

NEW RULES EDUCATION 2024



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Netball SA acknowledges the land that we meet on today is the traditional lands for the Kurna people and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country.

We also acknowledge the Kurna people as the custodians of the Adelaide region and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still as important to the living Kurna people today.

We also pay our respects to the cultural authority of Aboriginal people visiting or attending from other areas of South Australia and Australia.



RULES UPDATE



- The rule update comes after the World Netball Rules Advisory Panel (RAP) completed an extensive 12 month rule review process, which ended at Congress 2023 in Cape Town with members approving the rules changes.
- WN released videos and educational resources in December 2023 and then a final release on 1 January 2024.
- Updates provide greater clarity and clearer directions to umpires, coaches and players.
- Rule changes focus specifically on player safety and game management along with clarification and streamlining of existing rules.
- Some pages contain links to the relevant World Netball Video Resource

RULE BOOK FORMAT

There has been significant changes to the format of the Rule Book:

- Definitions
- Change in Rule Numbers
- Order of Rules

Advice is to access the rule book (online, app or hard copy) and acquaint self with this knowledge. A summary of all changes can be found on the both Netball Australia and World Netball websites.

Reminder: Some rules apply to International Netball Only.



RULE 3: TEAM

3.13 Role of Captain:

During an interval, clarification of any Rule may be sought from the umpires **by the captain and/or any other player concerned**. The umpires must provide such as clarification in a way that is clearly understood.

LATE PLAYERS

Streamlined so that at all times, a late & infringing incorrect entry players are dealt with in the same manner in Rule 19.2

3.8. Any late player may, after advising the umpire, take the court in the vacant position/s at the next break in play.

Definition:

Break in Play: after a goal is scored, during a stoppage or interval; or when a sanction or action is awarded.

RULE 6: SANCTIONS AND ACTIONS

Throw In:

Players no longer have to wait for all players to be on court before taking a throw in. This is so that play is not delayed for the team with possession.

6.11 The player taking the throw-in:

Removed: ensure all other players are on the court before releasing the ball.

Infringements During a Break in Play

6.20 A player must not infringe when the ball is not in play.

This includes:

- b. Between the awarding of and taking of a sanction or an action. **This does not include a player entering an offside area to retrieve a ball to set a sanction or action.**

RULE 8 -CENTRE PASS CHECK

- If a team believes the centre pass is being signalled incorrectly, the updated rule allows an on-court player to appeal to the umpires before the centre pass is taken.
- The umpires will then check with the scorers who will confirm the correct centre pass.
- It is important to note that the appeal can only come from an on-court player, not the bench or coach.
- The appeal must be made before the centre pass is taken. Once it's taken, any mistakes cannot be rectified.

3 Direction of pass

*for centre pass, sanction
or action*

Arm outstretched
to side pointing to goal
end of team with pass



RULE 9 – SCORING A GOAL

9.2 If the whistle to end a period of play or hold time is blown after the ball has left the hands of the Goal Shooter or Goal Attack and the shot is successful, the goal will be scored.

If the shot is unsuccessful but there is an infringement under Rule 9.7 (goal post interference or downward deflecting) play will be extended for a Penalty Pass.



RULE 13 - FOOTWORK

No Changes to defining one-foot or two-foot landing

- 13.3 – Other Foot Movements
- A player in possession of the ball may NOT:
- a. Drag or slide the landing foot
- b. Hop on either foot
- c. Jump from both feet and land on both feet while still in possession of the ball
- d. Fall to the ground and REGROUND the landing foot

SANCTION: Free Pass

Terminology: Footwork

17 Footwork

Hands, palms down,
move vertically up and down
in opposite directions



RULE 11 - PLAYING THE BALL

Replayed ball is another rule that has been “refreshed”, to greater clarify both how one may gain possession of the ball, and what one can do while in possession.

[2024 World Netball Rule Update - Playing the Ball](#)

15 Incorrect playing of the ball

also for playing ball on ground, using the goalpost, replayed ball
One hand, palm down, move vertically up and down in a bouncing action



14 Repossession

Hands, palms inward a short distance apart, twist from side to side in a parallel motion



RULE 6 (15) POSSESSION

During a match, the umpires may award possession of the ball to a team. If this is in the goal circle, a Goal Shooter or Goal Attack may either pass or shoot for goal.

In the case of simultaneous or mutual infringements, possession will be awarded to the team who last had possession of the ball immediately prior to that infringement, where the ball was when play stopped.

If two opposing players gain possession of the ball in quick succession during play, the umpire may allow play to continue by calling “possession” and indicating the team and playing position of the player who gained possession of the ball first so they can play the ball. The hands of the opposing player must be quickly removed, or they will be penalised for contact [Rule 17.1].

RULE 8.5 - TOSS-UP REMOVAL

Removal of all reference to previous Toss up Rule 8.5

If a simultaneous infringement occurs the umpire awards possession to the team that last had possession of the ball, where the ball was when play stopped.

Any player from that team may take the ball for the restart of play. It does not have to be the player who had the ball last. If it is in the team's goal circle, the goal shooter or goal attack may shoot for goal.

- This is different from a situation where possession is called as a clarification (when two players gain possession of the ball in quick succession).

RULE 12 - SHORT PASS

12.1

When a player passes the ball there must be **sufficient space** on the court for an opposing player to be able to deflect or intercept the ball as it moves from the hands of the passer to those of the receiver.

Sanction: Free pass where the ball is caught or touched by the receiving player of the same team.

Terminology: Short pass

Definitions:

Deflect: to touch a ball after it has been passed or shot and change its path.

Intercept: to gain possession of the ball from the opposing team after it has been passed or shot.



[2024 World Netball Rule Update – Short Pass](#)

RULE 7 - ADVANTAGE

- The wording around the advantage rule has been adapted and includes greater principles for application to allow umpires to ably apply and execute successfully.
- This will help ensure a team will not be disadvantaged when an opponent infringes, and allow the match to continue smoothly, without interruptions.

5 Advantage

Arm sweeps across body towards goal end of team with advantage



If a Goal is Scored:

7.5 If the whistle is blown for an infringement, the sanction must be awarded, except that if a goal is scored that is to the advantage of the non-infringing team, the umpire will award the goal.

In signalling the goal, the umpire will call “advantage” and state the infringement and playing position of the infringer.

Terminology is not :”Advantage Goal”

RULE 17 - CONTACT

2024 World Netball Rule Update
- Contact

- The updated contact rule clarifies the difference between the two types of contact penalty – interference and causing (both as a moving player and player in the air) – to ensure greater understanding and application in the moment.
- The update also makes clear the necessity of “right of way” and landing space. When two players jump in the air to contest, the player who gains possession has “right of way” and must be given space to land, relative to where the ball was travelling. A player who does not yield the space will be penalised, and no other player may move into the landing space.

RULE 16 - OBSTRUCTION

16.5 If the player **with ball pivots** on the landing foot, the nearest part of the landing foot may change and the opposing player **must adjust** so that the nearest part of their nearer foot is not less than 0.9m from the nearest part of where the landing foot is now ground.

16.9 A player who is within 0.9m of an opponent may not, whether attacking or defending, use movements that take the arms away from the body so as to **prevent** the movement of an opponent, except as required for natural body stance.



RULE 10 - STOPPAGES

- For Blood
- For Bleeding Players
- For Concussion
- For Serious Injury

[2024 World Netball Rule Update
- Player Safety](#)

- World Netball has made changes and clarifications to rules regarding player safety, to ensure injury incidents – particularly head and neck injuries and suspected concussions – are taken seriously by players, coaches and umpires.
- The new rule clarifies that as well as umpires holding time for injury or illness following a verifiable request by an on-court player, they may also hold time without a request being made if there is an obvious or serious injury which would include an injury to the head or neck and/or suspected concussion.
- The player safety adjustments also include an amendment to the blood rule, stating that players with dried blood on them are no longer required to be substituted, and are now permitted to clean up quickly and continue playing.
- However, players who are bleeding, have an open wound or bloodstained clothing still must leave the court (and be substituted).

TACTICAL CHANGE

- The 2024 Rules Update sees a change to the stoppages rule.
- The new rule means teams can just request a 'tactical change' immediately after a goal has been scored. This is in addition to the ability to make changes at an interval or at a stoppage for injury, illness or blood.
- There are two types of tactical changes; team change (when an on-court player changes playing positions with another on-court player) and substitution (when a player moves from the team bench to replace a player on the court).
- **HOWEVER- cannot be used alongside rolling substitutions.**

[2024 World Netball Rule Update - Tactical Changes](#)

12 Tactical change

Circular motion of both forearms around each other above waist



RULE 18 - GAME MANAGEMENT

2024 World Netball Rule Update - Game Management

Game Management has been updated with the removal of Cautions and the introduction of advancement of sanctions for Unfair Play.

- Proactive Advice (specific advice to player without hold of time)
- Advance or Escalate Sanction (up to half a third –infringer moves with sanction –No holding of time)Not to be used on infringements that endanger player safety.
- Warning (one warning per match)
- Suspension (2 minutes of playing time –can be replaced at end of 2 mins)
- Ordering Off (infringer has no further part in match –may be replace after 4 minutes)
- Warnings, Suspensions & Ordering Off -All binding on co-umpire; must hold time, use of term and hand signal

RULE 19 – FOUL PLAY

[2024 World Netball
Rule Update - Foul
Play](#)

Game Management has been updated with the removal of Cautions and the introduction of advancement of sanctions for Foul Play.

Unfair Play is delaying play, intentional infringing, repeated infringing, disputed ruling and intimidation.

GM Action –Penalty Pass which is advanced

Unsporting Behaviour is Retaliation, Abusive Behaviour and actions contrary to accepted standards of good sporting behavior.

GM Action –Penalty Pass and either warning or suspension

Dangerous Play –A player must not take any action, either unnecessarily forceful, careless, reckless or dangerous that could affect the safety of another player (incl head & neck).

GM Action –Penalty Pass and player is suspended or ordered off

rules@netball.com.au

Questions -

