# Gmun EuroLeaue Study Guide 1

Dear Delegates,

I am welcoming you to join session of GMUN. I am really appreciated to have this duty as a chairman of Euroleague. Before the procedure I would like to introduce myself to you;

I am Ekrem Emir Parla . This is my seventh experience as a chairman and this is my 15th conference in MUN organization. I thank to the secretariat for giving me this honorable duty.

GMUN is developing year by year. In our committee the issues are so important because these are future's sport organizatons security problem and hooliganism and these need to be solved. I think this conference will find solutions for many issues and also is very fruitable for delegates.

If you have questions please send me via; eeparla04@gmail.com

**DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS** 

-Hooliganism:violent or rowdy behaviour by young troublemakers, typically in a gang.

-Foul: offensive to the senses, especially through having a disgusting smell or taste or being dirty. -Bribe: dishonestly persuade (someone) to act in one's favour by a gift of money or other inducement.

-Sportmanship: fair and generous behaviour or treatment of others, especially in a sporting contest. -Technical foul: Technical foul does not result from body contact but from unsportsmanlike movements. It is generally thought to be a bigger mistake than a personal foul. The immoral words of the player or coach, fighting, passing time, and making illegal player changes require this penalty.

### **EuroLeague**

The **EuroLeague**, known as the **Turkish Airlines EuroLeague** for sponsorship reasons, is the top-tier European professional basketball club competition, organized by Euroleague Basketball since 2000.

Introduced in 2000, the competition replaced the **FIBA EuroLeague** (which was previously called the **FIBA European Champions Cup**, or simply the **European Cup**), which had been run by FIBA since 1958. The FIBA European Champions Cup and the EuroLeague are considered to be the same competition, with the change of name being simply a re-branding.

The EuroLeague is one of the most popular indoor sports leagues in the world, with an average attendance of 8,780 for league matches in the 2017–18 season. That was the fifth-highest of any professional indoor sports league in the world (the highest outside the United States), and the second-highest of any professional basketball league in the world, only behind the National Basketball Association (NBA).

The EuroLeague title has been won by 21 different clubs, 13 of which have won the title more than once. The most successful club in the competition is Real Madrid, with ten titles. The current champions are CSKA Moscow, who defeated Anadolu Efes in the 2019 final, winning the club's eighth title.

### National Basketball Association

The National Basketball Association (NBA) is a men's professional basketball league in North America, composed of 30 teams (29 in the United States and 1 in Canada). It is one of the four major professional sports leagues in the United States and Canada, and is widely considered to be the premier men's professional basketball league in the world.

The league was founded in New York City on June 6, 1946, as the Basketball Association of America (BAA). It changed its name to the National Basketball Association on August 3, 1949, after merging with the competing National Basketball League (NBL). The NBA's regular season runs from October to April, with each team playing 82 games. Its playoffs extend into June. NBA players are the world's best paid athletes by average annual salary per player.

The NBA is an active member of USA Basketball (USAB), which is recognized by FIBA (also known as the International Basketball Federation) as the national governing body for basketball in the United States. The league's several international as well as individual team offices are directed out of its head offices in Midtown Manhattan, while its NBA Entertainment and NBA TV studios are directed out of offices located in Secaucus, New Jerse

### **Club versus player**

The "superstar effect" is another big difference between the EuroLeague and the NBA. In part it is a result of this difference between the European and American games at grass roots levels and in part it is down to different attitudes. But the fact is that in America, the NBA is increasingly dominated by the superstars who are literally becoming bigger than the teams.

In the EuroLeague, it is more a case of the whole being greater than the sum of its parts. Sure, there are talented players, just as there are in football, but nobody is indispensable. This has two effects, one on the court and the other off it. The first is that EuroLeague tends to be far more rigid, relying on pre-determined team strategies, while the NBA stars have more flexibility to go free-form.

The other is that among the fans, club loyalty is very high, whereas Stateside, you will see NBA fans whose allegiance might shift from one team to another. This is a phenomenon most recently seen with the countless LeBron James fans who have followed him from Cleveland to LA

### **Rule Differences**

Rule	FIBA	NBA	
Playing time	4x10 minutes 5 minutes over-time (OT)	4x12 minutes 5 minutes over-time	
Shot clock	24 seconds After offensive rebound: 14 seconds	24 seconds	
3-point line	6.75m (6.60 on baseline)	7.24m (6.70m on baseline)	
Time-outs	2 in first half 3 in second half (but only 2 in last two minutes of the 4 <sup>th</sup> period) 1 per OT period Always 60 seconds Never carried over	6 regular 2 per OT period = 60 or 100 seconds + 1 short time-out (20 seconds) per half The second short time- out can be carried over to OT period !!! additional regulations	

Jump ball and alternating possession	Jump ball to star game The one losing initial jump ball gets possession for the next jump ball situation Alternating possession between teams thereafter for all jump ball situations	Jump ball to star game The one losing initial jump ball gets possession to start 2nd and 4th quarters The one winning initial jump ball gets possession to start 3rd quarter All other jump ball situations played as "real jump ball"
Individual foul	Foul out on 5 (personal and technical)	Foul out on 6 or 2 technical
Team fouls and bonus free-throws	2 free-throws awarded for each (non-shooting) foul after the 4th period (includes player technical fouls) Does not include offensive fouls/fouls by team in possession	2 free-throws awarded for each foul after the 4th team foul or last two minutes of each quarter, whichever comes first Does not include offensive fouls and technical fouls
Technical foul (penalty)	1 free throw and possession of the ball at centre	1 free throw per technical foul; play resumes at the point of interruption; foul is charged to individual in question (and automatic fine assessed)
Goaltending/basket interference	No blocking a ball in downward flight towards the rim. Once the ball strikes the rim, any player can play the ball (i.e. swat it away or tap it in)	No blocking a ball in downward flight towards the rim. An imaginary cylinder exists that has the basket as its base. Touching the ball while any part of it is in this cylinder (and still has a chance to go in) is a violation

Zone defense	Legal	Legal but defensive player may not stay in the lane (a.k.a. key, restricted area) for	
		longer than three seconds if he is not actively guarding an opponent	

### Popularity difference between NBA and EuroLeague

### **NBA playoffs**

Year	Network	Game	Rating	Viewership
2016	TNT	Oklahoma City Thunder vs Golden State Warriors WCF Game	8.9	16.00M
2012	ESPN	Boston Celtics vs Miami Heat ECF Game 7	7.7	13.35M
2013	TNT	Indiana Pacers vs Miami Heat ECF Game 7	7.1	11.57M
2011	TNT	Miami Heat vs Chicago Bulls ECF Game 1	6.2	11.11M

#### • Most watched NBA games on cable networks

## **Critical of EuroLeague Ratings**

A Final Four that started with the Euroleague setting new marks for its broadcast reach has ended by attracting record live television audiences, as well. More than a million viewers tuned into Sunday's title game, won by Regal FC Barcelona over Olympiacos Pireaus, in each of the finalists respective home countries, Spain and Greece. Those live audiences do not include delayed showings, re-runs or special news programs based on the event, and therefore represent just a fraction of the worldwide viewers in a record 197 countries where the Final Four was broadcast.

Sunday's final generated the biggest audience ever, 1.2 million viewers, on any specialty channel in Spain. That specialty channel, Teledeporte, also registered its biggest nighttime share ever, 6.5%, of the national audience in Spain. The Teledeporte numbers are even more impressive considering that in Catalonia, where Barcelona is the capital, broadcaster TV3 also attracted an average of 891,000 viewers during the Barcelona-Olympiacos game, good for a 26.9% audience share for that region. All told, the viewership in Spain topped 2 million total spectators.

Likewise, in the country of the other finalist, Greece, more than 1 million viewers - 1,044,041 to be exact - followed the entire title game on Skai, whose audience during the final peaked at 1,885,759 spectators! That viewership was good for a ratings share of 21.9%. Two nights earlier, for the Partizan-Olympiacos semifinal, the audience was 703,485 and the share 16.2%.

In the semifinals on Friday, Skai surpassed 700,000 viewers for Olympiacos vs. Partizan, good for a 16.2% share. TV3 boasted a 16.6% share based on its 255,000 viewers of Barcelona vs. CSKA. And Teledeporte averaged 410,000 spectators and a 3.68% share over both semifinal games on Friday.

"These live audience numbers prove - if any more proof was needed - that the Final Four has captured the imagination of not only basketball fans, but sports fans as a whole and even general viewers," Andrea Bassani, Euroleague Basketball's Director of TV, said. "The Final Four is not only competitive basketball, but competitive television, thanks to enhancements of the Final Four production in quality and contents since 2006 in Prague. We also see Euroleague Basketball becoming more competitive as television entertainment on a season-long basis, too."

#### NBA versus EuroLeague games

The following is a list of NBA versus EuroLeague games. The list includes only games in which NBA clubs have played against teams that participated in that same upcoming season's top-tier level EuroLeague competition. The first game was played in the year 1978, by the defending NBA champion, the Washington Bullets, and Maccabi "Elite" Tel Aviv, prior to the 1978–79 basketball season.

#### Records by game rules

- FIBA era (1978–1999):
  - NBA teams had a record of 23–3 against FIBA EuroLeague teams, during the FIBA era, when the games were played under a set of mixed NBA and FIBA rules.
- Euroleague Basketball era (2003-present):
  - NBA teams have a combined record of 52–13 against EuroLeague teams, since 2003, playing under NBA rules.
  - NBA teams have a record of 36–4, when playing the games at home, under NBA rules, and with three NBA refs.
  - NBA teams have a record of 16–9, when playing the games away, under NBA rules, with two NBA refs and one EuroLeague ref.
- NBA teams have an overall record of 75–16 against EuroLeague teams.

#### Records by decade

- **1970s** (mixed rules):
  - NBA teams had a record of 0–1 against FIBA EuroLeague teams.
- **1980s** (mixed rules):
  - NBA teams had a record of 8–2 against FIBA EuroLeague teams.
- **1990s** (NBA rules):
  - NBA teams had a record of 15–0 against EuroLeague teams.
- **2000s** (NBA rules):
  - NBA teams had a record of 32–5 against EuroLeague teams.
- 2010s (NBA rules):
- NBA teams have a record of 20–8 against EuroLeague teams.

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