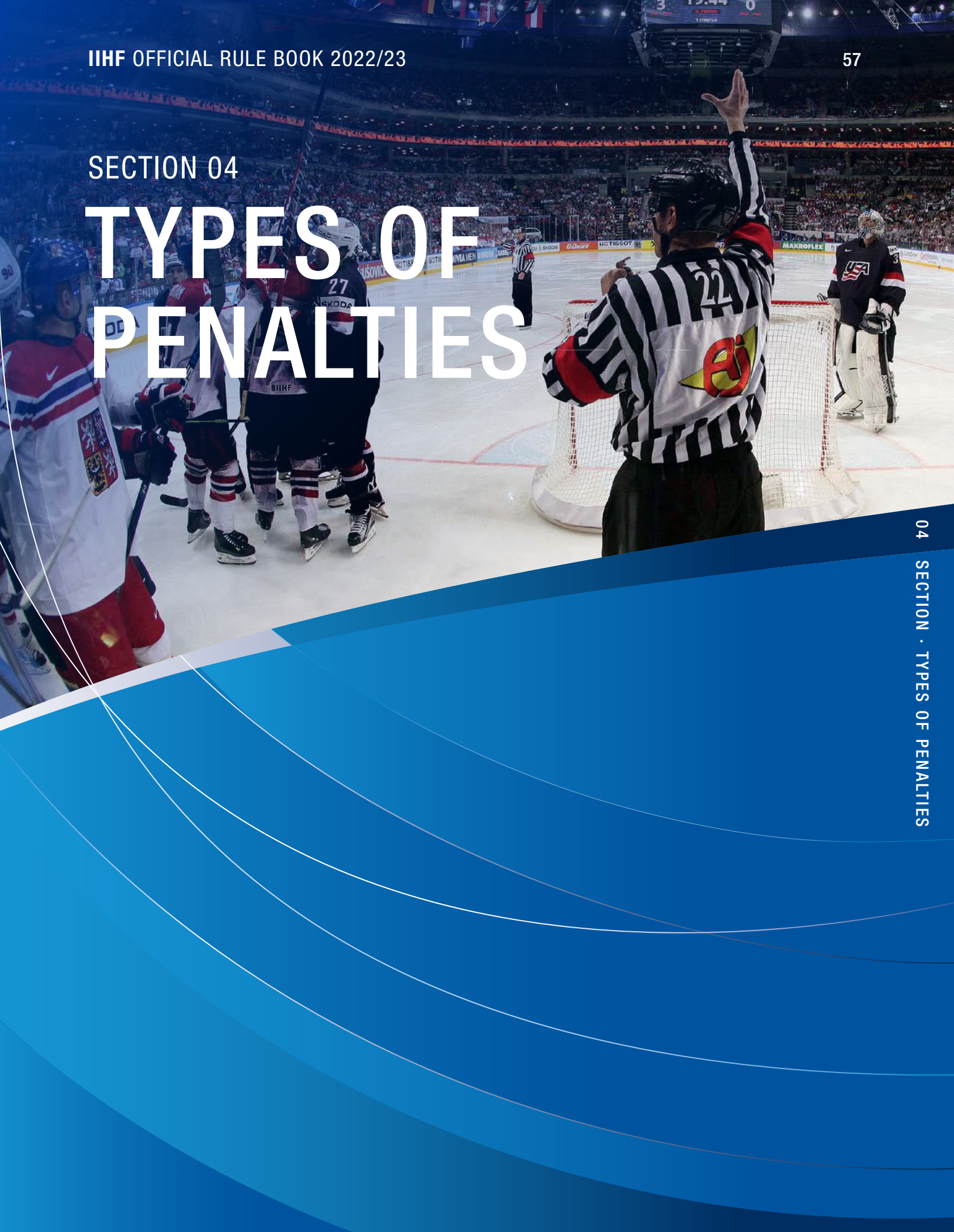


SECTION 04

TYPES OF PENALTIES



TYPES OF PENALTIES

RULE 15 CALLING OF PENALTIES

15.1. CALLING A PENALTY

Should an infraction of the rules which would call for a Minor, Bench Minor, Major, Misconduct, Game Misconduct or Match Penalty, be committed by a Player or Team Personnel of the side in control of the puck, the Referee shall immediately blow their whistle and penalize the offending Player or Team.

Should an infraction of the rules which would call for a Minor, Bench Minor, Major, Misconduct, Game Misconduct or Match Penalty be committed by Player or Team Personnel of the Team not in control of the puck, the Referee shall raise their arm to signal the delayed calling of a penalty. When the Team to be penalized gains control of the puck, the Referees will blow their whistle to stop play and impose the penalty on the offending Player or Team.

When a Player, Team Manager, Coach or team personnel is ejected from the game for a violation of the playing rules, that individual must vacate the Players' Bench area and may not, in any manner, further participate in the game. This includes directing the Team from the spectator area or by radio communications. Any violations shall be reported to the Proper Authorities.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 1.

15.2. CALLING A MINOR PENALTY – GOAL SCORED

If the penalty to be imposed is a Minor Penalty and a goal is scored on the play by the non-offending side, the Minor Penalty shall not be imposed but Major and Match Penalties shall be imposed in the normal manner regardless of whether or not a goal is scored.

If two (2) or more Minor Penalties were to be imposed and a goal is scored on the play by the non-offending side, the Captain of the offending Team shall designate to the Referee which Minor Penalty(ies) will be assessed and which Minor Penalty will be washed out as a result of the scoring of the goal.

15.3. CALLING A DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTY – GOAL SCORED

When the penalty to be imposed is applicable under Rule 47 for "Head-butting", Rule 58 "Butt-ending", Rule 60 "High-sticking" or Rule 62 "Spearing", and a goal is scored, two (2) minutes of the appropriate penalty will be assessed to the offending Player.

This will be announced as a Double-minor Penalty for the appropriate foul and the Player will serve two (2) minutes only.

15.4. CALLING A PENALTY – SHORT-HANDED TEAM – GOAL SCORED

When a Team is "short-handed" by reason of one or more Minor or Bench Minor Penalties, and the Referee signals a further Minor Penalty or penalties against the "short-handed" Team and a goal is scored by the non-offending side before the whistle is blown, then the goal shall be allowed.

The penalty or penalties signaled shall be assessed and the first of the Minor Penalties already being served shall automatically terminate under Rule 16 – Minor Penalties. Major and Match Penalties shall be imposed in the normal manner regardless of whether or not a goal is scored.

Should a Minor or Bench Minor Penalty be signaled against a Team already "short-handed" by reason of a Major (or Match) Penalty, but before the play can be stopped to assess the Minor or Bench Minor Penalty, and a goal is scored by the non-offending side, the signaled Minor or Bench Minor Penalty shall not be imposed due to the scoring of the goal.

Should a penalty be signaled against a Team already "short-handed" by reason of one or more Minor or Bench Minor Penalties, and the signaled penalty would result in the awarding of a "Penalty Shot", but before the Referee can stop play to award the "Penalty Shot", the non-offending Team scores a goal, then the signaled penalty (that would have resulted in a "Penalty Shot") shall be

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assessed as a Minor (Double-minor, Major or Match) Penalty and the first of the Minor Penalties already being served shall automatically terminate:

→ [Rule 16 – Minor Penalties.](#)

15.5. FACE OF LOCATIONS

When Players are penalized at a stoppage of play so as to result in one or more penalties being placed on the penalty time clock to one Team, the ensuing “face-off” shall be conducted at one of the two Face-off Spots in the offending Team’s End Zone. There are only three (3) exceptions to this application:

- (I) when a penalty is assessed after the scoring of a goal – “face-off” shall be conducted at Center ice;
- (II) when a penalty is assessed at the end (or start) of a period – “face-off” shall be conducted at Center ice;
- (III) when the defending Team is penalized, and the attacking Players enter the Attacking Zone beyond the outer edge of the End Zone Face-off Circle – “face-off” shall be conducted in the Neutral Zone.

The Team awarded the “Power-Play” will have the choice of which End Zone spot the “face-off” will take place at to start the “Power-Play”.

When an infringement of a rule has been committed by Players of both Teams in the play resulting in the stoppage, the ensuing “face-off” will be conducted at the nearest Face-off Spot in that zone.

→ [Rule 76 – FACE-OFF Locations.](#)

RULE 16 MINOR PENALTIES

16.1. MINOR PENALTY

For a Minor Penalty, any Player, other than a Goalkeeper, shall be ruled off the ice for two (2) minutes during which time no substitute shall be permitted.

16.2. SHORT-HANDED

“Short-handed” means that the Team is below the numerical strength of its opponent on the ice at the time the goal is scored. The Minor or Bench Minor Penalty which terminates automatically is the one with the least amount of time on the clock. Thus Coincidental Minor Penalties to both Teams do not cause either side to be “short-handed” - see Rule 19 – Coincidental Penalties.

If while a Team is “short-handed” by one or more Minor or Bench Minor Penalties, the opposing Team scores a goal, the first of such penalties shall automatically terminate.

This rule shall also apply when a goal is awarded. This rule does not apply when a goal is scored on a “Penalty Shot” (i.e., offending Team’s penalized Player(s) do not get released on the scoring of a goal on a “Penalty Shot”).

Minor Penalty expiration criteria:

- (I) Is the Team scored against “short-handed”?
- (II) Is the Team scored against serving a Minor Penalty on the clock?

If both criteria are satisfied, the Minor Penalty with the least amount of time on the clock shall terminate except when “Coincidental Penalties” are being served.

→ [For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 14.](#)

TYPES OF PENALTIES

When the Minor Penalties of two Players of the same Team terminate at the same time, the Captain of that Team shall designate to the Referee which of such Players will return to the ice first and the Referee will instruct the Penalty Timekeeper accordingly.

16.3. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Minor Penalty being assessed can be found in Table 2.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 2.

RULE 17 BENCH MINOR PENALTIES

17.1. BENCH MINOR PENALTY

A Bench Minor Penalty involves the removal from the ice of one Player of the Team against which the penalty is assessed for a period of two (2) minutes.

Any Player except a Goalkeeper of the Team may be designated to serve the penalty by the Coach through the playing Captain and such Player shall take their place in the Penalty Box promptly and serve the penalty as if it was a Minor Penalty imposed upon them.

17.2. SHORT-HANDED

Explanation “short-handed”:

→ Rule 16.2 – Short-handed.

17.3. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Bench Minor Penalty being assessed can be found in Table 3.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 3.

RULE 18 DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTIES

18.1. DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTY

For a Double-minor Penalty, any Player, other than a Goalkeeper, shall be ruled off the ice for four (4) minutes during which time no substitute shall be permitted.

18.2. SHORT-HANDED

When a Double-minor Penalty has been signaled by the Referee and the non-offending Team scores during the delay, one (1) of the Minor Penalties shall be washed out and the penalized Player will serve the remaining two (2) minutes of the Double-minor Penalty. The penalty will be announced as a Double-minor Penalty but only two (2) minutes would be shown on the penalty time clock.

Explanation “short-handed”:

→ Rule 16.2 – Short-handed.

18.3. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Double-minor Penalty being assessed can be found in Table 4.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 4.

18.4. ON-ICE VIDEO REVIEW OF DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTIES FOR HIGH-STICKING

Referees shall have the option to review all plays that result in the assessment of a Double-minor Penalty for “High-sticking” for the purpose of, 1. Confirming the call on the ice or 2. Nullifying the call on the ice. Such reviews will be conducted exclusively by the

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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.

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20.5. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Major Penalty being assessed can be found in Tables 5.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Tables 5, 6 and 7.

20.6. ON-ICE VIDEO REVIEW OF MAJOR PENALTIES

Referees shall review all plays that result in the assessment of any Major Penalty (other than a Major Penalty for Fighting) for the purpose of confirming (or modifying) their original call on the ice.

Such reviews will be conducted exclusively by the 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 to:

→ 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 their original Major Penalty call; or
- (II) reducing their original Major Penalty call to a lesser penalty for the same infraction.

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.

20.7. REPORTS

The Referee is required to report all major penalties and the surrounding circumstances to the Proper Authorities immediately following the game in which they occur.

RULE 21 MATCH PENALTIES

21.1. MATCH PENALTY

A Match 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 official such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned:

- (I) by assessing a Major Penalty; or
- (II) by assessing a Minor or Double-minor Penalty in case the physical foul called does not provide for the option to impose a Major 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.

An injury or the attempt to deliberately injure the opponent does not lead automatically to a Match Penalty but can be used as an indication whether the reckless endangerment is severe enough to impose a Match Penalty. The physical fouls as set forth herein may provide for exceptions or additional criteria.

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A Match Penalty involves the suspension of a Player for the balance of the game and the offender shall be ordered to the Dressing Room immediately.

21.2. SHORT-HANDED

A substitute Player is permitted to replace the penalized Player after five (5) minutes playing time has elapsed. The Match Penalty, plus any additional penalties, shall be served by a Player (excluding a Goalkeeper) to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the playing Captain, such Player to take their place in the Penalty Box immediately.

For all Match Penalties, regardless of when imposed, or prescribed additional penalties, a total of twenty-five (25) minutes shall be charged in the records against the offending Player.

In addition to the Match Penalty, the Player shall be automatically suspended from further competition until the Proper Authorities has ruled on the issue.

→ [Rule 28 – Supplementary Discipline.](#)

21.3. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

A Player, Coach or other team personnel incurring a Match Penalty shall be reported to the Proper Authorities which shall have full power to impose further Disciplinary Measures on the penalized person.

→ [Rule 28 – Supplementary Discipline.](#)

21.4. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Match Penalty being assessed can be found in Table 8.

→ [For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 8.](#)

21.5. ON-ICE VIDEO REVIEW OF MATCH PENALTIES

Referees shall review all plays that result in the assessment of any Match Penalty (other than a Match Penalty for Fighting) for the purpose of confirming (or modifying) their original call on the ice.

Such reviews will be conducted exclusively by the 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 to

→ [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 their original Match Penalty call; or
- (II) reducing their original Match Penalty call to a lesser penalty for the same infraction.

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.](#)

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RULE 22 MISCONDUCT PENALTIES

22.1. MISCONDUCT PENALTY

In the event of Misconduct Penalties to any Players except the Goalkeeper, the Players shall be ruled off the ice for a period of ten (10) minutes each. A substitute Player is permitted to immediately replace a Player serving a Misconduct Penalty. A Player whose Misconduct Penalty has expired shall remain in the Penalty Box until the next stoppage of play. An “Automatic Game Misconduct” shall be applied to any Player who has been assessed a second (2nd) Misconduct Penalty in the same game.

22.2. MISCONDUCT PENALTY – GOALKEEPER

Should a Goalkeeper on the ice incur a Misconduct Penalty, this penalty shall be served by another member of their Team who was on the ice when the offense was committed. This Skater is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain.

22.3. SHORT-HANDED

A Player receiving a Misconduct Penalty does not cause their Team to play “short-handed” unless they also receive a Minor, Major or Match Penalty in addition to the Misconduct Penalty.

When a Player receives a Minor Penalty and a Misconduct Penalty at the same time, the penalized Team shall immediately put a substitute Player in the Penalty Box and they shall serve the Minor Penalty without change.

Should the opposing Team score during the time the Minor Penalty is being served, the Minor Penalty shall terminate (unless [→ Rule 15.4 – Short-handed Team – Goal Scored](#) is applicable) and the Misconduct to the originally penalized Player shall start immediately.

When a Player receives a Major Penalty and a Misconduct Penalty at the same time, the penalized Team shall immediately place a substitute Player in the Penalty Box and no replacement for the penalized Player shall be permitted to enter the game except from the Penalty Box.

22.4. REPORTING

All Misconduct penalties assessed for “Abuse of Officials” must be reported in detail to the Proper Authorities.

22.5. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Misconduct Penalty being assessed can be found in Table 9.

[→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 9.](#)

RULE 23 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTIES

23.1. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY

A Game Misconduct Penalty involves the suspension of a Player for the balance of the game, but a substitute is permitted to replace the Player removed. Twenty (20) minutes are applied in the records to the Player incurring a Game Misconduct Penalty.

23.2. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

A Player, Coach or other team personnel incurring a Game Misconduct Penalty shall be reported to the Proper Authorities which shall have full power to impose further Disciplinary Measures on the penalized person.

[→ Rule 28 – Supplementary Discipline.](#)

[← For more information refer to IIHF Disciplinary Code.](#)

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23.3. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES – GENERAL CATEGORY

The respective process is outlined in the IIHF Disciplinary Code.

← For more information refer to IIHF Disciplinary Code.

23.4. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES – ABUSE OF OFFICIALS CATEGORY

The respective process is outlined in the IIHF Disciplinary Code.

← For more information refer to IIHF Disciplinary Code

23.5. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES – STICK INFRACTIONS CATEGORY

The respective process is outlined in the IIHF Disciplinary Code.

← For more information refer to IIHF Disciplinary Code

23.6. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES – PHYSICAL FOULS CATEGORY

The respective process is outlined in the IIHF Disciplinary Code.

← For more information refer to IIHF Disciplinary Code.

23.7. AUTOMATIC GAME MISCONDUCT

→ Rule 20.4 – Automatic Game Misconduct.

23.8. OTHER INFRACTIONS – THAT COULD RESULT IN A GAME MISCONDUCT

A list of infractions that can result in a Game Misconduct Penalty being assessed can be found in Table 10. In addition, the following list of infractions can also result in a Game Misconduct Penalty being assessed:

- (I) interfering with or striking a spectator.
- (II) racial taunts or slurs or sexual remarks
- (III) spitting, smearing blood on or at an opponent or spectator
- (IV) biting an opponent or spectator

Any Player or team personnel who physically interferes with the spectators, becomes involved in an altercation with a spectator, or throws any object at a spectator, shall automatically incur a Game Misconduct Penalty and the Referee shall report all such infractions to the Proper Authorities who shall have full power to impose such further Disciplinary Measures as they deem appropriate.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 10.

RULE 24 PENALTY SHOT

24.1. PENALTY SHOT

A “Penalty Shot” is designed to restore a scoring opportunity which was lost as a result of a foul being committed by the offending Team, based on the parameters set out in these rules.

24.2. PROCEDURE

The Referee shall announce the reason for the assessed “Penalty Shot” and shall have the Player selected by the Team entitled

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to take the “Penalty Shot” announced over the Public Address System.

The Referee shall then place the puck on the Center Face-off Spot and the Player taking the “Penalty Shot” will, on the instruction of the Referee, by blowing their whistle, play the puck from there and shall attempt to score on the Goalkeeper.

The puck must be kept in motion towards the opponent’s Goal Line and once it is shot, the play shall be considered complete.

No goal can be scored on a rebound of any kind (an exception being the puck off the Goal Post or crossbar, then the Goalkeeper and then directly into the goal), and any time the puck crosses the Goal Line or comes to a complete stop, the “Penalty Shot” shall be considered complete.

The “lacrosse-like move” whereby the puck is picked up on the blade of the stick and “whipped” into the net shall be permitted provided the puck is not raised above the height of the shoulders at any time and when released, is not carried higher than the crossbar.

→ **Rule 80.1 – High-sticking the Puck.**

The “spin-o-rama type move” where the Player completes a 360° turn as they approach the goal, shall not be permitted. Should a Player perform such a move during the “Penalty Shot”, the shot shall be stopped by the Referee and no goal will be the result.

Only a Player designated as a Goalkeeper or alternate Goalkeeper may defend against a “Penalty Shot”.

The Goalkeeper must remain in their crease until the Player taking a “Penalty Shot” has touched the puck.

If at the time a “Penalty Shot” is awarded, the Goalkeeper of the penalized Team has been removed from the ice to substitute another Player, the Goalkeeper shall be permitted to return to the ice before the “Penalty Shot” is taken.

The Team against whom the “Penalty Shot” has been assessed may replace their Goalkeeper to defend against the shot, however, the substitute goalkeeper is required to remain in the game until the next stoppage of play.

While the “Penalty Shot” is being taken, Players of both sides shall withdraw to the sides of the Rink and in front of their own Player’s Bench.

24.3. DESIGNATED PLAYER

In all cases where a “Penalty Shot” has been awarded, the “Penalty Shot” shall be taken by a Player selected by the Coach or Captain of the non-offending Team from any non-penalized Player of their Team. Such selection shall be reported to the Referee and cannot be changed.

24.4. VIOLATIONS DURING THE “PENALTY SHOT”

Should the Goalkeeper leave their Crease prior to the Player taking the “Penalty Shot” touching the puck, or committing any foul, the Referee shall allow the “Penalty Shot” to be taken.

If the “Penalty Shot” fails, the Referee shall permit the “Penalty Shot” to be taken over again. When an infraction worthy of a Minor Penalty is committed by the Goalkeeper during the “Penalty Shot” causing it to fail, no penalty is assessed but the Referee shall permit the “Penalty Shot” to be taken over again.

Should a Goalkeeper commit a second (2nd) violation and the “Penalty Shot” fails, they shall be assessed a Misconduct Penalty and the Referee shall permit the “Penalty Shot” to be taken over again.

A third (3rd) such violation shall result in the Goalkeeper being assessed a Game Misconduct Penalty and a goal shall be awarded.

When a Major or Match Penalty is committed by the Goalkeeper that causes the shot to fail, the Referee shall permit the “Penalty Shot” to be taken over again and the appropriate penalties shall be assessed to the Goalkeeper.



TYPES OF PENALTIES

The Goalkeeper may attempt to stop the “Penalty Shot” in any manner except by throwing their stick or any object, or by deliberately dislodging the goal, in which case a goal shall be awarded.

During the “Penalty Shot”, should the Goalkeeper, in an attempt at making a save, dislodge the goal accidentally, the Referee shall make one of the following determinations:

- (I) Award a goal if they deem the Player would have scored into the area normally occupied by the net had it not been dislodged.
- (II) Allow the “Penalty Shot” to be re-taken if they do not score or it could not be determined if the puck would have entered the area normally occupied by the net.
- (III) If the goal becomes dislodged after the puck has crossed the Goal Line thus ending the “Penalty Shot”, the above determinations do not apply, the “Penalty Shot” is complete.

If, while a “Penalty Shot” is being taken, any Player, Coach or team personnel of the opposing Team interferes with or distracts the Player taking the “Penalty Shot” and, because of such action, the “Penalty Shot” fails, a second (2nd) attempt shall be permitted. The Referee shall impose a Bench Minor Penalty to the offending Team, and if a Player on the Bench is responsible, a Misconduct Penalty on the Player responsible shall be assessed. When a Coach or team personnel is guilty of such an act, a Game Misconduct Penalty shall be assessed on the responsible person and the matter will be reported to the Proper Authorities for possible further disciplinary action.

If, while the “Penalty Shot” is being taken, any Player, Coach or team personnel of the Team taking the “Penalty Shot” interferes with or distracts the Goalkeeper defending the “Penalty Shot” and, because of such action, the shot is successful, the Referee shall rule no goal and shall impose a Bench Minor Penalty to the offending Team.

If while the “Penalty Shot” is being taken a spectator throws any object onto the ice that in the judgment of the Referee interferes with the Player taking the “Penalty Shot” or the Goalkeeper defending the “Penalty Shot”, they shall permit the “Penalty Shot” to be taken again. For incidents involving stick measurements refer to:

→ [Rule 10.5 Sticks Measurement](#) and → [Rule 10.6 – Sticks Measurement – Prior to Penalty Shot](#).

24.5. FACE-OFF LOCATION

If a goal is scored from a “Penalty Shot”, the puck shall be faced-off at Center ice. If a goal is not scored, the puck shall be faced-off at either of the end Face-off Spots in the zone in which the “Penalty Shot” was attempted, except when another rule dictates the “face-off” location should be in an alternate location, such as when the “point men” enter the zone beyond the outer edge of the End - Zone Face-off Circle or when the attacking Team has been penalized on the same play.

→ [Rule 76.2 – Face-off Locations](#).

24.6. RESULTS

Should a goal be scored from a “Penalty Shot”, a further penalty to the offending Player shall not be applied unless the offense for which the “Penalty Shot” was awarded is a Major, Match or Misconduct Penalty, in which case the appropriate penalty shall be imposed.

If the offense for which the “Penalty Shot” was awarded would normally incur a Minor Penalty, then regardless of the outcome of the “Penalty Shot”, no further Minor Penalty shall be served.

TYPES OF PENALTIES

If the offense for which the “Penalty Shot” was awarded was to incur a Double-minor Penalty, or where the offending Team is assessed an additional Minor Penalty on the same play, the first Minor Penalty is not assessed since the “Penalty Shot” was awarded to restore the lost scoring opportunity.

The second Minor Penalty would be assessed and served regardless of whether the “Penalty Shot” results in a goal. This will be announced as a Double-minor Penalty for the appropriate foul and the Player will serve two (2) minutes only.

No penalty shall expire when a goal is scored against a Team on a “Penalty Shot”.

Should two (2) “Penalty Shots” be awarded to the same Team at the same stoppage of play (two (2) separate fouls), only one (1) goal can be scored or awarded at a single stoppage of play.

Should the first “Penalty Shot” result in a goal, the second “Penalty Shot” would not be taken but the appropriate penalty would be assessed and served for the infraction committed.

24.7. TIMING

If the foul upon which the “Penalty Shot” is based occurs during actual playing time, the “Penalty Shot” shall be awarded and taken immediately in the usual manner notwithstanding any delay occasioned by a slow whistle by the Referee to allow play to continue until the attacking side has lost possession of the puck to the defending side, to which this delay results in the expiry of the regular playing time in any period.

The time required for the taking of a “Penalty Shot” shall not be included in the regular playing time or Overtime.

24.8. INFRACTIONS

When a Player, in the Neutral or Attacking Zone, in “control” of the puck (or who could have obtained “possession and control” of the puck) and having no other opponent to pass than the Goalkeeper, is fouled from behind, thus preventing a reasonable scoring opportunity, a “Penalty Shot” shall be awarded to the non-offending Team.

Nevertheless, the Referee shall not stop play until the attacking Team has “lost possession” of the puck to the defending Team.

The intention of this rule is to restore a reasonable “scoring opportunity” which has been lost. If, however, the Player fouled is able to recover and obtain a “reasonable scoring opportunity” (or a Teammate is able to gain a reasonable scoring opportunity), no “Penalty Shot” should be awarded but the appropriate penalty should be signaled and assessed if a goal is not scored on the play.

“Control of the puck” means the act of propelling the puck with the stick, hand, or feet.

In order for a “Penalty Shot” to be awarded for a Player being fouled from behind, the following four (4) criteria must have been met:

- (I) The infraction must have taken place in the Neutral or Attacking Zone (i.e., over the puck carrier’s own Blue Line);
- (II) The infraction must have been committed from behind (except a foul committed from the front by the Goalkeeper on a “breakaway” situation);
- (III) The Player in “possession and control” (or, in the judgment of the Referee, the Player clearly would have “obtained possession and control” of the puck) must have been denied a reasonable chance to score. The fact that the Player got a shot off does not automatically eliminate this play from the “Penalty Shot” consideration criteria. If the foul was from behind and the Player was denied a “more reasonable scoring opportunity” due to the foul, then the “Penalty Shot” should still be awarded;
- (IV) The Player in “possession and control” (or, in the judgment of the Referee, the Player clearly would have “obtained possession and control”) must have had no opposing Player between themselves and the Goalkeeper.

TYPES OF PENALTIES

If, in the opinion of the Referee, a Player makes contact with the puck first and subsequently trips the opponent in so doing, no “Penalty Shot” will be awarded, but a Minor Penalty for “tripping” shall be assessed.

It should be noted that if the attacking Player manages to get around the Goalkeeper and has no defending Player between them and the “open goal”, and they are fouled from behind by the Goalkeeper or another defending Player, no goal can be awarded since the Goalkeeper is still on the ice. A “Penalty Shot” would be awarded.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 1

RULE 25 AWARDED GOALS

25.1. AWARDED GOAL

A goal will be awarded to the attacking Team when the opposing Team has taken their Goalkeeper off the ice and an attacking Player has “possession and control of the puck” (or “would have gained possession and control”) in the Neutral or Attacking Zone, without a defending Player between themselves and the opposing goal, and they are “prevented from scoring” as a result of an infraction committed by the defending Team.

→ Rule 25.3 – Infractions when Goalkeeper is Off the Ice.

25.2. INFRACTIONS – WHEN GOALKEEPER IS ON THE ICE

A goal will be awarded when an attacking Player with “an imminent scoring opportunity”, is “prevented from scoring” as a result of a defending Player displacing the Goal Post, either “deliberately or accidentally” and it must be determined that the puck would have entered the Goal between the normal position of the Goal Posts.

→ Rule 63.7 – Awarded Goal.

25.3. INFRACTIONS – WHEN GOALKEEPER IS OFF THE ICE

A list of the infractions that shall result in an awarded goal when the goalkeeper has been removed for an extra attacker can be found in Table 12.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 12.

25.4. INFRACTIONS – DURING THE COURSE OF A “PENALTY SHOT”

A goal will be awarded when a Goalkeeper attempts to stop a “Penalty Shot” by throwing their stick or any other object at the Player taking the “Penalty Shot” or by dislodging the goal (either deliberately or accidentally) or removes their face mask to force an interruption.

→ Rule 63.7 – Awarded Goal.

RULE 26 DELAYED PENALTIES

26.1. DELAYED PENALTY

If a third (3rd) Player of any Team is penalized while two (2) Players of the same Team are serving penalties, the penalty time of the third (3rd) Player shall not commence until the penalty time of one (1) of the two (2) Players already penalized has elapsed. The third (3rd) penalized Player must proceed at once to the Penalty Box. They may be substituted for on the ice to keep the “on-ice strength” at no less than three (3) Skaters for their Team.

TYPES OF PENALTIES

When the penalties of two (2) Players of the same Team will expire at the same time, the Captain of that Team will designate to the Referee which Player will return to the ice first and the Referee will instruct the Penalty Timekeeper accordingly (this is done to expedite the release of a Player from the Penalty Box when the opposing Team scores on the “Power-Play”).

26.2. PENALTY EXPIRATION

When any Team has three (3) Players serving penalties at the same time and because of the Delayed Penalty rule, a substitute for the third (3rd) offender is on the ice, none of the three (3) penalized Players in the Penalty Box may return to the ice until play has stopped.

When play has been stopped, the Player whose penalty has fully expired may return to the ice. During the play, the Penalty Timekeeper shall permit the penalized Players to return to the ice, in the order of expiration of their penalties, but only when the penalized Team is entitled to have more than four (4) Players on the ice. Otherwise, these Players must wait until the first stoppage of play after the expiration of their penalties in order to be released from the Penalty Box.

26.3. MAJOR AND MINOR PENALTY

When a Major and a Minor Penalty are imposed at the same time on different Players of the same Team, the Penalty Timekeeper shall record the Minor Penalty as being the first penalty.

RULE 27 GOALKEEPER'S PENALTIES

27.1. MINOR PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

A Goalkeeper shall not be sent to the Penalty Box for an offense which incurs a Minor Penalty, but instead, the Minor Penalty shall be served by another member of their Team who was on the ice when the offense was committed. This Player is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the playing Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.

A penalized Player may not serve a Goalkeeper's penalty.

If the Goalkeeper is involved in Coincidental Penalties being assessed and as a result, their Team is required to play “short-handed” due to additional penalties assessed to the Goalkeeper, the Player designated to serve the additional time penalties assessed to the Goalkeeper may be any Player as designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain.

27.2. MAJOR PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

A Goalkeeper shall not be sent to the Penalty Box for an offense which incurs a Major Penalty, but instead, the Major Penalty shall be served immediately by another member of their Team who was on the ice when the offense was committed. This Player is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.

When a Goalkeeper is assessed a Major Penalty plus a Game Misconduct, which is coincidental with a Major or Match Penalty to the opposing Team, no Player is required to serve the Goalkeeper's penalties in the Penalty Box, since they have been ejected from the game.

Should a Goalkeeper incur two (2) Major Penalties in one game (results an automatic Game Misconduct Penalty), they shall be ruled off the ice for the balance of the game and their place shall be taken by a member of their own Team, or by a regular substitute Goalkeeper who is available. Such Player will be allowed the Goalkeeper's full equipment.

TYPES OF PENALTIES

27.3. MISCONDUCT PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

Should a Goalkeeper on the ice incur a Misconduct Penalty, this penalty shall be served by another member of their Team who was on the ice when the offense was committed.

This Player is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.

27.4. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

Should a Goalkeeper incur a Game Misconduct Penalty, their place will then be taken by a member of their own Team, or by a regular substitute Goalkeeper who is available, and such Player will be allowed the Goalkeeper's full equipment.

27.5. MATCH PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

Should a Goalkeeper incur a Match Penalty, their place will then be taken by a member of their own Team, or by a substitute Goalkeeper who is available, and such Player will be allowed the Goalkeeper's full equipment.

The Match Penalty, and any additional penalties assessed to the Goalkeeper, shall be served immediately by a member of the Team on the ice when the offenses were committed. This Player is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.

However, when the Match Penalty is coincidental with a Match or Major Penalty to the opposing Team, no Player is required to proceed to the Penalty Box to serve the Goalkeeper's Match Penalty.

27.6. LEAVING GOAL CREASE

A Minor Penalty shall be imposed on a Goalkeeper who leaves the immediate vicinity of their Goal Crease during an altercation.

However, should the altercation occur in or near the Goalkeeper's crease, the Referee should direct the Goalkeeper to a neutral location and not assess a penalty for leaving the immediate vicinity of the Goal Crease. Equally, if the Goalkeeper is legitimately outside the immediate vicinity of the Goal Crease for the purpose of proceeding to the Players' Bench to be substituted for an extra attacker, and they subsequently become involved in an altercation, the Minor Penalty for leaving the crease would not be assessed.

In addition, during stoppages of play in the game, they must not proceed to their Players' Bench for the purpose of receiving a replacement stick or equipment or repairs thereto, or due to an injury, or to receive instructions, without first obtaining permission to do so from the Referee. Otherwise, they must be replaced by the substitute Goalkeeper immediately (without any delay) or be assessed a Bench Minor Penalty.

→ [Rule 63 – Delaying the Game.](#)

27.7. PARTICIPATING IN THE PLAY OVER THE CENTER RED LINE

If a Goalkeeper participates in the play in any manner (intentionally plays the puck or checks an opponent) when they are beyond the center red line, a Minor Penalty shall be imposed upon them. The position of the puck is the determining factor for the application of this rule.

27.8. GOALKEEPER RESTRICTED AREA

A Goalkeeper shall not play the puck outside of the goalkeeper restricted area behind the net.

Should the Goalkeeper play the puck outside of the goalkeeper restricted area behind the Goal Line, a Minor Penalty for "Delay of Game" shall be imposed. The determining factor shall be the position of the puck.

TYPES OF PENALTIES

The Minor Penalty will not be assessed when a Goalkeeper plays the puck while maintaining skate contact with their Goal Crease. The designated trapezoidal area is marked with lines behind each goal. The lines run diagonally from the Goal Line to the Boards behind the goal. The outer dimension at the Goal Line is 6.80 m and at the Boards 8.60 m.

→ For more information refer to [Appendix VI – Infographics](#).

27.9. INFRACTIONS – UNIQUE TO GOALKEEPERS

A list of the infractions that shall result in a penalty to the Goalkeeper can be found in Table 13.

→ For more information refer to [Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 13](#).

RULE 28 SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINE

28.1. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINE

The Proper Authorities may, at their discretion, investigate any incident that occurs in connection with any game played under the jurisdiction of the IIHF, including any championship, pre-championship, practice or exhibition games and league games.

The Proper Authorities may assess additional Disciplinary Measures for any offense committed during the course of a game or any aftermath thereof by a Player, Coach, or team personnel or Team executive, whether or not such offense has been penalized by the Referee(s).

28.2. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINE – PRE-CHAMPIONSHIP – AND EXHIBITION GAMES

For more information for Supplementary Discipline in pre-championship games and exhibition games, refer to the IIHF Disciplinary Code.

← For more information refer to [IIHF Disciplinary Code](#).

RULE 29 GAME OFFICIAL SIGNALS

The compilation and the explanations of the signals of the Game Officials are located in the Appendix I.

→ For more information refer to [Appendix I – Signals Game Officials](#).