2020/21 – 2021/22 Season
IIHF DISCIPLINARY CODE

This Code comes into effect on 1 January 2021.

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PART ONE

APPLICATION

1. Subject and Objectives

1.1 The present Code serves to ensure that the mission of the IIHF is attained as per IIHF Statute 4.

1.2 This Code contains the substantive and formal provisions according to Chapter 4 of the IIHF Statutes for the sanctioning of disciplinary offences as well as for the review of decisions of the IIHF Office, Council and Directorates.

2. Scope of material application

2.1 This Code applies to:

a) any violation of the IIHF's Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations/Codes, Official Playing Rules, Directives or Decisions of the IIHF Council, Directorates or IIHF Officials who are entrusted with the implementation of the Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations/Codes and/or Official Playing Rules, and any action which violates the good order of ice hockey and/or brings ice hockey into disrepute; and

b) the decisions regarding the application of Statutes, Bylaws and Regulations/Codes by the IIHF Office, Council and Directorates in specific cases.

2.2 When a case appears to fall under the authority of more than one Disciplinary Body, the IIHF Council shall decide which Disciplinary Body hears the case after receiving a recommendation from the IIHF Legal Committee.

2.3 Any disciplinary measure does not restrict the right of the IIHF to compensation arising from the violation where such violation results in financial or other loss to the IIHF or its Member National Associations.

3. Scope of personnel application

3.1 The following institutions, organizations and persons are considered IIHF Members and subject to the jurisdiction of the IIHF:
a) IIHF Member National Association staff representatives:
b) IIHF governing bodies;
c) Persons elected or appointed as an IIHF representative in any IIHF Competition or IIHF Event or to a position in any IIHF governing institution or IIHF Committee/Board;
d) Organizing Committees of IIHF Competitions;
e) IIHF Officials and Referees; and
f) IIHF National leagues, clubs, teams and their leaders, managers, players, coaches and referees whatsoever and howsoever associated, in all matters within the jurisdiction of the IIHF including, without limitation, IIHF Competitions, international games, and international transfers.

3.2 The above-mentioned persons and entities are subject to IIHF's disciplinary power. They are bound by and recognize the Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations/Codes, Official Rule Book, and IIHF Directives and Decisions.

3.3 Member National Associations are responsible for the conduct of its clubs, players, and officials at IIHF Events. Member National Associations are responsible for the conduct of its fans at IIHF Events held within its country.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND DIRECTIVES

4. General

4.1 The Disciplinary Bodies impose disciplinary measures and issue directives.

4.2 Disciplinary measures are sanctions on the conduct to be disciplined.

4.3 Directives demand certain behaviour on the part of those concerned and may be issued as an order ancillary to other disciplinary measures. Directives set out how the disciplinary measure shall be carried out and/or may induce the part(ies) concerned to act in a certain matter.

4.4 Certain IIHF Regulations/Codes prescribe specific disciplinary measures for the conduct violations contained within the respective Regulations/Codes. The IIHF Disciplinary Body shall follow the prescribed disciplinary measure set out in the respective Regulations/Codes when sanctioning activity according to the Regulations/Codes subject to the relevant provisions of this Code.

5. Disciplinary Measures against entities subject to IIHF Jurisdiction

5.1 The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on IIHF Bodies, Member National Associations, leagues and/or clubs in accordance with IIHF Statute 20:
a) warning;
b) reprimand;
c) fine;
d) suspension from a specified number of games or for a specified period of time;
e) annulment of game results;
f) declaration of a game forfeit;
g) deduction of the number of points awarded;
h) disqualification from a competition in progress and/or exclusion from future competitions;
i) prohibition of registering new players in IIHF Competitions; and
j) withdrawal of title or award.

5.2 A fine shall be no less than CHF 100 and no more than CHF 500,000.

5.3 All disciplinary measures may be imposed individually or in combination with any other disciplinary measure.

6. Disciplinary measures against individuals subject to IIHF Jurisdiction

6.1 The following disciplinary measures may be imposed on individuals in accordance with IIHF Statute 20:
a) warning;
b) reprimand;
c) fine;
d) suspension from all ice hockey activities for a specified number of games or for a specified or unspecified period of time;

e) suspension from carrying out a specific function for a specified number of games or for a specified period of time;
f) withdrawal of accreditation; and
g) ban on involvement with any ice hockey related activities for a specified or unspecified period of time.

6.2 A fine shall be no less than CHF 100 and no more than CHF 100,000.

6.3 All disciplinary measures may be imposed individually or in combination with any other disciplinary measures.

7. Sanctions for Doping

A. Sanctions on Individuals

7.1 *Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*

7.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an IIHF Event may, upon the decision of the relevant IIHF Disciplinary Body, lead to Disqualification of the Player's individual results obtained in the IIHF Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 7.1.2.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Player's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Player tested negative in the other Competitions.

7.1.2 If the Player establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Player's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Player's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Player's anti-doping rule violation.

7.2 *Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*

The Period of Ineligibility for a violation of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6, unless the conditions provided in Articles 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 are met:

7.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 7.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

7.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, unless the Player or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

7.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance or a Specified Method and the IIHF can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

7.2.2 If Article 7.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 7.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

7.2.3 As used in Article 7.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Players or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Player can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered “intentional” if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Player can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

7.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 7.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse:

7.2.4.1 If the Player can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility.

In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article may be reduced to one (1) month if the Player or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by the IIHF. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 7.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 7.6.

7.2.4.2 If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Player can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 7.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under Article 7.4.

7.3 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 7.2, shall be as follows, unless Articles 7.6 and 7.7 are applicable:

7.3.1 For violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Articles 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Player can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Player or other person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Player or other Person’s degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Player, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Player’s degree of Fault.

7.3.2 For violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one

(1) year, depending on the Player's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Players where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Player was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

7.3.3 For violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. IIHF Doping Control Regulations Articles 2.7 or 2.8 violations involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Player Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for the Player Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulation Articles 2.7 and 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

7.3.4 For violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to a lifetime of Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violations.

7.3.5 For violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

7.3.6 For violations of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Player or other Person.

7.4 *Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility*

If the IIHF establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under IIHF Doping Control Regulations Articles 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11 that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Player or other Person can establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

7.5 *Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence*

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case that he bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

7.6 *Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence*

7.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of IIHF Doping Regulations Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 7.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

7.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, and the Player or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility, depending on the Player's or other Person's degree of Fault.

7.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Player or other Person can establish both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault.

7.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Players

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Player, and the Protected Person or Recreational Player can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Player's degree of Fault.

7.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 7.6.1

If a Player or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 7.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 7.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

7.7 *Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons other than Fault*

Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons other than Fault shall be handled in accordance with Article 10.7 of the WADA Code, namely:

a) Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations (WADA Code Article 10.7.1);
b) Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence (WADA Code Article 10.7.2);
c) Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction (WADA Code Article 10.7.3).

7.8 *Multiple Violations*

Sanctions for Multiple anti-doping rule violations shall be imposed in accordance with Article 10.9 of the WADA Code.

7.9 *Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation*

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 of the WADA Code, all other competitive results of the Player obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

7.10 *Financial Consequences*

Where a Player or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, the IIHF may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the Player or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the Player or other Person in an amount up to 100,000 CHF, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or the IIHF's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under this Disciplinary Code.

7.11 *Commencement of Ineligibility Period*

Where a Player is already serving a period of Ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of Ineligibility shall commence on the first day after the current period of Ineligibility has been served. Otherwise, except as provided in WADA Code Article 10.13.1 and 10.13.2, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

7.12 *Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension*

7.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any WADA Code Signatory, WADA Code Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a WADA Code Signatory's member organization, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Player in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a WADA Code Signatory or member of a WADA Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Player or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Player or other Person working in any capacity with Protected Persons.

A Player or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by the IIHF to provide whereabouts information.

7.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 7.12.1 above, a Player may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of the IIHF's member organizations during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Player's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

7.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Where a Player or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 7.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, may be adjusted based on the Player or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 12.4.5.

A Player or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 7.12.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

Where a Player Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, the IIHF shall impose sanctions for a violation of IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 2.9 for such assistance.

7.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 7.5 or 7.6, 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 Associations.

7.13 *Automatic Publication of Sanction*

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3 of the WADA Code.

B. Sanctions on Teams

7.14 *Testing of Teams*

Where more than one (1) member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 7 in connection with an IIHF Event, the IIHF shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

7.15 *Consequences for Teams and Team Officials*

If more than two (2) members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the IIHF shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Players committing the anti-doping rule violation.

A team official or Member National Association official who has been involved in or committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be sanctioned in accordance with Article 7. The Member National Association will be subject to a fine.

Member National Associations who fail to submit to the IIHF valid up-to-date whereabouts information for their team upon request prior to any IIHF Event will be subject to a warning or a fine.

C. Sanctions against other Sporting Bodies

7.16 *Consequences for Member National Associations*

When the IIHF becomes aware that a Member National Association or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce the IIHF anti-doping rules, contained in the IIHF Doping Control Regulations and the IIHF Disciplinary Code, within that organization's or body's area of competence, the IIHF has the authority and may exclude all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future IIHF Competitions or all IIHF Competitions Events conducted within a specified period of time.

8. **Aggravating and Mitigating Factors** (not applicable to doping violations)

8.1 Aggravating factors which may be considered by the Disciplinary Board shall include (without limitation and where applicable):

a) A failure to cooperate with any investigation or requests for information;
b) Any previous violations;
c) The IIHF Member receiving or being due to receive a significant benefit in connection with the Violation;
d) The Violation having affected, or having the potential to affect, the course or result of an IIHF Event and/or Competition;
e) The IIHF Member to be sanctioned displaying a lack of remorse; and
f) Any other aggravating factor the Disciplinary Body deems relevant.

8.2 Mitigating factors which may be considered by the Disciplinary Body shall include (without limitation and where applicable):
a) cooperation by the IIHF Member with any investigation or request for information;
b) a timely admission of guilt by the IIHF Member;
c) the IIHF Member to be sanctioned having a lack of a disciplinary history;
d) youth and/or inexperience of the IIHF Member to be sanctioned;
e) the IIHF Member to be sanctioned displaying remorse; and
f) any other mitigating factor the Disciplinary Board deems relevant.

9. Suspended sanction

9.1 All disciplinary measures may be suspended by the respective Disciplinary Body issuing the sanction except for:
a) warning;
b) reprimand; and
c) bans on ice hockey related activity in accordance with the WADA Code.

9.2 A probationary period as a result of a suspended sanction shall be a minimum of one (1) year and a maximum of five (5) years. This period may be extended in exceptional circumstances or suspended if the person penalised temporarily leaves the IIHF's jurisdiction.

9.3 If a further offence is committed during the probationary period, the competent Disciplinary Body, as a rule, will order the original sanction to be executed. This may be added to the disciplinary sanction imposed for the second offense.

10. Determination of Sanctions

10.1 The competent Disciplinary Body shall determine the type and extent of the disciplinary measure to be imposed according to the objective and subjective elements of the offense, taking into consideration whether the offense was minor, serious or gross and taking into consideration whether any aggravating or mitigating circumstances exist.

10.2 When establishing whether an offense 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 offense for persons affected directly and/or indirectly; negative effects on ice hockey as governed by the IIHF (Statute 4); whether the offending party is a repeat offender, as well as other unfavourable influences on the reputation of sports.

10.3 If the competent Disciplinary Body is of the opinion that information provided by the party charged has been decisive in uncovering or establishing a breach of IIHF's Statutes, Bylaws or Regulations/Codes by a third party, it may consider such disclosure a mitigating factor in establishing a sanction or even dispense with the sanction.

10.4 The financial circumstances of the parties concerned shall be taken into account when imposing fines.

10.5 *Suspensions*

10.5.1 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 the

first game of the next tournament of equivalent standard.

10.5.2 Suspension should be served on the occasion of tournaments (or games) which are equivalent to those tournaments (or games) that gave reason for the suspension of the player concerned, regardless of whether the team is promoted, relegated or taking part in a qualification tournament.

Subject to Article 10.5.5, players who are eligible to play in the next U18 or U20 IIHF Championship should serve the suspension during the next U18 or U20 IIHF Championship, in the youngest category for which they are eligible even if the suspension results from a violation on the occasion of a Senior IIHF Championship. Correspondingly, the same applies for U18 players who were sanctioned when participating in a U20 Championship.

IIHF National Team Championships

Subject to Article 10.5.5 below, suspensions shall be served as follows:

Champs. Played	Actual Age Category	Next Season Age Category	Sanctioned For	Note
W18	W18	W18	W18 following year	
W18	W18	W20	W20 following year	
W20	W18	W18	W18 same year or W18 following year	Depending on time of decision
W20	W18	W20	W20 following year	
W20	W20	W20	W20 following year	
W20	W20	Senior	Senior following year	
Senior	W18	W18	W18 following year	
Senior	W18	W20	W20 following year	
Senior	W20	W20	W20 following year	
Senior	W20	Senior	Senior following year	
Senior	Senior	Senior	Senior following year	

Olympic Tournaments

Olympic Tournaments Played	Actual Age Category	Next Season Age Category	Sanctioned For	Note
Olympic tournaments	W18	W18	Next Olympic round/or Senior tournament	Depending if the team is qualified or not for the next Olympic round
Olympic tournaments	W18	W20	Next Olympic round/or Senior tournament	Depending if the team is qualified or not for the next Olympic round
Olympic tournaments	W20	W20	Next Olympic round/or Senior tournament	Depending if the team is qualified or not for the next Olympic round
Olympic tournaments	W20	Senior	Next Olympic round/or Senior tournament	Depending if the team is qualified or not for the next Olympic round
Olympic tournaments	Senior	Senior	Next Olympic round/or Senior tournament	Depending if the team is qualified or not for the next Olympic round

10.5.3 For all other IIHF Competitions including, but not limited to, Continental Cup and Challenge Cup of Asia, a player should serve the respective suspension in the next game(s) of the round concerned, or for the corresponding number of games during the following round or during the first round of the following season of the respective competition.

10.5.4 For all suspensions rendered in accordance with Article 14.1.2 for exhibition games, the suspension shall be served during the remaining exhibition period and/or during the Championship immediately following the exhibition period.

10.5.5 The suspension will be considered fulfilled if the player does not play in the game(s) for which he had been disqualified regardless of whether the player was not entered at all in the IIHF Competition concerned. However, except for suspensions incurred in Olympic competition, a player may serve a suspension in any IIHF Competition for which he is eligible so long as he is named on the team roaster of the respective IIHF Competition, but did not play in the number of games for which he had been suspended.

10.5.6 Subject to Article 10.5.5, suspensions (for games beyond the IIHF Competition in which the player is suspended) should be imposed for an IIHF Competition of the following season. The suspension will be considered served if the conditions under 10.5.5 have been fulfilled and will expire at the end of that following season unless the respective team does not take part in any IIHF Competition that season, in which case the suspension is carried forward for one (1) more year.

PART TWO

ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE

11. Disciplinary Bodies

The Disciplinary Bodies are:

a) Disciplinary Board;
b) Appeal Board;
c) Directorate; and
d) Championship Disciplinary Panel.

All disciplinary bodies must observe and follow essential elements of due process in all disciplinary procedures/proceedings including providing the accused party the right to be heard through written comments and/or a Formal Hearing.

The language of all proceedings and communication is English (Statute 6).

12. Disciplinary Board

12.1 Disciplinary Board Competency

12.1.1 The Disciplinary Board can sanction all persons/entities as indicated in Disciplinary Code Article 3.1 if they: (i) infringe the Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations/Codes or the IIHF Official Playing Rules; (ii) violate the good order of ice hockey; (iii) bring the sport of ice hockey into disrepute; or (iv) violate the decisions of Council, Directorates or officials of the IIHF who are entrusted with the implementation of the Statutes, Bylaws, Regulations/Codes and Official Playing Rules.

12.1.2 The Disciplinary Board is responsible for: (i) cases of first instance referred to the Disciplinary Board in accordance with Disciplinary Code Article 12.1.1; (ii) cases referred to the Disciplinary Board in accordance with the IIHF Official Rule Book (Rules 1 ii, 5, 43 vi); the Disciplinary Board must review all incidents arising during an IIHF Competition and sanctioned with a match penalty or game misconduct which are assessed on the last playing day of the team involved (with respect to match penalties and game misconducts, the IIHF Disciplinary Board Chairman, or another Disciplinary Board Member designated by the Disciplinary Board Chairman, may make an initial assessment as to whether further discipline is necessary, before turning the full case over to a Disciplinary Board Panel); and (iii) appeal cases for Official IIHF decisions, IIHF Championship Directorate and/or IIHF Council decisions with respect to the IIHF Statutes, Bylaws, and/or Regulations/Codes. With respect to “Supplementary Discipline”, the Disciplinary Board must review all incidents sanctioned with a match penalty or game misconduct which are assessed on the last playing day of the team involved.

12.2 Disciplinary Board Composition

12.2.1 The Disciplinary Board shall be composed in accordance with Statute 20.1 and, when handling of anti-doping rule violations, must satisfy the requirements found in the definition of Operational Independence as indicated in the WADA Code. It shall be the duty of the Board to act as the sole decider of the matter brought before it, as if the members presiding over a case were judges in a civil proceeding.

12.2.2 The Disciplinary Board decides by a panel of three members selected from the

Disciplinary Board (the "Deciding Panel"). The Disciplinary Board Chairman shall determine the composition of each Deciding Panel including appointing the respective Panel Chairman if not so acting himself. Championship Disciplinary Judges, from the time of their appointment (Disciplinary Code Article 14), can be elected members of a Deciding Panel at the discretion of the Disciplinary Board Chairman.

12.2.3 The Deciding Panel decision can be adopted in a Formal Hearing, by correspondence, by telephone or by video conference. The Panel Chairman shall decide on the modality to be used. The Deciding Panel must convene for a Formal Hearing if the Deciding Panel so decides or if the accused party requests a Formal Hearing. Members participating in a decision reached by telephone must receive a written confirmation of its content.

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

12.3 Disciplinary Board Procedures for Cases of First Instance

12.3.1 Disciplinary Board proceedings are opened on the basis of a formal request from an IIHF body, the respective IIHF Medical Committee or IIHF Medical Supervisor, the respective Directorate Chairman, the IIHF General Secretary or his deputy, WADA or a Member National Association, or when initiated at the discretion of the Disciplinary Board Chairman. The Disciplinary Board must receive the formal request within thirty (30) days of the day the alleged incident took place or the day that one became aware of the incident.

12.3.2 The request for Disciplinary Proceedings must be submitted in writing to the Disciplinary Board Secretary. The Secretary shall notify the accused party and corresponding Member National Association, in writing and in a timely manner that such a request has been received or, if applicable, proceedings have been initiated by the Disciplinary Board. The notice or subsequent communication shall allege the violation or offense; include all relevant documents and/or correspondence; explain the party's due process rights including the right to submit written evidence, have an oral hearing, call and question witnesses at such hearing (at Disciplinary Panel's sole discretion it may accept written witness testimony); and explain the fact that if the party does not submit written comments within the indicated deadline, the Disciplinary Panel will make a decision on the basis of the currently available evidence.

All communication with parties, including notice, is addressed to the Member National Association, who has the responsibility to inform the accused party. Communication is sent via email or fax and shall be deemed received the same day.

The accused party as well as the respective Member National Association shall submit their written comments to the Disciplinary Body Secretary no later than fourteen (14) days (twenty-one (21) days for doping violations) after having received the notice of Disciplinary Proceedings.

After receipt of the written comments or after the end of the fourteen (14) day period, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Board appoints the members of the Deciding Panel.

12.3.3 On the request of the accused party or if the Deciding Panel so decides, a Formal Hearing shall be held in accordance with Article 12.3.4. The Chairman shall set the date of the Formal Hearing and in aggravating circumstances may postpone the Formal Hearing date. The Chairman has ultimate authority over Formal Hearing Procedures, including without limitation, any limits on time, evidence, witnesses, and documentation so long as the parties are informed of the established procedures, each party has a reasonable opportunity to present its case and arguments in accordance with the Deciding Panel's rules and each party is treated in a substantially equal manner. The accused party must attend the Formal Hearing at his own costs, unless the Deciding Panel decides otherwise in its sole discretion.

12.3.4 Formal Hearings are not public, except if requested by a Player or other Person or if requested by the IIHF and if agreed by the Player or other Person.

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

For Formal Hearings, all parties concerned are required to fully disclose to the Panel no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the scheduled date of the Formal Hearing, all written evidence and shall specify any witnesses and experts which they intend to or may call, and disclose any other evidence which they intend 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 prior to the Formal Hearing.

12.3.5 When making a decision, the Deciding Panel shall use its best efforts to refer to any existing evidence (documents such as reports of the Directorate, or of the game officials, witnesses, television and other video recordings, etc.) The Deciding Panel shall reach its decision within a reasonable period of time. The disciplined party as well as the appellant initiating the proceeding and the IIHF Council must be notified, in writing, as soon as a decision has been reached. The notice shall include a written statement of the reasons for the decision. For doping cases, notice of the decision shall be provided in accordance with WADA Code Article 8.4.

12.3.6 The disciplined party can submit a written appeal against the decision of the Disciplinary Board to the IIHF Appeal Board if the disciplinary measure imposed by the Disciplinary Board exceeds four (4) games or CHF 20,000 in accordance with Article 13.1. In these cases, an appeal to the Appeal Board is mandatory prior to an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (Statute 22). The appeal must be submitted in accordance with Article 13.3. Failure to appeal within seven (7) days of the receipt of the Disciplinary Board's decision extinguishes all rights to appeal.

The disciplined party can appeal all other Disciplinary Board decisions to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with the Code of Sports Related Arbitration.

The disciplined party must be informed about these appeal rights. The decision of the Disciplinary Board remains in effect while under appeal unless the respective appeal body orders otherwise.

12.3.7 Except for anti-doping rule violation, violations giving rise to disciplinary action shall be subject to a two (2) year limitation period. Except in cases of criminal sanctions, the period of limitation shall start on the date of discovery of the alleged offense but shall not exceed ten (10) years from the date of the violation, irrespective of the date of discovery. The disciplinary proceedings may be conducted if the party concerned has been informed in accordance with Article 12.3.2 within the two (2) year limitation period.

12.4 Disciplinary Board Procedures for Doping Cases

All procedures as outlined in Disciplinary Code Article 12.3 (Disciplinary Board Procedures for Cases of First Instance) shall be followed with respect to a doping case unless indicated otherwise in this Article 12.4.

The Disciplinary Board shall act in compliance with the IIHF Doping Control Regulations, the WADA Code and the International Standard for Results Management. All mandatory WADA Code provisions detailed in WADA Code Article 23.2.2 are incorporated by reference into this Disciplinary Code and shall be treated as if set out in full herein.

12.4.1 Right to a Fair Hearing

The Disciplinary Board shall conduct a timely hearing process to determine whether an anti-doping violation was committed. 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 twenty-one (21) days after having been notified by the Disciplinary Board Secretary of the Disciplinary Board's jurisdiction.

12.4.2 Limitation Period

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against the Player or other Person accused of an anti-doping rule violation unless he has been notified of the anti- doping rule violation as provided in IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

12.4.3 Single Hearing Before the CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Athlete, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, the IIHF, and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.

12.4.4 Proof of Doping

12.4.4.1 Burdens and standards of proof

The IIHF shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IIHF has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Disciplinary Board bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where this Disciplinary Code places the burden of proof upon the Player or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except

as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the WADA Code, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

12.4.4.2 Methods of establishing facts and presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

a) Analytical methods or Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Player or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The IIHF Disciplinary Board, or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

b) WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Player or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

   If the Player or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the IIHF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

c) Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the WADA Code, the IIHF Doping Control Regulations or the IIHF Disciplinary Code shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the Player or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then the IIHF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure:

   i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case the IIHF

shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case the IIHF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Player of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case the IIHF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Player notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case the IIHF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

d) The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Player or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Player or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

e) The Disciplinary Board in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Player or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Player's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the IIHF.

12.4.5 Doping Appeals

12.4.5.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

All decisions made as indicated in WADA Code Article 13.2 (Appeals from Decision Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority) may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) and as set forth in Article 13 of the WADA Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the CAS orders otherwise.

12.4.5.2 Scope of Review

CAS' scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or

circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

In making its decision CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the IIHF or the IIHF Disciplinary Board.

12.4.5.3 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, if not already provided by the IIHF, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the Anti-Doping Organization that had Results Management authority; and

b) Such party/ies shall have the right to file an appeal to the CAS within twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the full case file.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or

b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

12.4.5.4 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Player 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 Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

12.4.5.5 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the WADA Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under Article 12.4.5 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

12.4.5.6 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

12.4.5.7 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the Player or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

12.4.5.8 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the IIHF

Where, in a particular case, the 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 the IIHF had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Anti-Doping Organization.

12.4.5.9 Notification of Appeal Decisions

The IIHF shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Player or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.4.5 as provided under IIHF Doping Control Regulations Article 14.2.

12.4.6 Interpretation of the 2021 WADA Code

For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.9.1 of the WADA Code, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2021 Code rules, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2021 Code rules been applicable, shall be applied.

12.5 Disciplinary Board Procedures for Appeal Cases

12.5.1 The parties directly affected by a decision passed by the IIHF Office, the Council or the Directorates concerning the application of the IIHF Statutes, Bylaws or Regulations/Codes on a specific case, can submit a Notice of Appeal against such to the Disciplinary Board ("Complainant"). The Appeal must be submitted in writing to the Disciplinary Board Secretary, within seven (7) days after the notification of the decision, failing which the right of appeal will have lapsed (Appeal Case). The Complainant shall have fourteen (14) days after the initial Notice of Appeal, to submit the Objection Pleadings which shall contain: (a) the legal request; (b) an account of the facts; (c) the evidence; (d) the Complainant's conclusions; and (e) Complainant's request for a Formal Hearing. The Complainant may object to inaccurate representation of the facts and/or wrong application of the law.

12.5.2 For Expedited Appeals, the Complainant must submit the Notice of Appeal to the Disciplinary Board Secretary within seven (7) days of the notification of the initial decision giving rise to the suspension, but not later than (i) seven (7) days before an IIHF Championship or Olympic Winter Games Tournament or (ii) three (3) days before an IIHF Championship Qualification Tournament or an Olympic Winter Games Qualification Tournament. Due to the time constraints, the Notice of Appeal shall contain all Appeal Pleading information contained in Article 12.5.1 and will be decided by a single member Deciding Panel appointed by the Disciplinary Board Chairman.

12.5.3 Generally, any proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the Disciplinary Board Procedures set out in Articles 12.3.1 – 12.3.5. However, if more than one party is involved in the Appeal Proceedings, after receiving the Appeal Pleadings, the Deciding Panel shall provide the opposing party fourteen (14) days to provide a response to the Appeal Pleadings. The Deciding Panel may grant a longer deadline when special circumstances demand such. If the opposing party does not provide a response brief within the fourteen (14) day period, the Deciding Panel will make a decision on the appeal without the opposing party's arguments.

12.5.4 The decisions are final within the IIHF; they can be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with the Code of Sports Related Arbitration after receipt of the written decision. The person concerned must be informed about his appeal rights. The decision of the Disciplinary Board remains in effect while under appeal unless the Court of Arbitration for Sport orders otherwise.

12.6 Impartiality and challenge of Disciplinary Board members

12.6.1 The Disciplinary Board takes decisions in a completely impartial manner.

12.6.2 All Disciplinary Board judges appointed to a Case must complete a Conflict of Interest Declaration in the prescribed form and must return the completed form to the Disciplinary Board Chairman within seven (7) days of his appointment. The Disciplinary Board Chairman shall then provide a copy of that completed form to each party.

12.6.3 Any party can challenge the impartiality of a Disciplinary Board judge within seven (7) days of receipt of the Conflict of Interest Declaration form, which challenge shall be determined in accordance with Article 12.6.4. The challenge must be sent to the Disciplinary Board Secretary and must explain the reasons for the challenge.

12.6.4 A decision concerning a challenge request against a Disciplinary Board judge shall be taken by the Disciplinary Board's Chairman, after having invited the member in question to submit his observations in writing. The decision cannot be the subject of a separate appeal. If the request for challenge concerns the Chairman of the Disciplinary Board, the Disciplinary Board Secretary shall appoint another judge to decide on the request.

13. Appeal Board

13.1 *Appeal Board Competency*

The Appeal Board can hear appeals submitted against decisions made by the Disciplinary Board acting in the first instance which exceed four (4) games or CHF 20,000. For purposes of the Appeal Board's competency, Disciplinary Board suspensions as well as an automatic game suspension according to the Official Rule Book and Championship Disciplinary Panel sanctions shall be taken (added) together for purposes of exceeding four (4) games. If the Disciplinary Board combines disciplinary measures, an appeal is admissible if one of the measures indicated above is met. In that case, the Appeal Board shall examine the overall measures imposed.

13.2 *Appeal Board Composition*

13.2.1 The Appeal Board shall be composed in accordance with Statute 20.2. It shall be

the duty of the Board to act as the sole decider of the matter brought before it, as if the members presiding over a case were judges in a civil proceeding.

13.2.2 The Appeal Board decides by an Appeal Panel of three (3) members composed from the Appeal Board. The Appeal Board Chairman shall determine, on a case-by-case basis, the composition of each Appeal Panel including appointing the respective Panel Chairman if not so acting himself.

13.2.3 A member of the Appeal Board may not sit on an Appeal Panel if the case dealt with concerns himself or players, clubs, officials or any other member of the Member National Association of the country to which he belongs.

13.2.4 The Appeal Panel decision can be adopted in a formal session, by correspondence, by telephone or by video conference. The Chairman shall decide on the modality to be used. The Appeal Panel must convene for a Formal Hearing if the Appeal Panel so decides or the disciplined party requests a Formal Hearing. Members participating in a decision reached by telephone and/or video conference must receive a written confirmation of its content.

13.2.5 The Appeal Panel shall take its decision by a simple majority of the votes. No member may abstain from voting.

13.3 *Appeal Board Procedures*

13.3.1 The parties to the disciplinary proceedings and the IIHF have the power to appeal. All appeals must be submitted through the respective Member National Association.

13.3.2 Appeal Notice must be submitted in accordance with Disciplinary Code Article 13.3.3 to the Appeal Board Secretary in writing, for the attention of the Appeal Board, within seven (7) days of the notification of the Disciplinary Board decision. The right to appeal is forfeited if this deadline is not met. As soon as an appeal is submitted, the Appeal Board Chairman shall appoint the Appeal Panel Chairman and other members.

13.3.3 The appellant may object to inaccurate representation of the facts and/or wrong application of the law and/or wrong interpretation of facts with respect to the law and/or improper procedures. The Appeal Pleadings must be submitted to the Appeal Board Secretary within fourteen (14) days of the initial notification and contain: (a) the legal request; (b) an account of the facts; (c) the evidence; (d) the appellant's conclusions; and (e) appellant's request for a Formal Hearing. New facts and/or evidence not originally submitted to the Disciplinary Board is only admissible if a party acting with the diligence necessary under the circumstances did not have the ability to submit the facts and/or evidence to the Disciplinary Board.

13.3.4 After receiving the Appeal Pleadings, the Appeal Panel shall provide the opposing party fourteen (14) days to provide a response to the Appeal Pleadings. The Appeal Panel may grant a longer deadline when special circumstances demand such. If the opposing party does not provide a response brief within the fourteen (14) day period, the Appeal Panel will make a decision without the opposing party's arguments.

13.3.5 On the request of the appellant or if the Appeal Panel so decides, a Formal Appeal Hearing shall be held in accordance with Disciplinary Code Article 13.3.6. The Chairman shall set the date of the Formal Appeal Hearing and in case of

aggravating circumstances may postpone the Formal Appeal Hearing date. The Chairman has ultimate authority over Formal Hearing Procedures. The appellant must attend the Formal Appeal Hearing at his own costs, unless the Appeal Panel decides otherwise in its sole discretion.

13.3.6 Formal Appeal Hearings are not public. All parties concerned have the right to be represented by a person/counsel of their choice at their own expense at the Formal Appeal Hearing. On request of the Appellant, the Appeal Panel Chairman will arrange for an interpreter.

For Formal Appeal Hearings, all parties concerned are required to fully disclose to the Panel no later than seven (7) days prior to the scheduled date of the Formal Appeal Hearing, all written evidence and shall specify any witnesses and experts which they intend to or may call, and disclose any other evidence which they intend to present during the course of the Formal Appeal Hearing. The parties shall not be permitted to produce further written evidence, except if the Appeal Panel so permits on the basis of exceptional circumstances.

All written submissions shall be disclosed to all parties prior to the Formal Appeal Hearing.

13.3.7 The Appeal Panel shall reach its decision within a reasonable period of time. The appellant initiating the appeal, as well as directly involved parties and the IIHF Council must be notified, in writing, as soon as a decision has been reached. The notice shall include a written statement of the reasons for the decision.

13.3.8 Decisions of the Appeal Panel are final within the IIHF; they can be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with the Code of Sports Related Arbitration after receipt of the reasons. The person concerned must be informed about his rights. The decision of the Appeal Board remains in effect while under appeal unless the Court of Arbitration for Sport orders otherwise.

13.4 *Impartiality and challenge of Appeal Board judges*

13.4.1 The Appeal Board takes decisions in a completely impartial manner.

13.4.2 All Appeal Board judges appointed to a Case must complete a Conflict of Interest Declaration in the prescribed form and must return the completed form to the Appeal Board Secretary within seven (7) days of his appointment. The Appeal Board Secretary shall then provide a copy of that completed form to each party.

13.4.3 Any party can challenge the impartiality of an Appeal Board judge within seven (7) days of receipt of the Conflict of Interest Declaration form, which challenge shall be determined in accordance with Article 13.4.4. The challenge must be sent to the Appeal Board Secretary and must explain the reasons for the challenge.

13.4.4 A decision concerning a challenge request against an Appeal Board judge shall be taken by the Appeal Board's Chairman, after having invited the member in question to submit his observations in writing. The decision cannot be the subject of a separate appeal. If the request for challenge concerns the Chairman of the Appeal Board, the Appeal Board Secretary shall appoint another judge to decide on the request.

14. Directorate

14.1 *Directorate Competency*

14.1.1 The Directorate shall deal with all disciplinary matters arising during an IIHF Competition, including (a) violations of the Official Playing Rules when a Championship Disciplinary Panel is not established; (b) IIHF Code of Conduct violations; (c) disciplinary matters concerning the participation in and operation of the IIHF Competition and (d) provisional suspensions for doping and Integrity violations (provisional suspension for doping must be dealt with in accordance with WADA Code Article 7).

For disciplinary matters, the Directorate shall have the same status, jurisdiction, power and authority as the Disciplinary Board, with the exception that the Directorate's disciplinary measures may not extend past (are limited to) the respective IIHF Competition.

14.1.2 Disciplinary matters occurring during international games not operated under IIHF jurisdiction shall be dealt with by the respective Member National Association, except for exhibition games which occur within seven (7) days of an IIHF Championship. All disciplinary matters occurring during exhibition games within seven (7) days of an IIHF Championship shall be dealt with by the Directorate Chairman of the respective Championship on an expedited basis. The Directorate Chairman shall have the right to refer the matter to the respective Championship Disciplinary Panel for review and sanctioning.

14.1.3 When having jurisdiction over violations of the Official Playing Rules in accordance with Article 14.1.1, the Directorate shall automatically review all incidents sanctioned with a game misconduct or match penalty and has the authority and discretion under the IIHF Official Rule Book to review all other matters related to violations of the Official Playing Rules even if not penalized in a game.

14.1.4 Match penalties, game misconduct, and penalties/incidents the Directorate considers may require additional sanctioning that are assessed on the last playing day of the team concerned and/or any other cases or incidents which the Directorate Chairman considers as requiring additional sanctioning which exceed the duration of the Championship must be submitted to the IIHF Disciplinary Board for investigation and disciplinary action. Specifically, any incidents concerning physical abuse of game officials or other persons in and around the Event Venues, any incidents involving violations of the IIHF Code of Conduct and forfeited games during an IIHF Competition which were not dealt with by the Directorate or the Championship Disciplinary Panel must be referred to the IIHF Disciplinary Board.

14.2 *Directorate Composition*

The Directorate shall be composed for disciplinary matters in accordance with Statute 20.4. Specifically, the Ad Hoc Disciplinary Panel composed in accordance with Statute 20.4 shall be comprised of Directorate Members whose team (player, coach, team official, etc.) is not directly and/or indirectly involved with the incident under review.

14.3 *Directorate Procedures*

14.3.1 Directorate decisions concerning violations of the IIHF Official Playing Rules are final within the IIHF, but can be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with Statute 22.2. Directorate decisions with respect to all other

disciplinary matters may be appealed to the Disciplinary Board in accordance with Disciplinary Code Article 12.5. The Directorate's decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the Disciplinary Board and/or CAS orders otherwise.

14.3.2 Directorate decisions concerning violations of the IIHF Official Playing Rules , cases where a Directorate decision could influence the course of the tournament or cases involving a player, coach or team representative's rights shall observe the essential elements of due process including but not limited to ensuring the accused party is notified of the disciplinary matter at a minimum of four hours before the hearing and has the opportunity to be heard regarding such at least six (6) hours before his next game.

15. Championship Disciplinary Panel

15.1 *Championship Disciplinary Panel Competency*

15.1.1 When established in accordance with Statute 20.3, the Championship Disciplinary Panel shall have jurisdiction over violations of the Official Playing Rules occurring during the course of the respective Championship. The Championship Disciplinary Panel shall have the same status, jurisdiction, power and authority as the Disciplinary Board with respect to violations of the Official Playing Rules, with the reservation that the Championship Disciplinary Panel's disciplinary measures are limited to the respective Championship.

15.1.2 A Member of a Championship Disciplinary Panel cannot sit as a member of a Disciplinary Board Panel that is deciding on cases/incidents submitted to the Disciplinary Board by the Championship Directorate Chairman in accordance with Article 14.1.4 when the Member was also a member of the Championship Disciplinary Panel for the respective Championship giving rise to the case/incident.

15.1.3 The Championship Disciplinary Panel shall automatically review all incidents sanctioned with a game misconduct or match penalty and has the authority and discretion under the IIHF Official Rule Book to review all other matters related to violations of the Official Play Rules even if not penalized in a game.

15.2 *Championship Disciplinary Panel Composition*

15.2.1 The Championship Disciplinary Panel shall consist of at least eight (8) members appointed by the IIHF Council, who must be familiar with ice hockey and the IIHF Official Playing Rules and procedures. Of the Panel members, IIHF Council will appoint one head Disciplinary Judge. If the head Disciplinary Judge does not have a legal background, the Championship Disciplinary Secretary may advise on legal matters. For convenience purposes, due to the geographical distance between two playing locations in a Championship, IIHF Council may appoint a second head Disciplinary Judge for the second venue.

15.2.2 A Championship Disciplinary Panel member may abstain from a decision only for illness or significant personal reasons which includes a personal or business relationship with the parties concerned, but which does not include being a citizen of the country of a Member National Association involved in the disciplinary case.

15.3 *Championship Disciplinary Panel Procedure*

15.3.1 The Championship Disciplinary Panel's decision is final within the IIHF, but can be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with Statute 22.2. The

decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the CAS orders otherwise.

15.3.2 The Championship Disciplinary Panel and participating Member National Associations must observe the disciplinary procedures in the Championship Disciplinary Guidelines for the respective Championship season established by the IIHF Council. These Guidelines must observe the essential elements of due process, especially the right to a fair hearing; the hearing is not public. The Panel can decide without a hearing on the available evidence, if the accused person waives the right to a hearing or does not attend the hearing.