



# IFF Women's WFCQ 2023 AOFC

31.01.23 - 05.02.23

## Referee meeting 1

19:th of January 2023

# Agenda

- Presentation
- Rules of the Game 2022
  - Process of the RotG 2022
  - Editorial changes
  - The biggest changes
  - Rule changes/new rules
- Questions

*I will upload this presentation after the meeting on [www.innebandy.se/iffreferee](http://www.innebandy.se/iffreferee)*

The screenshot shows the Svenska IBF website with the following content:

- Navigation bar: Svenska IBF, Nyheter, Domare, Evenemang, Forening, IBIS & Appen, Om oss, Tavling, Utbildning, Utveckling, Sök
- Breadcrumbs: Svenska IBF / Domare /
- Page Title: REFEREE INFORMATION IFF WOMEN'S WFCQ 2023 AOFC
- Event Logo: IFF Women's WFCQ 2023 AOFC, 31.01.23 - 05.02.23
- Navigation: Event information, Match schedule
- Meeting schedule:
  - Referee meeting 1**  
Thursday 19th of January 19.00-21.00 Singaporean time  
Agenda:
    - Presentation
    - Rules of the Game 2022
  - Referee meeting 2**  
Thursday 26th of January 20.00-22.00 Singaporean time  
Agenda:
    - Physical play guidelines
    - Video goal review
    - Practical information
- Documents:
  - Rules of the Game 2022-2026
  - IFF Competition Regulations National Teams Edition 2022
  - Guideline physical play
  - Guideline physical play contacts goalkeeper
- Footer: This is a hidden web page with information for referees on a current IFF-event. Editor: Mattias Linell
- Partners: PANTAMERA, EY, OBOS
- Social media icons: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn, Instagram, TikTok
- Footer sections:
  - Aktuellt just nu**: Tävlingskongress 2022, Årstartsstöd, SM-finalen 2023
  - Länkar**: Om Svensk Innebandy, Jobba hos oss, Media, Titta på Innebandy
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- Bottom bar: Tabeller, resultat och matcher; IBIS; Nyheter

# Mattias Linell

- 48 years
- Live in Malmö, Sweden
- Work at the Swedish Floorball Federation with referee development
- Former elite referee in Sweden – Last season 2012
- Observer on regional level 2005, national since 2013, international since 2020
- Head of the referees at Men's WFC in Switzerland 2022
- IFF Rules group since 2016





# Carmen & Binbin

- ❖ International pair since 2013
- ❖ Whistled at 3 Women’s World Championships
  - (2017 Bratislava, 2019 Neuchatel, 2021 Uppsala)
- ❖ Whistled at 2 U19 Women’s World Championships
  - (2018 St Gallen, 2022 Katowice)
- ❖ Both started floorball as goalies; both were goalkeepers for the Singapore National Team (in different years)
- ❖ Other tournaments:
  - WFCQ Qualifications (2015, 2017, 2019)
  - Jeju Open (Annually since 2015)
  - SEA Games 2013 (exhibition)
  - AOFC Cup 2018
- ❖ Active Referee Educators (Singapore Floorball Association)
  - Development of SG referees
  - Conduct regional referee seminars



**Assistant Director with SportSG – managing National Sports Associations.**

*Enjoys playing mahjong with her friends when she happens to have spare time outside of*

**Teacher in a secondary school for 12 years, currently as Curriculum Officer in MOE HQ.**

*Enjoys workouts, hiking and SUP during her free time. [www.floorball.sport](http://www.floorball.sport)*



# INDONESIAN REFEREE

Name: Yongky Dwi Adi Priyanto

Age: 38

Occupation: PE Teacher

Name: Fajar Nurrohmanu Hidayat

Age: 33

Occupation: PE Teacher

We start refereeing as a pair in 2014. Being IFF Referee and debut international match in the AOFC CUP 2017, Thailand. Also in the WFCQ 2018,2019, 2022, SEA Games and AOFC CUP 2019. We are enjoy as referee since both of us work in School as PE Teacher.

# Calvin & Jaey (Malaysia)

**Calvin Lim Wen Quan** is a secondary school teacher at Westlake International School located in Kampar, Malaysia. He has been refereeing since 2017 and is a referee in the highest-level Malaysian tournaments. He enjoys the opportunity given to lead and be responsible for the safety, well being and the fairness of the game. Besides that, he is always excited to learn from more senior and experienced referees of the game and be able to get to know everyone from different parts of the world. The most memorable match for Calvin as a referee is by far the Men's WFCQ 2022 Qualification AOFC in the match between Japan vs Korea.

**Jaey Ashvin Jetpuria** does ride-hailing as a full-time job and co-owns a small e-commerce business with his sister. He is based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Jaey has been refereeing since 2012 in Malaysia's highest-level tournaments and made his international debut in 2014. He has a deep passion for Floorball which he picked up since high school and follows a lot of international floorball matches/leagues during his free time. The 2022 Men's WFCQ AOFC Qualifications has been a new chapter in his refereeing career.

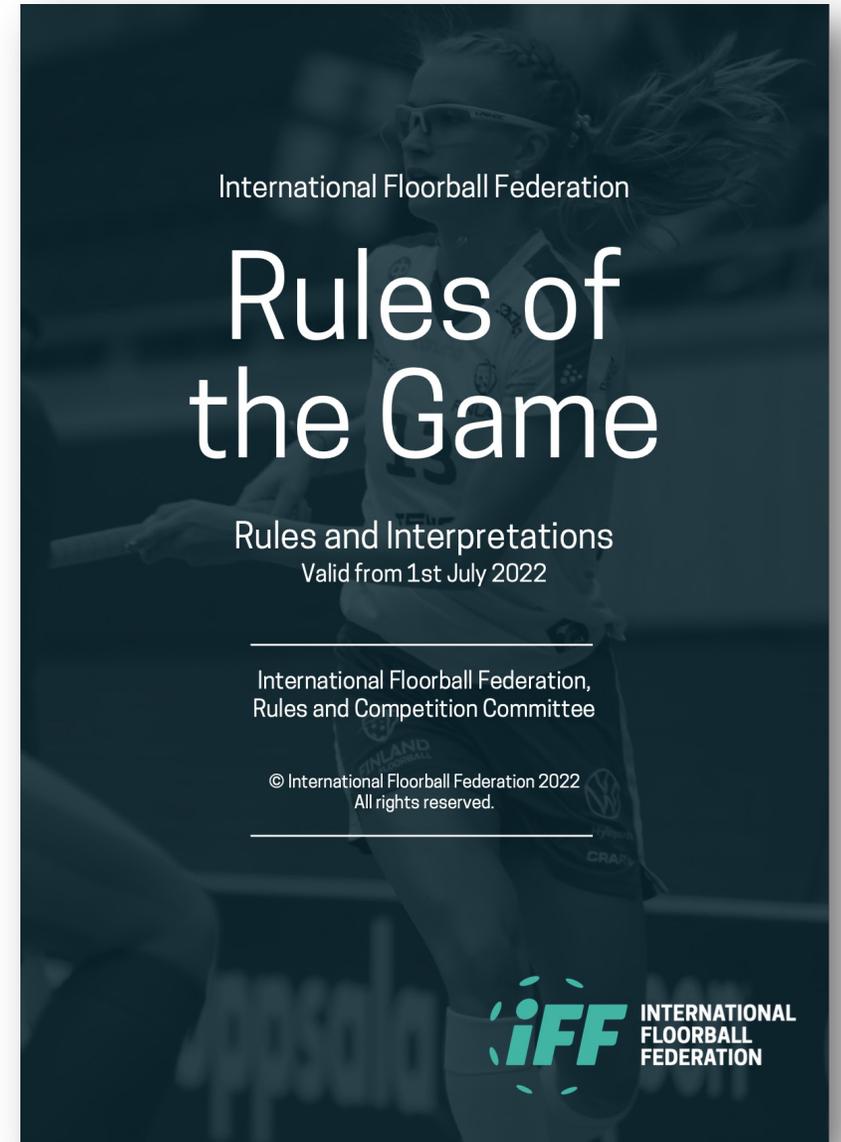
# RotG 2022 - Major changes

- New layout
- The RotG are now gender neutral
- Glossary introduced
- Replacing 5 min penalty with 2+2 min penalty
- Renaming the bench penalties as **minor** and **major**.
- Cleaned structure of chapter 6
- Only two match penalties: **Technical MP & MP**
- **Introducing keywords for the way players use their body and stick**



# Editorial changes

- The RotG are now gender neutral
- Glossary introduced
- New layout



# Glossary

- A help for those who are new to floorball
- A way of defining terms used in the RotG in a more clear way

## GLOSSARY

### Advantage

When the referee allows play to continue when an offence has occurred if this benefits the non-offending team.

### Administrating authority

The governing body for the game being played, e.g. The International Floorball Federation or a National Association.

### Bench penalty

A penalty that affects the number of players on the rink.

### Board

A low wall made in sections with rounded corners that encloses the rink. Usually made of plastic or metal.

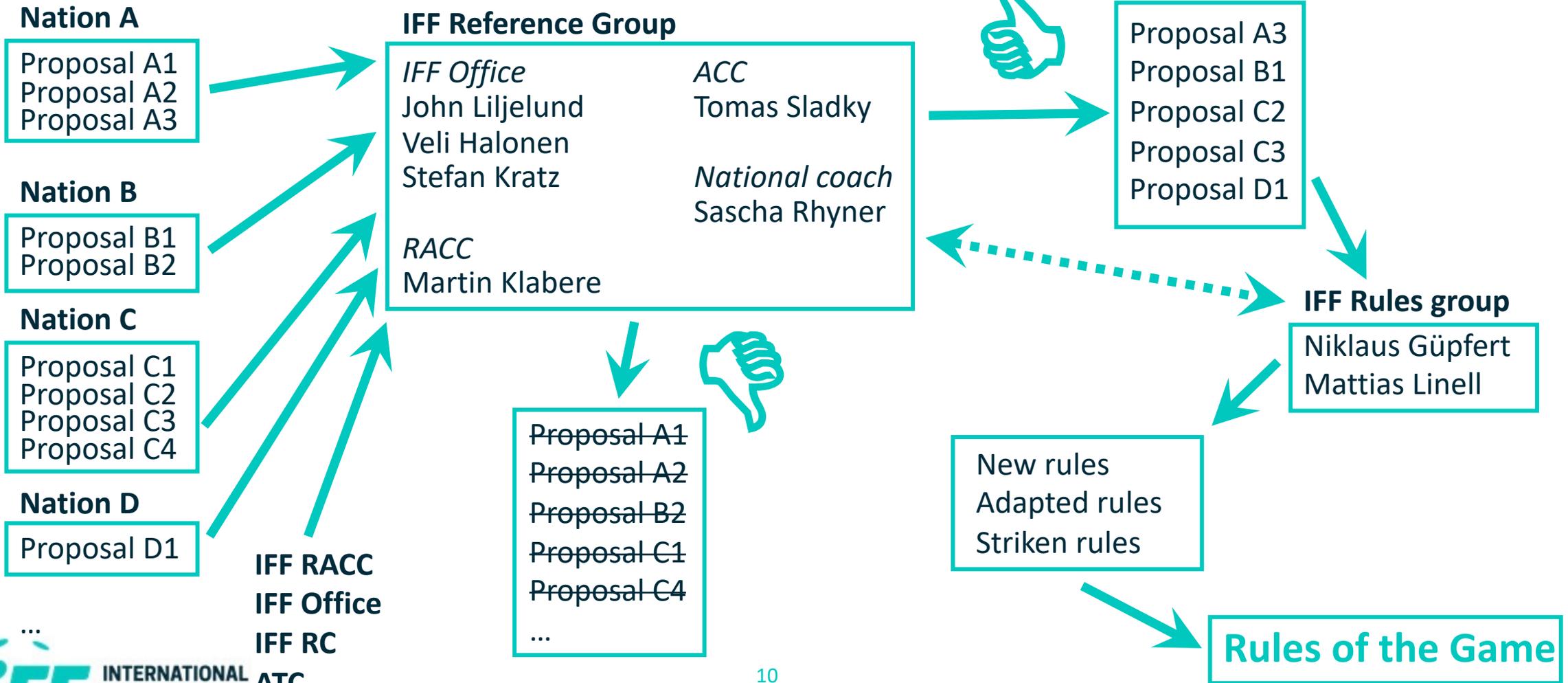
### Brutal

An act which is deliberately savage or vicious. Considered worse than being violent.

### Careless

An act which lacks consideration or precaution. Considered milder than being reckless.

# Process: how it works



# Process: timeline

November 2019	Invitation to national federations to provide rules changing proposals.
February 2020	Deadline proposals
March 2020	Reference group meeting > evaluation of proposals & test rules
May 2020	Deadline feedback on proposed changes / Test rules
June 2020	Ref group meeting / CB-decision on Test rules
August 2020	Deadline feedback
September 2020	Ref group meeting / Start writing rule text
February 2021	Evaluation test rules
April 2021	Ref group meeting
June 2021	Deadline feedback
September 2021	CB-decision
<b>February/July 2022</b>	<b>Rules of the Game 2022 becomes valid</b>

2 years 8 months

# Keywords physical play

- Floorball (as ice hockey) are in the RotG describing every single offence and links a penalty to it.
- In the RotG 2022 we introduce keywords regarding physical play offences and for using the stick / high sticking.

# Keywords physical play – Background: Why?

- Problems with **translation**, finding the *right* word in every language
- Problem with Physical play and High sticking (**own interpretations** in some countries, **black/white-thinking**) -> “If this happens you should always do this”
- **Poor** connection between the RotG and **referee instructions**. The words actually in the RotG were rarely used correctly.
- Problem with 2 min penalty not covering all situations for physical play.

# Keywords physical play – examples RotG 2018

- **Dangerous** was the #1 word leading to problems (used from 2 min -> MP1).
  - 605.4 When a player is guilty of **dangerous** play with the stick
  - 607.1 When a field player, performs violent or **dangerous** strikes with his stick
  - 613.5 When a player is guilty of **dangerous** physical play.
- **Violent** was about on the same level of trouble (used from 5 min -> MP3).
  - 607.1 When a field player, performs **violent** or dangerous strikes with his stick.
  - 607.4 When a player throws himself towards an opponent or otherwise attacks an opponent **violently**.
  - 613.5 When a player is guilty of *dangerous* physical play. This includes when a player, in a game situation, attacks an opponent **violently**.
  - 617.5 When a player or a member of the team staff is guilty of **violent** conduct.

# Keywords physical play - Background

- The idea was to find keywords that could **unambiguously** correlate with different levels of punishment.
- We asked different people\* to rank the following six words from mildest to worst: **careless, brutal, ruthless, dangerous, violent and reckless.**
- \* Survey in both Sweden and Switzerland, IFF office, officials, players coaches, referees, observers, club leaders and many others – even an English professor

# Rules of the game - Keywords

## Careless

An act which lacks consideration or precaution. Considered milder than being reckless.

## Reckless

An act which disregards the consequences for the opponent. Considered worse than being careless, but milder than being violent.

## Violent

An act which uses excessive force and seriously endangers the opponent. Considered worse than being reckless, but milder than being brutal.

## Brutal

An act which is savage or vicious. Considered worse than being violent.

# Rules of the game – Keywords > penalties

The keywords are linked to three levels of penalties

**Careless** → **Minor penalty**

**Reckless** → **Major penalty**

**Violent** → **Match penalty**

**Brutal** → **Match penalty**

**808 Bench penalty/Personal penalty**  
The arm held vertically, minor penalty shown with two fingers and major penalty with five, 10 minutes with a clenched hand.



# Examples – Physical play

**605.6** When a player is guilty of **careless** physical play.

*This includes when a player tackles, trips or obstructs an opponent in a careless manner.*

**607.4** When a player is guilty of **reckless** physical play.

*This includes when a player tackles, throws or trips an opponent against the board or the goal cage, throws themself towards an opponent or otherwise attacks an opponent recklessly.*

**614.3** When a player is guilty of **violent** physical play

*This includes when a player in a violent way tackles, throws or trips an opponent against the board or the goal cage, or otherwise attacks an opponent violently.*

**614.12** When a player or a member of the team staff commits or tries to commit a **brutal** offence

# Rules examples - Playing with stick / High sticking

**605.4** When a player is guilty of **careless** play with the stick.

*This includes uncontrolled forward or backward swing of the stick and raising the stick above an opponent's head if this is considered dangerous or disturbing for the opponent.*

**607.1** When a field player is guilty of **reckless** play with the stick.

**614.12** When a player or a member of the team staff commits or tries to commit a **brutal** offence

# Keywords physical play

- How the rules should be used have **not** changed
- A **common base** to discuss from has been created
- Next step: find and define a **common understanding** of the keywords within the **IFF**

## 👉 **IFF Physical play project**

- **What is** considered careless, reckless, violent or brutal and **why**?
- Everything in referee instructions should have a clear link to the RotG.

→ Define **keyfactors** to turn **keywords** into aspects **directly linked to situations**.

# Replacing the 5-minute bench penalty with a 2+2-minute bench penalty

- Proposal from Switzerland and Sweden
- The 5-minute bench penalty often decides the game.
- As a consequence of this too few 5-minute penalties are awarded.
- In reality the net effect of changing this should be that more offences get punished harder (correctly).
- Players will over time adjust their play due to the higher risk of a major penalty.

# Replace the 5-minute bench penalty with a 2+2-minute bench penalty

- Tested in Sweden and Switzerland
- The evaluation was done by statistically comparison and by a survey to clubs, coaches, players, referees and referee observers. Both countries used the same survey.
- The hypothesis of the test was that more offences should be penalised “correctly”. This was observed in Sweden by a clear rise in the number of major penalties, but not in Switzerland. The difference between the countries is probably due to what focus the referee organisation had on the issue.
- **Key observation:** No indications that the game became tougher.

# Replace the 5-minute bench penalty with a 2+2-minute bench penalty

- The survey indicated that all target groups are very positive of changing the rule permanently – A score of 3.12-3.40 for the target groups out of a possible 4 on the statement: *2+2 min should replace 5 min in all floorball*
- The teams seems much more relaxed when a “major” situation occurs.

# Minor and major bench penalty

- Now we have 2+2 min both for one and two offences, but they must be treated differently.
- Definitions:
  - The duration of a *bench penalty* is 2 minutes.
  - A *minor bench penalty* consists of one bench penalty served by the player committing the offence.
  - A *major bench penalty* consists of two bench penalties served consecutively by the player committing the offence.

# Minor and major bench penalty

- Concept:
  - Before being measured the 2+2 min penalty is treated as the old 5 min penalty
  - After being measured the 2+2 min penalty is treated like a 2+2 min penalty for two different offences, committed by the same player and carried out at the time of the major bench penalty.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

- Delayed major penalty who results in a goal
- -> The penalty shall be carried out in full, i.e. 2+2 min. No other penalties are affected.

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A major penalty who leads to a penalty shot and a goal is scored during the delayed penalty.

- -> The penalty shall be carried out in full, i.e. 2+2 min. No other penalties are affected.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

- A goalkeeper who incurs a major penalty shall serve the penalty themselves.
- A goalkeeper who incurs two minor penalties for two different offences should not serve the penalty themselves.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

- If more than one penalty is imposed simultaneously on a team, a minor penalty is considered a shorter penalty than a major and shall therefore - in case - be measured before.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

Period	Time	Number	Goal	Penalty1
1	12.30	H5		2+2 min
1	13.00	A7	0-1	

- The first 2 min penalty is terminated and the second starts measuring. H5 has served the penalty at 15.00 if nothing else occurs.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

Period	Time	Number	Goal	Penalty
1	12.30	H5		2+2 min
1	13.00	A7	0-1	
1	13.30	A7	0-2	

- Player H5 has served the penalty at 13.30.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

Period	Time	Number	Goal	Penalty
1	12.30	H5		2+2 min
1	13.00	A7		2 min
1	13.30	A8	0-1	

- No penalty is affected because the teams are playing with equal strength.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

Period	Time	Number	Goal	Penalty
1	3.00	H2		2+2 min
1	3.30	H3		2 min
1	4.00	A5	0-1	
1	4.30	A5	0-2	

If a team has more than one bench penalty, these shall terminate in the same order they have been carried out. A major penalty is carried out as a "package".

This means that player H2 has served the penalty 4.30.

# Minor and major bench penalty - Examples

Period	Time	Number	Goal	Penalty
1	3.00	H2		2+2 min
1	3.00	H4		2+2 min
1	3.00	A5		2+2 min
1	4.00	A6	0-1	
1	4.30	A6	0-2	

If a team has more than one bench penalty, these shall terminate in the same order they have been carried out. A major penalty is carried out as a "package".

This means that player H2 has served the penalty at 4.30.

# Match penalties - Background

- Difficult for teams, spectators and media to understand the differences.
- The referees are struggling with choosing the correct match penalty and the consequences of their choice is of great importance for the aftermath.
- There are offences leading to a match penalty 1 that especially in the later stages of the game is not punished hard enough to deter players from committing them when the game is already lost.

# Match penalties

- Two different match penalties instead of three
- Technical match penalty:
  - Administrative and technical issues
- Match penalty:
  - 'everything else'

# Technical match penalty

- 612,1 When a field player uses a non-approved stick, a stick consisting of a blade and a shaft of two different brands or a stick with a hook which is too wide. When a goalkeeper uses an incorrect face mask. (no offence sign)
- 612,2 When a player or a member of the team staff, not noted in the match record, participates in the match
- Consequence: major bench penalty + exclusion from the remainder of the game
- No further punishment

# Match penalty

- Match penalty – Everything from old MP2 and MP3
- Match penalty shall lead to suspension for the rest of the match and from the following match in the same competition and possible further punishment according to the conditions and routines set by the administrating authority.

# Always a free hit after a delayed penalty

Proposal from Czech republic and tested in Czech Republic and in several other countries

~~503,9 When a delayed penalty is carried out because the offending team gains and controls the ball.  
This includes when the non-offending team, in the referees' opinion, is trying to waste time.~~

507,22 When a delayed penalty is carried out because the offending team plays or takes control of the ball.

*The free-hit shall be taken at the nearest face-off dot, according to where the ball was at the interruption.*

# Delays play/passive play

507,19 When a player ~~delays play~~ is guilty of passive play.

*This includes when a field player, in order to waste time, places themselves against the rink or goal cage in such a manner that the opponent is unable to reach the ball in a correct way. This also includes when the goalkeeper blocks the ball through the goal net. The player should, if possible, be made aware of this before any actions are taken.*

507,20 When a team ~~delays play~~ is playing in a systematically passive way.

*This includes when a team, in order to waste time, continuously or repeatedly plays ~~in a systematically passive way behind the own imaginary extended goal line goal cage.~~*

*The team should, if possible, be made aware of this before any actions are taken.*

# Hitting body on field player or goalkeeper

Background: It's not mentioned anywhere in the rules that you are not allowed to hit the opponents body with the stick.

507,1 When a player hits, blocks, lifts, kicks an opponent's stick or hits the **opponent's body** with the possibility of reaching the ball.

605,1 When a player, hits, blocks, lifts, kicks an opponent's stick or hits the **opponent's body** to gain a considerable advantage, or with no possibility of reaching the ball.

# Allowed to leave a broken stick

Background: The rule is outdated in the modern floorball world. Hard to understand for spectators and media. The risk of injury is small.

605,8 When a field player participates in play without a stick.

*This includes when a player who dropped their stick on the rink substitutes without picking it up.*

*This does not include a goalkeeper, temporarily considered a field player.*

~~605,10 When a field player omits to pick up their broken or dropped stick from the rink and bring it to their own substitution zone.~~

~~*Only clearly visible parts of the stick have to be removed by the player.*~~

# Lying play

Background: The most common lying play-situation is a player who is practically alone, slips and puts the hand down. Hard to understand and motivate. Still able to punish offences that are clear for everyone.

605,13 When a field player, to **gain a considerable advantage**, lies or sits down and stops or plays the ball, or in another way affects the situation.

*This also includes stopping or playing the ball with both knees or one hand on the floor, stick holding hand excluded.*

# Late after intermission

Background: “Being late” needed to be defined

605,13 When a team intentionally delays play.

*If the referees consider a team close to being penalised for delaying play, the team captain shall, if possible, be notified before any action is taken. The team captain shall choose a field player, who is not already penalised, to serve the penalty. This also applies when a team is late after intermission. At the end of the intermission the teams shall have at least four players ready for the game to be resumed and any penalised players shall be on the penalty bench.*

# Simulating

Background: Simulating is getting more and more common and the definition under 2+10 min was not enough to explain the offence thoroughly.

610,2 When a player is guilty of simulating with the intention of deceiving the referees.

*This includes when a player is exaggerating or embellishing a fall, a hit or any other attack. Simulating to have been exposed to an offence or feigning an injury. A player committing an offence could still be penalised even if a player is guilty of simulating in the same situation.*

*The administrating authority may decide to further punish simulating afterwards regardless of the action taken by the referees during the game.*

# Engaging in an altercation from the benches

Background: Increasing problem. Makes it impossible for the referees to make good decisions.

614,10 When a player or a member of the team staff leaves the substitution bench or the penalty bench to engage in an altercation.

*Engaging implies when a player or a member of the team staff physically or verbally engages in an altercation with an opponent or approaches the referees during the altercation*

# Threatening conduct

Background: removing “violent” and trying to find a better word for the actual offence. Also adding more examples of offences covered.

614,4 When a player or a member of the team staff is guilty of threatening conduct.

*Threatening conduct implies a deliberate impact on the physical integrity of a person without necessarily causing physical injury. This includes verbal threats, spitting at a player, physically confronting a referee or an official etc.*

# Questions?

# Next meeting

26:th of January 20.00-22.00 Singaporean time

Preliminary agenda

- Physical play guideline
- Video goal review
- Practical information

# Thank you!