



INTERNATIONAL
ICE HOCKEY
FEDERATION

2012

IIHF DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS

Note: The below amendments are proposals from the Disciplinary Committee. Council will discuss/approve the proposals in April. Therefore, the final version of the Regulations that will be submitted to Congress in May might undergo some changes.

May 2011

IIHF DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS 2012

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1. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

1.1 The Disciplinary Committee can sanction member national associations, clubs, officials, coaches, and players if they infringe the Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations or Official Playing Rules of the IIHF, or if they violate the good order of the sport of ice hockey or in-line hockey, or bring the sport of ice hockey or in-line hockey into disrepute, or if they violate the decisions of Council, Directorates or officials of the IIHF who are entrusted with the implementation of the Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations and Official Playing Rules.

Note should be taken of the following Bylaws:

Bylaw 204 Ineligibility

Bylaw 205 Transfer of player under suspension

Bylaw 209 Offences against the International Transfer Regulations

Bylaw 605 Incidents involving spectators

Bylaw 607 Failure to comply with the IIHF Visa Guidelines

Bylaw 608 Forfeit

Bylaw 1001 Provisions for a safe environment at IIHF events

Bylaw 1002 Disqualification

Bylaw 1003 Suspension

Bylaw 1004 Gambling and Betting

1.2 Except as provided in Article 1.5 below and the Official Playing Rule 340 the Disciplinary Committee is also responsible for cases requiring "Supplementary Discipline" (IIHF Official Playing Rule 510).

1.3 Violations of anti-doping rules arising from competitions of the IIHF (Bylaw 201) and from out-of-competition or out-of-season-doping doping controls (Bylaw 1401) are dealt with by the Disciplinary Committee with the following exceptions:

The imposition of provisional suspensions (Article 5.5 below) during IIHF championships is dealt with by the respective Directorate. In all cases not covered by this clause (in particular: end of the championship; out-of-competition or out-of-season doping controls) provisional suspensions are dealt with by the IIHF General Secretary or his assigned deputy.

Decisions on provisional suspensions have to be rendered in accordance with the provisions of the WADA Code Article 7.1, 7.2, and 7.5.1.

1.4 The Disciplinary Committee shall not be responsible for cases for which the Council has exclusive jurisdiction (Statutes 14 and 15), notwithstanding the right of Council to refer any incident or activity to the Disciplinary Committee (Statute 41).

1.5 The Directorate or the Championship Disciplinary Panel (Statute 49; see Art. 6 of these Regulations)¹ deals with disciplinary matters arising during an IIHF championship (Statute 49, Bylaw 615), as long as the incriminated party is under the jurisdiction of the Directorate. Disciplinary matters occurring during international games not operated under IIHF jurisdiction shall be dealt with by the respective National Associations.

1.6 In cases mentioned in Bylaw 1408 (imposition of sanctions on players for doping offences by Member National Associations or other authorities) the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee reviews the decision and decides whether the case should be dealt with by the Disciplinary Committee for further review and decision. Before the Disciplinary Committee can act, any post decision review provided in the Member National Association's rules must be exhausted.
**COMPOSITION OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE
AND OF THE DECIDING PANEL**

¹ HK to correct the name of the Panel.

2.1 The Disciplinary Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and up to four other members. The Council appoints the members of the Disciplinary Committee for the period between two General Congresses. Council members may not be members of the Disciplinary Committee. The members of the Disciplinary Committee should be familiar with the sport, its rules and procedures. They are independent, not bound by instruction and are not accountable to anyone for their decisions (Statute 41). It shall be the duty of the Committee to act as the sole decider of the matter brought before it, as if they were judges in a civil proceeding.

2.2 The Disciplinary Committee decides by a panel of three members, one of them must be the chairman. In case the Chairman is prevented from acting the Deputy Chairman chairs the Deciding Panel (in the IIHF Doping Control Regulations referred to as 'IIHF Doping Disciplinary Panel'). The members of the Panel deciding a case are appointed by the Chairman from the members of the Disciplinary Committee on the basis of a proposal by the Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee. The Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee attends the sessions of the Deciding Panel but cannot vote.

2.3 The members of the Disciplinary Committee may not sit on the Deciding Panel if the case dealt with concerns themselves or players, clubs, officials, or any other member of the member national association to which they belong.

2.4 The decision of the Deciding Panel can be adopted in formal sessions, by correspondence or by telephone. The chairman shall decide on the modality to be used. The Deciding Panel must be convened for a session if the subject matter under review proves to be particularly difficult, or if the disciplinary measure involves fines exceeding CHF 5,000.- or suspensions longer than three month or more than five² games. Members participating in a decision reached by telephone must receive a written confirmation of its content.

2.5 The Deciding Panel shall take its decisions by a simple majority of the votes. No member may abstain from voting.

3. PROCEDURES

A. General Clauses

3.1 The Disciplinary Committee shall act upon request by an IIHF body (Statute 21), the respective IIHF Doping Control Committee or the IIHF Medical Supervisor, by the IIHF General Secretary or his assigned deputy, by WADA, or by a member national association. The Disciplinary Committee shall receive notification of the request within 30 days of the alleged incident having taken place.

The Directorate Chairman and/or game official must report to the Disciplinary Committee without delay all match penalties imposed during an IIHF competition which have not been dealt with by the Directorate and incidents concerning abusing and/or molesting game officials or other persons in and around the event venue and forfeit of games.

A disciplinary proceeding can also be initiated at the discretion of the Disciplinary Committee without request by other parties at any time within the limitation period (Article 3.7, 3.11 below). The decision is taken by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee.

3.2 The request for disciplinary proceedings must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee. The Secretary must inform the incriminated party and its national

² MIC to achieve a more efficient process and to avoid traveling costs in cases which are not particularly difficult and less important.

association in a timely manner that such a request has been received or, if applicable, proceedings have been initiated by the Disciplinary Committee. The parties concerned must be notified in writing of the alleged violation or offence and provided with all relevant documents or correspondence. In cases involving players, officials and other members of a National Association it is sufficient to notify only the respective National Association.

In cases related to anti-doping rule violations the letter of notification may be sent to the respective National Association which then must notify the incriminated party and inform the Disciplinary Committee of the notification and, if applicable, of the pleadings of the incriminated party.

The incriminated party as well as the respective member national association shall submit their written comments to the Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee no later than 15 days after having been notified by the Secretary; in cases related to anti-doping rule violations the time-limit is 21 days. All parties concerned must be advised that even if the parties have failed to respond, then after this period has lapsed, the Deciding Panel will make its decision on the basis of the available facts.

All parties concerned have the right to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses. The Deciding Panel may at its discretion accept testimony by written submission. The language of the proceeding is English (Statute 8).

3.3. On request of the parties or if the Deciding Panel so decides, an oral hearing shall be held. The Chairman shall set the date of the hearing; for substantial reasons the hearing may be postponed by the Chairman. The hearing is not public. The Deciding Panel may at its sole discretion require the incriminated party (if necessary, a representative of the respective association or club) to attend a hearing at their own expense.

All parties concerned have the right to be represented by a person/counsel of their choice at their own expense. On request of the incriminated party the Disciplinary Committee will arrange for an interpreter at the parties own expense.

All parties concerned are required to fully disclose to the Deciding Panel no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled date of the hearing all written evidence and shall specify any witnesses and experts which they intend to call, and disclose any other evidence which they want to present during the course of the hearing. The parties shall not be permitted to produce further written evidence, except if the Deciding Panel so permits on the basis of exceptional circumstances.

All written submissions shall be disclosed to all parties to the hearing.

3.4 After receipt of the written comments or after the end of the 15-day period, respectively of the 21 days period in cases related to anti-doping rule violations, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee appoints the members of the Deciding Panel and determines on the modality of decision.

When taking a decision, the Deciding Panel shall use its best endeavours to refer to any existing evidence (documents such as reports of the Directorate, or of the game officials, witnesses, television and other video recordings and the like).

Violations of the playing rules resulting in a match penalty, or other cases of less importance, which shall be penalized by suspension up to one month or up to three games, or by caution or censure combined with a fine up to CHF 500.- shall be decided on a summary basis.

3.5 The Deciding Panel is obliged to reach a decision within a reasonable period of time. The Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee may prepare a draft proposal of a decision, which does not bind the Deciding Panel.

The incriminated party and the respective member national association as well as the appellant initiating the proceeding must be informed, in writing, as soon as a decision has been reached. In case of a hearing the Deciding Panel must decide within 10 days after the conclusion of that hearing unless otherwise specified by the Panel. A written statement of the reasons for the decision must be forwarded to those persons and to IIHF Council; in cases of anti-doping rule

violations copies must also be forwarded to WADA, to the International Olympic Committee and to the National Anti-Doping Organization of the incriminated party's country of residence or countries where the person is a national or license holder.

3.6 With the exception of decisions in cases of anti-doping rule violations (Article 3.12 below), a written appeal against the ruling of the Disciplinary Committee can be submitted to the IIHF Council by the incriminated party within 30 days after receipt of the reasons of the decision failing which the right of appeal will have lapsed. An appeal to the Council and its decision are mandatory prior to any application for arbitration in accordance with Statutes 47 – 49. The incriminated party must be informed about these rights.

3.7 With the exception of anti-doping rule violations (Article 3.11 below) violations giving rise to disciplinary action shall be subject to a limitation period of two years. The period of limitation shall start on the date of the alleged infringement. The disciplinary proceedings may be conducted if the party concerned has been informed by the secretary of the Disciplinary Committee prior to the end of the limitation period that there is a request for such proceedings or that such proceedings have been initiated by the Disciplinary Committee.

B. Special Clauses related to Doping

3.8 Recourse to the Disciplinary Committee.

If the Doping Control Committee asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated the case shall be referred to the IIHF Disciplinary Committee.

3.9 Hearing

The Deciding Panel of the Disciplinary Committee shall conduct a timely hearing process to determine whether an anti-doping violation was committed and, if so, shall impose appropriate sanctions. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the failure of the incriminated party to challenge the assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days after having been notified by the Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee of the alleged violation.

3.10 Rules to be applied

The Deciding Panel must act in compliance with the IIHF Doping Control Regulations, the provisions of the IIHF Disciplinary Regulations and of the World Anti-Doping Code (Bylaw 1407), in particular with the provisions mentioned in the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) Article 23.2, namely Article 1 (Definition of Doping), Article 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations), Article 3 (Proof of Doping), Article 4.2.2 (Specified Substances) , Article 4.3.3 (WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List), Article 7.6 (Retirement from Sport), Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), Article 11 (Consequences to Teams), Article 13 (Appeals) with the exception of 13.2.2 and 13.5), Article 15.4 (Mutual Recognition), Article 17 (Statute of Limitations), Article 24 (Interpretation of the Code), Appendix 1 - Definitions

3.11 Limitation Period

For an anti-doping rule violation the limitation period is eight years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred (Code Article 17).

3.12 Proof of Doping

The Deciding Panel determines all facts so as to be able to reach an appropriate decision which takes into account all special aspects of the case under review and gives the alleged person the possibility of establishing a basis for eliminating or reducing the sanctions as foreseen in Code Article 10.5. Facts may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.

In particular the Deciding Panel acts in accordance with Code Article 3 (Burdens and Standards of Proof, Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumption), Code Article 10.4 (Standard of Proof for elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility for specified substances) and Code Article 10.6 (Aggravating Circumstances which may increase the period of ineligibility).

3.13. Appeal

3.13.1 Decisions of the Disciplinary Committee made under the Code or rules adopted pursuant to the Code, decisions of the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee according to Article 1.6 above not to initiate further disciplinary proceedings, and decisions on provisional suspensions (Article 1.3 above), may be appealed only to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The time limit for appeal is 21 days after receipt of the reasons of the decision. The decisions of the Disciplinary Committee remain in effect while under appeal unless CAS orders otherwise.

The following parties have the right to appeal to CAS:

- a) the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed,
- b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered,
- c) the IIHF,
- d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the person's country of residence or countries where the person is a national or license holder,
- e) the International Olympic Committee, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games, and
- f) WADA.

Provisional suspensions may only be appealed by the athlete or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

3.13.2 Where, in a particular case, IIHF fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if IIHF had rendered a decision finding that no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonable in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by IIHF.

3.14 Jurisdiction in case of Retirement from Sport

If a player or other person retires before or after a disciplinary proceeding has been initiated, the Disciplinary Committee retains jurisdiction to conduct and complete the disciplinary proceeding.

4. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES IN GENERAL

4.1 The disciplinary measures with the exceptions of sanctions in cases related to anti-doping rule violations (Article 5) include, but are not limited to:

- Caution
- Censure
- Fine
- Suspension (with exception of the suspension under Statute 14).

4.2 A caution may be imposed in case of minor infringement. A censure may be imposed in case of serious infringement and may be combined with suspension and/or a fine ranging from CHF 50.- to CHF 1,000.-.

In cases of gross infringement suspension and/or fines may be imposed; fines may range from CHF 50.- to CHF 150,000.-.

Suspensions shall have immediate effect.

4.3 When establishing whether an infringement is minor, serious or gross, the following facts shall be taken into consideration: the importance of the provisions violated; the stature of the competition; personal guilt or negligence; the consequences of the infringement for persons affected directly and/or indirectly; negative effects on ice and in-line hockey as governed by IIHF (Statute 3), as well as other unfavourable influences on the reputation of sports.

4.4 Whenever possible, first offences should be punished by caution or censure. In case of repeated offences involving an identical or different violation, fines or suspensions may be imposed, even if the infringement as such is only of minor importance.

When imposing fines, the financial circumstances of the parties concerned shall be taken into account.

4.5 Any player or team official who abuses or molests those officiating during IIHF competitions shall be suspended immediately for all international games until the Disciplinary Committee reaches a decision.

4.6 Any player or team official punished with a match penalty shall automatically be suspended for the next game of the tournament in which he is taking part, or if not applicable, then the next game against the same opponent or the first game of the next tournament of equivalent standard.

5. SANCTIONS WITH DOPING

A. General Provisions

5.1 Individual Case Management

The Code comprises provisions for the consideration of individual circumstances. Therefore each case must be looked at individually in order to adapt the sanction to the circumstances of the violation. Thus the regular sanctions may be reduced or eliminated within the scope foreseen in Code Article 10.4 (Specified Substances), 10.4 (Specified Substances), 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence), 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), and Article 10.5.3 (Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations), 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-doping Rule Violation); the limitation of reduction in sanction under Code Article 10.5.5 must be applied.

According to Code Article 10.6 aggravation circumstances may justify the imposition of a period of ineligibility greater than the standard sanction in cases involving violations under Code Article 2.7 and 2.8.

5.2 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Anti-doping rule violations consistent with the provisions of an applicable therapeutic use exemption issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation (Code Article 4.4)

5.3 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided in Code Article 10.9.1 – 10.9.5, the period of ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of provisional suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of ineligibility to be served.

5.4 Status during Ineligibility

The status during ineligibility complies with the provisions of Code Article 10.10.1 – 10.11, in particular the following shall apply (Code Article 10. 10. 1 - 3, 10.11):

5.4.1 No player or other person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the IIHF or any member National Organisation or in competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level event organization. A player or other person subject to a period of ineligibility shall remain subject to testing.

5.4.2 Where a player or other person who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during ineligibility the results of such participation shall be disqualified and the period of ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of ineligibility may be reduced in accordance with Article 10. 5. 2 if the player or other person establishes that he or she bears no significant fault or negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether the player or the other person has violated the prohibition against participation shall be made by the IIHF.

5.4.3 In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such person will be withheld by the IIHF and its member National Association.

5.5 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, for any period of provisional suspension or ineligibility, a player must make him or herself available for out-of-competition testing by IIHF, the applicable National Association or any other Anti-Doping Organization having testing jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing. If a player subject to a period of ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from out-of competition testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the player shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the player has notified IIHF and the applicable member National Association and has been subject to out-of competition testing for a period of time equal to the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the player retired.

B. Sanctions on Players and other individuals

5.6 Provisional Suspensions

When an A sample adverse analytical finding received for a Prohibited Substance the player shall be provisionally suspended and released to continue playing only if and after the test of the "B" sample proved to be negative. Suspension does not imply that the player is guilty of an anti-doping rule violation.

5.7 Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

For violations of

- Code Article 2.1 (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers)
- Code Article 2.2 (use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method)

- Code Article 2.6 (possession of prohibited substances and prohibited methods), unless the conditions provided in Code Article 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions provided in Code Article 10.6, are met, the period of ineligibility shall be: First violation: Two years.

5.8 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

5.8.1 For violations of

- Code Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to sample collection),
- Code Article 2.5 (tampering or attempted tampering with doping control) unless the conditions provided in Code Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Code Article 10.6 are met, the period of ineligibility shall be: Two years

5.8.2 For violations of

- Code Article 2.7 (trafficking or attempted trafficking),
 - Code Article 2.8 (administration or attempted administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method),
- the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Code Article 10.5 are met.

In addition significant violations of Code Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

5.8.3 An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Code Article 4.2.2 shall result in lifetime ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel.

5.8.4 For violations of Code Article 2.4 (whereabouts filing failures and /or missed tests), the period of ineligibility shall be at a minimum one year and at a maximum two years based on the athlete's degree of fault.

5.8.5 Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

5.8.6 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances

Where an athlete or other person can establish how a Specified Substance as identified in the Prohibited List entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the player's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the sanction listed under Article 5.6 above shall be replaced by the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility from future events, and at a maximum, two years ineligibility.

5.8.7 Multiple Violations

The period of ineligibility for a second or third anti-doping rule violation shall be imposed according to the provisions of Code Article 10.7.1 – 10.7.5

C. Sanctions on Teams and Team Officials

5.9 If more than two members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an IIHF competition, the team will be disqualified and relegated into the lower division.

5.10 A team official or member national association official who has been involved in or committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be sanctioned according to Article 5.7.2 above. The National Association will be subject to a fine, the amount of which will be established by the IIHF Council.

5.11 National Federations who fail to submit to the IIHF valid and up-to-date whereabouts information upon request for members for their teams prior to any international competition, will be subject to a censure or a fine which will be established by the Council.

5.12 Where more than one member of a team has been notified of a possible anti-doping-rule violation in connection with an event, the ruling body for the event shall conduct an appropriate target testing of the team during the event period.

6 Disciplinary Panel during IIHF World Championships (IIHF Statutes Article 49)

A. Competence of the Championship Disciplinary Panel

6.1 Violations of the Official Playing Rules (on the field to play or in the area connected with the field to play) occurring during the course of the IIHF World Championships (WM, WW, WU 20, WU18) are dealt with by an independent Disciplinary Panel established for the respective championship (Championship Disciplinary Panel). IIHF Official Player Rules 510 and 340 are not applicable.

6.2 Match penalties assessed on the last playing day of the team concerned must be submitted to the IIHF Disciplinary Committee for investigation and disciplinary action. The same applies for other penalties assessed on the last playing day of the team concerned, if the Directorate Chairman considers additional sanction as necessary, and for other requests of the Directorate Chairman for additional suspensions that exceed the duration of the championship. The Championship Disciplinary Panel may suggest such a request. No members of the Championship Disciplinary Panel having decided on the case, should act as a member of the IIHF Disciplinary Committee deciding on such a request.

Other disciplinary matters arising during these championships are dealt with by the Directorate or by the IIHF Disciplinary Committee (see Article 1.3 and 1.5).

6.3 When deciding on disciplinary measures, Article 4 of these Regulations shall apply accordingly, with the reservation that suspensions imposed by the Championship Disciplinary Panel are limited to the respective championship.

B. Composition of the Championship Disciplinary Panel

6.4 For each championship the IIHF Council determines whether the Championship Disciplinary Panel decides by a panel of one or two persons and appoints the corresponding number of members as well as the adequate number of deputies. Should the geographical location be inconvenient, e.g. championship with two playing locations quite far apart, the IIHF Council may appoint members of the Championship Disciplinary Panel for each venue. If the Championship Disciplinary Panel has more than one member, the IIHF Council also appoints a Chairman who is in charge of the disciplinary procedures.

Only deputies appointed by the IIHF Council may act as member of the deciding panel, if the regular members of the Championship Disciplinary Panel are prevented from fulfilling their duties in cases of illness or other personal reasons, e.g. abstention. Reasons to abstain are personal or business relations with parties concerned. Being a citizen of the country of a nation

association involved in a disciplinary case is not considered a reason to abstain. The IIHF Council may delegate the appointment of deputies to the Directorate of the championship concerned.

6.5 The members of the Championship Disciplinary Panel and the deputies must be familiar with the sport, the IIHF playing rules and procedures and should have, preferably, a legal background. They are independent, not bound by instruction and are not accountable to anyone for their decisions.

C. Procedure

6.6 The Championship Disciplinary Panel shall act upon request of the Directorate Chairman in charge of the respective World Championship.

6.7 The disciplinary procedure has to observe and follow the principles as laid down in Article 3 of these Regulations, in particular the right of the incriminated party to be heard. This includes notification of the alleged violation and the right to submit comments in writing and/or be heard personally. The incriminated parties have the right to be represented by a person of their choice.

The language of the proceedings is English.

6.8 The decision of the Championship Disciplinary Panel are final within the IIHF. They can only be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) within 21 days after the decision has been notified to the parties concerned. The decisions remain in effect while under appeal unless CAS orders otherwise.

Decisions on suspensions imposed by the Championship Disciplinary Panel which exceed the scope of Article 6.3 (above), can be appealed to the IIHF Disciplinary Committee within 30 days after the decision has been notified to the parties concerned. Suspensions remain valid as far as they concern the on-going World Championship.

6.9 Disciplinary proceedings concerning violations of the IIHF Official Playing Rules sanctioned by a match penalty, or other cases where decisions of the Championship Disciplinary Panel could influence the course of the tournament, shall observe the procedure as described under Articles 6.10 – 6.13.

6.10 The request for disciplinary proceedings must be submitted to the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel and notified to the IIHF Venue Director, in writing. The IIHF Sport Department will immediately forward to the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel the Official Game Sheet, the Referee Report, the Referee Supervisor Report, and any other evidence. The DVD of the game must be delivered by the IIHF Venue Director to the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel as well as to a representative of the team involved. These requirements must be met immediately after the end of the game, by the latest one hour after the end of the game.

6.11 After a review of the documents, the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel will notify, orally and in writing, the General Manager of the team involved of the alleged violation and of the time and the place of the oral hearing to be held; this is sufficient for the purpose of notification of the incriminated player or team official. The incriminated player or team official and/or the General Manager of the team may submit his/her/their comments to the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel in writing or at latest at the hearing.

6.12 The hearing should be held, as a rule, no later than 09:30 a.m., on the day after the respective playing day. In case of several incidents from different games on the same playing

day, the priority will be given to the case which involves the team with the next playing time/date.

The incriminated player or team official and/or a representative of the team concerned may attend the hearing and bring forward his/her/their pleadings.

Should none of the parties concerned attend the hearing, the decision will be made on the basis of the available evidence.

The hearing is not public.

Minutes of the hearing must be kept by the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel.

6.13 When deciding none of the members of the Championship Disciplinary Panel may abstain from voting. In case of a tie Chairman has the casting vote.

The decision may be pronounced orally at the end of the hearing and/or must be issued in due time after the hearing in writing. Copies of the decision including a short written statement of the reasons for the decision must be forwarded by the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel to the General Manager of the team concerned, to the Directorate and to the IIHF Sport Department representative within a reasonable period of time.

6.14 The request for disciplinary proceedings concerned violations of the Official Playing Rules in other cases as mentioned in Article 6.9 should be presented to the representative of the IIHF Sport Department, who then will prepare a report and submit this report including all available evidence to the Secretary of the Championship Disciplinary Panel in writing. Article 6.6 – 6.8 shall apply accordingly.³

7. Application of the Disciplinary Regulations

Article 1 – 5 of the Disciplinary Regulations adopted by the IIHF Semi-Annual Congress on 27 September 2008 shall apply from 1 January 2009 onwards. The new Article 6 (which is only clarification of the 2008 IIHF General Congress decision on disciplinary procedures) adopted by the IIHF Annual Congress on 13 May 2011 shall apply from 1 June 2011 onwards.⁴

³ HK as the IIHF already follows the respective amendments through guidelines create in 2008 as a result of the IIHF General Congress amendment to Statute 49. Placing the respective guidelines in the Disciplinary Regulations rather than mere guidelines provides a more sufficient legal basis for the disciplinary proceedings.

⁴ HK to explain when article 6 becomes applicable.