

TYPES OF PENALTIES

Referee(s) on the ice in consultation with other On-ice Official(s), as appropriate, using the technology (for example, a handheld tablet or a television or computer monitor) specified in and provided pursuant.

→ [Rule 38.5 - Process for Reviewing.](#)

Communication between the Video Review Operation and the On-ice Officials shall be limited to contact between the appropriate Video Review Consultant and the Referee to ensure the Referee is receiving any and all video they might request, as well as the appropriate replay angles they may need to review the penalty call.

There shall be no contact or consultation except between the On-ice Official(s) and the Video Review Operation.

The Referee shall only have the following options following Video Review of their own call:

- (I) Confirming the call on the ice or; or
- (II) Nullifying the call on the ice.

Note: This rule is only applied in certain IIHF Championships.

→ [For more information refer to Appendix V – Technical Requirements.](#)

← [For more information refer to IIHF Sport Regulations.](#)

RULE 19 COINCIDENTAL PENALTIES

19.1. COINCIDENTAL MINOR PENALTIES

When “Coincidental Minor Penalties” or “Coincidental Minor Penalties of Equal Duration” are imposed against Players of both Teams, the penalized Players shall all take their places in the Penalty Boxes and such penalized Players shall not leave the Penalty Box until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their respective penalties. Where Goalkeepers are involved, refer to → [Rule 27.1 – Goalkeeper Penalties.](#)

Immediate substitution shall be made for an “Equal Number of Minor Penalties or “Coincidental Minor Penalties of Equal Duration” to each Team penalized and the penalties of the Players for which substitutions have been made shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the “Delayed Penalty” rule – see Rule 26 – Delayed Penalties. This rule only applies when at least one Team is already serving a time penalty in the Penalty Box that causes them to be “short-handed”.

When one Minor Penalty is assessed to one (1) Player of each Team at the same stoppage in play, these penalties will be served without substitution provided there are no other penalties in effect and visible on the penalty clocks. Both Teams will therefore play four (4) Skaters against four (4) Skaters for the duration of the Minor Penalties.

Should one (1) or both of these Players (or any other Players) also incur a Misconduct Penalty in addition to their one (1) Minor Penalty, this rule shall apply, and the Teams would still play four (4) Skaters against four (4) Skaters. The Player incurring the Misconduct Penalty would have to serve the entire twelve (12) minutes – Minor Penalty plus Misconduct Penalty – and their Team would have to place an additional Player in the Penalty Box to serve the Minor Penalty and be able to return to the ice when the Minor Penalty expires.

When multiple penalties are assessed to both Teams, “Equal Numbers of Minor and Major Penalties” shall be eliminated using the “Coincidental Penalty” rule and any differential in time penalties shall be served in the normal manner and displayed on the penalty time clock accordingly - see Rule 19.5 - Applying the Coincidental Penalty Rule.

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If there is no differential in time penalties, all Players will serve their allotted penalty time, but will not be released until the first stoppage of play following the expiration of their respective penalties. For “Coincidental Penalties” that carry over into, or are assessed during Overtime, see → [Rule 84 – Overtime Operations](#).

→ For more information refer to [Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 17 and 18](#).

19.2. COINCIDENTAL MAJOR PENALTIES

When “Coincidental Major Penalties” or “Coincidental Penalties of Equal Duration”, including a Major and/or a Match Penalty, are imposed against Players of both Teams, the penalized Players shall all take their places in the Penalty Boxes and such penalized Players shall not leave the Penalty Boxes until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their respective penalties.

Immediate substitutions shall be made for an “Equal Number of Major Penalties”, or “Coincidental Penalties of Equal Duration” including a Major Penalty to each Team penalized, and the penalties of the Players for which substitutions have been made shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the Delayed Penalty.

→ [Rule 26 – Delayed Penalties](#).

In such situations, if one or both Players have received a Game Misconduct in addition to their Major Penalties, no substitutes are required to take their places in the Penalty Boxes.

19.3. COINCIDENTAL MATCH PENALTIES

When “Coincidental Match Penalties” or “Coincidental Penalties of Equal Duration”, including a Major and/or a Match Penalty, are imposed against Players of both Teams, the Players with the Match Penalties shall be immediately removed from the game.

The remaining penalized Players shall not leave the Penalty Boxes until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their respective penalties.

Immediate substitutions shall be made for an “Equal Number of Major and/or Match Penalties”, or “Coincidental Penalties of Equal Duration” including a Major or Match Penalty to each Team so penalized, and the penalties of the Players for which substitutions have been made shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the “Delayed Penalty”.

→ [Rule 26 – Delayed Penalties](#).

In such situations, if one or both Players have received a Game Misconduct in addition to their Major Penalties, no substitutes are required to take their places in the Penalty Boxes.

19.4. LAST FIVE MINUTES AND OVERTIME

During the last five (5) minutes of regulation time, or at any time in Overtime, when a Minor Penalty (or Double-minor Penalty) is assessed to one Player of Team A, and a Major (or Match) Penalty is assessed to one Player of Team B at the same stoppage of play, the three (3)-minute (or one (1)-minute) differential shall be served immediately as a Major Penalty.

This is also applicable when “Coincidental Penalties” are negated, leaving the aforementioned examples. The Team must place the penalized Player or replacement Player in the Penalty Box immediately.

The differential will be recorded on the penalty clock as a three (3) minute or a one (1) minute penalty (as applicable) and served in the same manner as a Major Penalty. This rule shall be applied regardless as to the on-ice strength of the two Teams at the time the above outlined penalties are assessed.

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19.5. APPLYING THE COINCIDENTAL PENALTY RULE

When multiple penalties are assessed to both Teams at the same stoppage of play, the following rules are to be utilized by the Referees to determine the on-ice strength for both Teams:

- (I) Cancel as many Major and/or Match Penalties as possible;
- (II) Cancel as many Minor, Bench Minor and or Double-minor Penalties as possible.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 15.

RULE 20 MAJOR PENALTIES

20.1. MAJOR PENALTY

A Major Penalty shall be imposed on any Player who commits a physical foul and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that, at the discretion of the Referee, such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor or Double-minor Penalty. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.

For the first (1st) Major Penalty in any one game, the offender, except the Goalkeeper, shall be ruled off the ice for five (5) minutes during which time no substitute shall be permitted.

When one Player receives a Major Penalty and a Minor Penalty at the same time, the Major Penalty shall be served first by the penalized Player (or substitute for the Goalkeeper), except under → Rule 19.2 – Coincidental Major Penalties are in effect, in which case the Minor Penalty will be recorded and served first.

20.2. SHORT-HANDED

Although a Major Penalty does cause a Team to be “short-handed”, the penalized Player serving the Major Penalty does not leave the Penalty Box when the opposing Team scores a goal. The Player must wait for the entire Major Penalty to expire before they are permitted to exit the Penalty Box.

20.3. SUBSTITUTION

When a Player has been assessed a Major Penalty and has been removed from the game or is injured, the offending Team must place a substitute in the Penalty Box immediately. They may then legally exit the Penalty Box when the Major Penalty has expired.

If the Player has been assessed Minor Penalties in addition to the Major Penalty that must also be served on the penalty time clock, the offending Team must place a substitute in the Penalty Box immediately.

20.4. AUTOMATIC GAME MISCONDUCT

An “Automatic Game Misconduct” shall be applied to any Player who has been assessed a second Major Penalty, or a second Misconduct Penalty in the same game. An “Automatic Game Misconduct” shall also be applicable whenever a Player is assessed a Major Penalty for any of the infractions listed in the Reference Tables.

When a Major and “Automatic Game Misconduct” are assessed, the Player shall be ruled off the ice for the balance of the game, but a substitute shall be permitted to replace the suspended Player after five (5) minutes have elapsed.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 6.