

The International Floorball Federation

Rules of the Game

Rules and Interpretations

To be Valid from 1st July 2014

International Floorball Federation, Rules and Competition Committee

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PREFACE

This 2014 edition of the game rules was published in September 2013.

Even though we now consider that another milestone has been reached in our work with the rules of floorball, we are well aware that there might be some deficiencies and loop-holes which will have to be adapted before we have the 'perfect' set of rules.

Everyone involved in the game is encouraged to read the rules fully and carefully. It is important that the game is enjoyable, safe, played fairly, and is easily understood by players, coaches, referees, spectators and the media alike.

We will be very grateful for any suggestions, ideas or constructive criticism, which will help our continuing work. It must be appreciated that the rules will have to change constantly in line with the rapid developments in playing style.

Please note that the rules are equally valid for both men's and women's floorball at all levels of competition. The sole use of masculine pronouns is merely to ensure that the text remains as simple as possible.

~~Large numbers of changes have been made to the wording of the rules, in order to improve and simplify the text. Several other changes clarify situations which were not specifically legislated for in the 2006 edition, and provide what we hope are 'common sense' solutions.~~

~~As written in the rules all equipment shall be "marked accordingly". The marking of boards, goal cages, sticks and balls are quite easily understood since the IFF logotype is included in the approval mark.~~

~~When it concerns personal protection equipment such as face masks and protective goggles these are CE-marked and not necessarily marked with the IFF logotype.~~

~~Where clubs, teams or individual players choose to use protective goggles, IFF recommends those that are approved for use in Floorball, shown by CE-marking and the text 'Recommended by IFF').~~

~~The IFF does not specify that the use of goggles is mandatory but still recommend these for players up to 16 years old.~~

Suggestions concerning alterations and improvements, and enquiries about reprinting within the copyright laws by national associations, should be sent to:

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September 2013

IFF Rules and Competition Committee (RACC)
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1 RINK

101 Dimensions of the rink

- 1) The rink shall be 40 m x 20 m and enclosed by a board with rounded corners, which is approved by the IFF and marked accordingly.
The rink shall be rectangular, the measures indicating length x width. The smallest rink allowed is 36 m x 18 m, ~~and the largest is 44 m x 22 m.~~

102 Markings on the rink

- 6) Face-off dots shall be marked on the centre line and on the imaginary extensions of the goal lines, 1.5 m from the long sides of the rink not exceeding 30 cm in diameter.
The face-off dots ~~may shall~~ be marked as crosses. The dots on the centre line may be imaginary.

106 Inspection of the rink

- 1) The referees shall, at an early stage before the match, inspect the rink and ensure that defects are corrected.
All defects ~~that can't be corrected~~ shall be reported. The organiser is responsible for correcting defects and for keeping the board in a proper condition during the match. All dangerous objects shall be removed or padded.

2 GAME TIME

201 Regular game time

- 1) Regular game time shall be 3 x 20 minutes with two 10 minute intermissions, when the teams shall change ends.
Exemption for shorter game time however not less than 2 x 15 minutes and/or shorter/longer intermissions may be given by the administrating authority. When changing ends, the teams shall also change substitution zones. The home team shall choose ends at an early stage before the match. Every new period shall start with a face-off at the centre spot. At the end of every period the secretariat is responsible for providing a siren or other suitable sound device, unless this is automatic. The timing of the intermission shall start immediately at the end of the period. The teams are responsible for being back onto the rink in time to resume play after the intermission. If the referees consider one end of the rink to be better, the teams shall change ends after half the third period, but this has to be decided before the start of the third period. If such a changing of ends takes place, play shall be resumed with a face-off at the centre spot.

202 Time out

- 1) During the match each team shall have the right to request one time out, which shall be carried out, and be marked by a triple signal, as soon as play is interrupted.
A time out may be requested at any time, including in connection with goals and penalty shots, penalty shots after ~~limited~~ extra time excluded, but only by the team captain or a member of the team staff. A time out requested during an interruption shall be carried out immediately, but if the referees consider that this negatively affects the situation for the opposing team, the time out shall be carried out at the next interruption. A requested time out shall always be carried out, except after a goal, when the team may withdraw the request. A time out starts at the referees' additional signal when the teams are at their substitution zones and the referees at the secretariat. Another additional signal after 30 seconds marks the end of the time out. After a time out, play shall be resumed according to what caused the interruption. A penalized player is not allowed to participate in a time out.

203 Extra time

- 1) If a match that has to be decided ends with an even result 10 minutes extra time shall be played until one team scores.
Before extra time, the teams have the right to a 2 minute intermission, but no changing of ends shall take place. During extra time the same rules apply to starting and stopping time as during regular game time. Extra time is not divided into periods. Penalty time remaining after regular game time shall continue during extra time. If the score after ~~limited~~ extra time is still equal, the match shall be decided by penalty shots.

204 Penalty shots after extra time

- 1) Five field players from each team shall take one penalty shot each. If the score after this is still equal, the same players shall take one penalty shot each until a decisive result is achieved.
*The penalty shots shall be taken alternately. The referees decide which goal to use and shall carry out a draw between the team captains. The winner decides which team will start taking the penalty shots. The team captain or a member of the team staff shall, in writing, inform the referees and the secretariat of the numbers of the players and the order in which they will take the penalty shots. The referees are responsible for ensuring that the penalty shots are taken in the exact order as noted by the team staff.
As soon as a decisive result is achieved during the penalty shots, the match is over and the winning team shall be considered to have won by one extra goal. During the regular penalty shots, a decisive*

result is considered to be achieved when a team is leading by a larger number of goals than the opposing team has remaining penalty shots. During the possible extra penalty shots, a decisive result is considered to be achieved when a team has scored one goal more than the opposing team and both teams have taken the same number of penalty shots. The extra penalty shots do not have to be taken in the same order as the regular penalty shots, but a player must not take his third penalty shot until all the noted players in his team have taken at least two, and so on.

~~A penalized player may participate in the penalty shots if he has not incurred a match penalty.~~ If one of the noted players incurs any penalty during the penalty shots, the team captain shall choose a field player, who is not already noted, to replace the player who has incurred the penalty. If a goalkeeper incurs any penalty during the penalty shots, he shall be replaced by the reserve goalkeeper. If a reserve goalkeeper is not available, the team has a maximum of 3 minutes to properly equip a field player, who is not already noted, but none of this time may be used for warming up. The new goalkeeper shall be marked in the match record, and the time of the change shall be noted. A team that is unable to note five field players shall only be allowed to take as many penalty shots as they have noted players. This is also valid during possible extra penalty shots.

3 PARTICIPANTS

302 Substitution of players

- 1) Substitution of players may take place at any time and an unlimited number of times during a match.

All substitution shall take place in the team's own substitution zone. A player leaving the rink has to be on his way passing over the board before a substitute may enter the rink. An injured player leaving the rink outside his own substitution zone must not be replaced until play is interrupted. A bleeding player is not allowed to participate in the match until the bleeding is under control.

305 Team staff

- 1) Each team shall note at the most five members of the team staff in the match record. *No other persons than those noted in the match record are allowed to be in their own substitution zone. With the exception of a time out, a member of the team staff shall not enter the rink without the referees' permission. All coaching shall take place from the team's own substitution zone where the team staff shall be situated during the match. Before the match, a member of the team staff shall sign the match record. After the start of the match no amendments shall be allowed except from possible corrections of incorrect numbering. Should a member of the team staff be recorded also as a player, he should always be considered a player in any uncertain situations regarding offences in the substitution zone.*

4 EQUIPMENT

404 Particular team captain's equipment

- 1) The team captain shall wear an armlet.
The armlet shall be worn on the arm and be clearly visible. Tape is not allowed as an armlet. ~~Incorrect armlet shall be reported to the administrating authority.~~

405 Personal equipment

- 1) A player shall not wear personal equipment which may cause injury.
Personal equipment includes protective and medical equipment, ~~protective goggles~~, watches, earrings, etc. The referees decide what shall be considered dangerous. All protective equipment shall, if possible, be worn underneath the clothing. With the exception of elastic headbands without knots, no headgear may be worn. All forms of long tights are prohibited for field players. Exceptions shall be allowed only by the administrating authority upon written request.

410 Control of equipment

- 1) The referees shall decide about controlling and measuring all equipment.
Inspection shall take place before and during the match. Incorrect equipment, including defective sticks measuring the stick's hook excluded, discovered before or during the match shall be corrected by the player concerned, who after this may start/continue the match. Offences concerning players' uniforms ~~and team captain's armlet~~ shall not lead to more than one penalty per team per match. However, all incorrect equipment shall be reported. No other players than the team captains and the player with the equipment being ~~measured controlled~~ may be at the secretariat during the ~~control of equipment measuring~~. After ~~control of equipment measuring~~, play shall be resumed according to what caused the interruption.
- 2) Measuring of a hook and control of a shaft/blade combination may be requested by the team captain.
The team captain also has the right to point out to the referees other incorrectness in the opponents' equipment, but in this case the referees decide whether or not to take action. Measuring and control of shaft/blade combination may be requested at any time, but shall not be carried out until play is interrupted. If control is requested during an interruption, it shall be carried out immediately, including in connection with goals and penalty shots, unless, in the referees' opinion, it negatively affects the situation for the opposing team. In this case the control shall be carried out at the next interruption. The referees are obliged to check a hook or shaft/blade at the team captain's request, but only one control per team per interruption shall be allowed. No other players than the team captains and the player with the equipment being controlled may be at the secretariat during the ~~control of equipment measuring~~. After ~~control of equipment measuring~~, play shall be resumed according to what caused the interruption.

5 FIXED SITUATIONS

501 General regulations for fixed situations

503 Events leading to a face-off

- 12) When the referees' **consider their** decision ~~is considered to be~~ incorrect.
This includes when the referees by mistake whistles for too many players and it shows that the team is playing without goalkeeper.

504 Hit-in (803)

- 4) The ball shall be played with the stick. It shall be hit **cleanly**, not dragged, flicked or lifted on the stick.

506 Free-hit (804)

- 1) When an offence leading to a free-hit is committed, a free-hit shall be awarded to the non-offending team.
*With offences leading to a free-hit, the advantage rule shall be applied whenever possible. The advantage rule implies that if the non-offending team still controls the ball after an offence, they shall have the opportunity to go on playing if this gives them a greater advantage than a free-hit. If advantage is being played, and the game is interrupted because the non-offending team loses control of the ball, the resulting free-hit shall be placed where the **original last** offence occurred.*
- 4) The ball shall be played with the stick. It shall be hit **properly**, not dragged, flicked or lifted on the stick.

507 Offences leading to a free-hit

- 1) When a player hits, blocks, lifts, kicks an opponent's stick ~~or holds an opponent or opponent's stick~~. (901, 902, 903, ~~910~~, 912)
If the referees consider the player to have played the ball before hitting the opponent's stick, no action shall be taken.
- 2) **When a player holds an opponent or opponent's stick. (910)**
- 3) When a field player raises the blade of his stick above waist level in the back swing before hitting the ball, or in the forward swing after hitting the ball. (904)
*This includes mock shots. A high **forward** swing is allowed if no other players are in the vicinity, and there is no risk of **injury being hit**. As waist level is considered the level of the waist when standing upright.*
- 4) When a field player uses any part of his stick or his foot, to play or try to play the ball above knee level. (904 913)
Stopping the ball with a thigh is not considered to be playing the ball above knee level, unless considered dangerous. As knee level is considered the level of the knees when standing upright.
- 5) When a field player places his stick, his foot or his leg between an opponent's legs or feet. (905)
- 6) When a player, in control of the ball, or trying to reach it, forces or pushes an opponent in any way other than shoulder to shoulder. (907)

- 7) When a player, in control of the ball, trying to reach it, or trying to get a better position, moves backwards into an opponent, or prevents an opponent from moving in the direction intended. (908, 911)
This includes when the attacking team prevents or obstructs the formation of a defence line at a free hit awarded within 3.5 m of the goalkeeper's area.
- 8) When a field player kicks the ball twice, unless in between it has touched the player's stick, another player or another player's equipment. (912)
This shall be considered an offence only if the player, in the referees' opinion, both times kicks the ball intentionally.
- ~~8) When a player receives a foot pass from a field player in the same team. (912)
This shall be considered an offence only if the pass, in the referees' opinion, is intentional. Receiving a foot pass from a player in the same team is allowed if an opponent omits to take the ball despite the possibility to do so. A foot pass to the goalkeeper is not considered a goal situation and can't result in a penalty shot.~~
- 18) When a goalkeeper receives a pass, **or takes the ball**, from a field player in the same team. (924)
*This shall be considered an offence only if the pass, in the referees' opinion, is intentional. Receiving implies that the goalkeeper touches the ball with either his hands or arms, also even after the goalkeeper has possibly touched or stopped the ball with any other part of his body. A goalkeeper may receive a pass from a player in the same team if the goalkeeper is completely outside his goal crease when he receives the pass, and is thereby considered a field player. If the goalkeeper leaves his goal crease entirely, stops the ball, returns to his goal crease and picks the ball up this shall not be considered a pass to the goalkeeper.
A pass to the goalkeeper is not considered a goal situation and can not result in a penalty shot.*
- 20) When a player delays play. (924)
*This includes when a field player, in order to waste time, places himself against the rink or goal cage in such a manner that the opponent is unable to reach the ball in a correct way. **This also includes when the goalkeeper blocks the ball through the goal net.** The player should, if possible, be made aware of this before any actions are taken.*

508 Penalty shot (806)

- 3) All players except the player taking the penalty shot and the defending goalkeeper shall be in their substitution zones during the entire penalty shot. The goalkeeper shall be on the goal line when the penalty shot starts.
In case of a dispute the goalkeeper shall enter the rink first. The goalkeeper must not be replaced by a field player. If the goalkeeper commits an offence during the penalty shot, a new penalty shot shall be awarded and any prescribed penalty carried out. If another player in the offending team commits an offence during the penalty shot, a new penalty shot shall be awarded and the offence considered sabotage of play.

6 PENALTIES

601 General regulations for penalties

- 2) A penalized player shall be on the penalty bench during the entire penalty.
~~All penalties terminate when the match is over.~~ A penalty, which has not expired at the end of regular game time, shall continue during extra time. ~~After the extra time all penalties except match penalties are considered to be terminated.~~ A penalized player shall be on the same side of the centre line as his team, with the exception of when the secretariat and the penalty benches are situated on the same side of the rink as the substitution zones. During regular game time a penalized player may leave the penalty bench during an intermission. A penalized player shall not leave the penalty bench during the intermission between regular game time and extra time. A penalized player is not allowed to participate in a time out. A player, whose penalty expires, shall immediately leave the penalty bench, unless the number of penalties for his team makes this impossible or the penalty expiring is a personal penalty. A goalkeeper, whose penalty expires, shall not leave the penalty bench until the next interruption.
A penalized player who is injured may be replaced on the penalty bench by a field player who is not already penalized. Both players shall be noted in the match record with the number of the player actually serving the penalty in brackets. If the injured player enters the rink before the penalty expires, match penalty one will be imposed.
If the secretariat is responsible for a player being admitted to the rink too soon and the mistake is noticed during regular penalty time, the player shall resume his position on the penalty bench. There shall not be any additional penalty time and the player shall return to the rink when his regular penalty time expires.
- 3) If a goalkeeper incurs one or several 2 minute bench penalties, the team captain shall choose a field player, who is not already penalized, to serve the penalty.
A goalkeeper incurring a 5 minute bench penalty or a personal penalty shall serve the penalty himself.
If a goalkeeper incurs one or several 2 minutes bench penalties when serving penalties or in connection with a 5 minute bench penalty or a personal penalty, he shall serve these penalties himself.
If a goalkeeper serves penalties and a reserve goalkeeper is not available, the team has a maximum of 3 minutes to properly equip a field player, but none of this time shall be used for warming up. The new goalkeeper shall be marked in the match record, and the time of the change shall be noted.
When the penalty expires, the goalkeeper must not enter the rink until play is interrupted. Due to this the team captain shall choose a field player, who is not already penalized, to accompany the goalkeeper on the penalty bench in order to enter the rink when the **bench** penalty expires. Only the penalized player shall be noted in the match record. The referees shall together with the secretariat help a goalkeeper, whose penalty has expired during play, to leave the penalty bench as soon as play is interrupted.

603 2 minute bench penalty

- 1) If the opposing team scores during a 2 minute bench penalty that is being measured, the penalty shall terminate, unless the opposing team is outnumbered on the rink or the teams play with equal strength.
The penalty will not terminate if the goal is scored neither during a delayed penalty nor from a penalty shot caused by an offence leading to a penalty. ~~This is not applicable when it concerns a 5 minute bench penalty in connection with penalty shot or delayed penalty shot.~~

604 Delayed penalty

- 2) A delayed penalty implies that the non-offending team is given the possibility to continue the attack until the offending team gains and controls the ball or play is interrupted.
~~During a delayed penalty, the non-offending team shall be given the opportunity to replace the goalkeeper with a field player and continue the attack.~~ A delayed penalty shall still be carried out after

the end of a period or a match. If the delayed penalty is carried out because the offending team gains and controls the ball, play shall be resumed with a face-off.

The non-offending team shall use a delayed penalty for constructive attacking play. If the referees consider the team only to be trying to waste time, the players shall be notified. If the team still does not try to attack, play shall be interrupted, the delayed penalty carried out and play resumed with a face-off.

If the delayed penalty is carried out because of any other interruption, play shall be resumed according to what caused the interruption.

If the non-offending team scores in a correct way during a delayed penalty, the goal shall be allowed and the delayed 2 minute bench penalty last imposed on the team shall not be carried out. No other penalties shall be affected.

If the offending team scores during a delayed penalty, the goal shall be disallowed and play resumed with a face-off. If the non-offending team scores an own goal, the goal shall be allowed.

605 Offences leading to a 2 minute bench penalty

- 1) When a player, hits, blocks, lifts, kicks an opponent's stick ~~or holds an opponent or opponent's stick in order~~ to win a considerable advantage, or with no possibility of reaching the ball. (901, 902, 903, ~~910~~, 912)
- 2) When a player holds an opponent or opponent's stick to win a considerable advantage, or with no possibility of reaching the ball. (910)
- 3) When a field player plays the ball above waist level with any part of his stick or his foot. (904, 913)
As waist level is considered the level of the player's waist when standing upright.
- 4) When a player is guilty of dangerous play with the stick. (904)
This includes uncontrolled forward or backward swing of the stick, and raising the stick above an opponent's head if this is considered dangerous or disturbing for the opponent.
- 5) When a player forces or pushes an opponent against the board or the goal cage. (907)
- 6) When a player tackles or trips an opponent. (909)
- 7) When a team captain requests measuring of a hook or control of the shaft/blade combination and the controlled equipment is correct. (no offence sign)
The team captain will serve the penalty.
- 8) When a field player participates in play without a stick. (no offence sign)
This does not include a goalkeeper, temporarily considered a field player.
- 9) When a field player fetches a stick from a place other than the team's own substitution ZONE. (no offence sign)
- 10) When a field player omits to pick up his broken or dropped stick from the rink and bring it to his substitution zone.
Only clearly visible parts of the stick have to be removed by the player.
- 11) When a player intentionally moves to obstruct an opponent, who is not in control of the ball. (911)
If a player who is trying to move into a better position backs into an opponent, or prevents an opponent from moving in the direction intended, only a free-hit shall be awarded.
- 12) When a field player actively obstructs the goalkeeper's throw-out. (915)
This shall be considered an offence only if the field player is inside the goal crease or closer to the goalkeeper than 3 m, measured from where the goalkeeper gains control of the ball. Actively implies following the goalkeeper sideways or trying to reach the ball with the stick.

- 13) When a player violates the 3 m rule at a hit-in or a free-hit. (915)
If the hit-in or the free-hit is performed while the opponents are trying to take position in a correct way, no action shall be taken. If a team forms a defence line which is not at a proper distance, only one player shall be penalized.
- 14) When a field player stops or plays the ball when lying or sitting down. (919)
This also includes stopping or playing the ball with both knees, or one hand, on the floor, stick holding hand excluded.
- 15) When a field player stops or plays the ball with his hand, arm or head. (920, 921)
- 16) When an incorrect substitution takes place. (922)
The player leaving the rink has to be passing over the board before a new player may enter the rink. If the case is close, action shall only be taken if play is affected. It is also incorrect substitution when a player changes outside the team's own substitution zone when play is interrupted. The player entering the rink is the one to be penalized.
- 17) When a team plays with too many players on the rink. (922)
Only one player shall be penalized.
- 18) When a penalized player:
- Without entering the rink, leaves the penalty bench before his penalty expires or terminates.
- Refuses to leave the penalty bench when his penalty expires.
- Enters the rink during an interruption in the game, before his penalty expires or terminates. (925)
*The secretariat shall notify the referees of this as soon as possible. A player, whose penalty expires, shall not leave the penalty bench if the number of penalties for his team makes this impossible or the penalty expiring is a personal penalty. A goalkeeper, whose penalty expires, shall not leave the penalty bench until the next interruption.
If a penalized player enters the rink during play, this is considered sabotage of the game.*
- ~~18) When a player commits repeated offences leading to a free-hit. (923)
This includes both shorter and longer time.~~
- 19) When a team systematically disrupts play by committing repeated offences leading to a free-hit. (prescribed offence sign 923)
This also includes when a team commits a number of minor offences during a short time. The player committing the last offence shall serve the penalty and be penalized according to that offence.
- 20) When a player intentionally delays play. (924)
This includes when a player of the offending team is striking or taking the ball away when play is interrupted, intentionally blocking the ball against the board or a goal or intentionally damaging the ball or a player of the defending team intentionally moves the goal cage.
- 21) When a team intentionally systematically delays play. (924)
If the referees consider a team close to being penalized for delaying play, the team captain shall, if possible, be notified before any action is taken. The team captain shall choose a field player, who is not already penalized, to serve the penalty. This also applies when a team is late after intermission. This offence shall also be reported to the administrating authority. a player of the defending team intentionally moves the goal cage.
- 25) When a player uses incorrect clothing (no offence sign).
Offences concerning clothing shall only not lead to more than one penalty per team per match. All other instances of incorrect equipment such as team captain's armlet or Missing chest figures however shall only be reported to the administrating authority. The referee shall, if possible, notify the player before any action is taken.
- 27) When a player deliberately prevents a goal or a goal scoring situation by committing an offence which is normally punished with a free hit. (no offence sign)

607 Offences leading to a 5 minute bench penalty

- ~~6) When a player commits repeated offences, each leading to a 2 minute bench penalty. (923)
The 5 minute bench penalty replaces the last 2 minute bench penalty. The offences shall be similar.~~

610 Offences leading to a 2 minute bench penalty + 10 minute personal penalty

- 1) When a player or a member of the team staff is guilty of unsportsmanlike behaviour. (925)
*Unsportsmanlike behaviour implies: Behaving in an insulting or unfair way towards referees, players, team staff, officials, spectators, being too many team staff in the substitution zone or any simulating action intended to deceive the referees. Intentionally kicking, upsetting or hitting the board or the goal cage.
Throwing the stick or any other equipment, even during an interruption or in the substitution zone.*

611 Match penalty

- 1) A player or a member of the team staff incurring a match penalty shall immediately go to the dressing room and must not take any further part in the match.
*The organiser is responsible for ensuring that the offender goes to the dressing room and does not return to the spectators' stand or the rink during the remaining time of the match, possible extra time and penalty shots included. All match penalties shall be noted in the match record and match penalty 3 shall also be reported.
A player or member of the team staff shall incur only one match penalty per match with exception from a match penalty when not noted in the match record. Subsequent offences leading to a match penalty shall be reported, but no further bench penalty shall be imposed with exception from a match penalty incurred for a player or member of team staff not noted in the match record.
Offences committed before or after the match, which normally lead to a match penalty, shall be reported, but no bench penalty shall be imposed. With the exception of incorrect equipment (which shall be corrected by the player concerned, who may then start the match), offences leading to a match penalty committed before the match shall also lead to the offender's non participation in the match, possible extra time and penalty shots included.*

613 Offences leading to a match penalty 1

- 6) When a player is guilty of dangerous physical play. (909)
This includes dangerous, violent or unsportsmanlike offences considered deliberate. ~~or unprovoked.~~

615 Offences leading to a match penalty 2

- 2) When a player commits an offence leading to a 5 minute bench penalty, for the second time in the same match. (no offence sign 923)
The match penalty replaces the second 5 minute bench penalty, but shall still be followed by a 5 minute bench penalty.
- 3) When a member of the team staff, is guilty of continued ~~or repeated~~ unsportsmanlike behaviour. (925)
The match penalty replaces the second 2 minute bench penalty + 10 minute personal penalty, but shall still be followed by a 5 minute bench penalty

617 Offences leading to a match penalty 3

- 4) When a player or a member of the team staff is guilty of violent conduct.
*Violent conduct means a deliberate impact on the physical integrity of a person without causing injury.
This includes spitting at a player etc.*

618 Penalties in connection with a penalty shot

- 1) If a penalty shot results in a goal, the penalty causing the penalty **shot**, if it is a 2-minute bench penalty, shall be terminated.
This includes a delayed penalty shot. If during a delayed penalty shot, the offending team commits another offence leading to a penalty shot, the second offence shall be considered the offence causing the penalty shot. If a penalty shot is interrupted due to an offence caused by the goalkeeper, the goalkeeper's offence shall be considered the cause of the new penalty shot. If a 5 minute bench penalty is imposed in connection with a penalty shot or a delayed penalty shot an already existing 2-minute bench penalty shall be terminated if the penalty shot results in a goal.

7 GOALS

702 Correctly scored goals

- 1) When the entire ball passes the goal line from the front, having been played in a correct way with a field player's stick, and no offence leading to a free-hit or a penalty has been committed by the attacking team in connection with, or immediately before, the goal.

This includes:

When a player in the defending team has moved the goal cage out of position and the ball passes the goal line from the front between the marks for the posts and below the imaginary position of the bar.

When an own goal is scored. An own goal is considered own goal when a player actively ~~may be allowed-off~~ with the stick or body ~~directs the ball into the own goal. of the defender.~~

If the non-offending team scores an own goal during a delayed penalty, the goal shall be allowed.

An own goal shall be noted as OG.

703 Incorrectly scored goals

- 6) When a field player in the attacking team intentionally kicks the ball and it goes into goal after having touched ~~another player or another player's~~ an opponent or opponent's equipment.

Since this is not considered an offence, play shall be resumed with a face-off.

An intended foot pass directed into goal by the opponent shall however be allowed.