



RULE BOOK CHANGES AND ADJUSTMENTS - 2022/23 IIHF OFFICIAL RULE BOOK VERSION 1.0 - July 2022

Rule #	Rule	Rulebook wording 21/22	Rulebook wording 22/23	Reason for Amendment/Change	Date and Reference	Additional Remarks:
1.2	Dimensions	The official size of the Rink shall be 60 m (197 ft) long and 25 m to 30 m (82 ft to 98 ft, 5 in) wide.	The official size of the Rink shall be 60 m (197 ft) long and 26 m to 30 m (82 ft to 98 ft, 5 in) wide.	The measurements on the width was wrong, correct is 26m.	30.06.22 JHA	
1.7	Goal Crease / On-ice officials crease	The "Goal Crease" is marked by a red line 5 cm (2 in) wide – see Rule 1.5 - Lines. These lines must be at right angles to the "Goal Line". A semicircular red line with a radius of 1.83 m (6 ft) and 5 cm (2 in) wide connects both ends of the side of the crease. On both sides of the Goal area, lines are marked at right angles to the Goal Line, intersecting with the half-circle. The area outlined by the crease line and the Goal Line shall be painted a light blue color. The area inside the goal frame to the Goal Line shall be painted a gloss white color.	Goal Crease (markings on the ice surface): In front of each goal frame, one goal crease shall be marked by a red line. → For more information refer to Appendix VI – Infographics.	To keep all the official measurements and official drawings on only place in the rulebook.	30.06.22 JHA	
1.7	Goal Crease / On-ice officials crease	The "Goal Crease Area" is a three-dimensional space and includes the air above the markings on ice up to the top of the crossbar. The Goal Crease Area includes all of the space outlined by the crease lines and extends vertically 1.22 m (4 ft) and above the height of the crossbar.	Goal Crease Area/ Space: The Goal Crease Area includes all of the space outlined by the crease lines and extends vertically until the top of the crossbar. → For more information refer to Appendix VI – Infographics.	To keep all the official measurements and official drawings on only place in the rulebook.	30.06.22 JHA	
4.2	Timing Device	"Each Rink shall be provided with some form of electronic Scoreclock for the purpose..." "The Scoreclock is activated by facing-off of the puck by an On-ice Official and shall be stopped by the whistle of an Off-ice Official."	"The Scoreclock is activated by facing-off of the puck by an On-ice Official and shall be stopped by the whistle of an Off-ice Official. "The game clock is activated by facing-off of the puck by an On-ice Official and shall be stopped by the whistle of an Off-ice Official."	Changed wording from score clock to game clock	30.06.22 JHA	
5.3	Goalkeeper	Each Team shall have on its Players' Bench, or on a chair immediately beside the Players' Bench (or nearby), a substitute Goalkeeper who shall always be fully equipped and ready to play. Except when both (2) Goalkeepers are incapacitated, no Skater listed on the Official Game Sheet shall be permitted to wear the equipment of the Goalkeeper. In specific IIHF Championships, a third (3rd) listed Goalkeeper is allowed. If both (2) listed Goalkeepers are incapacitated, that Team shall be entitled to dress and play any Goalkeeper who is eligible. In the event that the two (2) regular Goalkeepers are injured or incapacitated in quick succession, the third (3rd) Goalkeeper shall be provided with a reasonable amount of time to get dressed, in addition to a two-minute (2) warm-up (except when they enter the game to defend against a "Penalty Shot"). If, however, the third (3rd) Goalkeeper is dressed and on the Players' Bench when the second (2nd) Goalkeeper becomes incapacitated, the third (3rd) Goalkeeper shall enter the game immediately and no warm-up is permitted.	Each Team shall be allowed one (1) Goalkeeper on the ice at one time. The Goalkeeper may be removed and substituted by another Skater. Such substitute shall not be permitted the privileges of the Goalkeeper. Each Team shall have on its Players' Bench, or on a chair immediately beside the Players' Bench (or nearby), a substitute Goalkeeper who shall always be fully equipped and ready to play. Each team shall have two (2) Goalkeepers listed on the Official Game Sheet. Exceptions to this rule are permitted in specific IIHF Championships where only one (1) Goalkeeper, or a third (3rd) listed Goalkeeper is allowed – for additional information refer to the IIHF Sport Regulations. If the listed (one or two) Goalkeeper/s is/are incapacitated, that Team shall be entitled to dress and play any Skater who is eligible as Goalkeeper. In the event that the two (2) regular Goalkeepers are injured or incapacitated in quick succession, the third (3rd) Goalkeeper shall be provided with a reasonable amount of time to get dressed, in addition to a two-minute (2) warm-up (except when they enter the game to defend against a "Penalty Shot"). If, however, the third (3rd) Goalkeeper is dressed and on the Players' Bench when the second (2nd) Goalkeeper becomes incapacitated, the third (3rd) Goalkeeper shall enter the game immediately and no warm-up is permitted.	In lower division tournaments, it is permissible for a team to have only one goalkeeper on the Game Sheet. If that Goalie is injured, a skater may dress and replace the Goalkeeper accordingly. For more information, please refer to the IIHF Sport Regulations.	07.07.22 DKU	

9.3	Skaters Jersey	9.3 Players Jersey	9.3 Skaters Jersey	The name of the rule was changed to better define that rule 9.3 only takes care of the jerseys of the skaters.	30.06.22 JHA	
19.3	Coincidental Match 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.	Text was added to clarify about substitutions in the penalty boxes.	30.06.22 JHA	
22.3	Short-handed	When a Player receives a Major Penalty and a Misconduct Penalty at the same time, the penalized Team shall place a substitute Player in the Penalty Box before the Major Penalty expires and no replacement for the penalized Player shall be permitted to enter the game except from the Penalty Box.	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.	Text was changed to clarify that a replacement must be positioned in the penalty box immediately	30.06.22 JHA	
25.3	Infractions - When Goalkeeper is off the ice	When Goalkeeper has been removed for an extra Attacker for a list of the infractions that shall result in an awarded goal – see specific rule numbers for complete descriptions.	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.	Changed of reference for where to find the examples for this rule	30.06.22 JHA	
37.2	Goal review Procedures	Should the Video Review Operations be able to determine that a goal has been scored through the use of video replay, and play on the ice has nonetheless continued, the Video Review Operations shall instruct that the in-arena horn be sounded to stop play immediately, and the goal will be awarded. The Game Clock (and penalty clocks, if applicable) will then be re-set to the time of the goal. Should the first stoppage of play following an apparent goal coincide with the end of a period, the On-ice Official(s) will instruct both Teams to remain at their respective Players' Bench until the Video Review of the play can be completed.	Should the Video Review Operations be able to determine that a goal has been scored through the use of video replay, and play on the ice has nonetheless continued, the Video Review Operations shall instruct that the in-arena horn be sounded to stop play immediately, and the goal will be awarded. Should the first stoppage of play following an apparent goal coincide with the end of a period, the On-ice Official(s) will instruct both Teams to remain at their respective Players' Bench until the Video Review of the play can be completed.	Text is moved from 34.7 and is now found in 37.2. Text under 34.7 is deleted.	30.06.22 JHA	
39.2	Minor Penalty	"A Minor Penalty for "Unsportsmanlike Conduct" shall be assessed..."	"A Minor Penalty for "Unsportmanlike Conduct – Abuse of Officials" shall be assessed..."	Added the wording "Abuse of Officials" to clarify what the label of the penalty is		
46.7	Third Player in	A Game Misconduct Penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any Player who is the first to intervene ("third Player in") in an altercation already in progress, except when a Match Penalty is being imposed in the original altercation.	A Game Misconduct Penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any Player who is the first to intervene ("third Player in") in an altercation already in progress, except when a Game Misconduct Penalty or Match Penalty is being imposed in the original altercation	This change is made to clarify that the third man in rule applies for both Game misconducts and Match Penalties.	30.06.22 JHA	

54.3	"Penalty Shot"	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. 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.	This rule is described under → Rule 24.8 – Infractions	Description of when a PS shall be called is now only gathered under rule 24.8 and all text about PS has been deleted.	30.06.22 JHA	
53.7	"Penalty Shot"	When any member of the defending Team, including the Coach or any team personnel, throws or shoots any part of a stick or any other object or piece of equipment at the puck or puck carrier in their Defending Zone, the Referee or Linesperson shall allow the play to be completed and if a goal is not scored, the Referee shall award a "Penalty Shot" to the non-offending Team. This shot shall be taken by any Player of the non-offending Team. If a Player on a breakaway in the Neutral or Attacking Zone is interfered with by a stick or any other object or piece of equipment that is thrown by any member of the defending Team, including the Coach or any team personnel, the Referee shall award a "Penalty Shot" to the non-offending Team. → Rule 57.3 – Tripping. If a Player on a "breakaway" in the Neutral or Attacking Zone is interfered with by an object thrown on the ice by a spectator that causes them to lose possession of the puck or to fall, the Referee shall award a "Penalty Shot" to the non-offending Team.	This rule is identically described under → Rule 24.8 – Infractions	Description of when a Penalty Shot shall be called is now only gathered under rule 24.8 and all text about PS has been deleted.	30.06.22 JHA	
55.4	Game Misconduct	When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for a "hooking" and, in the judgement of the Referee, such foul was likely to injure an opposing Player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.	A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for "hooking".	Clarifying that a GM always shall be called when the referee calls a Major penalty for Hooking.	30.06.22 JHA	
55.5	Penalty Shot	This rule is identically described under → Rule 54.3 – Penalty Shot	This rule is identically described under → Rule 24.8 – Infractions	Reference to penalty shot criteria's is changed from 54.3 to 24.8	30.06.22 JHA	

63.9	Infractions	The following list of infractions shall result in a penalty (minor, bench minor, Penalty Shot or Awarded Goal) being imposed by the Referee for "delaying the game": (I) Deliberately shooting the puck out of play / out of bounds; (II) Deliberately throwing or batting the puck out of play / out of bounds; (III) Shooting or batting the puck (with the hand or with the stick) over the Protective Glass from the Defending Zone; (IV) Deliberately displacing the goal from its normal position (or "accidentally" by a defending Player or Goalkeeper in relation to the awarding of a goal); (V) Refusing to place the correct number of Players on the ice.	This section has been removed	The rule 63.9 was just a copy of information already existing in the rule. Removed to avoid duplications.	30.06.22 JHA	
65.1	Equipment	All protective equipment – except gloves, helmets, and skates – must be worn entirely underneath the uniform. Equipment must conform to safety standards and be used only to protect Skaters, not to enhance or improve playing ability or to cause injury to an opponent.	Text was moved to 65.2	To clarify the implementation of the rule	30.06.22 JHA	
65.2	Minor Penalty	-	Equipment must conform to safety standards and be used only to protect Skaters, not to enhance or improve playing ability or to cause injury to an opponent. Players violating this rule shall not be permitted to participate in the game until such equipment has been corrected or removed.	Text was added from 65.1 to clarify the implementation	30.06.22 JHA	
67.2	MINOR PENALTY – SKATER	67.2. MINOR PENALTY – PLAYER	67.2. MINOR PENALTY – SKATER	We changed the rule name and replaced Player with Skater to better harmonize with the content of the rule.	30.06.22 JHA	
68.3	Penalty Shot	If a Player of the attacking side in possession of the puck shall be in such a position as to have no opposition between them and the opposing Goalkeeper, and while in such position they shall be interfered with by a Player of the opposing side who shall have illegally entered the game, the Referee shall impose a "Penalty Shot" against the side to which the offending Player belongs.	This rule is described under → Rule 70.7 – Penalty Shot	Change of text to only be a reference to 70.7 describing the situation more in detail.	30.06.22 JHA	
68.4	Awarded Goal	If, when the opposing Goalkeeper has been removed from the ice, a Player of the side attacking the unattended goal is interfered with in the Neutral or Attacking Zone by a Player who shall have entered the game illegally, the Referee shall immediately award a goal to the non-offending Team.	This rule is described under: → Rule 70.8 Awarded goal.	Change of text to only be a reference to 70.8 describing the situation more in detail.	30.06.22 JHA	
68.5		If a penalized Player returns to the ice from the Penalty Box before their penalty has expired by their own error or the error of the Penalty Timekeeper, any goal scored by their own Team while they (or their substitute) is illegally on the ice shall be disallowed but all penalties imposed on either Team shall be served as regular penalties. The penalized Player must return to serve their unexpired time (and an additional Minor Penalty if they left the Penalty Box on their own). If a Player shall illegally enter the game from their own Players' Bench or from any other location in the Rink, any goal scored by their own Team while they are illegally on the ice shall be disallowed but all penalties imposed on either Team shall be served as regular penalties.	This rule is described under: → Rule 70.9 Disallowed goal.	Change of text to only be a reference to 70.9 describing the situation more in detail.		

78.1	Goals and assists	<p>If applicable, it is the responsibility of the Referees to award goals and report the "goal scorer". The Officials Scorekeeper, with the assistance of the Statistic staff will confirm the "goal scorer" and any Player deserving an "assist". This decision is final in this regard and no changes can be made after the conclusion of the game.</p> <p>The use of video replay to verify the proper awarding of a goal or an assist is essential. Such awards shall be made or withheld strictly in accordance with the provisions of this rule. Therefore, it is essential that the Official Scorekeeper be thoroughly familiar with every aspect of this rule; be alerted to observe all actions which could affect the awarding of a goal or assist; and, above all, give or withhold awards with absolute impartiality.-</p>	<p>The Officials Scorekeeper, with the assistance of the Statistic staff will confirm the "goal scorer" and any Player deserving an "assist". This decision is final in this regard and no changes can be made after the conclusion of the game. The use of video replay to verify the proper awarding of a goal or an assist is essential. Such awards shall be made or withheld strictly in accordance with the provisions of this rule. Therefore, it is essential that the Official Scorekeeper be thoroughly familiar with every aspect of this rule; be alerted to observe all actions which could affect the awarding of a goal or assist; and, above all, give or withhold awards with absolute impartiality.</p>	Adjusted text to make it easier to apply	30.06.22 JHA	
78.6	78.6. COACH'S CHALLENGE INITIATED BY THE IIHF VIDEO REVIEW OPERATIONS	<p>In the final minute of play in the 3rd period and at any point in Overtime, the Video Review Operations will initiate the review of any scenario that would otherwise be subject to a Coach's Challenge. The last minute in the context of the "Video Review Operation Initiated Review" describes the moment when the puck enters the goal, i.e., the situation to be reviewed may have occurred before the last minute (e.g., puck crosses the Blue Line). The Video Review Operations will continue to initiate and be responsible for the review of all goals subject to Video Review under: → Rule 37.3. – Video Review.</p> <p>Where a Coach's Challenge is available on a scoring play potentially involving "Interference on the Goalkeeper", "Missed Game Stoppage Event in the Offensive Zone Leading to a Goal", or "Off-side," the Video Review Operations will, as an initial and threshold matter, determine that the puck entered the net and is a good hockey goal before the play will be subject to further review by means of a Coach's Challenge (or, in the final minute of play or in Overtime, a review initiated by the Video Review Operations). If a Team requests a Coach's Challenge but Video Review under Rule 37.3 renders such Challenge unnecessary, then the Challenge will be deemed not to have been made.</p>	<p>This rule is described under → Rule 38.3 Coach's Challenge.</p>	The rule text is deleted, all is now referred to rule 38.3	30.06.22 JHA	
84.4	"PENALTY SHOT" SHOOTOUT PROCEDURE – ROUND ROBIN OR PRELIMINARY ROUND GAME	<p>(V) The Goalkeepers shall defend the same goal as in the Overtime period while their own team is taking a shot.</p>	<p>(V) The Goalkeepers shall defend the same goal as in the Overtime period and remain in the goal when their own team is taking a shot.</p>	Updated text to clarify the procedure	30.06.22 JHA	
202.1	FACIAL PROTECTION – MEN'S JUNIOR HOCKEY "UNDER 20" – AGE CATEGORY	<p>All Players participating in the "Under 20" age category must wear at least a visor as a face-protection, properly fixed to the helmet. It must extend down in such a fashion as to ensure adequate eye protection, to cover the eyes and nose in its entirety. It must be fixed to the helmet along the sides such that it cannot be flipped up.</p> <p>A Player whose visor becomes cracked or broken during game action must leave the ice immediately. Players are not allowed to wear a colored or tinted visor.</p>	<p>All Players participating in the "Under 20" age category must wear facial protection as described under rule 9.6 and 9.7</p> <p>→ Rule 9.6 – Helmets.</p> <p>→ Rule 9.7 – Facial Protection.</p>	Rule is now only to be found under 9.6 and 9.7	30.06.22 JHA	
General	General	<p>"Any Player or Goalkeeper not complying with this rule shall not be permitted to participate in the game – refer to Rule 9.5. – Protective Equipment"</p>	<p>"Any Player not complying with this rule shall not be permitted to participate in the game – refer to Rule 9.5. – Protective Equipment."</p>	When the term "Player is used, it includes goalkeepers and skaters. If it is specifically for Goalkeepers and Skaters the word Player will not be used.	30.06.22 JHA	This is a general change over the entire rulebook. It does not change the rules but the wording makes it more clearer regarding who is covered in each rule.