

# **IIHF GAME OFFICIALS' HANDBOOK**





### I. Preamble

The IIHF on ice officials' handbook has been created to help on ice officials prepare to officiate at IIHF competitions.

To be selected to officiate at an IIHF event is an honor, as only the best officials from around the world are considered.

An on ice official must be prepared mentally and physically for a very demanding but enjoyable schedule of hockey games and activities. On ice officials should be in excellent physical condition and fully prepared to perform at the highest level.

Once an on ice official confirms his/her participation in an event, it is suggested that they contact their national association to discuss their particular assignment with the Referee-in-Chief, and that they visit the IIHF web site [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com) to learn more about the specific competition.



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## 1. Referee and Linesman Nomination Process

Each year by July 31, all National Associations must submit a ranking list and license application form for the officials they are recommending for international events. This information is then entered in the IIHF database.

The IIHF maintains a history of information on each on ice official that has officiated at an IIHF Competition. The IIHF monitors the nomination and placement of a licensed Referee or Linesman based on previous evaluations at IIHF Competitions, an IIHF Referee Supervisor's recommendations, and a National Association's ranking list. With this information, the IIHF office develops a preliminary pool of Referees and Linesmen who are capable of working at the various IIHF competitions each season for consideration by the IIHF Officiating Committee. The IIHF Officiating Committee uses the information to chart each licensed on ice official's movement through the IIHF Career Path Program.

After compiling a draft list of on ice officials nominated to the various Competitions, the IIHF Officiating Committee will forward the proposed nomination list to the IIHF Council for review & consideration. The proposed list of assignments will then be presented to the participating teams and later to the IIHF Semi Annual Congress for final approval.

Upon approval by Congress, the IIHF submits a list of assigned Referees and Linesmen to the National Associations to confirm their participation. Once the individual on ice official has confirmed he/she is able to attend the event, the IIHF will begin to set up the travel arrangements in association with the respective National Association.

## 2. Before you travel

### 2.1 2014 – 2018 IIHF Official Rule Book

Starting from 2014/2015 season, the IIHF starts to implement the new IIHF official rule book. Each **IIHF on ice official assigned to IIHF Championships or Competitions must be aware about the new rules and ready to implement them in the upcoming IIHF Championships or Competitions.** Contact your Referee-in-Chief and ask him to provide you in advance with the English version of the 2014 – 2018 IIHF official rule book. A hard copy of the IIHF rule book will be mandatory requirement for each Referee and Linesmen to have in their possession when assigned to IIHF Championships or Competitions.

The 2014 – 2018 IIHF official rule book (July 2015, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition) can be found electronically on [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com) / Sport / IIHF rule book.

### 2.2 IIHF Case Book

The IIHF case book has been re-written completely with starting from 2014/2015 season. The case book is an additional tool to the official rule book, where it explains certain situations which were happened in previous games.

The IIHF case book can be found electronically on [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com) / Sport / Officials.

### 2.3 IIHF Officiating Standards & IIHF Bulletins

The IIHF has implemented and will continue to implement officiating standard, which have been worked out and set up by the IIHF in past years to reduce the restraining and dangerous fouls in the game of ice hockey. Follow mentioned above each IIHF Referee must be familiar with IIHF officiating standards.

The IIHF officiating standards & IIHF bulletins can be found electronically on [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com) / Sport / Officials.

### 2.4 Officials' Procedure Manual (OPM)

The OPM contains materials and tips combined from different IIHF Championships and Events including the World Championships which have been collected by IIHF

Referee Supervisors. The OPM is a tool to become a better official and contains important topics such as positioning, procedures, interpretations etc...



IIHF on ice officials must be familiar with the OPM. The OPM can be found electronically on [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com) / Sport / Officials.

## 2.5 Four Man Officiating System

IIHF on ice officials assigned to Top IIHF Championship and where the four man officiating system is used are instructed to read in addition to the on ice officials' handbook the "OPM – 4 Man Officiating System" and its procedure.

The file can be found electronically on [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com) / Sport / Officials.

## 2.6 Travel Arrangements

The IIHF, in association with your national association, will arrange transportation to the event.

If you are flying, be sure to confirm your flight numbers and times two or three days prior to departure. If you are traveling independently by train or car, be sure to plan enough time to compensate for traffic or other travel difficulties.

Prior to leaving, ensure that you have the names and telephone numbers of your IIHF contact and relevant members of the Organizing Committee or National Association that is hosting the event that you should contact in case you encounter any difficulties, such as missed flight connections, flight delays, etc. Your National Association will be able to provide you with this information, or obtain it from the IIHF web-site [www.iihf.com](http://www.iihf.com). You should also have the telephone numbers of your Referee in Chief and National Association office, which you should be able to contact in case of any problems.

Once you arrive at your destination, a member of the Championship host committee will meet you and arrange transportation to your hotel.

Unfortunately, companions are not allowed to accompany you on your international assignment.

## 2.7 Passports, Visas and other Documentation

If you do not have a passport, or you must renew your existing passport, it is advisable to make application well in advance of your travel date.

Check the expiration date of your passport to ensure that it will not expire while you are away. Some countries require that a passport be valid for at least six months from the date you enter the country. It is advisable to check with a travel agent to discuss any such limitations and to establish if a visa is required to enter the country.

The National Association hosting the Championship is responsible for sending a letter of invitation that will permit you to acquire an entry visa for the event. Contact your National Association for assistance in securing the invitation and visa.

If you intend to drive while abroad, contact your local automobile association to acquire an international driver's license.

### 2.8 Baggage Allowance

Airlines allow travelers a maximum of 23 kg of checked in baggage on any flight (depends on the airline and flights). Check with your travel agent or airline prior to departure to confirm the baggage limits. Exceeding the limits can be extremely costly. The reimbursement of any costs for overweight baggage is the subject to be reviewed additionally by the IIHF Office following submission of IIHF Expense Report Form with the original receipts by IIHF on ice official after completion of the Championship.

### 2.9 Reimbursement of the expenses, game fees and daily allowances by the IIHF Office

IIHF Bylaws foresees compensation to IIHF on ice officials his expenses connected to his/her travel to IIHF competitions such as:

- Visa costs
- Visa arrangements (except expenses for obtaining the passport and connected with this process cost)
- Travel expenses from home to the closest airport of departure/arrival and back
- Expenses traveling by car from home to the place of IIHF competition and back according to IIHF financial regulations
- Overweight luggage

When using the private vehicle on IIHF business an amount of CHF 0.70 per km will be reimbursed. When traveling by car to the event instead of flying, a maximum reimbursement will be equal to the costs of a flight ticket in economy class to the same destination.



In order to claim the expenses back, the IIHF on ice official shall fill out the standard IIHF Expense Report Form, attach to it all original receipts with the explanations for what expenses have been paid by the on-ice official and fill in financial database update on the other side of the expense report form including bank details, sign it and send it to the IIHF office. **Expense reports must be sent to the IIHF office at latest two weeks after the completion of the event!**

**No IIHF Expense Reports will be accepted by the IIHF Office after June 31, 2017 for the reimbursement when the financial year is closed.**

#### IIHF Expense Report Form:

A digital version of an IIHF Expense Report Form send by e-mail is acceptable by the IIHF Office. It is not necessary to send a hard copy but of course it is still possible.

The IIHF Expense Report Form is not an official document. So the signature on it is not obliged. The IIHF Office will proceed with transferring money even when the signature field is empty or just the name is type. If somebody is not able to fill in a digital signature, you can just type in your name.

The IIHF Expense Report Form should be send by e-mail [Horat@iihf.com](mailto:Horat@iihf.com) or by mail directly to the attention of Stefanie Horat in the IIHF Financial Department.

It is important to send the IIHF Expense Report Form only **ONCE** – either by E-Mail [Horat@iihf.com](mailto:Horat@iihf.com) or by mail as a hard copy to the attention of Stefanie Horat in the IIHF Financial Department. **Not both.**

When sending a hard copy it would be much appreciated when it's filled out with the computer.

#### Receipts:

Receipts are necessary to reimburse the expenses. Copies are accepted, no original receipts needed. Best is when the receipts are scan or a picture in good quality of the receipts is made and attached with the IIHF Expense Report Form to the E-Mail. **No receipts – No payment.**

#### Personal & Bank Details:

Personal and Bank Details to be filled out **ONLY** when somebody is assigned for the first time for the IIHF Championship or Event or when there are any changes. It is important that all the mandatory fields are filled out.

The same principal applies for Daily Allowances, which is paid by the IIHF.

Each on ice official assigned to an IIHF Championship will receive Daily Allowances (including travel days), according to IIHF bylaws 1207 (1). In order to claim the allowances, the number of days assigned for the event need to be put on the IIHF Expense Report Form, together with the travel expenses. At top events both, linesmen and referees are entitled to receive game fees according to the IIHF Financial Regulations whereas at lower categories, only IIHF referees will receive in addition to the Daily Allowances referees' fee for games they have worked.

The IIHF Expense report can be found in Annex 8

### 2.10 Clothing Requirements

Pack light, but be prepared for all types of social situations. A suit or dress jacket and tie are essential (for women: business dress), but a pair of jeans or tracksuit may be suitable for informal excursions.

Be aware of the climate of the region you will be travelling to and the typical weather for the time of year. Be prepared with the proper clothing and footwear.

### 2.11 Currency

It is advisable to travel with some currency from the country of your destination. To receive a better rate of exchange, purchase foreign currency at a bank in your home country before departing.

At IIHF competitions, on ice officials are paid partially in the currency of the host country and partially in Swiss francs (CHF), according to IIHF bylaws 1207 (1, 2). The incidental expenses in the host country's currency are paid in cash. Daily Allowances (CHF), referees' fee and game fees from the IIHF will be transferred via Bank transfer after completion of the event.

### 2.12 Jet Lag

Jet lag is a real phenomenon, but its effects can be minimized substantially. As a general rule, maximize your sleep and fluid intake while travelling and continue to drink plenty of fluids upon arrival at your destination. Dehydration is a persistent problem that travellers face. Avoid coffee and alcohol, as both tend to dehydrate the body when consumed in even minimal amounts. Set your watch to your destination time zone once you are on the aircraft and begin thinking in terms of that time.



Try to establish normal sleeping patterns quickly once you have reached your destination, but don't fight the jet lag too much. Quick naps are helpful and often essential.

## 2.13 Language and Customs

Take time to learn a few key phrases in the language of the area to which you are traveling. The local people will appreciate your efforts: simply being able to say "please" or "thank you" in the local language will have a positive effect.

Be aware of any special customs of the area. Do some research or contact fellow officials that have previously traveled to the same destination. Learning the distinctive customs will greatly enhance your cultural experience. Embrace the local customs, try the food, and learn about a new culture.

## 2.14 Gifts

It is customary for officials to exchange small gifts and tokens. Presenting pins, hats, t-shirts, crests or other hockey souvenirs to your fellow officials is an important goodwill gesture. Contact your National Association for these items.

## 3. At the Event

### 3.1 IIHF Code of Conduct

Pursuant to the powers vesting in the IIHF according to Statute 5, the IIHF adopted the IIHF Code of Conduct ("Code") which controls the behaviours of all IIHF officials at IIHF Competitions. The Code applies to conduct that damages the integrity and reputation of ice hockey and in particular to illegal, immoral and unethical behaviour. Any official suspected of committing a violation of the Code is subject to an investigation and, if found guilty of violating the Code, subject to disciplinary sanctions imposed by the IIHF Disciplinary Board.

The obligations in the Code are personal in nature; each official is responsible for his own conduct.

#### Attitude and Behaviour

The officials must conduct themselves in accordance with the principles of dignity, integrity, loyalty and responsibility in all relations of a competitive, economic, social (including social media) and moral nature (for detailed information regarding the standard of behaviour, see full Code in Annex 9).

## Conflict of Interest

IIHF officials shall not act in an official IIHF capacity if he has or anticipates having a conflict of interest while performing his duties in the official IIHF capacity (for detailed information regarding Conflict of Interests, see full Code in Annex 9).

## Manipulations of Competitions (according to IIHF Statutes & Bylaws 1103 / 1104)

IIHF officials may not engage in any activity that may impact improperly on the outcome of ice hockey competitions or that may place the integrity of ice hockey at risk. Specifically:

### 1) Betting Violations

- a) Officials cannot participate in, support or promote any form of betting related to an ice hockey game of which he is directly or indirectly involved; and
- b) Officials cannot give and/or use information relating to the ice hockey game, not available to the general public, of which he has become aware due to his function as an IIHF Official.

### 2) Match Fixing

- a) Officials cannot fix or attempt in any way to fix or otherwise improperly influence, or be a party to fix or attempt to fix in any way or otherwise improperly influence, the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of an ice hockey game; and
- b) Officials cannot attempt to influence the occurrence of a particular outcome/result, which may or may not be the subject of a bet and for which he expects to receive or has received a reward/benefit.

For further details regarding prohibited conduct associated with the Manipulations of Competitions, sanctioning consideration and disciplinary measures, see full Code in Annex 10.

## **3.2 General Appearance and Dress code**

IIHF policy requires that a suit with tie (for women: business dress) will be worn on game days. Smart, casual apparel for non-game days is suggested. Further, please take into consideration that on ice officials are very important IIHF representatives; therefore keep your appearance in a well-groomed manner. An unkempt appearance will have a negative effect on the overall perception of the on ice officials.

The IIHF discourages the use of excessive cosmetics and jewelry by female on ice officials while working. Earrings and jewelry must be discreet. The same policy applies to piercings. Male on ice officials should also be aware of that policy.



### 3.3 Apparel and Equipment Guidelines

#### Top IIHF Championships

IIHF on ice officials who are assigned to work top IIHF Championships (OWG, Youth OWG, WM, WW, WM20, WM18 and WW18) will receive equipment / apparel from the official partner Reebok/CCM upon their arrival at the respective IIHF Championship site. The apparel will be according to the size specifications, which the IIHF office will receive from the on ice officials through the office of the respective Member National Associations. The equipment / apparel includes following: Referee or Linesman jersey, helmet with visor and 1 set of apparel (tracksuit with jacket and pants, polo shirt and depending on the temperature a jacket). **However, please note that the on ice officials still should bring their own officiating equipment with to the top IIHF Championship.**

On ice officials will not be equipped with officials' pants and should use their own on the ice. However, labels not approved by the IIHF should be blacked out (simply cover the label with black tape)

During all ice sessions and on standby duties, the IIHF on ice officials shall wear the tracksuits which have been provided on site.

#### Lower divisions IIHF Championships

IIHF on ice officials who are assigned to work lower divisions IIHF Championships will not receive equipment / apparel from the IIHF. If an official has received equipment from previous season from a top championship, he/she shall bring it with to the event.

All IIHF Referees shall wear referee jerseys with **red** armbands with no arm mash on the sleeves and Linesmen shall wear linesman jersey with no arm mash on the sleeves. On ice officials are allowed to use any models of officials' pants, as long they are black and according to the OPM Section 4 "Officials Equipment"

#### Applies to all categories

Member National Associations' crests, logos or identification on any items of clothing worn during the event are strictly forbidden. On ice officials are not part of their country's national team. If the team from your respective country is participating in the event, you should have as little contact as possible with the players and/or team officials.

## 3.4 Media

Media coverage at IIHF championships can be extensive, especially at top events. On ice officials must be aware of possible risks of their actions.

There will be many distractions and concentration will be difficult to maintain. You may be approached constantly by the media and will be asked many questions. Realize that your actions may be observed and judged and act accordingly.

In order to act right if it comes to contact with media, kindly study carefully the media guidelines below in section 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

### 3.4.1 Media Interaction – Guidelines for on ice officials

At no time should on ice officials entertain requests for interviews from the media without first receiving the approval from the IIHF referee supervisor. All requests from media to talk to an on ice official must be forwarded to the IIHF Media Relation Officer through the IIHF Referee Supervisor.

This is to avoid that the on ice officials are caught off-guard or asked a question immediately after a game, when tensions may still be running high.

The IIHF Media Relation Officer and the IIHF Referee Supervisor will together evaluate the validity of the request and circumstances and together make a judgment whether the on ice official will be brought to the mixed-zone or the media interview room. In any case, an IIHF Referee Supervisor must talk to media if the IIHF makes the judgment that the on ice official, given the circumstances, should not talk to media after a game.

If the IIHF gives green light for a media interaction where the questions are about officiating, rules or rule interpretations, an IIHF Referee Supervisor, with excellent command of English, must be present as support the Referee. The IIHF Referee Supervisor does not need to intervene into the interview, unless specifically asked by the Referee or when a clarification is needed. Any kind of impromptu interview requests directly to the on ice official about officiating, rules or rule interpretations outside the designated media zones (in the street, hotel or elsewhere) must be politely turned down. Please do not say you are not allowed to talk to a reporter or have to get permission to do so. Instead, tell the reporter: "The IIHF policy is to refer all media inquiries to the IIHF Media Relation Officer or IIHF Referee Supervisor. Kindly contact the IIHF office."



Any IIHF on ice official is free to talk to media if the request is to conduct a general interview about the experience on the IIHF Championship, the on ice officials' career in general etc. The on ice official subjected to such an interview must make it clear to the reporter that he/she must stick to the pre-conditions of this interview and not to, eventually, start turning to questions regarding officiating in the IIHF Championship, rules or rule interpretations. If such questions are asked, remind the reporter about what was agreed and politely turn down the questions or refer the reporter to an IIHF Referee Supervisor or to one of the IIHF Media Relation Officer. It's an old reporter's trick to make a person relaxed with "easy" questions to suddenly ask a controversial question when the interviewed person is off-guard. Be on guard. Use common sense. It's of course fully okay to say "it's more challenging to call an IIHF Championship game if one compares with a National League game" for example.

**Below you will find general information regarding communication:**

- We never comment on the performance of fellow on ice officials
- We must be sure
  - ✓ In cases where the on ice official is not sure about the validity of the question, ask the reporter to postpone the question for later or use the phrase "no comment"
  - ✓ When using "no comment" say just that. Never say: "You surely understand that I can't comment on the phantom interference call my colleague made in OT"
- We must be very clear
  - ✓ What are the rules? (IIHF rulebook)
  - ✓ What are the interpretations? (IIHF rule emphasis bulletin)
  - ✓ What are the guidelines given to the on ice officials?
  - ✓ How are the IIHF and the NHL standards of refereeing being integrated?

(Remember, these items will be communicated at a general information meeting with the media covering ice hockey in each IIHF championship, prior to the start of the tournament)

- We must be transparent
  - ✓ Motto: We have nothing to hide!
- We must be sensitive to media's requests
  - ✓ They are the link to the fans – the legitimate "owners" of the game
- We must act swiftly rather than react slowly

- ✓ If we act, the IIHF is in the driver's seat. The media will communicate the IIHF version, rather than have opportunity to create their own.

### 3.4.2 Tweet/Social Media – Guidelines for on ice officials

Use common sense regarding tweeting, blogging or posting comments on social media platforms. The IIHF does not forbid the use of social media while working as an IIHF on ice official. **However**, following rules apply to all on ice officials while participating in any IIHF events. Below mentioned points **must** be taken into consideration by each on ice official.

- Mobile phone is switched off in the on ice officials' dressing room
- No photographs or videos posted from inside the on ice officials' dressing room or from on ice officials' activities are allowed to put on all possible social media platforms
- On ice officials are prohibited from posting on social media platforms starting 90 minutes prior to puck drop and immediately after the game
- On ice officials cannot use social media to make or promote any comments that could have negative impact on the IIHF and officiating staff
- No public criticizing of officials or event organizers
- Do not post internal officiating information, such as substitution of on ice officials, issues related to management of the on ice officials, personal opinions about officiating staff etc...
- Respect IIHF rules in social media
- When in doubt, consult with designated officiating management staff or IIHF Referee Supervisor
- No unnecessary post-game activity announcements which may bring you, fellow on ice officials, officiating management staff / Referee Supervisor or the event into disrepute. ("Me and Luke at Newbie's Bar after the game. All girls welcome.")
- Do not use profanity or words/terms that could be interpreted as racist, sexist or prejudice



Violation of the mentioned rules can result in immediately termination of participation of on ice official in IIHF competition.

### 3.5 Meals

The event Organizing Committee will arrange all meals at the event. Discuss any special diet needs with your IIHF Referee Supervisor on site or inform the IIHF office through your National Association beforehand if you have any food allergy.

### 3.6 Transportation

The Organizing Committee will arrange for transportation to and from the games, as well as to any other scheduled activities.

### 3.7 Medical insurance

In co-operation with the insurance broker of the IIHF, IMSSA International Medical & Security Sports Assistance, the IIHF on ice officials are insured against following risks when traveling for the IIHF:

- Personal Assistance
- Medical Expenses
- Baggage Delay
- Baggage Lost – Theft
- Flight Delay
- Benefits for death and disability caused by an accident
- Daily allowances in case of accident
- Legal Assistance

You will find more details concerning the insurance coverage and the use in case of emergency from the IIHF insurance memo which the IIHF usually send to the office of your National Association for further forwarding them to the on ice officials together with the flight e-ticket and other information concerning the particular event where he/she has been assigned for.

**The coverage begins when you leave your home and ends when you return to your home again after the journey. However, please note that the insurance covers only business trips. If an on ice official decide to extend his/her stay after the IIHF championship or event (to travel on his/her own, make holidays etc...), it is the responsibility of each on ice official himself/herself and his/her private insurance and no more the insurance of the IIHF.**

We strongly recommend to take the insurance memo with you while traveling to IIHF events for which you have been assigned for.

### 3.8 Ice Practice Sessions

On ice officials are expected to attend all ice sessions as arranged by the IIHF Referee Supervisor. Helmets and visors must be worn during all ice sessions, but full officiating equipment is not mandatory.

The schedule of ice practice sessions or other fitness activities will be at the discretion of the IIHF Referee Supervisor.

During the event, the IIHF Referee Supervisor will arrange the IIHF skating tests for all on ice officials.

### 3.9 Rules Knowledge

It is important that on ice officials are fully knowledgeable and understand the rules. It is essential to obtain and become familiar with the IIHF rule book, IIHF case book, IIHF bulletins and IIHF officiating procedure manual (OPM). The IIHF expects that all on ice officials arrive at an event with a complete understanding of the IIHF rules, rule interpretations and procedures.

**Always remember: If you have any questions about rules or interpretations, don't hesitate to ask! Clarify any concerns as early and as quick as possible with the IIHF Referee Supervisors!**

### 3.10 On Ice Officials' Meeting

Prior to the start of the competition a meeting conducted by the IIHF Referee Supervisor to outline the officiating standards expected throughout the games will be held for all on ice officials. Daily meetings will also be held. The meetings are conducted in English. Arrive prepared with a notebook and pen.

On ice officials are expected to attend all meetings as arranged by the IIHF Referee Supervisors. The scheduling of the meetings will be at the discretion of the IIHF Referee Supervisor.



### 3.11 TRIM (Team Rule Information Meeting)

The IIHF Referee Supervisor will operate a TRIM (Team Rule Information Meeting) with the head coaches of the competing teams prior to the start of competition to provide the same rule interpretations and information as presented to the on ice officials.

### 3.12 Standby Duties

At IIHF competitions, officials will be assigned to work as a standby Referees or in some as standby Linesmen or may be required to be a goal judge.

Duties of standby Referee and standby Linesman:

- You may be expected to participate at both pre-game and post-game meetings with the IIHF Referee Supervisor and on ice officials.
- Be a part of the on ice officials' crew assign to the game regarding pre game routing.
- Be aware of who is appointed the game supervisor and his responsibilities
- Depart to the game with the on ice officials as you are part of the "team"
- Standby Referee and standby Linesman shall be dressed during the game in track suits (At top IIHF championships or those who have received the IIHF track suit in the past are required to be dressed in the IIHF track suit)
- Be available in the area of the on ice official dressing room (but not in the dressing room) before the game, during the intermissions and after the game to help the Referee, upon his request.
- Check that a stick gauge and other measuring tool are on the scorekeeper's bench before the start of the game. If it is not on the bench, inform the IIHF Referee Supervisor and the Referee.
- Obtain from the IIHF Referee Supervisor "Team Rosters" of the playing teams
- Watch the pre-game warm-up and check that the players, who must wear full face masks, visors and neck protectors, are doing so, and ensure that all players are wearing helmets according to the rule book. Report any concerns or incidents to the IIHF Referee Supervisor and Referee.
- Assist the off-ice officials as required, as directed by the game Referee, in discussion with the IIHF Referee Supervisor.
- In case of there is no countdown clock in the Referee dressing room, notify officials when they should to come out and proceed to the ice. It is Important that officials **are not late coming out to start a period. The officials should be on the ice** before the players for the start of each period. Three minute warning is standard to notify officials to leave for the ice.

- If special seats are unavailable for the standby Referee and standby Linesman in the ice rink, the IIHF Referee Supervisor must be aware of their location and inform the standby Referee and standby Linesman accordingly. If no, this should be discussed with the IIHF Referee Supervisor additionally.
- When there is any apparent injury to a game official, immediately report to the referee dressing room.

### 3.13 Dressing Room Rules

On ice officials are expected to be at the ice rink 75 to 90 minutes prior to the game time and must be in the dressing room 60 minutes before the game, except if they have a pre-game warm up outside the dressing room

The on ice officials' dressing room is not a meeting place for the on ice officials and only those who are assigned to that game should be in the room before, during and after the game.

### 3.14 Attitude

At many events, you will be working with an IIHF Referee Supervisor and other on ice officials' that are extremely knowledgeable about international hockey. Take advantage of the experience to learn as much as you can.

A positive attitude will enhance your enjoyment of the competition and may even help in your success.

Enjoy the international experience. Work hard and be a positive influence on your fellow on ice officials. Take advantage of the opportunity and conduct yourself professionally at all times.

IIHF Referee Supervisor during the first meeting with the IIHF on ice officials will set up the guidelines concerning the expected behaviour of the IIHF on ice officials during their assignment to an IIHF event.

The IIHF expects that all on ice officials will show their professional attitude and respective behaviour on the ice during their duties as an IIHF on ice official and off the ice anywhere on the site with other fellows, IIHF referee supervisors, players, team staff, members of the organizing committee and other people which will surround them and with whom they will meet during IIHF championship or event.



All cases in which behaviour of the assigned IIHF on ice officials will be in contrary with the expected behaviour explained in the first meeting by the IIHF referee supervisor, will be the subject to disciplinary action by the IIHF and possible expulsion from the tournament.

At the conclusion of the tournament the IIHF referee supervisor will send to the IIHF office a special report concerning the behaviour of the respective official. A copy of this report will be forwarded to the national association to whom this official belongs notifying them what has happened. It is the responsibility of the national association to review his/her case and make appropriate sanctions following their national disciplinary committee.

### 3.15 Safety Issues for IIHF On Ice Officials

Most of the questions concerning the safety of the on ice officials on the sites of IIHF Championships or Competitions are discussed in advance between the IIHF office and the organizer. Usually, the organizer follows the IIHF Sport and Championship regulations concerning safety questions.

However, if on the site of the competition raises questions concerning safety of the on ice officials these issues shall be immediately forwarded to the IIHF referee supervisor whose responsibility is to bring them to the attention of the directorate chairman.

You'll find more information concerning safety for IIHF on ice officials in Annex 7.

## 4. Duties and Responsibilities of IIHF Officials

During IIHF competitions, on ice officials will meet a lot of officials which have various responsibilities and duties at the competition. In order you get familiar about their role, please find in this chapter a short descriptions of their duties and responsibilities.

### 4.1 IIHF Referee Supervisor

The IIHF referee supervisor will work with the on ice officials at each game to evaluate their performance and offer constructive criticism aimed at improving their performance.

Communication is an important part of an IIHF referee supervisor's responsibility. They meet with the on ice officials the morning before a game to help prepare them for the game, and following the game to evaluate their performance.

It is important to note that it is not the role of the IIHF referee supervisor to make any decisions for the on ice officials.

On ice officials should consult with the IIHF referee supervisor about rule interpretations and procedures, or if they have concerns about accommodation, meals, transportation, security, dressing rooms, ice practice sessions or scheduled times.

### **IIHF Supervision Goals:**

The aim of the IIHF officiating program is to improve the level of officiating at IIHF competitions through effective supervision during the course of a game. Better officiating will result in better hockey games and less confrontations between players, team officials and on ice officials. It will also reduce the risk of injury to the players and provide a more interesting experience for the spectators.

The objectives of effective supervision are to:

- Improve the quality of work by both referees and linesmen,
- Generate greater consistency of officiating technique,
- Generate greater uniformity of rule interpretation and application,
- Ensure consistent judgment by on ice officials,
- Provide on ice officials with objective and constructive criticism,
- Provide national associations with an evaluation report on the performance of their on ice officials immediately following the event.

## **4.2 IIHF Directorate Chairman**

The IIHF assigns a Directorate Chairman to every IIHF competition. The Directorate Chairman is responsible for ensuring that the event is operated according to the various IIHF bylaws, statutes, rules and regulations. The Directorate Chairman has many responsibilities and is the final authority on all matters. Every IIHF championship competition is controlled by its Directorate.

Under control of the Chairman, the Directorate shall be responsible for:

- Controlling the eligibility of the players
- Controlling the organizer's responsibilities
- Ruling on all disciplinary matters during the competition
- Doping control



- Awarding cups, medals, diplomas
- Confirming the nominations of best three players of each team
- Selecting the best goalkeeper, defenseman and forward of the competition.
- Authorizing any other awards of the competition.

The IIHF Referee Supervisor is responsible to the IIHF Directorate Chairman.

### 4.3 IIHF Game Supervisor

The competition directorate will assign an IIHF Game Supervisor for every game during the event. The IIHF Game Supervisor will file a report on any incidents that occur during the game.

The IIHF Game Supervisor is not involved in the supervision of the on ice officials. The IIHF Game Supervisor is usually a team leader from one of the non-playing teams.

### 4.3 IIHF Off-Ice Officials

The off-ice officials, in many cases, will be personnel who work for the league of the national association hosting the competition. They should have experience in their position, but language may be a problem. Interpreters are usually on hand at the scorekeeper's bench if they do not all speak English well; however, it may be necessary to select someone on the Scorekeepers Bench to whom you can easily communicate. The off-ice officials may change daily, so take time before the game to familiarize yourself with them.

All off-ice officials are under the supervision of the referee, who is the final authority on all matters and can overrule an off-ice official.

It is the responsibility of the referee to question the off-ice officials on any disputed situation and they must respond as to how they viewed the situation. If there is a dispute regarding time, the referee's decision is final.

Prior to the start of the game, introduce yourself to the scorekeeper. The scorekeeper has the full responsibility of all off ice officials. The scorekeeper will be the only off ice official empowered to provide information and discuss game related issues with the referee during the course of the game.

At least ten minutes prior to the start of the game, the scorekeeper will bring a copy of the game sheet that has been signed by both teams to the on ice officials' room to inform the on ice officials of the number of players registered to participate with each team in the game. The scorekeeper must report to the referee immediately if he/she is having difficulty obtaining the roster from either team or if he/she becomes aware of something that does not comply with the rules.

It is a good idea to review and, if necessary, correct the IIHF official game sheet with the scorekeeper at the conclusion of each period. There can be no change to the awarding of a goal or an assist as recorded on the official game sheet unless approved by the referee.

When the game is ended, the scorekeeper will bring the official game sheet to the referee for signature. The referee's first priority after the game is to verify and sign it.



## 5. Guidelines for Referees

### Remember

I am always in charge of the game; I control what I can control, I control the players, the situation and myself

As an overview, below are some fundamental general policies of calling penalties in IIHF Competitions. IIHF on ice officials are strictly enforced to work on the ice according to this “philosophy”.

- If you miss a penalty - you miss it. Do not balance up or try to make up for what you missed.
- The “first” penalty should be understood
- If you are not sure and or don’t get a good angle - **Don’t call it.**
- Important to work and skate hard to get the good angle and good “site lines”
- Avoid calls that have **no** impact or influence on the play or the player.
- The focus and standard (players, coaches, media, spectators, TV) is on the puck and puck carrier but don’t forget the other players.
- Referees are expected to have a good view of the net and get there quickly.
- A hard hit is not following assessment of the penalty if it is done according to the rules
- Injury should not always be a factor in order to assess a penalty.
- When there is a possible injury and a penalty is called, don’t signal the type of penalty immediately – talk with the partner and discuss quickly – stay in area to determine the extent of the injury.
- Referee shall be aware and recognize the “trouble-makers”

## 5.1 Judgement

### Remember

Don't pick and choose penalties based on outcome – call penalties based on the act, which is often associated with a consequence.

Where it is obvious that the infraction is made by the player is “kneeing”, the Referee shall call it as “Kneeing” and not as “Tripping”. Hooking, holding or tripping infraction on the non-puck carrier shall be called as “Hooking”, “Holding” or “Tripping” (what is most obvious). In other cases call “Interference”. Remember to call always the obvious and then everybody will understand!

### 5.1.1 Hooking

#### Remember

The stick should be used to propel, shoot or pass the puck or check an opponent's stick that has control of the puck

- Where there is a “hooking” action (from behind), then the puck carrier holds the stick. Penalize the initial action for “hooking”
- If the “hook” action very fringe and player takes advantage by grabbing the stick, the action of holding the stick takes advantage of a non “hooking” action and shall be penalized as “holding the stick”.
- If it is definite “hook” and the player grabs the stick to get away, in this case the “hooking” action shall be penalized as a first action.
- A little “tug” on the puck carrier or non-puck carrier that may slow him down or takes away the possibility to pass the puck or **restrain** him shall be penalized.
- A “hooking” action on the stick with no attempt to play the puck is not permitted.
- A “tap” on the side of the body with **no restraining** action - no penalty but “Antenna is up”.
- A “tap” with stick or stick contact with the hands - **wait** to see what happens - don't jump



### 5.1.2 Holding

#### Remember

A player may push away his opponent with the hand provided there is no grabbing or holding action. When a free arm is used to hold, pull, tug, grab or physically restrain an opponent from moving freely, this must be penalized as holding. With the “free arm” on a player not moving or trying to get away – no penalty should be assessed.

### 5.1.3 Interference

#### Remember

Ensure that when players “make themselves bigger” in order to impede or interfere on the fore-checker, this should be penalized as interference.

Key factors when dealing with interference are:

- Player is entitled to the ice he occupies,
- Body position between the puck/puck carrier and the opponent,
- Maintaining player’s body position by his own skating speed,
- Taking away momentum to put pressure onto the puck carrier (stick between the opponent’s feet).

Common interference situations that are to be penalized in IIHF competitions:

- Fore-checker eliminated deep in defending zone by one defenseman as the other defenseman takes the puck,
- Interference at the blue line,
- Take out of non-puck carrying attacking forward crossing the blue line,
- Attacking forward taking out the defending player on a power play.
- Immediate interference after face-offs

A defending player cannot extend his body to “hold up” the attacking player after shooting the puck into the end, but may “slide” over but cannot take him out.

Where player is “held up” by an immediate hit, if following along after the shot, he cannot be held along the boards or by a defender placing his stick in front of him to prevent the attacking player going after the puck.

### 5.1.4 Checking actions

#### Remember

Injuries should never be a factor to penalize checking actions. Ice Hockey is a physical game and it may happen that injuries occur after a clean hit. Call illegal checking actions based on the act and not on the outcome of an injury.

Where a puck has been passed up the ice, which then has been deflected by a teammate over centre ice (not now an icing situation) this player is classified as being in possession of the puck and can be hit **immediately** without any delay.

In front of the net, a defending player can use the stick in a “cross checking manner” (using the shaft of the stick without cross checking action) to move or direct attacking player, use his body to move the player, but cannot grab, hold, trip or knock the player down. Physical contact and body on body is permitted.

Where the puck is shot in, the player can be hit immediately, if not then the defending player must turn and chase the puck.

The onus is on the person “delivering the check” not to hit an opponent from behind

### 5.1.5 Hits along the Boards

#### Remember

Every player has the personal responsibility to avoid putting himself in a vulnerable position, while at the same time a player applying a check must ensure his opponent is not in a defenceless position and if so, to avoid or minimize the contact to his opponent.

The increase of speed, a reduced control of the players in the vicinity of the boards and the tactic of puck protection by the body have all been responsible for an increase of body contact along the boards.

The physical element, good hits and a players' ability to use his skills are all part of the game. However, every attempt must be made to maintain a safe environment for the players.



The following are the factors to be considered when determining the application of the rules:

- Did the opponent put himself in a vulnerable position immediately prior or simultaneously with the check and thus in a defenceless position
- Was the contact or check unavoidable
- Where the two players “engaged” and battling for the puck before contact with the boards
- Were the boards used as a weapon to increase the impact to the opponent
- Did the checking player use excessive force and/or increased acceleration to deliver the check
- Was the intent of the check to separate an opponent from the puck, to play the puck or to punish the opponent
- Was the opponent thrown violently into the boards as a result of the check

### 5.1.6 Stick between the legs

#### Remember

A stick between the legs – wait to see what happens – don't jump.

- Stick between the legs is permitted without restraining action
- Restraining action on the puck carrier or non-puck carrier when the stick is on the ice between the legs and the player falls shall be penalized as “tripping”
- Restraining action on the puck carrier or non-puck carrier when the stick is between the legs and the player did not fall but “holding player up” shall be penalized as “hooking”

### 5.1.7 Diving or Embellishment

#### Remember

When players embellishes a fall or fakes an injury, he is to be assessed a minor penalty for diving or embellishment. If you are 100% sure the player has embellished an infraction, then you are **encouraged** to call the embellishment penalty.

No warning is necessary to call a minor penalty for diving or embellishment.

If first hooking action occur then player makes a dive, the Referee may assess both penalties but he shall first react on the first infraction.

### 5.1.8 Scrums

#### Remember

Identify the aggressor or instigator. Reading the game is imperative along with secondary awareness. When the play is stopped all on ice officials must have a good sense of the personnel on the ice and where the potential hot spots might be. Moving to a potential problem area is a deterrent and if it does escalate, the on ice officials are close at hand and ready to react. However, avoid being too close – use your sense. If scrums become a characteristic or a tactic in the game the referee will take charge and penalize the team that started the scrum. Ice hockey is about speed and flow; scrums do nothing for us or the game!

As a Referee you have several options when dealing with scrums and you can decide on which option to enforce based on the degree of a scrum:

- Communicate with the players
- Communicate with the players' bench
- Assess penalties

When a scrum continues while the linesmen are separating the players, assess penalties. If you assess a penalty, you must remember to be consistent. Set an early pattern and penalize only one player if at all possible. Warn the players that "I'm taking only one" as you move in close.



- Strict early standard and penalize avoidable contact after whistle
- Where possible try to establish a differential
- Try to establish where it is possible who is most aggressive
- Watch for 3<sup>rd</sup> man coming into the scrum
- If aggressor is clearly identifiable - penalize him

### 5.1.9 Checking to the Head

#### Remember

There is no such thing as clean hit to the head. Whether accidental or intentional, every direct hit to the head or neck of an opponent **must** be penalized.

Where the forearm is not directed to the head area but on contact slides up to the head, this is **not** to be classified as “checking to the head”.

A “punch” to the head (especially in front of the net or anywhere on the ice) is to be classified as “Roughing” and not “Checking to the Head”.

### 5.1.10 Contact with an official

There must be deliberate and intentional physical contact and / or the player goes out of his way to go after the official in order to assess a Match penalty

### 5.1.11 Protection of Goaltender

#### Remember

Always ask yourself; was the contact with the goaltender avoidable and did the attacking skater everything to avoid the contact?

Great sight lines are crucial to ensure protection of the goaltender but also for making great judgements whether a goaltender was interfered with, did the goaltender skate into a player looking to draw a call, or whether a player was intentionally disturbing the goaltender.

Late slashes on goaltender's gloves or when attacking players “jabbing” at the goaltender's gloves after he has covered the puck must be penalized.

Further, be aware when players are standing in the goal crease and interfere with the goaltender. Once more, judgement on incidental versus intentional becomes an important factor! Pay attention of the rule protection of the goaltender 183 – 186.

## 5.1.12 Puck shot or deflected off a goaltender's helmet / face mask

### Remember

Allow a short pause in all situations before stopping the play unless the goaltender appears “dazed” then an immediate stoppage of play is necessary unless there is an immediate scoring opportunity. A puck contacting a goaltender's helmet / face mask does not mean an automatic stoppage of play.

## 5.1.13 Player in the goal crease

Where an attacking player takes up a position in the goal crease, Referee shall move in close to the crease and warn players to get out before stopping the play.

## 5.1.14 Penalized player overtime / Penalty Box

Penalized player shall stay on the penalty box during 3 min intermission before overtime if his penalty has not expired.

## 5.2 Rule Interpretation

### 5.2.1 Goaltender going to the player's bench

A goaltender may go to his player's bench with permission of the Referee to repair minor equipment adjustments quickly. In case if it takes a long time the goaltender shall return immediately back or shall be substituted by other goaltender.



### 5.2.2 Control / Possession of the puck

#### Remember

A shot that the goaltender deflects into the corner or away from his net with his stick, blocking glove, pads, etc... **is not** considered possession and control. Also, rebounds off the goaltenders pads, whether he kicks out his leg or not, **is not** considered possession and control. **However**, if the goaltender catches the puck, or propels the rebound with his stick or smothers it, this would be considered possession and control. Play should be stopped immediately on a delayed penalty situation.

### 5.3 Video Goal Judge Review Procedures

#### Remember

When the Referee requests a video review of a disputed goal, the Referee must make first immediately a decision on the ice – signal goal or no goal and then proceed to the scorekeepers' bench to contact the video goal judge. In order to minimize confusion, a good communication between the on ice officials is essential. Once the referee is in contact with the video goal judge, the other referee on the ice should inform the teams what the decision on the ice is, pending review.

- The Referee can request a video review during the Penalty Shot and a P.S.S (except when the net comes off)
- During the Penalty Shot and P.S.S the Referee cannot request a video goal review on the second shot after rebound of the puck.
- The V.G.J can be used for the re-set of the clock after a false face-off during which the clock has been running.

#### Tips:

- ✓ The Referee must make immediately a decision on the ice – signal goal or no goal.

- ✓ The referee who makes the decision on the ice should communicate with the video goal judge.
- ✓ When a Referee or a Video Goal Judge indicate that there is to be a video review, then all players must go to their respective team benches.
- ✓ If the video review is inconclusive then the Video Goal Judge will report this to the Referee. The referee's original call will stand

The procedure for the video goal judge review can be found in Annex 5

## 5.4 Referee Game Report

During an IHF competition, the Referee may be required to submit a written report to the Directorate Chairman with detailed explanations of the following situations that may arise during a game. It is the responsibility of the IIHF Referee Supervisor to review the list with the Referees before an event to ensure that all incidents are reported in writing.

Items to be reported:

- All Match penalties.
- All Game Misconduct penalties.
- All Game Misconduct penalties of Team Officials.
- Physical or verbal abuse of the game officials going to and from their dressing room.
- Problems related to the safety or protection of the on ice officials or of the players.
- Problems that occurred during the pre-game warm-up when observed by the Referee or reported to the Referee by Off-Ice Officials or Standby Referee.
- Problems or incidents that occurred after the conclusion of the game.

Procedure:

- Write only what you saw.
- Write only the facts. Do not write opinion.
- Include what fact(s) may have led to the incident.
- Describe the incident in detail.
- Include any injury or apparent injury.
- Write down if the fouled player continued to play.
- Include all incidents after the fact.



- If the Referee did not observe the incident the Linesmen should write a report if they saw it. The Referee must provide good reasons why he did not see the incident.
- The report should be printed, in English, so that it is legible.
- The report should be given to the IIHF Referee Supervisor who is responsible for presenting the report to the IIHF Directorate Chairman.

The question the officials should ask themselves when composing the report should include the 5 W's: Who, What, When, Where and Why

The IIHF Referee Game Report can be found in Annex 11

### 5.5 Time out

The Referee shall show a clear signal which team is calling the time-out, after that the announcer will immediately announce which team calling the time out.

A team is allowed to take a time-out after a penalty has been called. A team is allowed to take a time-out after a commercial break if the Referee has been notified before the Commercial Break is over and the teams are not ready for the face-off.

### 5.6 Injured Players

Where there is any indication of an injury, a Referee is encouraged to signal for the doctor to come out and he shall stay in the area to observe the injury situation. The Referee shall take his time to check the situation with the Linesmen but keep it short and shall make his judgement when he sees the condition of the injured player. After the stoppage of play, the Referee shall wait for the final result (injury or not) and then make his final decision. Don't pre-judge vs initial reaction.

During the progress of play, when it appears that any player or goalkeeper has been possible injured, the Referee must use good judgment and discretion as to whether to stop play. This policy also applies to Linesmen who have the same authority to stop play when the Referee does not observe the injured player. Where an apparent injury follows with no immediate scoring opportunity, officials are instructed to stop play immediately.

When a team has an **immediate** scoring opportunity or is about to shoot the puck at the net, they should be permitted to complete the play. A puck hitting or deflecting off of the upper part of a goalkeeper's body does not call for an automatic immediate stoppage of play

When a Referee goes to the bench to check on an injured player (to determine if a Major, Minor or Match penalty shall be assessed) it is recommended that the Referee shall bring the doctor into the conversation regarding injury and shall not involve in this process the coach.

No penalty is to be assessed to the team if the doctor or designate person comes out on the ice to assist the player before receiving permission from the Referee.

If the play is stopped due to the player's injury, the injured player shall be changed. However, where the play is stopped due to the injury of the goaltender and he recovers quickly, it is not necessary to change the goaltender. If his injury continues causing repeated stoppages, the goaltender must be changed. If a goaltender is injured, he cannot go to the bench

### 5.7 Communication Issues

#### Remember

Be aware of your outward impression. Being confident and able to sometimes "sell" a call makes a great official!

Communication is significant. Being able to have a clear communication in each and every situation is an important factor in the game. Decide in which situation is a dialog or monolog reasonable. Sometimes to have a dialog with players or coaches are useful as long you are in charge. However, remember that disciplinary actions and verbal warnings are never dialogs.

Keep following points in mind when dealing with communication:

- Keep discussions short and to a minimum. To set a general policy, deal with it early.
- Captains coming off the bench (when not invited), sent back, warning, Bench Minor penalty is not an option. In a difficult situation, use discretion.
- If a Referee does not see a situation, he can ask the Linesman but Referee shall still make the final decision.
- It is often better to speak to a coach directly than trying to explain a situation to the players.



- If you speak to one coach at the bench, be sure to speak to the other coach as well.
- When communicating with players or coaches, keep your voice calm, speak slowly and repeat your explanation if necessary. It may be a good idea to ask the player or coach if he understands.
- If a scrum occurs during a stoppage of play, move over to keep all players in view, watch for point players moving in, and use your verbal skills to calm the situation down.
- Use the washout signal to indicate no penalty, with discretion. There is a time, however, when it has the desired effect.
- If only two players are involved in freezing the puck, communicate to the players to play the puck.
- Do not overdo your signals. Calm, controlled signals will rarely incite anger in a player.

## 5.8 Stick Measurement

Equipment measurement is the responsibility of the Referee. The Referee Supervisor should not become involved in a measurement during the course of a game.

For stick measurements, all players should be sent to their bench and the stick should be measured in the Referee's crease. The captains may remain close by (within 10 to 15 meters), but may not interfere in any way. One Linesman may to assist the Referee.

Equipment should be measured according to the 2014 – 2018 IIHF Rule book. Procedure how to measure can be found in the OPM Section 4

## 5.9 Teams Coming Late

Discover the reason and provide a warning. Only a maximum of six players are to be on the ice to begin the second, third and overtime periods.

### 5.10 Awareness

Referees are advised not to turn away too quickly from the area where the puck passed or shot or where a body check and puck gone. Keep your eyes still on that area. Awareness of the late hits – is player prepared for the hit or able to protect himself. When turning with the play, keep all players in view. Read the play and have always in mind what might happen next.

Avoid tunnel vision while the play is moving up the ice, keep your head on a swivel and use your peripheral vision. Use your eyes, your voice and your presence to show that you have already judged a situation and be approachable in all situations.

When play is stopped in the goal crease area and you are standing behind the net, move out to get a better angle and keep awareness of the third man coming in late to “jab” at the goaltender’s glove. Further, Referees should keep awareness of the third man coming into the scrum between the original two players.

### 5.11 Positioning

Many confrontations occur in the area around the net. Move in close to the net when players are in the crease area. Once play has stopped the referee should move to a position of not more than three metres from the net but with all players and both benches in full view. Your presence and verbal communication will deter any actions and you will have a good view of any altercation or players leaving the benches.



## 6. Guidelines for Linesmen

### 6.1 Face-Offs

#### Remember

In regards to face-offs Linesmen need to be clear with the players what is expected of them. Linesmen control how a face-off is conducted. Your standard must remain the same throughout the game. When the centermen are ready to go, drop the puck. Linesmen sometimes wait too long and that only makes everyone jumpy.

One key component is controlling and running a face-off. Controlling the participants and handling face-offs in an efficient manner are how to achieve excellence in this area. When ejecting a center from the face-off due to a face-off violation, the Linesman must step back from the face-off dot, extend the appropriate arm out from his side (the side of which the ejected player is on) and give a very brief explanation as to why he is being ejected.

- ➔ Face-offs should be conducted according to the 2014 – 2018 IIHF Rule book
- ➔ After a player is ejected from a face-off he will usually say something to the linesman. Understand that he is not happy and try not to engage him! The focus at that particular time is on the face-off. If the Linesman stands there and banter with the player, this not only provokes him but it also elevates the situation to another level.
- ➔ Set a good and early standard for face-offs
- ➔ Linesmen shall be aware during face-offs of a player turning and kicking the puck before playing puck first with the stick. Stop the play and remove the player from the face-off

The Linesmen duties are as follow:

1. Good face-offs are the major goals.
2. The speed of the face-offs should not be a distracting factor from the other duties and responsibilities of the Referees and Linesmen. We do not want them to be concentrating too much on this one part of their work.

3. Communication is a major factor for Referees. Speeding up the face-offs and not giving Referees time to discuss or communicate with players and/or discuss situations with them can affect the Referee's game management plan. Face-off quality should not be sacrificed just to speed up the game.
4. When all 10 players come out for a player change immediately on the whistle, the Referee can raise and lower the arm quicker and if players are near the face-off spot, the Linesman should blow the whistle if he is in position.
5. Linesman should be getting themselves in position to drop the puck even before they blow the whistle in order that they do not waste time getting set up when the players come into position.
6. It is better to use an extra few seconds to get a good and fair drop.
7. Use the 5 seconds to talk to players – correcting the positioning. If players are in the area before the whistle talk to them to get them to line up correctly
8. Importance of good face-off control:
  - ✓ Prevent players skating into position as puck is dropped
  - ✓ Prevent players cutting through or into the circle
  - ✓ Prevent players taking the face-off as they are moving into position
  - ✓ Make the player stop before dropping the puck
9. On a “false” face off it is better to let the players “reset” then get a good drop
10. Where players are difficult (not lining up properly), it is more important to get a good drop. Remove the offending player after one quick warning. Take your time.
11. As the procedure permits you to drop the puck with having only one player to take the face-off, it may demonstrate better game management if you give that kind of a warning during a neutral zone face-off for the first time in a game
12. On the end zone face-offs, avoid removing both players taking the face-off at the same time if possible get the first one.
13. When a player has been removed, the Referee will remain on the original side of the ice surface – he is not changing sides for the next face-off.



14. On the end zone face-offs, the Linesman at the blue line must watch the players encroaching in the circle behind the Linesman conducting the face-off. Blow the whistle if an infraction occurs and point in the direction of the team of the player to be removed.
15. Do not permit the players to spin around and kick the puck on the face-off. They have to play the puck with the stick first. Stop the play and change the offending center on a face off and repeat it.
16. Be aware of player or players using their leg to block the stick of the opponent or movement of opponent and making no attempt to play the puck with the stick. Stop the play and change the offending center on a face off and repeat it.
17. Use the markings properly, but remember the time is running against you. You have to conduct the face-off as quickly as possible.
18. Linesman at the blue line shall not order players behind the Lineman conducting the face-off to move back. If the problems arise take one and change a player taking the face-off.
19. If the encroachment during the end zone face off is marginally and the team gets no advantage of it permit play to continue.
20. Linesman conducting face off shall avoid deep crouch, presenting and dropping the puck. They are to follow the same stance procedure as in the OPM, except to present the puck in front of the body:
  - ✓ Knees slightly bent
  - ✓ Puck held approximately at the level of the hips
21. Linesman shall allow a few seconds to straighten players in order to avoid removing a player.
22. On face-off following scoring of a goal or commercial breaks it is recommended that the official wait one or 2 seconds after the “light” goes out so that on TV people can see the face-off.

## 6.2 Icings

With hybrid icing the front linesman will have to be skating more deep into the zone and have to work on quickness to be able to witness the race at the dot. A quicker thought process needs to take place as there is more judgment required.

Front linesman need to be aware of the attacking player and players trying to beat out the icing. The dump in play will be set up so that the attacking winger is already in full stride to beat out the play.

Front linesman need to be vocal and have quick wave offs when he feels the icing will not take place. He needs to communicate this with the defenseman racing for the puck as soon as he can.

The race for the dot will be the first part of the icing, the second part is the location of the puck and the front linesman will not only have to have good focus and sight lines on the race but also have eyes on where the puck is. The example of this is the play where the attacking team rims the puck around so the attacking forward can get onto it quicker.

When it has been determined that icing has happened a quick and loud whistle is necessary as these players will be in full stride.

Front linesman will have to do a good job of working in front of the benches, this can be a heavy traffic area so making sure you have good skating lanes are important.

The front linesman will also have to learn not to go too deep when the puck either bounces off the boards or is rimmed around. His job then is to determine who is closer to the puck as well as the dot.

After the whistle has gone for the icing, the lineman will have to be more aware as there may be contact by the players on each other, so it's important for the linesman to stay focused on the players.

Back linesman need to be quick and clear on their signal when initiating the icing. For the quick "dump ins" at the red line the back linesman needs to be better positioned on the red line by working hard to follow the play up ice. The quick wave off will release his partner from having to go in on the icing.

Eye contact is crucial for linesman when they work together and with this type of icing eye contact and awareness of where your partner is becomes more important.

### **Defenseman:**

Defensemen going down have to remember that they need to get to the dot to fully finish the icing and be careful not to become complacent and end up getting beat to the dot.

Defenseman will loose the race on purpose as they know they are beat, by doing that they set up for the hit on the attacking player.



Defenseman will be unaware of the race as they have other focuses when they are going down, again, good communication skills by the deep linesman will help the defenseman from a possible bad hit.

### **Goaltenders:**

Goaltenders become more involved as they will try to help out with getting the puck, so the front linesman needs to be aware of where the goaltender is at all times.

### **Attacking player:**

The attacking player, knowing he has lost the race for the puck may use this tactic to hit the defenseman hard. Some attacking forwards actually slow down right near the end of the race to put themselves into a more aggressive position.

## **6.3 Off-Side**

1. Linesmen must be positioned at the blue line before the play crosses the line. To reach the blue line at the same time as play crosses the line does not give an opportunity to view the full ice surface and watch as play develops up ice.
2. Once play has crossed the blue line, the Linesman should drop back outside the line, and then turn the body at a 45-degree angle to view the entire end zone.
3. As the Linesman goes in deep to cover for the Referee on a fast break (provided the Referee has been trapped a considerable distance behind the center red line), he must remember that coverage of his own blue line has the main priority.
4. Once the decision to go in deep has been made, the Linesman should go directly to the goal line.
5. As the front Linesman goes in deep, he must be aware of the fact that the back Linesman now has the responsibility to cover both the front blue line and the far blue line in the situation of a long pass up ice to that line. As a result, the front Linesman should make a determined effort to get back to his blue line as quickly as possible. In the situation where the front Linesman has gone in deep to cover the net for the Referee, the back Linesman should move up to a position two thirds of the distance between the red and blue line.

The back linesman should be alert to this and keep moving always ready to take a few strides to the blue line in case of close play or to follow the play in case of fast break up ice in the other direction

6. The back Linesman should not move up too quickly in cases the play changes direction and he is caught up ice and the blue line is not covered. As the back Linesman follows the play up ice, he should not leave his blue line until at least all attacking players have left that zone.
7. At no time with play in progress should the back Linesman be further up ice than the last attacking player. This means there should be no attacking player between himself and the blue line.
8. As the back Linesman moves up ice to follow the play, he should avoid “tunnel vision” and not just follow the puck but “keep the head moving” and watch the entire ice surface as in all probability the Referee and front Linesman will be watching the puck.
9. Due to the possibility of long passes up ice, and the blue line not covered or a Linesman being late getting to the line, the switching of Linesmen at the front line (as the front Linesman may get blocked out) should be kept to a minimum and used only under extreme circumstances.
10. Your offside calls shall be display with no hesitation or delay. An unnecessarily delayed offside call can cause difficulties for the Referee to control the game (i.e. a late shot on goalkeeper). Make sure that as a Linesman you stop the play as soon as possible in this case.
11. The Linesmen are instructed to use their signals and verbal warning in delayed offside situation to inform the player(s) of the off-side situation. In the case where the player(s) know of the offside situation and they are not clearing the zone then the play must be stopped. The judgement is intentional offside.

### 6.4 Controlling the Players

1. Where there is an injured player, and no team about to take a shot on goal or has an immediate scoring opportunity, stop the play if you suspect a serious injury and/or the Referee is not aware of the situation.
2. Where there is stoppage of play in the end zone and a possible developing altercation, the Linesmen must also watch for the point players moving in and be prepared to notify the Referee, in case of his request. Remember, if there is no altercation, point players are allowed to move in after stoppage of play.



3. By using good anticipation for altercations, the Linesmen can help the Referee a great deal. Being there at the right moment between the players, as a team, you avoid unnecessary roughness and penalties. Especially after a goal has been scored, the two Linesmen have to be aware of abuse on the goalkeeper or the opponent's bench by the scoring team players. Be there right in between them.
4. When the goalkeeper is being removed for an extra player, the back Linesman must be aware of the situation, and remain in the area of the center red line to watch that the player change is not made too early.
5. As the Referee leaves the end zone to follow the play up ice, the back Linesman must watch the players of both teams that are still in the zone.
6. Be aware of everything that happens on the ice. When the Referee comes to you and asks you a question about an incident, be prepared to give an answer. Be careful of body language when discussing the incident or situation with the referee.
7. Once a penalized player is on his way to the penalty box, and away from all opposing players it is not necessary for a Linesman to escort him all the way to the penalty box.

### 6.5 Penalty-Shot-Shootout Procedure

On a P.S.S, Linesmen shall record the number as each player takes a shot on the first three shots in order that no player shoots twice. The Linesman at the goal line after the shot is completed shall retrieve the puck, position himself skating between the player and opposing team player's bench separating the player who takes a shot, then place the puck at center ice dot and then resume his position at center ice.

Linesman at center ice during the shot shall watch the play & player's benches area and after the end of the shot if everything is clear shall resume his position at the goal line.

More information concerning the procedure for the Linesman during the P.S.S can be found in the OPM Section 5 (Procedures for Linesmen) and [Annex 2](#)

## 6.6 Signalling Procedure

Where an icing is washed out due to the fact of a goaltender leaving his crease or being out of his crease and does not return, Linesman shall point with his hand to the goalkeeper.

## 6.7 Calling “Too many Men”

When a Linesman is calling “**Too many men**” he shall avoid going to the bench of the team but shall go to and indicate to the referee.

## 6.8 Other Concerns

1. Linesman must ensure teams have the same number of players as listed on the IIHF Official Game Sheet before the start of the game.
2. Reporting assists to the Referee. The Linesman in charge of this is the one at the blue line
3. Linesmen must only point to the net on a fast break goal.
4. Generally speaking, linesmen must prevent confrontations from escalating and ultimately fights from occurring.
5. Linesmen should stop play for gloved passes when it is clear the Referee has not observed the action.
6. Linesman should give the Referee the first opportunity to whistle high-sticked pucks, especially in the end zones.
7. Both Referees and Linesmen will shake hands with team captains in the Referee's Crease before and after the game.
8. Referees should acknowledge the team coaches prior to the start of the game but not shake hands.
9. Linesman returning to the blue line or neutral zone – return as quick as possible – not necessary to skate backward to boards then out – may angle back out if all is clear – but watch play as you go back out
10. Linesmen shall not “jump” to avoid the puck. Stay on ice on your skates. It will give you more agility and ability to move in a proper direction using your skates.



## II Annex

### Annex 1 OVERTIME OPERATIONS

(Extract from 2018 IIHF Sport Regulations. May 2017)

#### Remember

Sport Regulations supersede rule 62 / 115 in the 2014 – 2018 IIHF Rule Book (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)

For clarity, please refer to the 3 on 3 Overtime Penalty Situation Chart in IIHF Case Book that explains the situation for penalties that carry over into Overtime if there is any unexpired time in a penalty at the end of regulation time. This table also provides clarity on penalties called in 3 on 3 Overtime.

#### Overtime – Operations for a Round Robin or for a Preliminary Round Game:

If at the end of the three (3) regular twenty (20) minutes periods in a single Round Robin championship or the Preliminary Round of a top category championship and the two playing teams are tied, the teams will then play a 'sudden death' overtime period of not more than five (5) minutes with the team scoring first declared the winner. The overtime period shall be played with each team at a numerical strength of three (3) skaters and one (1) goaltender.

The overtime period will commence following a three-minute intermission during which time a shovelling of the ice surface by arena personnel will be performed utilizing the same procedure as during television time-outs. Once the intermission has been completed, the clock will be reset to 5:00 minutes and the overtime period will begin immediately. Teams will not change ends.

The players will remain at their respective player benches during the 3-minute intermission in which the shovelling of the ice surface takes place.

Goaltenders must go to their respective players' benches during this rest period, however, penalized players must remain on the penalty bench. Should a penalized player exit the penalty bench, he shall be returned immediately by the game officials with no additional penalty being assessed, unless he commits an infraction of any other rule. Teams are not permitted to return to the dressing room during this time.

## Penalties:

When regulation time ends and the teams are 5 on 3, teams will start the overtime period with 5 on 3. Once player strength reaches 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage of play, player strength is adjusted to 4 on 3 or 3 on 3, as appropriate.

When regulation time ends and teams are 4 on 4 teams will start overtime 3 on 3. Once player strength reaches 4 on 4, at the next stoppage player strength is adjusted to 3 on 3 as appropriate.

If at the end of regulation time teams are 3 on 3, overtime starts 3 on 3. Once player strength reaches 4 on 4, 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage player strength is adjusted to 3 on 3 or 4 on 3 as appropriate.

At no time will a team have less than three players on the ice. This may require a fourth and/or fifth skater to be added in the event penalties are assessed.

If a team is penalized in overtime, teams play 4 on 3. If both teams are penalized with minor penalties at the same stoppage of play (with no other penalties in effect), teams will continue to play 3 on 3.

In overtime, if a team is penalized such that a two-man advantage is called for, then the offending team will remain at three (3) skaters while the non-offending team will be permitted five (5) skaters.

At the first stoppage of play after the two-man advantage is no longer in effect, the numerical strength of the teams will revert back to 4 on 3 or 3 on 3, as appropriate.

## Overtime – Operations for a Playoff Game or for a Bronze Medal Game:

If at the end of the three (3) regular twenty (20) minutes periods in a Playoff Game and or in a Bronze Medal Game and the two playing teams are tied, the teams will then play a 'sudden death' overtime period of not more than 10 minutes with the team scoring first declared the winner. The overtime period shall be played with each team at a numerical strength of four (4) skaters and one (1) goaltender.

The overtime period will commence following a three-minute intermission during which time a shovelling of the ice surface will be performed by arena personnel utilizing the same procedure as during television time-outs. Once **the intermission** has been completed, the clock will be reset to 10:00 minutes and the overtime period will begin immediately. **Teams will not change ends.**



The players will remain at their respective player benches during **the 3-minute intermission** in which the shovelling of the ice surface takes place.

Goaltenders must go to their respective players' benches during this rest period, however, penalized players must remain on the penalty bench. Should a penalized player exit the penalty bench, he shall be returned immediately by the game officials with no additional penalty being assessed, unless he commits an infraction of any other rule. Teams are not permitted to return to the dressing room during this time.

### **Penalties:**

When regulation time ends and the teams are 5 on 3, teams will start the overtime period with 5 on 3. Once player strength reaches 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage of play, player strength is adjusted to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4, as appropriate.

When regulation time ends and teams are 4 on 4 teams will start overtime 4 on 4. Once player strength reaches 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage player strength is adjusted to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4 as appropriate.

If at the end of regulation time teams are 3 on 3, overtime starts 3 on 3. Once player strength reaches 4 on 4, 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage player strength is adjusted to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4 as appropriate.

At no time will a team have less than three players on the ice.

If a team is penalized in overtime, teams play 4 on 3. If both teams are penalized with minor penalties at the same stoppage of play (with no other penalties in effect), teams will continue to play 4 on 4.

In overtime, if a team is penalized such that a two-man advantage is called for, then the offending team will remain at three (3) skaters while the non-offending team will be permitted five (5) skaters.

At the first stoppage of play after the two-man advantage is no longer in effect, the numerical strength of the teams will revert back to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4, as appropriate.

### **Overtime – Operations for the Gold Medal Game:**

If at the end of the three (3) regular twenty (20) minutes periods in a Gold Medal Game of a top category championship and the two playing teams are tied, the teams will then play a 'sudden death' overtime period of not more than 20 minutes with the team scoring first declared the winner. The overtime period shall be played with each team at a numerical strength **of four (4) skaters** and one (1) goaltender.

The overtime period will commence following an ice resurfacing during a 15-minute intermission where the teams will return to their dressing room before the start of the overtime period. **Teams will not change ends.**

**Penalties:**

**When regulation time ends and the teams are 5 on 3, teams will start the overtime period with 5 on 3. Once player strength reaches 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage of play, player strength is adjusted to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4, as appropriate.**

**When regulation time ends and teams are 4 on 4 teams will start overtime 4 on 4.**

**If at the end of regulation time teams are 3 on 3, overtime starts 3 on 3. Once player strength reaches 4 on 4, 5 on 4 or 5 on 5, at the next stoppage player strength is adjusted to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4 as appropriate.**

**At no time will a team have less than three players on the ice.**

**If a team is penalized in overtime, teams play 4 on 3. If both teams are penalized with minor penalties at the same stoppage of play (with no other penalties in effect), teams will continue to play 4 on 4.**

**In overtime, if a team is penalized such that a two-man advantage is called for, then the offending team will remain at three (3) skaters while the non-offending team will be permitted five (5) skaters.**

**At the first stoppage of play after the two-man advantage is no longer in effect, the numerical strength of the teams will revert back to 4 on 3 or 4 on 4, as appropriate.**



## Annex 2 PENALTY SHOT SHOOTOUT PROCEDURE

(Extract from 2018 IIHF Sport Regulations. May 2017)

### Remember

Paragraph 2 is an addition to rule 63 vi. in the 2014 – 2018 IIHF Rule Book, (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition) concerning the numbers of players taking the penalty shot.

If following the completion of regulation time in any IIHF Championship game and the score of the game is tied, the teams will then play an overtime period with a maximum duration and number of players as specified in the IIHF Sport Regulations with the team scoring first declared the winner.

If no goal is scored in the overtime period then the IIHF Penalty-Shot Shootout Procedure will apply. The following procedure will be utilized:

1. Shots will be taken at both ends of the ice surface. The 14-meter wide longitudinal centre section of the rink, between the Face-Off Spots in the neutral and end zones, will be dry-scraped by the ice-resurfacing machine prior to the Penalty-Shot Shootout during the time required to organize the program accordingly.
2. The procedure will begin with five (5) different shooters from each team taking alternate shots. The players do not need to be named beforehand. Eligible to participate in the Penalty-Shot Shootout will be the four goalkeepers and all players from both teams listed on the official game sheet except as specified in article 3 below.
3. Any player whose penalty had not been completed when the overtime period ended is not eligible to be one of the players selected to take the shots and must remain in the penalty box or in the dressing room. Also, players serving penalties assessed during the Penalty-Shot Shootout must remain in the penalty box or in the dressing room until the end of the procedure.
4. The Referee will call the two captains to the Referee Crease and flip a coin to determine which team takes the first shot. The winner of the coin toss will have the choice whether his team will shoot first or second.
5. The goalkeepers shall defend the same goal as in the overtime period and may remain at their goal creases while the opposing team is taking a shot.
6. The goalkeepers from each team may be changed after each shot.

7. The shots will be taken in accordance with Rule 63 of the IIHF Official Rule Book.
8. The players of both teams will take the shots alternately until a decisive goal is scored. The remaining shots will not be taken.
9. If the result is still tied after all shots by each team the procedure shall continue with a tie-break shoot-out by one player of each team, with the same or new players with the other team starting to take the tie-break shots. The same player can also be used for each shot by a team in the tie-break shoot-out. The game shall be finished as soon as a duel of two players brings the decisive result.
10. The Official Scorekeeper will record all shots taken, indicating the players, goalkeepers and goals scored.
11. Only the decisive goal will count in the result of the game. It shall be credited to the player who scored and to the goalkeeper concerned.
12. If a team declines to participate in the Penalty-Shot Shootout, the game will be declared as a loss for that team and the other team will be awarded 3 points for a win. If a player declines to take a shot it will be declared "no score" for his team.



### Annex 3 TELEVISION COMMERCIAL BREAKS

(Extract from 2018 IIHF Sport Regulations. May 2017)

#### TELEVISION COMMERCIAL BREAKS

During each regular period of the games in an IIHF Championship there may be three (3) commercial breaks, each with duration of seventy (70) seconds. This commercial format will be followed during all televised championship games to ensure consistency for the teams and broadcasters alike.

#### Commercial Co-ordination Policy:

Commercials may only be granted when teams are at equal strength when a stoppage in play occurs (4 on 4, 5 on 5, or 6 on 6). The determination of equal strength is the manpower on the ice at the time of the whistle. Therefore, if Team A is a man down, and a penalty is called on Team B, a commercial break is not allowed.

The only exception is a five-minute (con-coincidental) major penalty. When a team is a man short due to a five-minute major penalty, the commercial break will be administered by the commercial co-ordinator in the normal fashion. However, if a two-minute minor penalty is assessed to the same team during the five-minute major penalty (creating a 5 on 3 situation), no commercial break shall be taken until the minor penalty ends.

Commercial breaks will be taken at the first stoppage of play after the following times on the game clock as it counts down:

<b>Break number 1</b>	<b>14.00</b>
<b>Break number 2</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Break number 3</b>	<b>06.00</b>

The only exception to the commercial break being taken at these stoppages of play are 1) when a goal is scored, 2) when there is a call for a penalty shot, 3) when an icing infraction is called, except when a penalty or penalties are assessed at the icing call that affect the on-ice strength of either team, or 4) when a fight breaks out on ice.

In the event that a commercial break is not taken during the prescribed time slot, because of penalties or the flow of the game, the missed commercial opportunity will be made up at the first stoppage of play in the next commercial break time slot. The second commercial break will then be taken at the third stoppage of play following the first commercial break. If there is another incident where the second commercial is missed, this procedure will continue to repeat itself until all breaks are taken.

### Procedures:

The procedure for taking these breaks is as follows:

- A Commercial Co-ordinator will be nominated by the Organiser
- At the whistle, a red signal lamp will be immediately illuminated by the Commercial Co-ordinator at the Scorekeepers Bench, signaling that the commercial break is in progress
- Penalty Box Attendants open doors for the duration of the commercial break
- The Commercial Co-ordinator informs the broadcaster that a commercial break is underway and immediately starts the timing device
- One Linesman places the puck on the ice where the next face-off will take place while the Referee proceeds quickly to the Scorekeepers Bench. The players proceed to their respective benches while the other Linesman stands between the player benches.
- With twenty-seconds left in the break, the Commercial Co-ordinator cues the Referee to blow the whistle to indicate that the players proceed to the face-off spot.
- With five seconds left in the break the back Linesman gets a cue from the Commercial Co-ordinator to blow the whistle to drop the puck.
- The puck should drop at the seventy (70) second mark.

The only permitted exceptions to additional commercials being taken during a time slot are:

- player(s) injury,
- damage and/or repair to the playing surface (glass, boards, net),
- any abnormal delay which may require excessive time to sort out.

Any extra commercial taken during a time slot must follow the commercial procedure described above and will be eliminated from the last remaining time slot of that period. It will not be used to create extra commercial inventory for broadcasters. However, in such instances, the Commercial Co-ordinator will be instructed to turn on the light and signal the truck that an optional commercial opportunity is being taken.



No commercial breaks will be taken in the final thirty seconds of the first and second periods, and the final two minutes of the third period. No commercial breaks will be granted in overtime.

### **Team Considerations:**

Teams should be aware of the following during these commercial stoppages:

- Goalkeepers will be allowed to go to their respective players bench
- Teams are allowed to change lines once the referee blows the whistle signaling the teams to return to the face-off with 20 seconds remaining in the commercial stoppage
- These line changes will follow the same protocol as a normal line change during a stoppage of play
- Teams will be allowed to request their official time-out from the referee once they are called back to the ensuing face-off by the referee's whistle with 20 seconds remaining in the commercial stoppage
- The referee will immediately advise the Official Scorekeeper of the time-out request and the official time-out will follow the normal protocol

## Annex 4 GOAL BREAK REGULATION FOR TELEVISED GAMES

(Extract from 2018 IIHF Sport Regulations. May 2017)

During each period of regulation time for any game of an IIHF competition that is televised, Goal Breaks shall be taken as described in this regulation.

Immediately following the scoring of a goal, the following procedure will be activated, stopping the game for the time described below and/or for a maximum of 45 seconds for television purposes:

0 - 12 seconds:	Celebration of the goal by the players
13 - 24 seconds:	Slow motion replay number 1
25 - 36 seconds:	Slow motion replay number 2
37 - 45 seconds:	Goal scorer close-up with graphics

This format will be followed during all televised IIHF competitions to ensure consistency for the teams and broadcasters alike.

### Procedures:

The procedure for operating and managing Goal Breaks are as follows:

- A Goal Break Co-ordinator must be assigned for each televised game
- After the goal has been scored, a signal lamp will be immediately illuminated by the Goal Break Co-ordinator at the Scorekeepers Bench, signaling that a Goal Break is in progress
- The Goal Break Co-ordinator signals the television broadcaster that there is a Goal Break and immediately starts his/her timing device
- One Linesman stands on the centre Ice face-off spot with the puck while the Referee proceeds quickly to the Scorekeepers Bench to report the scoring of the goal. The players proceed to their respective benches while the second Linesman stands between the player benches.
- With 20 seconds remaining in the Goal Break, the Goal Break Co-ordinator cues the Referee to blow the whistle to indicate that the players proceed to the centre ice face-off spot.
- The puck should drop as soon as the Goal Break stoppage has expired



## Annex 5 VIDEO GOAL JUDGE SYSTEM OPERATING PROCEDURES

(Extract from 2018 IIHF Sport Regulations. May 2017)

The following is only applicable for the following IIHF events; Men's World Championship, Men's World Championship Division IA, Women's World Championship, Men's World Under 20 Championship and Men's World Under 18 Championship.

The use of the Video Replay of disputed goals is approved by the IIHF and is included in the Rule Book. All available television pictures must be provided and used by the Video Goal Judge for this system.

In IIHF competitions where an existing and operational Video Goal Judge System is installed in an arena being used by an organizer, the system can only be used should all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- A Video Goal Judge Booth with equipment and technology conforming to IIHF specifications is available for operations during all games of the competition
- The Video Goal Judge System must be used in all scheduled games at the expense of the Organizer
- Technical staff assigned and on site for operations in each and every game at the expense of the Organizer
- The event has a second IIHF Referee Supervisor assigned to operate the system for all games
- The IIHF is made aware of this system and its operation must be included in the wording of the Host Country Contract at the time of signing

Should any of these conditions not be available or provided for all games of the IIHF Championship in question then the system cannot be used for the competition.

### **Procedure:**

- i) When the Referee requests a video review of a disputed goal, the referee will contact the Video Goal Judge from the official scorekeeper's bench using a telephone system which has been installed for this purpose.
- ii) When the Video Goal Judge requests a review, the Video Goal Judge will contact the official scorekeepers bench using the telephone system during the first stoppage of play after the incident has occurred in order to inform the Referee that the play is under video review.
- iii) When a video review is requested by either the Referee or by the Video Goal Judge, the public address announcer will make the following announcement.

“The play is being reviewed.”

- iv) If the video review is inconclusive then the Video Goal Judge will report this to the Referee who will then make the final decision.
- v) Following the review and the subsequent decision, one of the following announcements is to be made:

“A goal has been scored at .....”  
(time)

“No goal has been scored because .....”  
(reason)

- vi) A team does not have the authority to request a video review of a play.
- vii) If the puck enters the net and play is stopped, the Referee or the Video Goal Judge are to ask for a review during this stoppage of play. If there is no review during this stoppage of play then the result is final and no review of the play will be permitted at a later time.
- viii) If the puck enters the net and play was to continue, then the review would take place during the first stoppage of play following the incident. If no review is performed during this first stoppage of play then no review of the play will be permitted at a later time.
- ix) When a Referee or a Video Goal Judge indicate that there is to be a video review, then all players must go to their respective team benches.
- x) A video review of the play may be called even though the first stoppage of play signals the end of a period or the end of a game.

### **Situation 1**

Team ‘A’ scores an apparent goal that is not seen by the on ice officials and play continues. During the first stoppage of play following this situation the Video Goal Judge will review the play. If the goal is confirmed by the video review, the goal is awarded and the game clock (including penalty time, if applicable) is re-set to the time that the goal was scored. If the goal is not confirmed by video review, no adjustment is required to the game clock.



### **Situation 2**

Team 'A' scores an apparent goal that is not seen by the on ice officials and play continues with a goal being scored by Team 'B' at the other end causing a stoppage of play. During the stoppage of play, the apparent goal by Team 'A' will be reviewed by the Video Goal Judge. If the apparent goal by Team 'A' is confirmed by the video review, the goal is awarded and the game clock (including penalty time, if applicable) is re-set to the time that the goal was scored by Team 'A'. The goal scored by Team 'B' is washed out.

If the video review confirms that no goal was scored by Team 'A', the goal scored by Team 'B' will be reviewed and if the video review confirms the goal, then the goal will be awarded to Team 'B' and no adjustment to the game clock is necessary.

### **Situation 3**

Team 'A' scores and apparent goal that is not seen by the on ice officials and play continues with a second goal being scored by Team 'A' that brings about a stoppage of play. During the stoppage the apparent goal scored by Team 'A' will be reviewed by the Video Goal Judge. If the apparent goal by Team 'A' is confirmed by the video review, the goal is awarded and the game clock (including penalty time, if applicable) is re-set to the time that the apparent goal was scored by Team 'A'.

### **Video Goal Judge Guidelines for Referees:**

1. Please be aware of the procedures in any of the above situations for the assessment of delayed penalties as explained in the IIHF Rule Book.
2. When an in-the-net camera is used, be aware of the fact that the puck may hit the camera and come out of the net quickly.
3. Should the situation arise where the game clock has to be reset following a video review of a play, allow the timekeeper sufficient time to reset the correct time on the game clock.
4. Following a goal on televised games please be aware of the Goal Break Regulation, allowing the broadcaster time to show replays of the goal.
5. If a penalised player comes out of the penalty box and the clock has to be reset following a Video Goal Judge review, then it may be necessary that the player return to the penalty box to serve the balance of the penalty time.
6. Should the first stoppage of play be the end of a period or the end of a game, the questionable play must be reviewed before teams leave the ice if a video replay is requested by the Referee or by the Video Goal Judge.

## Annex 6 TEAM ENTRY AND DEPARTURE FROM ICE SURFACE

(Extract from 2018 IIHF Sport Regulations. May 2017)

In game facilities during IIHF Championship events where the participating teams enter and depart the ice surface using the same common door and hallway system, the following procedure is proposed to ensure that the teams enter and depart the ice surface in an orderly fashion and without incident. The game clock will be the only timing device used in the timing of all activities including the pre-game warm-up, the period intermissions and the actual game itself.

At the conclusion of the first and second periods, upon hearing the buzzer, the teams must follow these procedures to leave the ice surface. As soon as the buzzer sounds, signaling the end of the period, the game clock will be immediately re-set with the appropriate intermission time frame.

At the end of the first and the second periods, the visiting team will return to its players' bench and remain there until the entire home team has departed the ice surface and entered the common hallway. Once the last player of the home team has entered the common hallway, then the referee will motion the visiting team to leave the ice surface.

At the conclusion of the game, the losing team will depart the ice surface first, with the winning team waiting on the ice until the losing team has left the ice surface. Once the last player of the losing team has entered the common hallway, then the referee will motion the winning team to leave the ice surface.

The Directorate may agree on an adaptation to this regulation taking the positions of the dressing rooms of the two competing teams into consideration.

To notify the teams that it is time to return to the ice surface at the beginning of each period, the official game timekeeper will sound a buzzer in the dressing room area to inform the teams using the following systems at each ice hall:

**3 minutes remaining on the game clock** - One blast of the alarm by the official game timekeeper indicating that in one minute the teams will be called to the ice surface.

**2 minutes remaining on the game clock** - Two blasts of the alarm by the official game timekeeper calling for the home team to immediately leave their dressing room and return to the ice surface. The visiting team immediately follows the last player of the home team to the ice surface.

The Organiser has the option to propose amendments to this timing to ensure that the players are on the ice to start the period at the correct time.



## Annex 7 SAFTY OF THE ON ICE OFFICIALS

### GENERAL ADVISERS FOR IIHF GAME OFFICIALS AND IIHF REFEREE SUPERVISORS

#### 1 Accommodation

- a. If it's possible don't live in the same hotel as the teams.
- b. If you live in the same hotel use different floors and different place to have the meals.
- c. The hotels for the game officials with contact information shall not be published in any paper.

#### 2 Before the game

##### a. **Transportation to the rink**

- All officials working the games shall go to the rink together the way the organizer has made it.

##### b. **Dressing room**

- The dressing room shall not be pointed out in any public floor plan. No one has to know about that except for the people working around the officials.
- The dressing room and the hallway must be cleaned out from people that don't belong there – Safety Guards!
- Location of the room away from the team area.

##### c. **Warm-up**

- Make clear that the officials can do the warm-up in a safe way – indoors or outdoors.

##### d. **The way to the ice-surface and off ice**

- It must be safe and clear without spectators or others to avoid confrontation – Safety Guards!

## **3 During the game**

- Make sure that every incident on the ice involving an official or a player is covered for all involved in the game so that not only the media has the picture.
- Every official has to follow the IIHF procedure for an official on the ice.

## **4 After the game**

- The way off the ice-surface – It must be safe and clear without spectators or others to avoid confrontation.
- Transportation from the rink

## **5 Guidelines for IIHF Referee Supervisor and IIHF game officials.**

If something happens that you can't control the situation stay together in the on ice officials' dressing room until you will receive the message from the proper authorities concerning secure departure.

**6** Supervisor has to check out the security issues at the hotel and at the rink.

**7** Your accreditation card is your security for safety.

**8** Do not hand out your mobile number to any unknown people.



Annex 8 IIHF EXPENSE REPORT FORM

IIHF OFFICE  
Form 1.0 / November 2017



IIHF GAME OFFICIAL Supervisor EXPENSE REPORT

Only correct filled expense reports will be accepted. When receipts are missing, expenses will not be reimbursed.

IIHF Meeting / Championship/Congress

Name

Function  Venue

Departure  Return

Travel Route \_\_\_\_\_

Expenses					
	Foreign Currency			CHF	Account No.
	USD	EUR	Others		
Airplane / Railway					
Car (CHF 0.70 per km) _____ km				0.00	
Taxi					
Excess Luggage					
Game Fee					
Other Expenses with explanation:					
Total of expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<i>Rate to be filled out by the Finance Department</i>	0.99			0.00	
do.		1.15		0.00	
do.				0.00	
Total expenses in CHF				0.00	

Allowances				
	No. Of Days	Allowance per Day	Total	Account No.
Allowances	0.00	150.00	0.00	
Meal Money (Top WM only)	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Incidentals	0.00	100.00	0.00	
			0.00	
Expenses will be paid via bank in CHF			TOTAL CHF	0.00

Date:

Signature:

Approved:   
Controlled:

Please fill out 2nd page when assigned for the first time or when there are changes. Thank you!

## Financial Database Update

To be filled out only when assigned for the first time or changes turned up

Fields marked with \* are mandatory to be filled out

\* Name & First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Zip-Code & City: \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

\* Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### Bank Details

\* Exact Bank Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Zip-Code & City: \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

\* Swift / BIC / ABA: \_\_\_\_\_

\* IBAN (if available): \_\_\_\_\_

\* Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Name of Account Holder: \_\_\_\_\_

Please write in block letters or by computer!!

*This information will be handled confidentially and is for internal use only.*





**Annex 9 EXAMPLE HOW TO FILL IN IIHF EXPENSE REPORT FORM**

IIHF OFFICE  
Form 1.0 / November 2017



**IIHF GAME OFFICIAL Supervisor EXPENSE REPORT**

Only correct filled expense reports will be accepted. When receipts are missing, expenses will not be reimbursed.

IIHF Meeting / Championship/Congress	2015 IIHF Ice Hockey U20 World Championship		
Name	Peter Muster		
Function	IIHF Referee	Venue	Montreal / Toronto, CAN
Departure	23.12.2014	Return	07.01.2015
Travel Route	Zurich - Montreal - Zurich		

Expenses					
	Foreign Currency				Account No.
	USD	EUR	CAD	CHF	
Airplane / Railway					
Car (CHF 0.70 per km) <u>100 km</u>				70.00	
Taxi					
Excess Luggage		100.00			
Game Fee					
<b>Other Expenses with explanation:</b>					
Parking costs at airport		60.00			
<b>Total of expenses</b>	0.00	160.00	0.00	70.00	
<i>Rate to be filled out by the Finance Department</i>	0.99			0.00	
do.		1.15		184.00	
do.				0.00	
<b>Total expenses in CHF</b>				<b>254.00</b>	

Allowances				
	No. Of Days	Allowance per Day	Total	Account No.
Allowances	16.00	100.00	1'600.00	
Meal Money (Top WM only)	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Incidentals	0.00	100.00	0.00	
			1'600.00	
Expenses will be paid via bank in CHF			<b>TOTAL CHF</b>	<b>1'854.00</b>

Date: 08.01.2015

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Controlled: \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill out 2nd page when assigned for the first time or when there are changes. Thank you!

## Financial Database Update

To be filled out only when assigned for the first time or changes turned up

Fields marked with \* are mandatory to be filled out

\* Name & First Name: Peter Muster  
\* Address: Brandschenkestrasse 50  
\* Zip-Code & City: 8027 & Zurich  
\* Country: Switzerland  
Phone: 41445622200  
Mobile: 41 44 562 22 00  
E-Mail: [peter@iihf.com](mailto:peter@iihf.com)

### Bank Details

\* Exact Bank Name: USB  
\* Address: Postfach  
\* Zip-Code & City: 8027 & Zurich  
\* Swift / BIC / ABA: UBSWCHZH80A  
\* IBAN (if available): CH80 8000 8080 8080 8080 T  
\* Account Number: 800-800800.01T  
\* Name of Account Holder: Peter Muster

Please write in block letters or by computer!

*This information will be handled confidentially and is for internal use only.*





## Annex 10 IIHF CODE OF CONDUCT

*Pursuant to the powers vesting in it by Statute 5, the IIHF adopts the following regulations for IIHF Members known as “Code of Conduct.”*

### **Preamble**

#### Definition of IIHF Members

For the purpose of this Code of Conduct (sometimes referred to herein as this “Code”), in accordance with Bylaw 101, the following institutions, organizations and persons are considered IIHF Members and subject to the jurisdiction of the IIHF in the terms herein established:

1. IIHF Member National Associations and their staff representatives;
2. The IIHF governing bodies (Congress, Executive Committee, Council, Presidency);
3. Persons elected or appointed as an IIHF representative in any IIHF Competition or IIHF Event or to a position in any IIHF governing institution or IIHF Committee/Board;
4. Organizing Committees of IIHF Competitions;
5. IIHF Officials and Referees;
6. IIHF National leagues, clubs, teams and their leaders, managers, players, coaches, other team staff and referees whatsoever and howsoever associated, in all matters within the jurisdiction of the IIHF including, without limitation, IIHF Competitions, international games (Bylaw 501), and international transfers.

It shall be the responsibility of every IIHF Member to ensure knowledge of the Rules contained in this Code of Conduct including, without limitation, what conduct constitutes a Violation of these Rules and to comply with the requirements of these Rules.

#### Scope of applicability

This Code shall apply to conduct that damages the integrity and reputation of ice/inline hockey and in particular to illegal, immoral and unethical behavior.

#### Applicability in time

The rules contained within this Code shall apply from 1 June 2014 onwards. All amendments made to this Code in accordance with IIHF Statute 35 shall apply from the passage date onwards.

### **Rule 1: Ethics**

#### 1.1 Fundamental Principles

- 1.1.1 IIHF Members are subject to the IIHF Statutes and Bylaws, Regulations/Codes and Decision and Directives of the IIHF and the relevant IIHF Bodies, and must strictly follow their terms and provisions.

- 1.1.2 IIHF Members violating this Code of Conduct are subject to disciplinary sanctions imposed by the IIHF Disciplinary Board.
- 1.1.3 Ignorance of this Code of Conduct or of the other Regulations approved by the IIHF is not considered an excuse.
- 1.1.4 The obligations described in this Code of Conduct are personal in nature. Individuals are responsible for their own conduct. While MNAs are encouraged to promote the values and ideals described in this Code of Conduct to their membership and representatives, no MNA shall bear responsibility for any breach of this Code of Conduct by an IIHF Member.
- 1.1.5 Notwithstanding section 1.1.4, prior knowledge of another IIHF Member's future or continuing violation of this Code, and failure to take any action to stop such violation, may constitute a violation by the IIHF Member with such knowledge.

### 1.2 Attitude and Behavior

- 1.2.1 IIHF Members must conduct themselves in accordance with the principles of dignity, integrity, loyalty and responsibility in all relations of a competitive, economic, social (including social media) and moral nature. For on-ice activity, players must adhere to the standard level of conduct for on-ice player activity specifically detailed in the IIHF Official Rule Book.
- 1.2.2 In order to ensure the respect of the above-mentioned principles, IIHF Members are expected to base their attitude and behavior on the following criteria:
  - 1.2.2.1 **Dignity:** means the proper respect of the rights of the individual and the right to privacy. To this end:
    - (a) There shall be no abuse against the human dignity of a person or group of persons by whatever means, including on grounds of race, skin color, gender, ethnic origin, religion, philosophical or political opinion, marital status, sexual orientation or other grounds.
    - (b) No practice constituting any form of harassment (physical, mental, moral, professional or sexual); physical, verbal or sexual abuse; moral or mental injury; acts of violence or illegal activity will be tolerated. All IIHF Members must conform to the IIHF sexual harassment policy.
  - 1.2.2.2 **Integrity:** means being upright in character, refraining from all incorrect behavior that might give rise to the appearance or suspicion of improper conduct and facing life's circumstances with moral strength, honesty and incorruptibility. To this end:
    - (a) IIHF Members may not, directly or indirectly, offer any remuneration, or accept or request any commission, benefit



or service other than that established in the IIHF Regulations for (i) the commission or omission of an act or (ii) services rendered or due for personal/professional services for the benefit of the IIHF. Gifts of nominal value, in accordance with local customs, and per diem earned in accordance with IIHF Regulations are allowed.

(b) IIHF Members shall not disclose any confidential information entrusted to them. However, disclosure of non-confidential information must not be made for personal gain or benefit, nor be undertaken maliciously to damage the reputation of any IIHF Member.

1.2.2.3 **Loyalty:** means to show continuous allegiance to the IIHF, while abiding strictly by the IIHF Statutes and Bylaws, Regulation/Codes and Decisions, including the sports and ethics principles upheld by the IIHF. Parties bound by this Code shall have a fiduciary duty to the IIHF, to IIHF Member National Associations, leagues and clubs.

1.2.2.4 **Responsibility:** means the performance by an individual without supervision of the tasks and functions held with care, in the best interest and full respect of ice/inline hockey and of the IIHF Statutes, Bylaws and Regulations/Codes. To this end, IIHF Members shall not give, make, issue, authorize or endorse any statements and/or declarations (including through, print, broadcast, internet and/or any social media) that violate any provision of this Code of Conduct specifically including, but not limited to, any statements that have or are designed to have an effect prejudicial to the welfare of the IIHF, any IIHF Member or the game of ice/Inline hockey, or bring ice/inline hockey into disrepute.

## **Rule 2: Conflicts of Interest**

### **2.1 Definitions**

For the purposes of this Code “Conflict of interest” means:

A situation where an IIHF Member:

- a) May draw personal and/or professional gain or advantage directly or indirectly from a third party due to his own decisions taken in the fulfillment of his official functions.
- b) May have, or appear to have, private or personal interests that detract from his ability to perform his duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner. Private or personal interests include gaining any possible advantage for the persons bound by this Code themselves, their family, relatives, friends and acquaintances.
- c) May not be free to express his opinion or act objectively due to his personal/professional concern, involvement or implication with (an) other physical or legal party(s), which may be reasonably considered as influencing his own free will, judgment or decision.

## 2.2 Prohibition

Acting in a situation while an IIHF Member has a conflict of interest is prohibited. An individual performing a function on behalf of any of the IIHF Members, suppliers or partners is required to declare a/any possible conflicts of interest arising from his function or personal involvement with another IIHF Member, supplier or partner.

## 2.3 Specific Provisions

- 2.3.1 When performing an activity for the IIHF or before being elected or appointed, IIHF Members bound by this Code shall disclose any personal interests that could be linked with their prospective activities.
- 2.3.2 IIHF Members bound by this Code may not perform their duties in cases with an existing or potential conflict of interest. Any such conflict shall be immediately disclosed and notified to the IIHF Council.
- 2.3.3 For purposes of this Code failure to disclose and/or continuing to act once a conflict of interest is realized shall be considered a Violation in accordance with Rule 4.

## **Rule 3: Manipulation of Competitions**

Rule 3 is adopted as a means of safeguarding the integrity of ice/inline hockey by (i) prohibiting any conduct that may impact improperly on the outcome of ice/inline hockey events and competitions and (ii) establishing a mechanism of enforcement and sanction for those who, through their prohibited conduct, place the integrity of ice/inline hockey at risk. While the IIHF will respect all national decisions with respect to Competition Manipulation in ice/inline hockey, it reserves the right to investigate in accordance with Rule 5 and implement disciplinary measures in accordance with Rule 4 for all violations of Rule 3 which have an international dimension.

### 3.1 Betting Violations

The following behavior shall be considered a Betting Violation and is prohibited:

- 3.1.1 Participation in, support for, or promotion of, any form of Betting related to an ice/inline hockey game or competition of which the IIHF Member is directly or indirectly involved including Betting with another person on the result, progress, outcome conduct or another aspect of the ice/inline hockey game or competition of which the IIHF Member is directly or indirectly involved.
- 3.1.2 Giving and/or using insider information not available to the general public (relating to the ice/inline hockey game or competition that the IIHF Member possesses by virtue of his position within the sport) which either, directly or indirectly, impacts on betting/odds.
- 3.1.3 Inducing, instructing, encouraging or facilitating any other party to engage in conduct described in Rule 3.1.



### 3.2 Match Fixing Violations

The following behavior shall constitute a Match Fixing Violation and is prohibited:

- 3.2.1 Fixing or contriving in any way or otherwise improperly influencing, or being a party to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise improperly influence, the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of an ice/inline hockey game or competition.
- 3.2.2 Attempting to influence the occurrence of a particular outcome/result, which may or may not be the subject of a bet and for which he expects to receive or has received a reward/benefit for himself or his team.
- 3.2.3 Inducing, instructing, encouraging or facilitating an IIHF Member to engage in conduct described in Rule 3.2

### 3.3 General Violations

The following behavior shall constitute a General Violation of the prohibition against Manipulation of Competitions:

- 3.3.1 Knowingly assisting, covering up or otherwise being complicit in any acts or omissions of the type described in Rule 3 committed by an IIHF Member.
- 3.3.3 As all IIHF Members have a duty to disclose, failing to disclose to the IIHF or Directorate Chairman (without undue delay) full details of any approaches, invitations to engage in conduct, or incidents that would amount to a breach of Rule 3 and/or competition rules relating to betting and/or matching fixing.
- 3.3.3 Failing to cooperate with any reasonable investigation carried out by the IIHF or Directorate Chairman or their designees relating to Rule 3.

### 3.4 Sentencing Considerations

- 3.4.1 Any attempt by an IIHF Member, or any agreement by an IIHF Member with any other person, to engage in conduct that would culminate in the commission of any Violation of Rule 3 shall be treated as if a Violation had been committed, whether or not such attempt or agreement in fact resulted in such Violation. However, when the IIHF Member immediately and/or promptly renounces, to the IIHF and/or the Directorate Chairman, his attempt or agreement prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt or agreement, such action shall be a mitigating factor in establishing the sanction to be assessed.
- 3.4.2 The following are not relevant to the determination of whether a Violation of Rule 3 has occurred:
  - (a) the nature or outcome of any Bet in issue;
  - (b) the outcome of the Event and/or IIHF Competition on which the Competition Manipulation occurred;

- (c) whether or not the IIHF Member's efforts or performance (if any) in any Event and/or IIHF Competition in issue were (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omissions in question;
- (d) whether or not the results in the Event and/or IIHF Competition in issue were (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omissions in question.

### 3.5 Provisional Suspension Pending Disciplinary Proceedings

3.5.1 Outside IIHF Competitions, the IIHF General Secretary may, and inside IIHF Competitions, the Directorate Chairman may impose a provisional suspension, after an expedited hearing, for game manipulation when the available facts establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the IIHF Member has engaged in an activity which is a Violation of Rule 3.

3.5.2 A provisional suspension can only be imposed if the IIHF Member is given either a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing before the imposition of the provisional suspension, or b) on a timely basis after the imposition of the provisional suspension, an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with the Disciplinary Code.

## **Rule 4: Violations and Disciplinary Measures**

### 4.1 Definition

A Violation is any breach of this Code of Conduct that has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence or a breach of conduct that is unsuitable to ice/inline hockey. It constitutes an offense of a lawful, proper and remarkable interest of the IIHF.

Disciplinary Measures are sanctions on the conduct to be disciplined.

### 4.2 Disciplinary measures against IIHF Members

The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on IIHF Members in accordance with the Disciplinary Code:

- a) warning;
- b) reprimand;
- c) fine (not less than CHF 100 and not more than CHF 500,000);
- d) suspension from all participation in a specified number of games or for a specified period of time;
- e) suspension from carrying out a specific function for a specified number of games or for a specified period of time;
- f) annulment of the results of a game ;
- g) deduction of points;
- h) declaration of a game forfeit;
- i) playing of a game behind closed doors;
- j) prohibition of registration of new players in IIHF competitions;



- k) disqualification from competitions in progress and/or exclusion from future competitions;
- l) withdrawal of accreditation; or
- m) Withdrawal of a title or award.

Any player or team official who physically abuses those officiating an IIHF competition shall be suspended immediately for all international games until the Disciplinary Board reaches a decision.

#### 4.3 Disciplinary Bodies

The IIHF Disciplinary Board shall handle all cases relating to Violations of this Code of Conduct outside of an IIHF Event or Competition and/or any case in which the sanction will exceed the duration of the IIHF Event or Competition. An IIHF Directorate shall handle all cases relating to Violations of this Code of Conduct which take place during an IIHF Competition, except to the extent that the Violation extends past that IIHF Competition, including implementing provisional suspensions for violations of Rule 3.

The Disciplinary Board and/or IIHF Directorate shall handle all cases involving Violations of this Code of Conduct in accordance with the Disciplinary Code.

### **Rule 5: Investigating a Code of Conduct Violation**

- 5.1 Any allegation or suspicion of a Violation of this Code of Conduct must be reported to: (a) the IIHF General Secretary if such occurs before or after an IIHF Event, (b) the IIHF Competition Directorate Chairman if such occurs at an IIHF Competition, or (c) the IIHF Official if such occurs at any other Official IIHF Event, for investigation in accordance with Rule 5.
- 5.2 To determine whether a Violation has occurred, the IIHF may conduct an investigation into the activities of an IIHF Member suspected of violating this Code of Conduct. The IIHF may conduct the investigation independently, or the IIHF may appoint one or more Legal Committee Members to conduct the investigation who shall act with full authority of the IIHF. Such investigation may be conducted in conjunction with relevant competent national or international authorities (including, criminal, administrative, professional and/or judicial authorities). All IIHF Members must cooperate fully with such investigations. The IIHF shall have discretion, where it deems it appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations conducted by other competent authorities.
- 5.3 If the IIHF reasonably suspects that an IIHF Member has committed a Violation of this Code of Conduct, it may make a written demand to such IIHF Member for information that is related to the alleged Violation and/or require the attendance of the IIHF Member for an interview, or a combination of the two. The IIHF shall determine the time and place of any interview. The IIHF shall give sufficient notice, minimum of five hours during an IIHF Competition, to the IIHF Member before an interview. The IIHF Member shall be entitled to have legal counsel and/or an interpreter present.

If Member does not attend or fails or refuses to cooperate during an interview, or refuses to provide information demanded by the IIHF, then the investigation may go forward without the IIHF Member's cooperation and a provisional suspension may be issued.

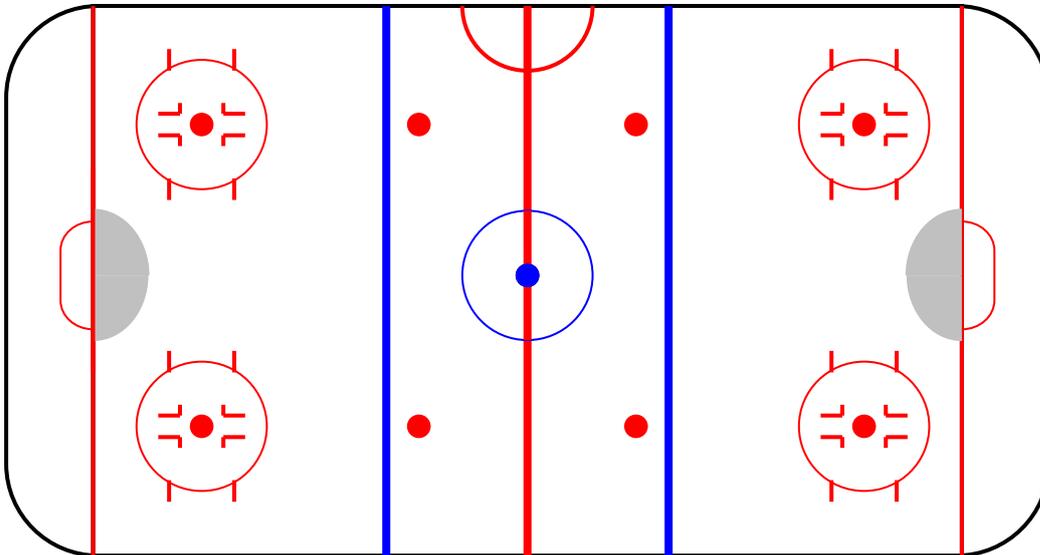
- 5.4 If, after an investigation, the IIHF Council determines, by preponderance of the evidence, a Violation of this Code of Conduct has occurred, it shall refer the matter to the Directorate for further sanctions if such occurs during an IIHF Competition and/or to the IIHF Disciplinary Board for further sanctions if such occurs outside an IIHF Competition. The IIHF shall provide all information, documents, evidence, etc. uncovered during the investigation to the Directorate or the IIHF Disciplinary Board.



**6. Please provide a summary of any penalties assessed to each team in this incident including the jersey number of the penalized player, the penalty assessed, the number of minutes assessed and the IIHF Rule number.**

Home team				Visiting team			
Rule	Penalty	Min	Player #	Rule	Penalty	Min	Player #

Please use this rink diagram to assist in explaining the incident:



This Referee Game Report is to be completed by the Game Referee and submitted to the IIHF Referee Supervisor immediately following a game.

Date		Referee 1	-	
		Signature		
		Referee 2	-	
		Signature		
Linesman 1	-	Linesman 2	-	
Signature		Signature		

**The IIHF Referee Supervisor has read this report and has nothing to add.**

IIHF Referee Supervisor – Signature	
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A copy of this Referee Game Report is to be submitted to the IIHF Office immediately following the IIHF event by the IIHF Directorate Chairman