## Interpretations

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| Situation | Explanation | Signal or <br> Sanction |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Advantage Play |  |  |
| A Technical Foul is <br> committed, but the team <br> remains in possession of the <br> ball and its attack is not <br> disrupted or disadvantaged. | Referees must only stop the match to award <br> an Indirect Free Hit if the team does not <br> receive Advantage from allowing play to <br> continue. Article 26 1 | Play-On |
| A Team Foul is committed, <br> but the team remains in <br> possession of the ball and its <br> attack is not disrupted or <br> disadvantaged. | Referees must only stop the match to award <br> an Indirect Free Hit and Team Foul if the team <br> does not receive Advantage from allowing <br> play to continue, if they do, a running team <br> foul should be given. Article 26 2 | Team Foul |



A Serious Foul is committed, but the team remains in possession of the ball and its attack is not disrupted or disadvantaged.

Referees may allow Advantage from allowing play to continue to enable a goal to be scored by the disadvantaged team.

Promptly following the conclusion of the action, play must be stopped and a Disciplinary Card issued to the offender, and, if a goal was not scored, award a Direct Free Hit or Penalty Shot depending on the location of the incident. Article 263

Play-On
Direct Free
Hit or
Penalty
Shot
Blue or Red card

## Blocking

An attacking player stops behind a defending player, about 1.0 meter away, blocking/obstructing their path.

The Block was executed further than the regulation minimum required distance of 50 cm, so no Foul was committed. Article 17 4.c

## Charging

An attacking player with the ball drives into a stationary defender.

The attacker did not maintain the required minimum distance to the stationary player, effectively charging into their opponent and fouling them. Article 17 4.c

## Dangerous/Violent Conduct

A player intercepts a pass in their half and while counterattacking with the ball, one of their skates accidentally gets hooked on an opponent's stick, which, even though their opponent releases their stick, causes them to fall.

Hooking must be penalised whenever it occurs with a Blue Card, even if it appears an unintentional or the player does not fall. Article 181 h .

Direct Free
Hit
Blue card

A player intercepts a pass, in their half and near the barrier, and counterattacks with the ball. While trying to recover the possession, their opponent strikes them on the torso, arm, hand, head with their stick.

The attacking team possess the ball, outside their opponents Penalty Area and a defender hits an attacking player inside their own Penalty Area.

Challenges to recover the ball must be made at ground level (not at the level of the torso, arms, hands or legs) and offences, intentional or not, must consistently be punished to ensure player safety with a minimum of a Blue Card. Article 181 f

If the foul is deliberate or violent a Red Card must be issued. Article 191 h

Striking or hitting another player is never to be tolerated and must be punished with a Red Card. Article 191 c

Direct Free Hit

Blue or Red card

## Penalty

Shot
Red card

## Equipment

A player in possession of the ball in the central circle of the rink loses the back wheels on their skate, trips and loses the ball to an opponent, who prepares to shoot. They then use their stick to take the ball back.

When a player whose equipment is not in proper working condition intervenes in the match, the Referees must interrupt the match and issue a verbal warning and team foul. Article 163 g

Team Foul
Verbal warning

## Goalkeepers

A goalkeeper defends a shot, but the ball bounces to an attacking player, that is ready to shoot again, and the goalkeeper prevents this by throwing themselves on top of the ball.

The goalkeeper must attempt to save the ball and is not permitted to deliberately cover the ball. Article 151 k

## Penalty

Shot

A goalkeeper leaves the Penalty Area, skating normally and plays the ball with their stick. They then slip and fall, grasping the ball with one of their gloves to prevent an opponent gaining possession.

## A Goalkeeper moves and

 saves a shot. In doing so falls to the floor and in recovering their position drops their stick. The attacking team regains the ball and a player deliberately hits the ball into the goalkeeper.A Goalkeeper moves and saves a shot. In doing so falls to the floor and in recovering their position drops their stick.

The attacking team regains the ball, shoots and the Goalkeeper without a stick, deliberately defends it preventing a goal.

A Goalkeeper outside of their Penalty Area intentionally using their protective equipment must be penalized with at least a Blue Card and Direct Free Hit. Article 181 I

Direct Free Hit

Blue card

The attacking player broke the rules by deciding not to try and score a goal, rather to shoot directly at the goalkeeper, and in doing so unsportingly attempted to gain a penalty shot. This should be penalised with a verbal warning and team foul against the attacker. A goal keeper cannot save a goal without having hold of their stick. Article 163 i

The Goalkeeper may not attempt to play the ball without a stick and in doing so prevented a goal from being scored. Article 122

## Injuries

A player is apparently seriously injured and the referee stops the match to allow the Doctor and/or Physiotherapist to assist them.

Meanwhile, the injured player's team asks for a time-out.

A player is apparently seriously injured and the referee stops the match to allow the Doctor and/or Physiotherapist to assist them, however this assistance is waved away by the player and the Doctor

The Time Out must be granted after the injured player has left the rink. Article 96

It is down to the referee whether a player needs assistance. Once a referee has asked for the Doctor to enter the rink, the player must be substituted. Make sure to speak to the player first if it is not obvious that medical attention is needed. Article 144

Time out

Change player

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## and/or Physiotherapist did not enter the rink.

## Kicking the Ball

A player at the half way line kicks the ball towards another player on their team.

Players can play the ball with their skates or legs, so long as they are not blocking a shot in the $D$ area in front of their goal. Article 61
A player blocks a shot with their skate while in their $D$ area

Players can't use their skate or legs to block

## Passive/Anti-Play

A Player taking the centre pass plays the ball back into their Defensive Zone.

The team maintains continuous possession, though harried by their opponent, but does not move the ball into the Attacking Zone within 5 seconds.

The team took the ball into their Defensive Zone and as such has 5 seconds, counted

Indirect Free Hit from the moment the ball passes the halfway line, to get it into the Attacking Zone.

An Indirect Free Hit must be awarded against them. Article 42 b
Having received a Warning,
both teams continue to
practice Anti Play.

A team in control of the ball holds the ball for longer than 45 seconds.

The practice of Passive Play should always be sanctioned, if teams continue after a warning, both team captains should be given a blue card. Article 106 b

Teams must take a shot on goal within 45 seconds. If the game is stopped in the attacker's half, the free hit should be taken from the lower corner of the penalty area if the play was stopped behind the goal line, or from the top corner if play was stopped in the penalty area. If the ball was outside of the area, play will resume from that spot. If the play was stopped in the defending team's half, the free hit is taken from where the game is stopped, or where the ball ends up if the defending team wants to start quickly, but doesn't gain a territory advantage from the new position. Article 104 d

Blue cards
Face off

Indirect free hit

## Penalty Shots \& Direct Free Hits

On executing a Penalty Shot the ball enters the goal cage after hitting:

1. Any part of the goal cage
2. The goalkeeper
3. The goalkeeper, after hitting the Barrier

A Penalty Shot executed as the last action of the match or to untie a match enters the goal cage after hitting:

The goal is valid as it directly resulted from a
Goal shot that was correctly made in accordance with the rules. Article 72

The goal is invalid as the deflection off the barrier is considered to be an additional action that took place after the time for the shot had concluded. Article 309
A defender moves before the
ball is touched, and a goal is
scored.

A defender moves before the
ball is touched, and a goal is not scored.

Always wait to see what the outcome of the penalty / direct free hit is. If a goal is scored, the goal always stands. Article 306

Always wait to see what the outcome of the penalty / direct free hit is. The penalty/direct free hit must be retaken. Article 3014

Always wait to see what the outcome of the penalty / direct free hit is. If a goal is scored, the goal always stands. Article 306

Always wait to see what the outcome of the penalty / direct free hit is. An indirect free hit should be given to the defending team, at one of the top corners of their penalty area. Article 3014

## Player \& Team Sanctions

Issuing a Card

The Referee that signalled the offence shall be responsible for issuing the card, ensuring compliance and restarting the match.

The process below must be followed when a Referee issues a Card:
2. Require the player to come to the Referee, placing themselves approximately 1 metre away, allowing no other Player closer than 3 metres.
3. If the offender is in the Technical Area (aka the Team's Bench), they shall be

|  | required to stand, with the Referee <br> moving to them. <br> 4. Players that remonstrate, must be <br> considered to be exhibiting Bad <br> Behaviour and penalised accordingly. |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 5. The Referee will, looking at the |  |  |
| offender, issue the Card in their hand |  |  |
| by extending their arm directly upward, |  |  |
| then move to the centre circle to show |  |  |
| the Timekeeper and indicate the |  |  |
| player number. |  |  |,

Disciplinary Sanction

## Power Play

A card given always has a disciplinary sanction. This is the power play time that is applied to the team. This is either 2 minutes for a blue card, or 4 minutes for a red card. If a team already has two powerplays awarded against them, and is issued a third card, the powerplay time for that card is 5 minutes. However, the suspension time for the player is still 2 minutes for a blue card.

Technical Sanction $\quad$ The technical sanction for a card is a direct free hit or penalty shot. These are only applied if the card was given during play, and not during a stoppage.

Two (2) players, one from each team, are suspended or expelled at the same time/stoppage in the match.

When two (2) players, one from each team, are suspended or expelled at the same time, Power Play will not be applied.

Both players must still serve suspension from the match in accordance with the Card issued to them. Article 3111

Referees

| Senior Referee | The first referee mentioned on the Referee <br> Allocation. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Absence/replacement of <br> Referee | Another accredited referee may replace an <br> absent or injured referee by the mutual <br> agreement of Team Delegates. <br> The team Delegates must select the most <br> senior accredited referee available and if <br> unable to agree upon a replacement, the <br> Away team Delegate selection shall prevail. |  |

Coordination \& Positioning
Positioning - General Play

Simultaneous Whistles

|  |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Officials - Talking to Players <br> \& Team Official's |

Referees must ensure that they are constantly in a position to observe the entire rink and ensure all players are within one or both their views.

The Referees must regularly alternate ends, so they are covering the entire floor. To achieve this, they should move to control Indirect Free Hits and Face-Offs on their side of the rink, with the other referee moving to take their former position and/or signal to the other Referee to change ends when a period of 5 minutes without changing ends is exceeded

Each Referee must maintain consistent visual contact with the other and position themselves:

1. The front referee must be in the area between the back boards and part way into the penalty area 1. Generally, if the ball is in front of the goal, the referee should be in front of the goal line, if the ball is behind the goal, the referee should be behind the goal line
2. The back referee must be in the area from the top corner of the penalty area, to before the half way line 1. The referee must be as close to the front referee as possible Should both referees whistle simultaneously the Referee closest to the incident signals their decision first.

If the other Referee seriously disagrees, they must request a "conference" of opinions with their colleague to confirm or correct the initial decision.

Should they continue to disagree, the Senior Referee shall determine the decision.

Conversations must be calm, clear and concise. They must mostly be a direction and not a discussion.

## Starting/Finishing a match

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Starting sides } & \begin{array}{l}\text { The home team will start the first half to the } \\ \text { (coin toss no longer applies) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { right the timekeepers table, and the away } \\ \text { team will start with the ball. Teams swap over } \\ \text { at half time. }\end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { Both teams must supply a ball and the game } \\ \text { ball will be chose by both captains and } \\ \text { presented to the referees before the match. }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { A player does not have a } \\ \text { unique number between } 1 \\ \text { and } 99 \text { on their uniform shirt }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { The Player may not participate in the match } \\ \text { until they are in compliance. Article } 27\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Starting the Period and } \\ \text { restarting after goal }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { The Referee to signal the start of the match } \\ \text { must position themselves in the Defensive } \\ \text { Zone of the team taking the pass, } \\ \text { approximately 5m behind the Halfway Line. } \\ \text { The other referee must be on the opposite } \\ \text { side, 5m into the attacking zone. }\end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { After ensuring that Goalkeepers, Timekeeper } \\ \text { and other Referee are ready to commence, by } \\ \text { a return thumbs up gesture, the Referee } \\ \text { whistles the start }\end{array} \\ \text { 1. The match may only recommence } \\ \text { when all participants are ready. }\end{array}\right\}$

| Terminology |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Attacking Zone | Opponents' Half of the Rink |  |
| Defensive Zone | Defending Team's Half of the Rink |  |


| Power Play | Po <br> It is <br> the |
| :--- | :--- |
| Uus |  |
| full |  |
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| the |  |

Any swearing, abuse or aggressive words, gestures or behaviour toward or in criticism of a Match Official

A Referee issues a player a Blue Card and when readying players for the Direct Free Hit, a Delegate from the offending team complains at the decision, raising their arms and protests loudly.

A Delegate from one of the teams reacts to a Referee's decision and behaves improperly on the Bench, so the Auxiliary Referee asks them to stop. The Delegate reacts with improper behaviour toward the Auxiliary Referee.

Power-Play penalty time is

- Blue Card - 2 min
- Red Card - 4 min

It is counted for each player individually from the moment the sanction is applied.

Suspended players must still complete their full suspension time penalty before being allowed to re-enter the match, sitting in one of the chairs placed next to the Official Table

## Unacceptable Behaviour

|  | If the referee determines the incident to be <br> more than a momentary outburst they must <br> issue a direct Red card, even if no warning <br> was previously issued. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A Referee issues a player a <br> Blue Card and when <br> readying players for the <br> Direct Free Hit, a Delegate <br> from the offending team <br> complains at the decision, <br> raising their arms and <br> protests loudly. | As the match was stopped when the Delegate <br> protested, there is no additional Direct Free <br> Hit. |  |
| A Delegate from one of the <br> teams reacts to a Referee's <br> decision and behaves <br> improperly on the Bench, so <br> the Auxiliary Referee asks <br> them to stop. The Delegate <br> reacts with improper <br> behaviour toward the | The Auxiliary Referee, at the next stoppage in <br> play, uses sound signal (horn or whistle) to <br> call the Referee and then inform them. | Bad behaviour toward Match Officials from <br> any player or team official must be <br> sanctioned. |
| Auxiliary Referee. | If the offender is not identified, the Coach <br> must be issued with a Blue Card, and a <br> powerplay is applied. As the card was issued <br> during a stoppage, no direct free hit is given. |  |

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A player on the Reserve Bench, behind the Referee, reacts to a decision with insolent behaviour, using offensive words towards the Referee. Neither Referee, nor Auxiliary Referee, can identify the specific player.

The Coach of the offending team must be required to identify the offender. If they do not, the coach is to be issued with a blue card, resulting in a 2 min power play for the opposition. Coach of the offending team selects a player to leave the rink, but they can return to the rink as a substitute.

## Unsporting Conduct

A defending player slips and falls while defending inside their Penalty Area, and an attacking player deliberately hits the ball against the fallen player.

A Goalkeeper moves and saves a shot. In doing so falls to the floor and in recovering their position drops their stick. The attacking team regains the ball and a player deliberately hits the ball into the goalkeeper.

Trying to fool the Referees into giving a Penalty Shot is unsporting behaviour and against the rules. The attacker should be issues a verbal warning and team foul.

The defending player did not take any action to play the ball on the floor so they should not be punished. Article 163 i

The attacking player broke the rules by deciding not to try and score a goal, rather to shoot directly at the goalkeeper, and in doing so unsportingly attempted to gain a penalty shot. This should be penalised with a verbal warning and team foul against the attacker. A goal keeper cannot save a goal without having hold of their stick. Article 163 i

Team Foul
Verbal warning

Team Foul
Verbal warning

