the antenna and the side band on team B's side, then it landed on the court. The 1st referee decided that the action was a successful block and the next serving team was to be team A.Was it a correct decision?	**Ruling** No, decision is not correct. As shown on the video, the ball touches to the antenna and side band at the same time and changes it's direction on the team B side . "Referees signal the end of the rally, provided that they are sure that a fault has been committed and they have identified its nature" (Rule 22.2.1.2). They must refrain from deciding solely upon their assumptions, as shown on the accompanying video. In cases: a. If the ball touches to the antenna, the ball becomes out (Rule 8.4.3) Referees must whistle and give the hand signal ball "out". b. If the ball contacts only to the side band, referees may not stop the game, this is not a fault. c. If the ball touches to the side band and antenna at the same time. Most of the times it changes its direction. Since the contact of the ball to the antenna is a fault, referees must whistle and display ball "out" hand signal. **Rules 8.4.3, 22.2.1**

3.13.3 VIDEO The ball hit the side band but not the antenna. Should the rebound from the tape automatically be judged to have hit the antenna?	**Ruling** No, the referees must actually see the ball hit the antenna. Many forces come into play when the ball rebounds so referees should not automatically assume that a fault has occurred. **Rules 8.4.3., 22.2.1**

3.13.4 VIDEO After a poor team hit, the setter ran after the ball and played it in the opponent free zone. What should the referees consider in the action?	**Ruling** Good optical position should inform the referees if the ball passed to the opponent free zone inside the crossing space. If this occurred, then as soon as the ball is played by the setter, it becomes a fault and must be whistled. However, if the ball passed over or outside the antenna, the contact by the setter is legal, and if the ball travels back to his own side over or outside the antenna, it may be legally attacked.

PENETRATION UNDER THE NET

3.14 VIDEO A spiker landed on center line in a legal position, but the opponent's blocker stepped on his feet, so prevented his ability to move. Is this interference?	**Ruling** Yes. This is interference. Interference means a player stops an opponent from moving, or playing the ball, or disturbing the opponent while attempting to play the ball. Although both players had legal position on the center line, but one of them was interfered. **Rules 11.2.1, 11.2.2.1, 11.2.4**

3.15 Is physical contact always interference?	**Ruling** No. Many circumstantial contacts actually occur in a match - but the referee should whistle a player if he/she interfered with or stopped the opponent's ability to play. **Rule 11.2.1**

3.16 VIDEO During a spectacular dig a player penetrates into the opponent's court so, that his body hits the floor, but both legs are completely in the air over the opponent court with no part above the center line. There was no interference with the opponent players. Was it a faulty action?	**Ruling** No. By the Rule 11.2.2 it is also permitted to touch the opponent's court with any part of the body **above the foot (feet)** provided there is no interference with the opponent's play. Since the feet did not touch the opponent's court and there was no interference with the opponent's play, the situation cannot be considered as a fault. **Rule 11.2.2**

3.17 VIDEO Looking carefully at the blue player's movement, it is clear that he makes a fault by standing on the opponent court and side line, having initially believed that he can retrieve the ball. The opponent had to take urgent and evasive action to get out of the way. Is this interference?	**Ruling** The first fault is that the blue jersey player's foot was on the opponent court and side line. Had this not been the case, the definition of interference is preventing a player from making a play on the ball. By making the opponent take such evasive action, this can be judged as interference. **Rule: 7.5, Refereeing Guidelines & Instructions Rule 7 item 5,**

3.18 VIDEO The player chased the ball passing partly outside the crossing space to the opponent free zone. In so doing her complete foot was in contact with the opponent side line. Should the 1st referee have whistled this as a fault?	**Ruling** Yes, this is a fault. The side line is inside the opponent's court dimensions. Had the whole foot contact with the side line been simultaneous contact with the center line by that foot (or if part of the foot had been over the center line), it would not have been a fault. **Rules 11.2.2.1**

PLAYER AT OR CONTACTING THE NET

3.19 VIDEO After a simultaneous contact above the plane of the net, the ball landed outside the court of team A. Who gets next service?	**Ruling** If the contact is truly simultaneous by opponents exactly above the net, or even if the contact is completely above the opponent's court, play continues where both players have the right to play the ball and it lands outside a court, it is the fault of the team on the opposite side. Team A gets service. **Rules 9.1.2.2, 9.1.2.3**

3.20 An attack hit drove the net into the blocker's forearms. Is this a net fault?	**Ruling** No. If the net hits the player, there is no fault. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**
3.21 VIDEO After a blocker landed securely, he turned and hit the mesh of the net between the antennae with his wrist. Should this have been called a fault?	**Ruling** No. Because the action of playing the ball was complete before he turned, the contact with the net is not a fault. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**
3.22 VIDEO While attempting to block, but without touching the ball, which was close to him, the blocker touched the net. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** Yes – since this is "in the action" of playing or attempting to play the ball, even though no contact was made. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**
3.23 A middle blocker reached over the net and touched its top band while attempting to stop a combination play close to him. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** Yes – the touch of the net was indeed a "net fault": the blocker was close to the action, and the contact was between the antennae. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**
3.24 VIDEO An attacker landed securely on the floor then took two steps and brushed against the net outside of the antenna while the ball was still in play. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** No the player did not commit a fault because: First: - the contact was outside the antenna Then: - he/she did not use the net as support or stabilizing aid **Rules 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.4.4**
3.25 An attacker landed on the floor off balance, took two steps and pushed with his chest against the net between the antennae while the ball was still in play. If the player had not caught the net, he would have fallen onto the opponent's court. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** Yes, if ~~a~~ the player is using the net as a support or stabilizing aid, between the antennae, his action is considered as interference with the play. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**
3.26 A setter made a short set and when the attacker hit the ball, he/she also hit the setter with his/her knee. This hit caused the setter to brush against the net. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** Yes, because the setter was in the action of playing the ball. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**
3.27. VIDEO A player hit the net with her hair while playing the ball. Was her action legal?	**Ruling** Yes. This must only be considered a fault if it is clear, that the net touch affected the opponent's ability to play the ball or it interrupted the rally (e.g. a pony- tail gets tangled in the net). If there was no interference either on the opponent's play, or on the rally, the referees must not stop the game. **Rules 11.3.1, 11.4.4**

3.27.1 VIDEO 1 VIDEO 2 In the first case, an attacker after spiking the ball hit the blocker's hand which had reached over the net plane and drove it to touch the top band of the net. In the 2nd case, both the attacker and blocker make contact with the ball. However, the attacker follows through and contacts the arm of the blocker, forcing it on to the net band. Could it be judged as a net fault or interference during these two game actions?	**Ruling** In first case, the blocker's net touch cannot be considered as a faulty one, because his action was modified by the attacker. However if the 1st referee realizes that the attacker drove the opponent's hand into the net with a deliberate movement, the attacker made a fault by interfering with the opponent's play, which is not according to the spirit of FAIR PLAY. Therefore the attacker's action should be penalized, considered as rude conduct, with the application of the appropriate misconduct sanction. In second case, it is not interference. Interference involves preventing an opponent making a play on the ball. Here the ball has already been played by the blocker – so no interference. Many incidental or accidental contacts are made between opponents anyway, and these are not automatically faults. This is clearly one of those instances, and the referees must be prepared to assess this as a "no fault" situation by either player. Play should continue. Of course, if the action by the spiker was clearly a deliberate attempt to make the opponent contact the net or misguide the referees, this would be subject to misconduct sanctions. **Refereeing Guidelines 2025**

3.27.2. VIDEO A player participating in a collective block already finished the blocking action and landed. However, the "blocking-mate" player during the landing fell down on the previous player and drove her into the net between the antennae. Can this net touch be considered as a faulty one?	**Ruling** Yes. The players of a collective block are counted as a "unit". If one of them is still in the action of playing the ball, it means the entire unit is in the action. Therefore the other player's net touch should be considered as a fault. **Rules 11.3.1**

3.27.3 VIDEO Is it allowed for a player to penetrate into the opponent's space under the net when although there is no physical contact with the opponent player, the opponent is shocked by it?	**Ruling** It is allowed provided, that the opponent player is not interfered with, preventing him playing the ball. Interference may occur even if there is no physical contact between the players. The 1st referee has the right to stop the game due to the fault of the penetrating player and if necessary, to warn/sanction him. **Rules 11.2.1**

3.27.4 VIDEO After a weak service reception of team B the ball went into net close to the sideband. A player of the team A in position 2 did a clear sideway movement towards the ball, hit it with high elevated forearms through the net. The opponent player was not able to play the ball due to the different rebounding from the net. The 1st referee whistled net fault by the player of team A. Was it a correct decision?	**Ruling** Yes, it was a correct decision. It wouldn't be a fault, if the ball hits the player through the net in a situation, where the player standing close to the net is in a passive/neutral position without any movement towards the ball OR protect his/her face/body against a strongly spiked ball. But if the player moves towards the ball, „chasing" it and deliberately hits it and changing the direction and/or the speed of the rebounding ball, it is not allowed. **Rule 11.4.4**
3.27.5 NEW VIDEO The spiked ball rebounded from the blockers to the spiker's chest. In this moment the head of the spiker was above the height of the net. Then the ball went into the net, that was not enough taut and strongly moved. Based on challenge footage, it was proved, that one of the blockers contacted the net, that was moved due to the spiker's playing the ball. Was the ruling correct by the referees?	**Ruling** Yes. Making a proper decision 2 things should be considered. 1. Although the original action of the spiker was an attack, but he became a blocker after the ball rebounded from the opponent block. Because his head was still above the net, although the contact point was lower, he made a completed block. Therefore his next hit was legal, as first team hit. 2. Although one of the blockers hit the net, but if a ball is driven from the opposing side into the net and causes the net to touch the player, no fault is committed by the latter. **Rule 11.4.4**
3.27.6 NEW VIDEO Part 1: A player jumps at the net in what becomes a fake attack. He is not, therefore in immediate proximity to the ball. During his action, he contacts the opponents arm and pushed it to the net. Is this a fault? Part 2: During the build up to an attack, the setter makes a one handed set – then the opponent blocker makes contact with the setter's arm. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** Part 1: It was a behavior misleading the referees and opponent as well. Based on this the net touch by blocker cannot be counted as a fault. On the other hand, according to the Rulebook definition and Guidelines approach, the middle player's action was not interference, because the opponent blocker was not about to play the ball, so he was not interfered. Therefore, because there was no fault in the action, the rally should be finished, then to penalize the middle player for rude conduct. **Rule 11.3.1** Part 2: Contact with the opponent is not necessarily a fault- to be classed as interference, the player has to be hindered in or prevented from making a play on the ball. In this case described, the setter had already played the ball successfully, so no interference should be called here. **Rule 11.4.1**

SERVICE

3.28 As soon as a player had hit the ball for service, the scorer signaled "wrong server" or rotational fault to the 2nd referee, who stopped the game. Is this the correct action by the scorer?	**Ruling** Correct action by the scorer. When a wrong server is ready to serve the ball, the scorer must wait until the service action has been completed before notifying the referees of the fault. **Rules 7.7.1, 12.2.1, 12.7.1, 27.2.2.2**

3.29 After the whistle for service, the serving team recognized it was the wrong server. The correct server then entered the service zone ready to serve. Can this player now serve?	**Ruling** Yes – provided the service is made by the correct player within 8 seconds from the whistle for service. The 1st referee does not whistle a second time. **Rule 12.4.4**

3.30 Team 'A' served. The ball hit the net and dropped towards the floor on 'A''s side of the net. A player of 'B' reached under the net and caught the ball before it hit the floor. Is this allowed?	**Ruling** Yes – the 1st referee must whistle immediately it is clear the ball will not cross the net through the crossing space. At this moment the ball is out of play. The 1st referee must not wait until the ball hits the floor or a player of the serving team. **Rule 12.6.2.1**

3.31 VIDEO Is this allowed to execute the jump service hitting the ball with 2 hands?	**Ruling** No, the rule determines, that during the service, no matter jump or on floor, the ball should be hit with one hand/arm, therefore to hit the ball with 2 hands is forbidden and faulty. **Rule 12.4.1, 12.6.1.2**

3.31.1 NEW VIDEO The served ball rips the middle of the net, then penetrated through the hole to the opponent court. How the game should continue?	**Ruling** The rally should be won by the receiving team. The fault occurred is, that the served ball did not pass through the crossing space. The ripped net comes after this-hence there must be no replay. **Rules: 8.4.4, 10.1.1,12.6.2.1** Note: Rule 10.3.2 regarding damage to the net refers to actions taking place within a team's three hits. A net with an obvious hole should be replaced before play begins.

3.31.2 **NEW** **VIDEO** The 3 front row players of serving team grouped at the net. 1 of them raised highly his hand. The 1st referee called screen, then explained clearly his decision to the game captain. Was it a correct procedure?	**Ruling** Yes. According to the current screen rule approved by FIVB Congress 2024 any player of the serving team have no right to prevent the opponent from seeing the server and the path of the ball by raising hand(s) over the head until the ball passed the net. The position of the player raising hand is irrelevant from the path of the served ball. The 1st referee can indicate to the involved player(s), but not obliged, that he/she should stop it. However, it is worth to first remind the players, what they may do during the service, then if it is ineffective, to call the screen fault. **Rules: 12.5.3, Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions rule 12 item 5**

ATTACK HIT

3.32 A back row setter jumped from within the front zone and set the ball **while it was completely above the height of the net**, directing it towards an attacker. Before the attacker could contact the ball, it penetrated the vertical plane of the net where it was blocked by the opponent's setter. Was there a fault?	**Ruling** Yes. The set became an illegal attack hit by a back row player when the attack hit was completed (in this case by contacting the opponent's block). The rally is won by the blocking team. **Rule 13.1.3**
3.33 **VIDEO** On a second hit, a player passed the ball near the net towards the opponent's court. In the 1st referee's evaluation, no player of 'A' could possibly reach the ball. The blocker of 'B' reached across the plane of the net and blocked the ball. What is the correct decision of the 1st referee?	**Ruling** Yes, it was. Even though it was only the second team hit, if the ball is moving in the direction of the opponent's court, it is an attack hit. Because, in the referee's evaluation, no player of 'A' could possibly have reached and was willing to play the ball, the block of 'B' was legal. **Rules 13.1.1, 14.3, Guidelines Rule14. item 1**
3.34 A back row player took off in the front zone and as a ***second hit*** spiked the ball which was completely higher than the top of the net. The ball rebounded from the net band and did not cross to the opponent. Is this a fault?	**Ruling** No. Since the ball neither crossed the plane of the net nor was contacted by the blocker, the attack hit was not completed. The rally continues. **Rules 9.1, 13.1.3, 13.2.2, 13.3.3**
3.35 'A's' receiver jumped from behind the attack line and contacted the served ball from completely higher than the top of the net. The contact was behind the attack line and the ball returned to the serving team's side of the net. Should play continue?	**Ruling** Yes, because it was a legal action. Although it is illegal to block or to complete an attack hit on the service from completely above the height of the net over the front zone, the attack was legal since the contact point of the hit was completely behind the attack line. **Rules 13.3.4, 19.3.1.3**

3.35.1 NEW VIDEO The Libero in the front zone played the ball with overhand fingers, then a team-mate completed an attack hit hitting the ball higher than the top band. The 1st referee judged the attack hit faulty, because of the Libero overhand fingers setting Was it a correct decision?	**Ruling** Yes, because it was a faulty attack due to the Libero overhand fingers play in the front zone. In case, that the Libero has not to make a quick defending action preventing a strong ball hurt the face/body, but play it comfortably with overhand fingers, it should be considered as classical settings. **Rules 13.3.6, 19.3.1.4**

BLOCK

3.36 'A' passed badly and the ball crossed the plane of the net. The middle blocker of 'B' hit the ball across the net against the raised arm of the back row setter from 'A', who was still close to the net and above the height of the net. The ball then rebounded across the net into 'B's' court. Who committed the fault?	**Ruling** The setter's "block" was illegal because he/she was a back row player. Intercepting a ball from opponent close to the net is a block if a part of the body is above net height. **Rules 14.1.1, 14.1.3, 14.6.2**

3.37 When the ball was completely above the court of team A, it was attacked by the team A player in position 2. Simultaneous with this, the opponent blocker also contacted the ball. Is this a blocking fault?	**Ruling** This is not a fault of either player. It would be a fault if the blocker **had contacted the ball first**, but **blocking** simultaneously is NOT a fault. **Rule 14.3**

3.38 Is it legal for a blocker to reach over the net to block an opponent's "setting" action?	**Ruling** No, it is not legal. It is a fault to block a set. However, it is absolutely necessary for the 1st referee to determine the action of the setter. He/she must know whether the set was - made parallel to the net (block fault) or - was going towards the net, thus making it an attack hit (no fault, if there is no setter's teammate close to the ball and willing to play it). **Rules 14.1.1, 14.3**

3.39 A player of 'A' blocked the attack of 'B'. Then the middle blocker of 'B' blocked the block of 'A'. Is it legal to block a blocked ball?	**Ruling** Yes, to block is to intercept a ball coming from the opponent, thus it is legal to block an opponent's block. **Rule 14.1.1**

3.40 A ball blocked by the legally penetrating blocker of team B flew some meters parallel to the net before a second player of B hit the ball with a blocking action down to the floor on the side of team 'A'. The ball had never penetrated into the air space of 'B'. Who gets next service?	**Ruling** Team A**.** The second player's action cannot be considered as block, because the ball was coming from the block of his/her teammate. Thus, he/she was attacking in the opponent's space - which is a fault according to the rules. **Rules 11.1.2, 14.1.1, 14.2, 14.3**

3.41 Can an attacker hit the ball coming from the reception of his/her teammate with both hands using a blocking action, directing the ball to the other side of the net?	**Ruling** Yes, he can. It is a legal play, provided it is not a double contact or a catch or throw. The contact must be on the player's own side of the net, however – not on the opponent's.

3.42 The ball made multiple contacts with the head and hands of several blockers. Should this be permitted?	**Ruling** Provided it is a blocking action and not separate actions, this is considered as block touch. After the block, a team is allowed three more ball contacts. **Rules 9.1, 9.2.3.2, 14.2, 14.4.1**

3.43 Back row player's illegal attack versus illegal block (i.e simultaneous contact by back row player) in the attacker's team space. What is the fault?	**Ruling** Double fault and therefore replay. The attack hit by the back row player was illegal. The simultaneous block by the back row player was also illegal. **Rules 13.3.3, 14.1.1, 14.6.2**

3.44 A back row player is separate in distance from a collective block and lower than the top of the net – but is hit by the ball. Is this an illegal block?	**Ruling** No. The player was not part of the collective block and was not higher than the top of the net when the ball contacted him/her. This contact is considered as a first team hit. **Rules 9.3.1, 14.1.1**

3.45 The contact with the ball by a blocker was lower than the top of the net, although part of his/her hand was above the net. Is this a block?	**Ruling** Yes – having part of the body above the net is critical; the team would, therefore, have three more hits. **Rules 9.1, 14.1.1, 14.4.1**

3.46 A blocker hit the ball when he had already come down from his jump and his whole body was lower than the top of the net. When he hit the ball again, the referee called a "double hit". Was this correct?	**Ruling** The decision was correct. At the moment of the ball contact, no part of the body of the blocker was higher than the top of the net. So the action could not be considered as a block, but the first contact of the team and his later contact made this a double hit. **Rules 9.1, 14.1.1, 14.4.1**

3.47 Illegal attack hit by back row player versus attempted Libero block- which occurs first?	**Ruling** The attack hit ***becomes*** a mistake at the moment when the ball has crossed the net totally or the block touched it. The attempt of the Libero to block was an action ***before*** the completion of the opponent's attack hit and is therefore the first mistake. **Rule 19.3.1.3**
3.48 VIDEO A player of the team A attacked the ball, which was blocked by the blocker of team B. After the block hit, the ball crossed the lower space (i.e. under the net) and landed on the court of the team B. Which team won the rally?	**Ruling:** It should be considered as a perfect block, the rally has been won by the team B.
3.49 VIDEO An attacker spiked the ball OUT, but the blocker's pony tail hit the ball. The hit was proved by the video challenge footage. The 1st referee decided „touched ball" and the next service to the attacking team. Was this decision correct?	**Ruling:** No. The net touch by hair is not considered as a fault, unless this net touch has influence on the game. Keeping consistency to this approach, the touch by blocker's hair is not counted as a touch neither. The rally would have to be won by the defending team.
3.50 VIDEO During a block, the player was seen to catch and throw down the ball. Is such an action allowed?	**Ruling:** No. Volleyball is a rebound sport. Any catch and throw is a fault. The ball may only be redirected towards the floor. This action in the video should be called as a fault by the 1st referee. **Rule 9.2.2**
3.51 VIDEO The ball rebounded high from the opponent block of the team A, then returned to the opponent space. There a player close to the net, reaching over the top of the net, hit/block the ball, which rebounded from the top band and the same player hit it again. Is this a legal play?	**Ruling:** Yes, the 1st referee made a good decision for allowing the rally continue. If a player, close to the net and reaching over the top of the net, intercepts the ball coming from the opponent, the action might be either block or attack hit. During the judgment, the position of the player's hand(s) or other part of body should be counted, but the height of the ball is irrelevant. The player's hit is considered as a "block", if the player stretches reaching over the net to intercept the ball with one or two hands without a classical spiking/backswing movement (refer case 3.54). Based on the above interpretation the situation illustrated by the video should be considered as a legal blocking action.

3.52 VIDEO A ball was blocked straight down. Before the ball landed on the opponent's floor, the ball touched the leg of the middle blocker, who was already standing on the floor without the intention of kicking the ball. If there was no leg hit, the ball would have landed clearly on the floor on team B's side. Can the middle blocker's leg touch be considered as an interference to the opponent's play?	**Ruling** No. Because the middle blocker's leg touch was unintentional and he already stood on the floor, he made no mistake. However if the contact was well above the floor, and there was an opponent player with a potential play on the ball, then this is interference.
3.53 VIDEO A back row setter facing towards his own end line jumped close to the net when the attacked ball from the opponent hit his head. Can this action be considered as an illegal block?	**Ruling:** No. To consider that an action is a block 3 conditions should be fulfilled simultaneously: - the player is close to the net - the ball is coming from the opponent - the player has some part of his body projecting above the top of the net. It is not relevant which direction the player is facing. If the referee judges that the 3 conditions have been fulfilled, the action was a block.
3.54 VIDEO A player of team B sent the ball slightly to the opponent. A player of team A close to the net, reaching over the top of the net, hit the ball, which rebounded from the top band and the same player hits it again. Had the 1st referee a good decision allowing the rally to continue?	**Ruling:** No. The situation is similar, but still different to the case 3.51. If a player, close to the net and reaching over the top of the net, hits the ball coming from the opponent, the action is an attack hit. During the judgment, the position of the player's hand(s) or other part of body should be counted, but the height of the ball is irrelevant. The player's hit is considered as an attack, i.e. first team hit, if the player uses a classical spiking/backswing movement of the arm as on video shown, then hits the ball directing it towards the opponent. Therefore, if the player for this first hit executes an attack "spike", then hits again the ball rebounding from the net, he/ she commits a "double hit" fault. Based on the above interpretation the situation illustrated by the video should be considered as a "double hit", faulty action. The rally should immediately be stopped and won by team B.

CHAPTER 4 - INTERRUPTIONS AND DELAYS

SUBSTITUTIONS

4.1 VIDEO Two substitute players entered the substitution zone. After the request was recognized and acknowledged by the scorer, the coach decided to make only one substitution. What is the procedure for the 2nd referee?	**Ruling** This is legal as long as this does not cause a delay. Therefore, the 2nd referee simply carries out one substitution. The scorer is responsible for recording only substitutions which actually take place. In such a case, the 2nd referee should carefully check how many substitutions were recorded in the score sheet, regardless of whether a paper or an electronic one is used. **Rules 15.10.2, 15.10.3.1, 15.10.4, 16.1**

4.2 One substitute player entered the substitution zone (the scorer sounded the horn) while another one was just leaving the warm-up area to try to enter the substitution zone. How many substitutions should be allowed?	**Ruling** The moment of the request is the entrance of the substitute player(s) into the substitution zone. In this case the 2nd referee should grant only the one for the player who actually entered the substitution zone. The second action should be rejected as not a part of the original request. However, in such a situation the 2nd referee has the right to wave away the player trying to enter the substitution in order to prevent an improper request. This is part of "smooth refereeing" **Rules 15.10.3.1, 15.10.3.2, 15.11.1.3**

4.3 VIDEO A rally had to be interrupted due to the injury of a player of team A. After a short therapy on court the injured player was judged ready to play. Before the whistle for the next service, team A requested a substitution. Is it allowed?	**Ruling** No, it is not allowed. If a rally has been interrupted due to an injury, or an external interference, for example a ball rolling onto the court, the net has been broken, failure of electricity, etc., it is improper to request any regular game interruption, except a forced substitution for an injured or sanctioned player, including an exceptional substitution for these reasons. **Refereeing Guidelines Rule 6 and 15.item 7**

4.4 Team A attempted to make a substitution, but this was rejected, because the incoming player was not ready to play. As a consequence, the team was issued with a delay warning. The next rally started but was interrupted when an errant ball entered the court. Team A immediately tried to make the same substitution before play restarted. The referees refused to accept the substitution. Were they correct to do so?	**Ruling** Yes, the referees were correct. The team may not make another request for a regular game interruption (substitution or time out) until the interrupted rally is completed – i.e. until a point is awarded. **Rule 15.2**

4.5 The substitute player had entered the substitution zone with the wrong "numbered paddle" (e.g. own paddle) for substitution. He fumbled to get the correct one. The 1st referee awarded a delay sanction, but allowed the substitution. Is this the correct response by the 1st referee?	**Ruling** Not correct. In competitions where numbered paddles are in use, the substitute player must enter the substitution zone with the correct paddle. Otherwise this causes confusion for the scorer, the team and the public – and will likely create a delay. Thus, the request for substitution by the team must be rejected, and a delay sanction must be awarded. **Rules 15.10.3.1, 16.1.1, 16.2**

4.6 If a substitute steps into the substitution zone just as the whistle sounds for service, should the 2nd referee permit the substitution?	**Ruling** No. The substitution should not be permitted. Generally, this situation is a typical case of an improper request: reject and allow the game to continue if the game has not been stopped and it was the first improper request for this team. However, if the game has been stopped due to this request it should be considered as a delay and a sanction for delay will result. The same delay sanction should be applied if it was a repeated improper request by this team - which is considered as delay. **Rules 15.10.3.1, 15.11.1.1, 15.11.3, 16.2**

4.7 Player #8 entered the substitution zone with paddle #10. The coach insisted on the substitution with #9. After a short discussion, the 2nd referee rejected the substitution and the team was sanctioned with a delay warning. Was the decision correct?	**Ruling** The decision was correct. The substitution of #8 and #10 would have been legal. However, the coach insisted on the substitution of #8 for #9. Because the wrong paddle was shown and this caused a delay, the referee correctly sanctioned the team for delay. Substitution should be rejected. **Rules 16.1.1, 16.2**

4.8 VIDEO In a competition where full technology was operating, substitution paddles were not used. Is this correct procedure?	**Ruling** Yes. The paddles permit only limited player shirt numbers, while in FIVB, World and Official Competitions for Seniors extended numbers are used within the roster. In addition, the bench tablets allow the teams to transmit the numbers of the substituting players in advance. Hence, in those competitions paddles are not required. **Rule 15.10.3.1**

4.9 A player became injured and **had to be** substituted exceptionally. During the same game interruption, the team **requested** an additional substitution. The 2nd referee accepted the request. Was the 2nd referee's decision correct to accept the request?	**Ruling** Yes, the decision was correct. The first player had to be substituted by an exceptional substitution due to injury**.** The team still had the right to REQUEST a substitution in the same interruption. **Rule 15.7**

4.10 Player #6 of team 'A' was disqualified from the match, and legally substituted by #7. This was the first substitution for team 'A' during the set, and there were three more players on the bench. During the next rally, team 'A' player #7 became injured and was not able to continue to play. How should the game be continued?	**Ruling:** Since the injured player #7 cannot be substituted legally, he/she should be substituted exceptionally. **Rules 15.7,15.8**

4.11 An expelled player could not be replaced by a legal substitution. What options has the coach in this case?	**Ruling** This rule was established to permit the match to continue, if possible, rather than ending it prematurely, and disappointing the spectators. The coach has two possibilities here: 1. to carry out an exceptional substitution with the expelled player or 2. surrendering the set to the opponent because the team is "incomplete". If the option 1 is chosen, the expelled player (who could normally return in the next set) is forbidden to re-enter the match. But the set continues. If the option 2 is chosen, the team loses the set in progress but the expelled player can return in the next set. **Rule 15.8**

4.12 A player listed on the line-up sheet was injured before the start of the match. Can he be substituted before the match?	**Ruling** Yes – but it should be shown formally by substitution signal (coach *and* 2nd referee so that everyone understands the situation) and must be recorded on the score sheet as a regular substitution. Nevertheless, in certain top-level competitions, special regulations could be applied allowing the player being replaced in the line-up without counting as a regular substitution. In this case, this regulation will be included in the Specific Competition Regulations in the Playbook. **Rules 7.3.2, 7.3.4**

4.13	**Ruling**
Player #7 of team 'A' was found to be on the court when he should have been on the bench. Team 'A' had used the allowable six team substitutions. Since there were no legal substitutions remaining, what was the proper procedure to be used by the officials?	Since team 'A' had an incorrect line-up, which was caused by an illegal substitution, the procedure given in Rule 15.9.2 should be the following: a. Point and service for team 'B'. b. The substitution must be rectified. #7 has to be removed from the set and the correct player must return to the court. This correction does not count as regular substitution. c. All points scored by team 'A' while #7 was in the game illegally must be cancelled, but the score of the opponent's team will remain as it is. d. There is no further penalty for team 'A'. **Rule 15.9.2**

4.14	**Ruling**
After team 'B' had used five substitutions, two substitute players entered the substitution zone. What is the proper response of the 2nd referee?	The 2nd referee has to remind the coach that only one substitution will be possible and ask the coach which one will be made. Provided there is no delay, the other substitution will be rejected as an improper request which is marked in the score sheet. **Rules 15.5, 15.6, 15.11, 16.1**

4.15	**Ruling**
A team requested two substitutions. When checking the substitutions, the scorer indicated that one of the requests for substitution was legal and the other request for substitution was illegal. What is the proper response of the 2nd referee?	The 2nd referee allows the legal substitution to take place. The illegal substitution must be refused no matter in which order the substitute players approach the side line. The request for an illegal substitution must be sanctioned with a "delay sanction". **Rules 15.6, 16.1.3**

4.16	**Ruling**
A team was refused a requested substitution by the scorer pressing the buzzer a second time. When the 2ndreferee checked the score sheet, she discovered that the substitution was, in fact, "legal", and "re-corrected" the situation. This was quite embarrassing. What should have been the correct response of the 2ndreferee?	The procedure of the 2ndreferee was correct. If the referees realizes that one of them made a mistake, this mistake must be corrected, and the decision changed even if this causes an unfavorable impression about the referee team.

4.17	**Ruling**
A substitute player was standing in the substitution zone, ready to enter. However, the player on court initially refused to leave the court. Is this delay? Should the substitution be refused?	Yes, it is delay. However, the substitution this time should be allowed, because the request was legal according to the rules and the player *in play* caused this special case, and the substitute player did not cause the delay. **Rules 16.1.1, 23.2.3**

4.18 If a player in the line-up sheet does not match with the players on the court what does the 2nd referee do?	**Ruling** The 2nd referee should show the line-up sheet to the coach and ask what he wants to do. If the coach wishes to keep what is on court, he needs to make a legal substitution at 0:0. This is one of the situations, where the coach must give the hand signal to avoid misunderstandings. The 2nd referee also must carry out this formally for public, statistics, etc. understanding of the situation. **Rules 7.3.5.2, 7.3.5.3**

4.19 Player #6, ready to play, entered the substitution zone during an interruption. The scorer acknowledged the request by using the buzzer. At that moment the coach changed his/her mind and ordered the player back into the warm-up area. Should the substitution have been applied and what should have been the correct procedure?	**Ruling** The request for substitution was correct and already acknowledged by the scorer in using the buzzer. Due to the request, the game was stopped. It is not obligatory to apply the substitution, but the procedure caused a delay and should be sanctioned. **Rules 15.10.3.1, 15.10.3.3, 16.1.1**

4.20 VIDEO After the whistle for service, a substitute player entered the substitution zone. The scorer ignored this, and the game didn't stop. After the end of the rally the 2nd referee told the scorer to record an improper request in the score sheet. Was this the right procedure?	**Ruling** The 2nd referee was correct. This was a typical case of an improper request, which had to be recorded in the score sheet. The 2nd referee should aware this to the coach. If this was a repeated improper request, a delay sanction must have been issued. **Rules 15.11.1.1, 15.11.2, 16.1.1**

4.21 If a scorer presses the buzzer for substitution by mistake (after the whistle for service/ player doesn't enter the substitution zone), should the team be charged with an improper request?	**Ruling** No, since the fault is made by the scorer, this should not be considered either as improper request or as a delay. **Rules 15.10.3.1, 15.10.3.3**

4.22 An unregistered player was found to be on court. What do the officials do?	**Ruling** The coach and the team captain have the duty to control the registration of players and confirm it with their signature. Unregistered players who have played in the match will be removed from the court as soon as this is discovered, in favor of a legitimate registered player. All points scored while this unregistered player was on court will be cancelled, and the opponents will gain a point and the next service. If the mistake is detected after the end of the set, the set would be lost by the team at fault. If the mistake is discovered after the end of the match, the whole match would be lost due to the unregistered player in the match. To avoid this kind of situation, before each set the 2nd referee and the scorer must check if the players' numbers listed on the line-up sheet correspond to the players' numbers listed on the scoresheet. **Rules 4.1.3, 4.2.2, 5.1.1, 5.2.2, 7.3.5.4, 15.9.2**

4.23 During an interruption, the receiving team 'A' requested a substitution. During this interruption, team 'B' was penalized, which caused team 'A' to rotate one position. After this, team 'A' requested a new substitution. Is this possible?	**Ruling** Yes. Because there was in fact a completed rally (as defined in the rules) between the two requests for substitution. **Rules 6.1.3, 15.2.3**

4.24 At the control of the line-up, the 2nd referee detected that the number of the Libero was in the starting line-up. He asked the coach to correct the line-up sheet and informed the scorer about it. After this, the match started. Was the procedure correct?	**Ruling** Yes, the procedure was correct. In this case, the 2nd referee should ask the coach for a new and correct line-up sheet (which can be changed only in the position, where the Libero was recorded by mistake). Once the corrected line up sheet has been checked against the line up on court, the 2nd referee will allow the Libero to enter the court. **Rule 7.3.5.2**

4.25 VIDEO A team requests a substitution, which is not granted because of a wrong paddle. This action caused a delay penalty, because the team had already had a delay warning. Can the team make a new request for substitution?	**Ruling** Yes. As penalties are considered as complete rallies, the new request can be accepted in this case. **Rule 6.1.3 – 15.2.3**

4.26 VIDEO A team wished to apply a double substitution. One player entered the substitution zone ready to play; meanwhile, the other player was still looking for the numbered paddle. Before the finishing of administrative duties for the first substitution, he was already in place. Was the procedure of the referees correct to allow both substitutions without intervention?	**Ruling** Yes. The referees applied well the procedure of the multiple substitutions. If there is no real delay, the referees should be flexible. This case is different to 4.2 above where the second player to enter was too far away from the substitution zone. **Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions**

4.26.1 VIDEO A substitute player wearing a warming up shirt entered the substitution zone with a numbered paddle. During the exchange on the side line, he realized this, pulled off the shirt and gave it to the player leaving the court. Is it a legal procedure for a substitution?	**Ruling** No. A substitute player should be ready to play in the moment of the request for substitution. A player wearing a warming up shirt cannot be considered being ready to play; therefore, this request has to be denied and a delay sanction is to be issued. **Rules 15.10.3.1, 15.10.3.2**

TIME-OUTS

4.27 Time out duration is set at 30 seconds. Can this be adjusted?	**Ruling** Yes. The duration of time outs can be adjusted according to the needs of the competition. If using e-score, the clock can be set accordingly. **Rule 15.4.1**

IMPROPER REQUESTS

4.28 VIDEO Can a team request a substitution before AND after a time out, all taking place in the same interruption in play?	**Ruling** No – while two Time outs can be called by the same team in the same interruption, two successive substitution requests are NOT allowed and the second one should be considered as an improper request. **Rules 15.3.1, 15.3.2, 15.10.3.1, 15.11.1.3, 27.2.2.6**

4.29 VIDEO A coach made a third request for time-out, which was granted by the 2nd referee. At that moment the scorer realized that it was the third time-out for this team and notified the 2nd referee about this. What is the proper procedure for the officials?	**Ruling** Normally this is an improper request – but here an actual delay occurred. So reject or immediately curtail the time-out. Players return to court. The Game Captain is informed of the actual delay and a delay sanction is applied. **Rules 15.11.1.4, 16.1.5, 27.2.2.6**

4.30 Is it possible to have an improper request AFTER the team has already been awarded a DELAY warning or penalty?	**Ruling** Yes, it is. While unusual, a delay can be followed by an improper request – it is not an escalation of the delay! The rule regarding improper requests and the rule for delay are both quite specific in what constitutes an improper request/ what constitutes a delay. So that, even if the team has already been sanctioned for delay, some actions are ONLY improper requests and are not combined within the earlier delay. **Rule 15.5, 16.1**

4.30.1 Is it allowed to request a Time-out or "normal" player substitution, if a request for game interruption has already been rejected and sanctioned with a delay warning?	**Ruling** No. In such a situation the team has to wait until the end of the next completed rally for the next request for game interruption. If the team still makes a request, it should not be considered as an improper request, just the team should be reminded of this. **Rule 15.2.4, Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions**

INJURIES

4.31 VIDEO Can a player play with a nose bleed?	**Ruling** No. Referees must use discretion if an injury occurs in which a player bleeds. If an immediate medical treatment does not rectify the injury, he/she must be substituted or replaced until the bleeding is stopped and the blood is removed from the player's uniform. A substitute player must be permitted a reasonable time to take off his/her training suit and enter the game. It is an acceptable procedure by the 1st referee to give neither a delay sanction nor to ask the team for a game interruption. **Rules 4.4, 15.5, 15.10.2, 15.10.3.1, 17.1.1**

4.32 VIDEO A Libero injured his hand while playing defense. After a short therapy, the Libero declared that he was able to play again. The referee then signaled to continue the match with him. Was this the correct decision by the 1st referee?	**Ruling** The decision of the 1streferee was correct. For the safety of the player, the 1st referee must stop the rally immediately when an injury occurs and permit the team doctor and/or medical assistance to enter the court. If the injury appears to be serious and severe enough, the player should be removed from the court for his/her safe recovery. The principle decision by the 1st referee is to give the player or/and the team doctor a reasonable time to know the seriousness of the injury, yet to limit the time before the substitution is required. **Rules 15.7, 17.1.2**

4.33 VIDEO An accident occurs at the moment of a substitution, which causes the substitute player's nose to bleed. What is the correct procedure?	**Ruling** First of all the referee should request medical assistance. It is necessary to stop the game. If the player cannot recover, the substitution can be cancelled or another substitute player may be chosen by the team. Since the game has not been resumed, the substitution is not confirmed. **Rules 15.2.3, 15.7**

4.34 The team captain is injured before the start of the match. How should the situation be handled?	**Ruling** The process is determined by the moment of the injury. The main principle is written in rule 4.1.3, when the score sheet has been signed by captains and coaches, i.e. after the toss, the team has no right to change the team roster (except, when the Libero is injured, has no chance to play and the coach wants to re-designate the original team captain as the new Libero). Based on this if the injury of the team captain occurred **before** the toss and he/she cannot play, the coach should designate a new team captain, putting a stripe under the number and circling the player's number in the score sheet. This new team captain will have all duties and rights (i.e. represents his/her team at the toss). If the original team captain's injury occurred **after** the toss, the coach has no right to designate another player as team captain. However, the coach should designate a "general game captain" who takes the rights and duties of the original team captain and signs the score sheet after the match. In both situations the fact of the injury should be recorded in the score sheet. **Rule 4.1.3, 5.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2**

4.35 VIDEO What is the correct procedure, if an injured player is not able to complete the substitution formally through the substitution zone? (e.g. carried off the court)?	**Ruling** In order, that the substitution is clear for everybody, the substitute player should take the numbered paddle of the injured player and enter the substitution zone. The 2nd referee should be given the paddle to return it to the team. **Rules 15.10.1, 17.1.1**

4.36 VIDEO Mid-rally, two Japanese players fall to the floor. This probably denies the opponent team from winning the rally. Should the referees stop the rally instantly?	**Ruling** According to the latest Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions, unless there is a danger of further injury or injury to other players, the referees should pause to determine if there really is an injury before interrupting the rally. **Rule: 17.1.1, Refereeing Guidelines & Instructions Rule 13 Item 3**
4.37 VIDEO The player in the right side team realises that his team will probably lose the rally, and falls to the floor. What is the best way for the referees to treat this situation?	**Ruling** The most up to date guidance to referees is that they should only interrupt the rally if there is a blood injury or a trauma and there is clear danger that the player would suffer additional injury or cause injury to teammates. Since rallies often last no more than 5 seconds, a short pause before automatically whistling might prevent future occurrences. Obvious fakes should be treated as misconduct. **Rule: 17.1.1, Refereeing Guidelines & Instructions Rule 13 Item 3**

DELAYS TO THE GAME

4.38	**Ruling**
Prior to the start of the third set of a match, the 1st referee whistled the teams to enter the court. One team did not react. When they were too slow to respond, the 1st referee issued a delay warning to them. The team then entered the court. Was this the appropriate action by the 1st referee?	Yes, the 1st referee acted correctly. The teams must be summoned to take their positions on the court. If they do not react, the 1st referee must issue a delay warning to them. If the team still did not react, a delay penalty would have been given. If this also proved to be ineffective, it would have been judged a refusal to play, the team would have been declared to be in default and the match would have been forfeited. In such a case, the score would have been recorded as 0:3 (0:25, 0:25, 0:25). If a team is returning slowly to the court after a time-out, the same procedure should be followed. **Rules 6.4.1, 16.1**

4.39	**Ruling**
Will a team be sanctioned for delay if it forms a huddle on court?	There is no requirement for the 1st referee to allow more than a reasonable time for the players to move to their positions for the next rally. However, he must allow for appropriate enthusiasm and cheering but cannot allow the game to be delayed. The 1st referee should urge the team to take their position. If he/she realizes that the players use this behavior as a tactic for delaying the game consistently, the team should be sanctioned by delay. In major competitions, a 15 seconds count down clock is used to regulate the time between rallies; however, when using the clock, the server should always be permitted the 8 seconds after the referee's whistle to initiate the service action. **Rules 16.1.2, 16.1.5**

4.40	**Ruling**
A player refused to play because of a wet place on the floor caused by a team member diving for a ball. What is the proper response of the 1st referee?	Common sense is the key factor here. It is the 1st referee's responsibility to decide upon the mopping requests by the players, if they are obviously delaying the game, and, if necessary, to issue a delay sanction for these actions. When the 1st referee deems it necessary to mop the floor by the moppers, he/she may give the order. The control of the match is always by the decision of the 1st referee. **Rules 1.5, 5.1.2.2, 6.4.1, 16.2**

4.41 During an interval between two sets, an entire team went to their locker room and returned after 5 minutes. The 1st referee issued a delay sanction, and the game was continued. Was this an appropriate reaction of the referee?	**Ruling** Firstly, a team is not allowed to leave the competition area without permission of the referees. Nevertheless, after two and a half minutes, the 2nd referee should go to the team and remind them to enter the court immediately so as not to be declared in default. After they are back on the court, the 1st referee should issue a delay sanction. **Rules 4.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 18.1**

4.42 What is the correct response of the 1st referee if spectators interrupt the match?	**Ruling** The 1st referee should stop the match and the organizer or the FIVB Technical Delegate should take steps to re-establish the order. This interruption should be recorded on the score sheet. **Rules 17.2, 17.3**

4.43 VIDEO During the 4th set, when the score was 27-27, first referee penalized the libero player of team white with a red card for her rude conduct towards the 1st referee (score now 27-28 for the team in black). After the decision of the 1st referee, the coach of team white did not want to continue the game and took the team out of the court as a protest against the original decision of the 1st referee to penalize the libero. After this reaction of the coach, the 1st referee showed a red card to the team coach, and this finished the set and the match. Was the first referee's decision correct?	**Ruling** The red card decision given by the 1st referee is not correct. The referee should have invited the captain of the team that refused to continue the game to the referee's chair and asked her to bring the team to the playing court for the continuation of the match. If the team did not react to the invitation of the referee and still refuses to play, the referee should have sanction the team with either first using a delay or a default sanction. **Rules 1.5, 5.1.2.2, 6.4.1, 16.2**

EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE

4.44 VIDEO After a player's dig in the free zone behind the end line, directing the ball back into court, the ball hit the crane camera which had penetrated into the playing space. The referees should stop the game. How should the 1st referee consider this action - as "OUT" or as "external interference"?	**Ruling** Within the playing area the players have the priority to play. If the ball hits an outside object or a person penetrating from outside the playing area, e.g. the crane TV camera it should be considered as "external interference" and the rally should be replayed. On the video the Libero was about to play the ball and continue the rally, but the crane camera prevented him to do it. This should be considered as an "external interference" and the rally was to be replayed. Had the dig been misdirected towards the spectators, with no player able to play it, the referee will not judge this as external interference but ball OUT. **Rule 17.2**

4.45 VIDEO A middle spiker during the preparation for attack lost one shoe, which fell down in the front zone. He spiked the ball then the team lost the rally. After finishing the rally the middle spiker requested to take back the shoe. The referees did not intervene either during or after the rally. How should referees correctly handle such a situation?	**Ruling** The main principle is the security of the players. If the referees judge that the shoe, part of the player's equipment, creates a dangerous object, they should stop the game. Because it was obvious that the player did not lose the shoe intentionally, his request to take it back cannot be considered as a delay. **Rule 17.2**
4.46 VIDEO If a player, running to play the ball, clashes into the referee's chair, should the rally automatically be interrupted and replayed?	**Ruling** No. The referee should judge if this clash has an influence on his/her activity, or caused an injury to the player. If the referee cannot continue the work normally, the rally should be stopped and replayed. If there is no interference due to the clash, let the rally be continued without any interruption. **Rule 17.2**
4.47 VIDEO After the video review, fans of the losing team moved to the side of the court to demonstrate their disapproval of the result. How should the referees respond?	**Ruling** In this instance, the 2nd referee in particular reacted coolly according to our guidelines about smooth refereeing, and gently guided the spectators back to their seats. Should the demonstration be larger, the referees are empowered to stop the match and request that the organizers restore order. **Rule:23.2.3**
4.48 VIDEO During the game, due to an inattentive ball retriever, a second ball rolls onto the court. The situation was not realized by either the 1st referee, or the 2nd referee. After the rally finished, the 1st referee decided to replay due to external interference. Was it a correct decision?	**Ruling** No, it was not a correct decision. Because the ball entered the court in the very last moment of the rally causing no interference with the game nor risk of injury to the players. The main principle is the security of the players. Therefore, if the referees realize that a second ball is on the court or is about to roll onto the court, they should interrupt the rally. If the second ball was sent onto the court intentionally by a team member, the philosophy should be the same, but this action must be considered as an aggressive action, leading to the disqualification of the team member. As mentioned on case 8.2, if according to the judgement of the 1st referee there is a dangerous situation or a real influence on the continuation of the game, he should stop the game immediately and replay the rally. On the other hand, if the rally is already finished or there is no influence on the outcome, there is no need to judge a replay. Referees must be able to distinguish between these 2 separate situations. **Rule 17.2**

4.49 VIDEO The coach intercepted the attack hit of the opponent, close to the side line, in such a way that there was doubt about whether the ball would have landed in or out. What should the 1st referee do in this instance?	**Ruling** An attack hit which hits the opponent coach in the free zone is out, according to the rules. However, where the coach intercepts the ball close to the line and the referees/ line judge are unable to determine the final landing point due to the interception, the ball must be considered ball IN and the coach must receive a verbal Warning. In case of a precedent sanction he/she must be given a heavier sanction according to Sanction Scale. **Rule 17.2**

CHAPTER 5 - LIBERO

5.1 Can the Libero enter the game without the 2nd referee's permission after checking the line-up before the set?	**Ruling** Yes, he can. The starting player must be on the court at the time of the line-up check. As soon as the 2nd referee has checked the line-up, the Libero may replace the back row player. **Rules 19.3.2.4, 19.3.2.8, 24.3.1**
5.2 A team has already applied all legal substitutions in a set then a player on court is expelled and the Libero is sitting on the bench. How should the match continue?	**Ruling** The Libero registered on the score sheet is never entitled to become a regular player in the match. However, an exceptional substitution (not involving the Libero) can be applied, should the coach wish to take this option, but the expelled player would not be permitted to play later in the match in this circumstance. **Rules 6.4.3, 15.7,15.8**
5.3 Can the Libero be allowed to enter the match by a regular substitution procedure in place of an injured player?	**Ruling** No. The Libero is not allowed to participate in any substitution, regular or exceptional. **Rules 15.5, 15.7, 17**
5.4 The Libero was on the court for player #5 and was expelled from the set. What is the correct process to continue the match?	**Ruling** If the team has two Liberos, the coach may replace the sanctioned acting Libero immediately by the second Libero or by the #5. If the team has only one Libero, the team may choose: ▪ to send player #5 back to the court in place of the Libero and play without a Libero for the remainder of the set, or ▪ the coach re-designates a new Libero from the players not on the court in the moment of re-designation and the new Libero may immediately and directly replace the expelled acting Libero (who is not allowed to play for the remainder of the match). **Rules 6.4.3, 19.1.1, 19.3.2, 19.3.2.8**
5.5 VIDEO Can a Libero replacement take place at the same time as a substitution?	**Ruling** Yes – because the "replacement" is not a "substitution" and vice versa. **Rules 15.3.2, 19.3.2, 19.3.2.8**

5.6 VIDEO The Libero replacing the player in position 1 did it after the referee's whistle for service but before the service hit. What is the proper response by the 1st referee?	**Ruling** If this was the first occurrence in the match, the 1st referee should allow the rally to continue uninterrupted. After the rally, he/she should advise the game captain that this is not a correct procedure. Subsequent late replacements should trigger delay sanctions immediately, interrupting the rally. ***The Libero replacement remains valid, however.*** If the replacement has been made **after the service hit,** the 1st referee should whistle this as a positional fault. **Rule 19.3.2.5**
5.7 A team made an illegal Libero replacement, but it was noticed before the service hit was made. How should this be handled?	**Ruling** When noticed, the 2nd referee will use the whistle to call back the player. The illegal replacement will be cancelled and the team will be sanctioned for delay. If noticed after the game continued, the consequences are the same as for an illegal substitution. **Rules 19.3.2.1, 19.3.2.9, 23.2.3**
5.8 While running after a ball, the team's only Libero (replacing N°4) injured his leg muscle and could no longer play. The coach then decided that he wanted player N°4 to become the re-designated Libero. Is this possible?	**Ruling** Not directly because the replacement player is excepted from a re-designation at the moment of the request for re-designation. If the coach wants player N° 4 to be the new Libero, N° 4 at first has to return to court replacing the injured Libero, and be substituted legally. Then he can enter the court as the new Libero only after one completed rally, because a second replacement cannot be made in the same interruption. **Rules 19.1.3., 19.3.2.2, 19.3.2.8, 19.4.2**
5.9. Is it allowed to be a coach and the Libero at the same time?	**Ruling** Yes. The rules do not forbid the Libero from being the coach. **Rule 5.2.3.4**
5.10 The team captain was injured while on court and had to be substituted. The coach requested that the Libero became the new game captain. Is this permitted?	**Ruling** This is permitted. According to the rules, Libero(s) may become team or game captain. **Rule 5**
5.11 A mistake by two players led to the Liber replacement player leaving the court briefly (thi event had not yet been recorded on the Libero contro sheet) – but they corrected the mistake immediatel themselves. Is this counted as a replacement?	**Ruling** No, this does not count as a replacement, because there must be one completed rally between two Libero replacements. This was an obvious mistake but should not be counted as a fault. **Rules 19.3.2.1, 19.3.2.2**

5.12. A team forgot to replace the Libero when he rotated to the front row in position 4. What is the correct procedure, when the referees realize this obvious mistake?	**Ruling** The Libero has no right to play in the front row, and he has to leave the court after rotating into position 4. The 1st referee has to delay the signal for the next service for a reasonable time. If the replacement is still not applied, the team must be reminded about their obligation and make a Libero replacement and then they should be sanctioned for any delay caused. **Rules 19.3.1.1, 28.2.2.1, 28.2.2.2**

5.13 The Libero was replaced and immediately sent back to the court (without any rally between the two replacements). Is this permitted?	**Ruling** No. This is a typical case for illegal Libero replacement. At the moment of the 2nd replacement the 2nd referee should reject it, and the 1st referee should issue a delay sanction. Where an assistant scorer acts, it is his/her duty to check the Libero replacements. In this case, at the moment he/ she should press the buzzer, signaling the fault committed. **Rules 19.3.2.9, 23.2.3**

5.14 The Libero was replaced by a regular player. After the service, a reserve ball penetrated into the playing court, and the rally was stopped. Before the whistle for the replayed rally, the Libero attempted to replace the player in position #6. The 2nd referee called him back. Is this a correct action by the 2nd referee?	**Ruling** Yes, this is a correct action by the 2nd referee. This is a case for illegal Libero replacement, because there was no *completed* rally between two Libero replacements. At the moment of the 2nd replacement the 2nd referee should reject it, and the 1st referee should issue a delay sanction. **Rule19.3.2.1**

5.15 The Libero of a team became injured during the match, and the 2nd referee authorized the medical doctor, with the coach in attendance, to be on the court for checking the seriousness of the injury. They decided to take the Libero out of the court and send the replaced player back on the court. After he was led off the court, the Libero claimed he had recovered and insisted on returning to the court to play. The referees allowed the Libero to go back on the court and to resume the match. Was this correct?	**Ruling** No, it should not have been allowed. Even though it was the case of injury, the Libero could be replaced through a regular replacement. Also, the Libero still has the right to participate in the match until he/she is declared unable to continue (**Rule 19.4.2**). Thus, this situation was a mistake because two consecutive replacements took place without any completed rally in between. This is a case for illegal Libero replacement. **Rules 19.3.2.1, 19.3.2.8**

5.16 The Libero of team 'A' injured his/her arm during the match, and a new Libero was re-designated. The original Libero sat on the bench for the remainder of the match. Should this have been permitted?	**Ruling** Yes. The player was mobile, not providing any obstruction or danger to himself/herself or team-mates. This last point is crucial to the ruling. The player should be permitted to stay on the bench. Had the player to be treated, the team doctor should have been advised to place the player behind the bench or in a place of safety outside the FOP. **Diagram 1a and Definitions. Rule 19.3.2.8**

5.17 When can two Libero replacements take place in the same interruption for the same team?	**Ruling** Only in 2 cases can 2 Libero replacements take place in the same interruption. 1. when a penalty has been issued 2. when immediately after the Libero entered the court, a rally became incomplete due to the injury of the Acting Libero **Rules 6.1.3, 19.3.2.1**

5.18 The Acting Libero complained of feeling sick. Is it permitted to re-designate a new Libero?	**Ruling** If the team has two Liberos, in case of injury or illness of the Acting Libero, he/she can be replaced by the second Libero. In the case where a team has only one Libero or the second Libero has become unable to play, he/she can be replaced by the re- designation procedure. **Rules 19.3.2.2**

5.19 The scorer recorded the number '15' for the Libero, instead of "5". The coach and the team captain signed the team list. What should happen if discovered?	**Ruling** This is an administrative mistake and will not have any consequences for the team. The scorer will correct the number in the 'Remarks' box. **Rule 19.1.2**

5.20 In the 1st set of a match, the Libero of 'A' played in a shirt with the same color and design as the rest of the team. Before the start of the 2nd set, the coach of 'B' protested against this situation. What is the correct decision?	**Ruling** Because the wrong shirt had no influence on the game, the result of the 1st set will not be cancelled and no sanction is to be issued to team 'A'. The FIVB Technical Delegate will decide if the Libero has to change his/her shirt, however. **Rule 19.2**

5.21 Two players tried to block an opponent's attack and jumped at the net. Between them the Libero also jumped, but didn't reach at any time with any part of his body higher than the top of the net. Nevertheless, the 2nd referee whistled this as block attempt. Was this decision correct?	**Ruling** The decision was not correct. Because the Libero didn`t reach at any time with any part of his body higher than the top of the net, his jumping could not be considered as a block attempt. **Rules 14.1.1, 14.1.2, 14.1.3, 14.1.4, 14.6.6**
5.22 The Libero came off court. The server was whistled for a delay in service (8 seconds). Can the Libero now re-enter the court?	**Ruling** Yes, he can. This service (fault) is to be considered as a completed rally. Therefore, the Libero will be allowed to re-enter the court. **Rules 6.1.3, 19.3.2.1, 19.3.2**

5.23 The coach declared the single Libero unable to play and wanted to re-designate a new Libero. Who can be re-designated as the new Libero and when?	**Ruling** Except for the regular replacement player, any player on the bench at the moment of the request for re-designation can be re-designated as the new Libero. The original Libero cannot come back into the match at any time. If the coach wants the regular replacement player to be the new Libero, he/she first must substitute him/her legally. If the Acting Libero is declared unable to play, he/she must be replaced by the regular replacement player and the new Libero has the right to enter the court after one completed rally, **Rules 19.3.2.8, 19.4.2.1, 19.4.2.4**

5.24 VIDEO A team had 2 Liberos recorded, No. 11 and 16. The latter wore a shirt with the same color and design as the normal players of the team. The team requested a substitution and the player No. 16 appeared in the substitution zone to substitute a player on court. The scorer immediately signaled that this request was not a legal one. How should the game continue?	**Ruling** The Libero has no right to take part either by legal, or exceptional substitution. Therefore, the substitution request should be considered as an illegal one. Because this was discovered before the game resumed, the request should be denied and a delay sanction should be issued for the faulty team. The Libero has to change his/her shirt, however. The referees should control carefully the teams and the players' uniform comparing the players and shirt numbers before the match in due time, in order to avoid such a situation. **Rule 15.5.1, 15.7, 16.1.3, 19.2**
5.25 A team had 2 Liberos recorded. After the 2nd set the coach declared **both** Liberos unable to play and re-designated one new Libero to replace them. Is it allowed?	**Ruling** Yes, it is allowed. It is not forbidden to declare both Liberos unable to play at the same time. None of original Liberos may re-enter the match after the re-designation, but they have the right to sit on the bench or to be in the warming-up area. **Rule 19.4.2.1, 19.4.2.2**
5.26 VIDEO Receiving a fake attack by the setter of team B the ball was played with the fingers of one hand over the head by the Libero of team A standing in the front zone. This ball was spiked by a teammate completely over the height of the net in the moment of the hit. What is the consideration of the judgement, if this action was legal or illegal?	**Ruling** Based on the approach of the rule, if the Libero's action is done with opened fingers like a classical, intentional set, it is considered as a fault. However, if the Libero protects the body/face instead of setting, it should be a legal play. **Rule 13.3.6.,19.3.1.4.**

5.27 NEW VIDEO The Libero in the front zone played the ball with a classical overhand finger pass. In the moment of hit he stepped behind the attack line, meanwhile he lifted his other leg into the air. His teammate completed an attack by hitting the ball higher than the top of the net. The 1st referee judged the action as a fault and gave the rally to the opponent team. Was it a correct decision by him?	**Ruling** Yes In such situation the last contact with the floor of the Libero is counted. This principle is used in case of the jump serve and back row attack too. Although the left leg is in the air, but its last contact point was WITHIN the attack zone. Therefore making a complete attack on this ball, when is entirely higher than the top of the net in the moment of the hit, is a fault. **Rule 13.3.6.,19.3.1.4.**

6.1 The 1st referee warned a player for minor misconduct going directly to STAGE 2 of the minor misconduct procedures, and showing the player a yellow card, to be recorded on the score sheet. Is this a correct action by the 1st referee?	**Ruling** This is a correct action by the referee. Such minor misconducts must be controlled by the 1st referee. The yellow card must be recorded. The 1st referee may give a verbal warning to the team via the game captain (stage 1) if the minor misconduct is of a general nature. Although, depending of the seriousness of minor misconduct he/she may start with stage 2 showing a yellow card directly to the concerned player or team member through the game captain. **Rules 21.1, 21.2**

6.2 The 2nd referee observed an attempted deception (a blocker pulled the net) and whistled for the attacking team to win the rally. The 1st referee then signaled a warning to the player by using a yellow card. Is this the correct penalization for him/her?	**Ruling** The decision of the 1st referee was not correct. The rally should have been won by the attacking team because of the net contact by the opposite player which interfered with the play. The blocker then should have received a **penalty** for the rude conduct of attempting to mislead the referees. **Rules 21.2.1, 21.3**

6.3 The Coach of 'A' stood up at the end of a rally and waved his arms in a manner that suggested disgust with the referee's decision. Is this allowed?	**Ruling** The coach should be allowed to express certain normal responses and the referee should just calm down him/her without any further consequences. But, if the response is judged to be minor misconduct reaching the stage 2 level, the coach should be warned by the 1st referee by use of a yellow card. If repeated, he should be penalized with a red card for rude conduct. **Rules 5.2, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3**

6.4 Between sets a penalty for rude conduct was given by the 1st referee to Team 'A' which had the first service for the next set. What happens next?	**Ruling** Sanctions imposed between sets are set against the next set. Thus, before the first service, the 1st referee should signal the penalty for team A. The team B gains one point, rotates and serves. The following is a summary of infractions which occur between sets, the penalties for which must be recorded on the score sheet: - Warning against a member of any team (yellow card). - Penalty against a serving team member. The receiving team gains a point, rotates and gains the service. - Penalty against a receiving team member. Point awarded to the serving team. - Penalties against each team no matter in which order. Each team gains a point (score 1-1) and each team rotates one position. The score is counted only when each team has been penalized. **Rule 21.5**

6.5 **VIDEO** After the end of a rally, the setter pulled down the bottom of the net. Should this have been a fault?	**Ruling** No. Because the net touch shown on the video occurred after the rally, cannot be considered as a technical fault. Regarding the misconduct aspect according to Rule 21.3, the 1st referee has the authority to sanction a player according to the seriousness of the offence. Pulling down the net may be a normal emotional reaction of a disappointed player and can be controlled by the smooth refereeing. In some cases, intentional pulling down of the net may be considered as a rude conduct, e.g during the rally misleading the referee and/or the opponent. **Rules 21.2, 21.2.1, 21.3, Refereeing Guidelines and Instructions Rule 24. item 7**
6.6 A player walked towards the 1st referee gesturing wildly and shouting to him even after a warning. How should we consider this action?	**Ruling** This should be regarded as Offensive Conduct, and sanctioned by Expulsion, red and yellow cards jointly. **Rules 21.1, 21.2, 21.3**
6.7 A player was expelled directly from the court with no prior warning. How should we regard a subsequent minor misconduct from any other member of the same team?	**Ruling** The 1st referee should normally try to prevent a team from reaching the sanctioning level. However, should a clear case of offensive conduct be committed in the first instance, the referee must expel the player without a previous sanction. The 1st referee may issue a warning to other team members after the expulsion – but once the yellow card is shown, it may not be shown again to any member of the team. **Rule 21**
6.8 Player No 5 was expelled from the set. Where does this player go after leaving the court?	**Ruling** The expelled player must return to the team dressing room (escorted by the Reserve Referee) for the remainder of the set in progress. After the end of the set, this player must return to the competition area. **Rule 21.3.2.1, D9a**
6.9 **VIDEO** At the service hit, the 2nd referee whistles a position fault against the receiving team. The coach protests angrily and argues with the 2nd referee that his team's positions were correct "according to the new rules", and he went beyond any limits telling the referee repeatedly: "You don't know the rules".	**Ruling** This is a case where the 1st referee needs to protect the 2nd referee. The coach's actions and words go beyond an acceptable level. By allowing this behaviour it makes the coach the focus of everyone's attention. Despite the 2nd referee taking a reasoned approach to explain to the Game Captain, the coach continued his protests, and attempts to undermine the 2nd referee decision. The 1st referee should have sanctioned with a Penalty this rude behaviour from the coach. **Rule 21**

6.10 After the match one team captain showed very unsportsmanlike behavior towards the 1st referee. What is the correct procedure of the 1st referee?	**Ruling** The player must still be sanctioned in some way. However, for FIVB events, since the match is regarded as not finished by the last whistle of the referees, the behavior of the team captain must be reported to the FIVB Technical Delegate, and the details of the misconduct recorded in the REMARKS box of the score sheet. The FIVB Control Committee has a range of sanctions at its disposal, including suspension from the Competition.

6.11 The Libero replacement was sitting on the bench. The 1st referee sanctioned him by issuing a penalty. The player did not stop his behavior and applauded the referee. The 1st referee sanctioned him with an expulsion. The expelled player continued the behavior and received a disqualification. What is the correct procedure to continue the match?	**Ruling** Since the Libero cannot play in the front court, the expelled or disqualified player must be substituted immediately, by a regular or exceptional substitution. This can be done without the Libero having to leave the court, or the team having to play without a replacement player. After the administration of the sanction, the coach (or captain) should, by use of the appropriate hand signal, simply inform the relevant referee about which number of player is substituting for the disqualified player. This is recorded on the score sheet. **Rules 6.4.3, 15.5.2, 15.8, 21.3.3.1, 21.4.3**

7.1 The 2nd referee told a coach not to talk with or distract the scorer. Is this a correct action by the 2nd referee?	**Ruling** Yes, this is correct by the 2nd referee. In the spirit of smooth refereeing, if such situations can be resolved by the 2nd referee without formality, this should be done. **Rule 23.3.2.2**
7.2 Can a reserve player sit on the floor in the warm-up area instead of standing or stretching?	**Ruling** Yes, Players are not required to stand in the warm-up area. On the other hand, players may not sit on benches, chairs, rails or walls in the warm-up area, unless for an special reason permitted by the FIVB Technical Delegate. **Rules 4.2.1, 4.2.3, 24.2.4, 24.2.5**
7.3 Can a coach ask the scorer for information about the number of time-outs that had been taken by the **other** team?	**Ruling** The scorer should not respond to the coach. Generally, coaches are not permitted to ask the scorers for any information. However, where an electronic scoreboard is used, but the number of used game interruptions is not indicated, the coaches have the right to ask the scorer for this information, but only about their own team and at a time which is neither distracting to the scorer nor delaying the match. **Rule 27.2.2**
7.4 Can a captain make a formal protest on the score sheet if he has not notified the referee of his intention during the match?	**Ruling** If at the time of any incident, the game captain made no mention of a protest, he cannot make a written protest on the score sheet at the end of the match. **Rules 5.1.2.1, 5.1.3.2, 23.2.4**
7.5 Can a refereeing decision be reversed even after the end of the set?	**Ruling** Yes. Up to the start of the next set, referees are allowed to correct their decisions immediately concerning the application of the rules, if they realize they were mistaken. The match score will be corrected as appropriate.
7.6 After a request for a third time out was refused as an improper request, the coach changed her mind and sent a player for substitution. Is this allowed?	**Ruling** Provided there was no whistle for service, the request for substitution should have been allowed as proper – only the time out was improper. However, the improper request for time-out should be recorded on the score sheet. **Rules 15.1, 15.2.1, 15.11, 16.1, 16.2, 24.2.6, 24.2.7**
7.7 During a time-out a coach met with his entire team in the very back corner of the free zone near the warm-up zone. Is this permitted?	**Ruling** The team must "go to the free zone near their bench" during a time-out and the 2nd referee should tell the team to do so. **Rule 15.4.2**

7.8 The assistant coach came to the side line to assist the players to find a wet spot. The 1st referee called the game captain and told him/her to tell the assistant coach to stay on the bench. Did the 1st referee make a correct decision?	**Ruling** The decision of the 1st referee was correct. The assistant coach is allowed to sit on the bench and may not intervene in the match. Only the coach may walk near the side line. **Rules 5.2.3.4, 5.3.1**

7.9 After a rally a coach asked the 2nd referee if his server was correct. The 2nd referee checked the rotational order with the scorer and replied that the correct player was ready to serve. The 1st referee continued the match. Is this the correct process of the referees?	**Ruling** Although the only team member allowed to speak with the referees is the game captain, this short interaction between the coach and the 2nd referee do not affect the game at all. Thus, the 2nd referee may answer certain request from the coach in favor of the smooth refereeing. **Rule 5.1.2., Refereeing Guidelines & Instructions….**
7.10 VIDEO Has the 1st referee the right to whistle positional fault at the receiving team?	**Ruling** No. The 1st referee must NOT whistle this fault because he/she cannot see this fault at the exactly moment it is committed! However, the 1st referee has the right to overrule the decision of any member of the refereeing team on the match. **Rule 23.2.1.**

CHAPTER 8 – SPECIAL CASES

8.1 Team 'B' intentionally slowed down the tempo of the game. How should the referee respond?	**PRINCIPLE** The referee should keep the game at a constant tempo within the normal flow of the game. The referee should never allow any external influences to retard the flow of a match and ruin the good performance of one of the teams.
8.2 A floor wiping towel from one of the players of 'B' fell on the court of A. What should the referees do?	**Ruling** If, according to the judgment of the 1st referee, the situation is dangerous, he should stop the game immediately and direct a replay. But if the rally is finished and the falling towel will have no influence on its outcome, there is no need to direct a replay. **Rule 17.2**
8.3 The match was resumed on another playing court after the lights failed. What is the correct ruling on the use of a disqualified player in the third set when it started again?	**Ruling** The interrupted set has to be cancelled and replayed with the same team members and the same starting line-ups but neither disqualified nor expelled players are allowed to participate Another player who was on the team and not in the starting line-up must take his place. Furthermore, all other warnings/sanctions which have been recorded on the score sheet up to the point that the lights went out must be carried over into the new set. **Rule 17.3.2.2**
8.4 VIDEO When passing the net post to retrieve a 1st hit passing outside the antenna, a player grabbed the referee's chair to turn rapidly enough to get to the ball. Is this taking support?	**Ruling** No. To judge, if the action was legal, the moment of the playing the ball is the crucial point. Because the player did not take any support while he was hitting the ball, his action cannot be judged as an assisted hit. Legal and attractive play. **Rule 9.1.3**
8.5 VIDEO After a substitution, based on the result of the challenge procedure the 1st referee had to change her original decision and ordered to replay the rally. The coach therefore requested to reverse the substitution. Is this possible?	**Ruling** Since the 1st referee changed his/her decision, which was the basis of the substitution, the coach's request must be accepted. No substitution would be charged against this team.
8.6 VIDEO During an attack, the ball rebounded from the net band (or the opponent block). As it did so, the antenna detached itself from the net. It was already in the process of falling down, when the ball was contacted again by the red team. What should be the 1st referee's decision?	**Ruling** The video review suggests that the ball actually missed the block. However, in any case, because the antenna had detached fractionally before any red player contacted the ball, the rally should be replayed. The 1st referee was correct in immediately calling for a replay

8.7 In Set 3, the team scores are 9-7. Team with 7 points is suddenly found to have two number 11s on court. Apparently one player played sets one and two with number 10, as legally registered and recorded on the score sheet, but when she changed her wet jersey/ uniform shirt between sets 2 and 3 she mistakenly put on a Number 11. Neither player had served during set 3. The 1st Referee instructed the player to change to her original number, and awarded a delay sanction against the team. Was this the correct action by the 1st referee?	**Ruling** Yes, the referee was correct. Both the scorer and second referee should have noticed before the start of the set that there were two number 11s, and should have corrected the situation at that moment. In this unusual situation, not exactly covered in the rules, the 1st referee has the power to decide such matters. However, as the player was legally registered on the score sheet, and was actually on the line up sheet with the correct number (number 10) rule 7 cannot apply here. Hence, the 1st referee was correct NOT to deduct points from the team. As the team was responsible, at least in part, for the match being interrupted, a delay sanction was correctly applied, and the player should play on with the correct uniform number. The match should continue with the scores as they were at the moment the error was discovered. In summary: 23.2.3 He/she has the power to decide any matters involving the game, including those not provided for in the rules * change the uniform back to the correct number; * charge the team for delay **Rule 7.3.5.4; 23.2.3**

CHAPTER 9 – USING TECHNOLOGY CASES

Technology has been used for some years now by FIVB, it's Confederations and affiliated National Federations. This includes the use of headsets, e-scoresheet and Video Challenge System (VCS) technology. Each of these provides benefits to the sport, but their use requires close attention from the referees in order that the match is directed in smooth manner.

9.1 The Challenge Referee's headset failed mid-match. What is the best solution to continue the match and maintain Challenge capability?	**Ruling** Spare headsets should be located with the Challenge Referee. While the complete communication network remains ideal, if spares are not to hand, the scorer must function without a headset, and can interact with the referees with hand signals, or by face to face dialogue with the 2nd referee. The Challenge Referee must therefore receive the scorer's push-to-talk headset. **Decision of the R&RGC**

9.2 Data for two substitutions was sent by the assistant coach. However, a different pair of players entered the substitution zone. What should the 2nd referee / 3rd referee and scorer do?	**Ruling** The actual request is the entrance of the substitute player(s) into the substitution zone. The electronic team tablet (ETT) in this case does not over-ride the rule text. The technology is designed to help, but human error can occur, and must not be used as a basis of refusing the substitution. The 2nd referee (or 3rd referee) and scorer should simply accept the players who enter the substitution zone, provided they are legal. The scorer should accept on the e-score one by one rather than "accept all". The scorer should speak the phrase "going manual" through the headset, so that the 2nd referee knows to allow a little more time for the scorer to "drag and drop" the new players into the line-up on the e-score computer. **Rule: 15.10.3.1, 15.10.4**

9.3 In an FIVB World competition, numbered paddles were not used. Is this correct?	**Ruling** In top level events, played over a lengthy period, larger squads are permitted, so numbers may be up to 99, for example. As a consequence, numbered paddles are impractical. Additionally, the paddles can create multiple mistakes in themselves, leading to possible and undesirable delay sanctions. Not using the paddles here is the better option. However, where full technology is not used, and where squad numbers are according to normal practice, the paddles should still be used. **Rule: 15.10.3.3**

9.4	**Ruling**
Using the Tablet, the coach transmits data for a time out a fraction of a second before the scorer presses start rally, but crucially the 1st referee's whistle. The players are walking to the bench as the opponent serves into an empty court. What should the 1st referee do to maintain the integrity of the game?	The 1st referee can apply the concept of smooth refereeing to avoid confusion. Here, the situation was precipitated by the scorer's inattention, as the time out horn should have been automatically disengaged by the start rally button. The 1st referee could use discretion here, to help the image of the sport, by converting the service signal smoothly into a time out signal. **Rule: 15.11.1, 15.11.1.1,16.1.4**

9.5 VIDEO	**Ruling**
During the rally, the ball strikes the net then penetrates completely to the opponent side, before being recovered. The complete penetration was only confirmed to the challenging team when it challenged for net fault.	The rules state that the ball is "out" when it passes completely under the net. According to the Challenge Regulations, the first fault which is seen during the video verification, even if not the action which is being challenged, will decide the rally. Here, although the challenge was for net fault, and there was no net fault, the 1st referee was able to confirm his original decision that the ball was played when completely on the side of the opponent team. This is the fault whistled. On the other hand, this situation happened because the net was not as taut as it should have been. This must be checked and fixed before the match and controlled during the match, to avoid situations similar to this causing a "bitter" taste to the teams. **Rules:8.4.5**

9.6	**Ruling**
A player listed on the line-up transmitted by the team was injured before the start of the match. What happens with the electronic score sheet?	Transmitted line ups count in the same way as a written and signed line up sheet. Therefore, the player may be replaced but this would count as a substitution, unless special rules are applied for the given event. **Rules:7.3.2, 7.3.4**

9.7	**Ruling**
A player arrived in correct time in the substitution zone – but no data had been transmitted. How is this handled?	The official request for substitution is when the substitute player(s) enter the substitution zone. Therefore, the scorer, before any action, should check if the request is legal. If it is, he/ she should accept the request manually, and speak into the microphone "going manual", to prepare for allowing a little more time for the administration of the exchange of players. If the request is illegal, it should be rejected and the referees have to follow the respective rules. **Rules 15.5.1, 16.1.3**

9.8 VIDEO After a Challenge, it was clear that the Video Challenge Operators had shown the wrong video clip. What option does the 1st referee have in this circumstance?	**Ruling** The 1st referee must appreciate that the Video Challenge System is designed to ensure fairness, as far as possible in decision making. Hence, the 1st referee should insist that the correct video is shown, and should simply not accept unconditionally. **Decision of the R&RGC**

9.9 VIDEO Where the Video Challenge System operates, teams are allowed to challenge for suspected faults perhaps missed by the referees. If the opponent admits the fault, how should the 1st referee react?	**Ruling** In the spirit of fair play, the admission by the opponent is welcome. The 1st referee can, therefore, accept the player's admission and hence prevent the challenge being required or cancel the challenge process. In the 2023 edition of the VNL Finals, the Fair Play Moment was tested, to avoid the waste of time for video revision when a team recognizes the block touch or the net touch. **Rules:7.3.2, 7.3.4**

APPENDIX

Here the cases are listed with the numbers of the concerning rules. The case numbers are hyperlinked with the cases, and from the cases you can come back to this appendix.

Case number	Rule (1)	Rule (2)	Rule (3)	Rule (4)	Rule (5)	Rule (6)	Rule (7)
WEARING OBJECT							
1.1	4.5.1	4.5.3					
1.2	4.5.1						
CAPTAIN							
1.3	5.1.2	20.1	20.2	21.2	21.3.1		
1.4	5.1.2.2						
1.5	5.1.2.1	23.2.4					
COACH, ASSISTANT COACH							
1.6	5.1.2	5.2.3.4	21.1	21.2	21.3		
1.7	5.2.1	5.2.3.3	5.3.1				
1.8	5.2.1	5.2.3.1	5.2.3.4				
1.9							
1.10	4.2.4	5.3.1					
1.11	Guidelines						
1.11.1	4.1.1						
1.11.2	4.2.2						
1.11.3	Guidelines						
THE UNIFORM							
1.12	4.3.3						
1.13	19.2						
1.14	4.5.3	FIVB Event Regulations					
1.15							
POSITION AND ROTATIONAL FAULTS							
2.1	7.4	7.4.2	7.4.3	7.5			
2.2	1.3.3	7.4					
2.3							
2.4	7.3.1	7.5	12.3				
2.5	7.7.1.1						
2.6	7.4						
2.7	1.3.3	7.4.3.1	7.5.2	Guidelines			
2.8	1.3.3	7.4.3.1	Guidelines				
2.9	8.4.4						
PLAYING THE BALL							
3.1	10.1.2	10.1.2.2					
3.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	9.3.3	9.3.4			
3.3	9.2.3.2	14.2	Guidelines				
3.4	9.2.2						
3.5	9.2.2						
3.6	9	9.1.3	10.1.2				
3.7	9	9.1.3					
3.8	Guidelines						
3.9	10.1.2						
3.10	9						
3.11	8.4.1	8.4.2	9.1	10.1.2	10.1.2.1	10.1.2.2	29.2.1.3
3.12	9						
3.13	10.1.2.2						
3.13.1	10.1.2.2						
3.13.2	8.4.3	22.2.1					
3.13.3	8.4.3	22.2.1					

3.13.4							
PENETRATION UNDER THE NET							
3.14	11.2.1	11.2.2.1	11.2.4				
3.15	11.2.1						
3.16	11.2.2						
3.17	7.5	Guidelines					
3.18	11.2.2.1						
PLAYER AT OR CONTACTING THE NET							
3.19	9.1.2.2	9.1.2.3					
3.20	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.21	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.22	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.23	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.24	11.3.1	11.3.2	11.4.4				
3.25	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.26	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.27	11.3.1	11.4.4					
3.27.1	Guidelines						
3.27.2	11.3.1						
3.27.3	11.2.1						
3.27.4	11.4.4						
3.27.5	11.4.4						
3.27.6	11.3.1	11.4.1					
SERVICE							
3.28	7.7.1	12.2.1	12.7.1	27.2.2.2			
3.29	12.4.4						
3.30	12.6.2.1						
3.31	12.4.1	12.6.1.2					
3.31.1	8.4.4	10.1.1	12.6.2.1				
3.31.2	12.5.3	Guidelines					
ATTACK HIT							
3.32	13.1.3						
3.33	13.1.1	14.3	Guidelines				
3.34	9.1	13.1.3	13.2.2	13.3.3			
3.35	13.3.4	19.3.1.3					
3.35.1	13.3.6	19.3.1.4					
BLOCK							
3.36	14.1.1	14.1.3	14.6.2				
3.37	14.3						
3.38	14.1.1	14.3					
3.39	14.1.1						
3.40	11.1.2	14.1.1	14.2	14.3			
3.41							
3.42	9.1	9.2.3.2	14.2	14.4.1			
3.43	13.3.3	14.1.1	14.6.2				
3.44	9.3.1	14.1.1					
3.45	9.1	14.1.1	14.4.1				
3.46	9.1	14.1.1	14.4.1				
3.47	19.3.1.3						
3.48							
3.49							
3.50	9.2.2						
3.51							
3.52							
3.53							
3.54							

SUBSTITUTIONS							
4.1	15.10.2	15.10.3.1	15.10.4	16.1			
4.2	15.10.3.1	15.10.3.2	15.11.1.3				
4.3	Guidelines						
4.4	15.2						
4.5	15.10.3.1	16.1.1	16.2				
4.6	15.10.3.1	15.11.1.1	15.11.3	16.2			
4.7	16.1.1	16.2					
4.8	15.10.3.1						
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4.10	15.7	15.8					
4.11	15.8						
4.12	7.3.2	7.3.4					
4.13	15.9.2						
4.14	15.5	15.6	15.11	16.1			
4.15	15.6	16.1.3					
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4.17	16.1.1	23.2.3					
4.18	7.3.5.2	7.3.5.3					
4.19	15.10.3.1	15.10.3.3	16.1.1				
4.20	15.11.1.1	15.11.2	16.1.1				
4.21	15.10.3.1	15.10.3.3					
4.22	4.1.3	4.2.2	5.1.1	5.2.2	7.3.5.4	15.9.2	
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4.25	6.1.3	15.2.3					
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4.33	15.2.3	15.7					
4.34	4.1.3	5.1	5.2.1	5.2.2			
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4.41	4.2	6.4.1	6.4.2	18.1			
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4.43	1.5	5.1.2.2	6.4.1	16.2			
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5.19	19.1.2						
5.20	19.2						
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5.22	6.1.3	19.3.2.1	19.3.2				
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