

**2008**

INTERNATIONAL SPEED SKATING COMMITTEE

C. I. C.

**SPORT REGULATIONS**

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## **PART "A"**

### **COMPETITION RULES**

#### **Art. 1 - Race course**

- 1) A racecourse may be either a "track" or "road" course. A road racecourse may be either an "open" or "closed" circuit.
- 2) Both on the track and on the road, the racecourse is measured 30 centimetres from the inner edge. This line is called "ROPE".
- 3) In all courses, bends are to be bordered either by a natural edge or moving signals that are highly visible. Such signals are never to be placed on the rope of the track because they may represent a danger for competitors.
- 4) On road courses with both left and right bends, measuring is to be taken along an imaginary line at 30 centimetres from the extreme ends of the bends themselves.

#### **Art. 2 - Tracks**

- 1) A "track" is defined as a racecourse within an outdoor or indoor facility provided with two straightaways of the same length and with two symmetrical bends having the same diameter.
- 2) Tracks for international events and World Championships must be of standard sizes and certified by the CIC. These tracks must be 200 mt in length and 6 mt in width. See [www.rollersports.org](http://www.rollersports.org)
- 3) The track surface may be made of any material, provided it is perfectly smooth and not slippery, so that it does not compromise adhesion.
- 4) The starting line and finish line must be marked with a white line, 5 centimetres wide must not be on a bend.
- 5) External fencing bordering the tracks must be protected through suitable materials in order to avoid dangers due to its presence.
- 6) For further technical information please refer to the standard blueprint certification made available by the CIC and see [www.rollersports.org](http://www.rollersports.org).

#### **Art. 3 - Road course**

- 1) In "open road" competitions, starting and finishing lines do not coincide.
- 2) A "closed circuit road" race course is a road course consisting of an asymmetrical closed circuit which competitors are to cover one of more times according to the distance of the event.
- 3) A "closed circuit road" racecourse must not be shorter than 400 meters and longer than 1000 meters, not longer than 600 mt for the World Championships

- 4) The road course cannot be less than 6 meters wide in any point of the course.
- 5) The road surface must be uniformly and sufficiently smooth without hollows and fissures. From the inside of the course to the outside of the course there can be no more than 5% of the width of the course fall in camber.
- 6) In "open courses" gradients shall never exceed 5%. Exceptions to this rule shall never exceed 25% of the whole course.
- 7) Starting and finishing lines must be marked with a line 5 centimetres wide. The starting line must not be placed on a bend except when it is impossible to do otherwise. The finishing line shall be placed at not less than 50 meters after the bend leading to the finish line.

#### **Art. 4 - Suitability for practice of a race course**

- 1) Any decision regarding the suitability for practice of a racecourse is up to the chief referee after the start of the competition itself.
- 2) When the ground or weather conditions hinder the normal performance of a competition or the continuation of the same, the chief referee can interrupt the competition for a given period of time or he can cancel it. In the case of preliminary heats, the competition shall start or continue once the ground condition is suitable for safe skating, provided that it ends within 24 hours of its interruption.
- 3) When the competition which was interrupted starts again, only the athletes who were competing at the moment of the interruption shall participate again. Competitors who withdrew or were disqualified continue to be excluded.
- 4) When the track or road is slippery it is up to the chief referee to decide about the application of an anti-slippery coat on the whole course or part of it.

#### **Art. 5 - Direction of the race**

For track or road closed circuit competitions, competitors are placed so that their left hands are located facing the inside edge of the track or road. The direction of the race shall be counter clockwise.

#### **Art. 6 - Official distances of the courses**

Both for track and road courses, official distances are the following: 200- 300 - 500 - 1.000 - 1.500 - 2.000 - 3.000 - 5.000 - 10.000 - 15.000 - 20.000 - 30.000 - 50.000 meters. In road races, marathon (42 km) for junior women-men and senior women -men are to be included.

#### **Art. 7 - Official distances for World Championships**

**The race program will be the same for men and women, junior and senior categories.**

## **TRACK**

300 mt time-trial race \*  
 500 mt sprint race  
 1.000 mt  
 10.000 mt points + elimination race \*\*  
 15.000 mt elimination race  
 3.000 mt relays (3 skaters only)

\* Qualification and final with 12 skaters

\*\* - In point/ elimination race one elimination in one lap and points in another lap. The last elimination will be three laps to go. 10 skaters will remain competing. Two points will be awarded to the winner, and one point to the second skater, after each fixed point of the course. At the completion of the last lap 3-2-1 points will be awarded to the first three skaters.

## **ROAD**

200 mt time-trial race \*  
 500 mt sprint race  
 10.000 mt points ( Sprints in every lap)  
 20.000 mt elimination race  
 5.000 mt relays (3 skaters only)  
 42,195 km. marathon

\* Qualification and final with 12 skaters.

### **Art. 8 - Types of competitions**

- a) time trials
- b) team time trial
- c) elimination races
- d) mass start distance race
- e) endurance races
- f) point-to-point race
- g) relay races
- h) stage races
- i) pursuit races
- l) elimination + point-to-point race

#### **a) Time trial**

Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. In such competitions there are a certain number of skaters who cover a circuit while their times are taken by means of a timekeeper.

#### b) Team Time Trial

- 1) Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. Teams of three competitors who cover a circuit while their times are taken by means of a timekeeper run these races.
- 2) Only one team skates and starts together on the track or on the road at one time.
- 3) The time will be registered when the second skater crosses the finish line.

#### c) Elimination races

This competition is carried out through direct elimination of one or more competitors on one or more fixed points of the course. The chief referee communicates the elimination rules before starting of the competition.

#### d) Mass start distance race

Such races can be carried out both on the track or on the road. In these races an unlimited number of competitors can participate at the same time. When the number of registered athletes is too high in relation of the size of the track or the road, preliminary heats may take place, followed by a final event. Eliminated athletes can be ranked according to the time registered by each one of them. For the 1.500, all the preliminary heats will be established with a maximum of 3 trials with a certain number of athletes in each preliminary heat.

#### e) Endurance races

Such races may take place both on the track and on the road. For these races a time limit is fixed and athletes are ranked according to the order they achieved at the expiration of the time allowed, taking into account the course already covered.

#### f) Point-to-point race

This competition awards a score for each competitor after each fixed point of the course. At the completion of the last lap a greater score will be awarded. The competitor totalling the highest number of points wins the race.

#### g) Relay races

- 1) Such competition can take place both on track and on road. Teams comprised of two or more competitors who are to cover a fixed distance and can arrange relays in a given area run these races.
- 2) At the time of the relay, competitors must touch their mate. The last relay is to be made before of the last lap, according to the distance of the course.
- 3) During relay races only judges and athletes are allowed to stay on the course.

#### h) Stage races

- 1) Stage races can take place only on a regular road course. They are a combination of middle distance, long-distance, and against-time races, combined and arranged together according to specific regulations. The final ranking results from the total of the different times or points obtained by each competitor after covering the fixed distances, which are called "stages".
- 2) For each stage some bonus, such as point or time allowance, can be granted to the athlete or athletes according to their placements. This bonus must be included in the program.
- 3) If several athletes get the same time, the final ranking is to be made according to the best result attained for each stage.
- 4) The competition can take place on one day or on several consecutive days according to the number and length of the stages. Some rest days may be included.

#### i) Pursuit race

This competition is carried out both on track and closed road circuits in the form of preliminary heats by two competitors or by two teams that start from two points equidistant from each other and that covers a fixed distance. When a competitor or team passes the opponent, the preliminary heat is over. Teams shall be composed of three or four athletes. As far as pursuit races by teams are concerned, the penultimate athlete is the one who establishes the ranking or the elimination.

#### l) Elimination + point-to point race

This competition is carried out through direct elimination of one or more competitors on one or more fixed points of the course. Besides the elimination at these same fixed points a score will be assigned at each competitor. In point/ elimination race one elimination in one lap and points in another lap. At the completion of the last lap a greater score will be awarded. The competitor, still in competition, totalling the highest number of points, wins the race.

### **Art. 9 - The start**

- 1) For every competition, only starts without fixed supports on the surface are permitted. The starting signal is to be given either through a gunshot or the blowing of a whistle.

- 2) In any competition, in case of false start, the judge shall call back competitors to the starting line. Athletes resume their positions and the start is repeated.
- 3) If a competitor does not answer the starting judge after being called twice, at one-minute interval from each other, he is eliminated.

#### **Art. 10 - Starting conditions**

- 1) The starting signal is given when the athletes are standing behind the starting line at 50 centimetres from each other. Their starting positions are determined by draw of the country at the preparatory meeting.
- 2) For mass starts, the rows of competitors are to be approximately 50 centimetres from each other. Athletes are to stand behind the starting line. The starter gives the start through two signals. He first says "attention" and then he fires a shot. On the referee's order the start may be repeated in the following cases:
  - a) in races against time, when an athlete falls down because of a mechanical defect or any other reason for which he is not responsible;
  - b) in mass starts, when the falling down of one athlete causes the falling of several others, within 130 meters from the starting line;
  - c) when an athlete starts before the signal is given, the start is cancelled and the athlete involved is penalised; after three violations, he is eliminated.
  - d) when a serious fault occurs at the start of the 500 m. 1.000 m. heats, semi-finals and finals that may influence the outcome of the race in the opinion of the Chief Referee.
- 3) For time trial competitions, the start will be as follows: both skates or parts of these must touch the ground and must not be moving. The oscillation of athlete's body is allowed. A dashed line must be drawn 60 centimetres from the starting line. The skater must have at least one skate within the two lines. The first movement of the skate must be in the direction of the competition.

For time trials, the starter authorises the competitor to go. The athlete has 15 seconds to initiate the competition and if he does not do, a false start will be declared. Neither the attention order nor the shot of the gun are required.
- 4) For team time trial the start will be with all the 3 athletes and starter will say "attention" and shots the gun.
- 5) The photocell for the start of the race must be between 20 cm and 25 cm distance from the surface of the course.

#### **Art. 11 - Facilities, equipment and miscellaneous services**

The racecourse is to be provided with facilities, equipment and miscellaneous services according to the type of event.

- 1) For closed circuit road or track competitions:
  - a) loudspeakers;
  - b) a scoreboard indicating the number of laps to be still covered;
  - c) a bell or any other device indicating the last lap;
  - d) first-aid centre, duly equipped;
  - e) separate dressing rooms for men, women and referees;
  - f) a separate place to stand provided with table and chairs for the jury;
  - g) a place reserved for athletes and their managers and coaches;
  - h) a place reserved for the press; radio and television people suitably supplied;
  - i) gates to keep the public aside;
  - j) sufficient lighting equipment for night events;
  - k) a security service;
  - l) photo-finish equipment, or video scanner and photo-electric cells for the start;
  - m) for the World Championship the anti doping service must be arranged;
  - n) it is the responsibility of the Organising Federation to insure the presence of translators for the official FIRS language during the World Championships and the meetings;
  - o) minimum a set of five earphones;
  - p) computer and printer.
- 2) For open road courses competitions:
  - a) a canvas stripe reading "FINISH LINE" to be placed above the finishing line. If there are preceding finishing lines, it will be written on the ground;
  - b) a signal indicating the last 500 meters of the course;
  - c) signals indicating possible obstacles and road signs for the competitors;
  - d) a refreshment stand (for competition exceeding 20 kilometres). It shall be placed approximately at the middle of the course;
  - e) transportation means: (cars and motorbikes with drivers) provided with a special identification mark enabling the jury to follow the competition;
  - f) some cars for the transportation of injured athletes or of those who withdrew from the competition. Such vans shall include a doctor with everything necessary for first-aid assistance, and a judge who will write down all the athletes withdrawn, keeping account of their withdrawn order so as to prepare their final placement;
  - g) gates to keep the public aside;
  - h) a security service;
  - i) safety devices to be installed in the points which the Referee may consider as dangerous;
  - j) photo-finish equipment, or video scanner;
  - k) minimum a set of five earphones;
  - l) computer and printer.

#### **Art. 12 - Finish Line in the different types of competition**

- 1) In mass start (elimination, point, relay and so on), preliminary heats, team time trial and races against time, the ranking position of the athletes is determined according to the time at which his/her point of the skate crosses at the finishing line.

At the finishing line, the leading skate must be in contact with the track or road surface. If the first skate is not in contact with the ground then the leading point of his/her second skate decides the placement.

- 2) In the elimination race, the elimination will be established on the last part of the last skate crossing the finishing line.
- 3) In endurance races, the finish line is represented by the exact point where the athlete is at the expiration of the fixed time.
- 4) The photocell for the finish of the race must be maximum 10 cm high from the surface of the course.

### **Art. 13 - Placement of lapped athletes**

In mass start races on track or on closed road courses, the athletes who have been lapped or who are about to be lapped, and who may hinder the competition, may be eliminated. Athletes who have been lapped and eliminated or withdrawn will be placed in the order opposite to their elimination.

Lapped and not eliminated athletes must cover the distance of the competition. The bell, signifying the final lap, rings only for the first athlete.

### **Art. 14 - *Ex-aequo* placement in mass start competitions**

In mass start competitions, when a group of athletes crosses the finish line all together, and thus it is not possible to determine their exact finishing order, all of these athletes involved will be awarded the same placement position and will be listed in alphabetical order.

### **Art 15 - Tiebreak trial and races against time**

In order to determine the first-placed skater in races against time, when two or more athletes obtain the same time, the trial shall be repeated in order to establish the placement order.

The time obtained by each competitor in individual competitions must be immediately communicated after arriving at the finish.

### **Art 16 - Order at the finish line**

- 1) The athlete leading the race on the last straightaway of the course, shall not obstruct the runner-up and must continue in a straight path. Athletes violating this rule will be reduced in rank and placed after the skater obstructed.
- 2) At the end of each competition, the Chief Referee shall verbally communicate the official order at the finish line. Any protests against the order at the finish line may

be allowed. Any protest against the order at the finish shall be submitted in writing to the Chief Referee within 15 minutes from the official announcement of the order at the finish line, along with the corresponding fee of 200 US dollars. The prize - giving ceremony will be held only 15 minutes after the official announcement of the order at the finish line and in any case only after decision on any protest and any successive appeal to CIC have been taken.

#### **Art. 17 - Maximum time in road competitions**

Maximum time in road competitions is computed by increasing by 25% the time obtained by the first competitor.

#### **Art. 18 - General rules**

- 1) Competitors are strictly forbidden to accept any sort of help.
- 2) Competitors are to reach the finish line along the shortest imaginary line, without loops or lateral deviations.
- 3) In no case, shall the passing of other athletes cause difficulty to other competitors.
- 4) In no case can athletes push other competitors or cut in front of them. It is also forbidden to let oneself be taken in tow, to push, obstruct or help any competitor.
- 5) In road or track closed circuit competitions, athletes who are passed shall not obstruct such pass or help another competitor.
- 6) Athletes are not allowed to touch with their roller-skates the ground outside the line delineating the course.
- 7) Athletes can repair a damaged skate, being careful not to obstruct the race. They can only receive the new skate or tools to repair them.
- 8) In case of fall, competitors who are still able to continue the race must stand up without any help from a third party. Otherwise, they shall be excluded from that competition.
- 9) Athletes violating the above mentioned rules might be excluded from that competition.
- 10) All the athletes must take part in races fairly and enthusiastically. Those showing a negative attitude or clear inability may be excluded from the competition.
- 11) In mass start races on open circuit roads, athletes must comply also with the above-mentioned rules, always keep to their right and in no case can they overcome the centre of the road. Furthermore, athletes must strictly observe instructions given by the organiser.
- 12) Athletes who withdraw from the race should go to the finishing line and inform a member of the Jury, so that they will be ranked according to their position.

#### **Art. 19 - Competition uniform**

- 1) Participants of both sexes are to wear corresponding uniforms. Those who are not properly equipped may be excluded from the competition.
- 2) The competition uniform is the following:

- a) for international championships and tournaments all skaters of the same country must wear the same uniform with long or short sleeves, with the national colours
  - b) integral hard headgear, without ends.
- 3) In international competitions with the participation of National teams advertisements are free. Nevertheless those advertisements must never hinder the easy identification of the official colours of the national team.
- 4) Athletes must wear their official uniforms during the award presentations.

#### **Art. 20 - Skates**

Skates with two pairs of wheels fastened parallel to each other or skates having a maximum of six wheels, fastened in line are permitted. The maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed 110 mm. The skate must not exceed 50 cm. in length. Skates must be firmly attached to the shoes and axles are not to protrude from the wheels. Brakes are forbidden. Clap skates are allowed without propulsive gear.

#### **Art. 21 - Race numbers**

Athletes are identified by means of three numbers. They are applied on both hips and on the back. If a four number is supplied, it is placed on the helmet. Numbers are to be clearly visible.

#### **Art. 22 - Identification of the Champions**

World Champions running in a race, for which they are Champions, may wear the World Champion shirt.

#### **Art. 23 - Doping**

Concerning the anti-doping control, WADA and FIRS Medical Regulation will be observed.

## **PART "B"**

### **BASIC REGULATIONS**

#### **Art. 1 - Constitution**

The International Speed Skating Committee (C.I.C.) is a technical body of the Federation International de Roller Sports (F.I.R.S.). The headquarters is located in the country of the current President.

#### **Art. 2 - Tasks**

CIC carries out the tasks which have been given to them by FIRS Statutes, that is:

- a) to organise and promote speed-skating activities throughout the world and prepare and administer the relative regulations;
- b) to establish and maintain close relationships with all the National Federations and recognised Continental Confederations affiliated with FIRS.
- c) to make sure that all the affiliated Associations and recognised Continental Confederations comply with FIRS International Regulations;
- d) to amend the CIC regulations whenever necessary;
- e) to make sure that all international competitions with countries of different Continents have the CIC approval when FIRS and CIC regulations demand it;
- f) to make sure that the behaviour of competitors accompanying people and skaters comply with the rules established by FIRS;
- g) to make sure that the doping control takes place according to FIRS Medical Regulations;
- h) on the occasion of the World Senior Championships CIC will pay travel expenses for International judges appointed by the CIC President, coming from different nations, starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning until the breakfast of the day following the end of the Championships. The hosting country will pay board and lodging expenses for International and National Judges, appointed, according to the needs, by the CIC President and preferably belonging to the Federation of the organising country;
- i) to impose fines to the affiliated Federations for the non-observance of CIC Regulations.  
The affiliated Federations can appeal against such fines, first to the Central Committee and secondly to the FIRS Congress;
- j) to decide on the second appeal on the protests submitted by the affiliated Federations and rejected by the Chief Referee, (Judge of the first appeal) in all World Championships;
- k) to disqualify, by establishing the period of time, the athletes who resulted positive on the anti-doping control in accordance to FIRS and WADA Medical Regulations.

### **Art. 3 - Duties of CIC members**

- 1) The President presides over the General Assembly as well as CIC meetings and is responsible for any administrative and financial matter regarding the Committee. He has the casting vote and represents CIC in every official circumstance. The CIC President appoints, by means of a written letter sent at least thirty (30) days before the beginning of a World Championship, the International Judges called upon to direct the Championship itself. The President may appoint commissions with special tasks (Downhill, Freestyle and Trainers).
- 2) The Vice President assists him and when necessary takes his place, if invited to do so. He is responsible for the measures to be taken according to the Medical Regulations.
- 3) The other 4 members carry out individual functions assigned to them during CIC first meeting, and are the followings:
  - a) to assist the President in any sport matter, especially in the organisation of World Championships;
  - b) to assist the President in any administrative matter and in the improvement of the Regulations according to the needs coming from development. Among these, public relations for the World Championships, liaison with the press (press conferences) and the television;
  - c) CIC President shall take care of and co-ordinate matters concerning international referees and judges.

### **Art. 4 - The Secretary of the Committee**

The President appoints a secretary/treasurer who shall be confirmed by CIC. The Secretary may be paid for his/her work, but has no voting right. His/her tasks include all secretarial work and the drawing up of the minutes of the meetings. He/she also looks after the financial matters of the committee, for which he/she also works as a treasurer.

### **Art. 5 - The General Assembly**

CIC General Assembly takes place according to paragraph 17 of FIRS Statutes, FIRS Meeting Regulations, and paragraph 4, section 1,2,4 and 5 of FIRS General Regulations.

Federations having right to vote are those that have taken part in one World Championships in the two years before the CIC Assembly (art 11 6 - FIRS Statutes).

The agenda shall include the following items;

- 1) President's welcome.
- 2) Appointment of scrutinizers.
- 3) Reading of the previous General Assembly minutes.
- 4) President's Report.

- 5) Financial Report.
- 6) Approval of the Financial Report.
- 7) Elections, when necessary or required.
- 8) Proposals to CIC to change Sport Regulations.
- 9) Nominations of future World Championships and other competitions to be included in the international calendar of the following years.
- 10) Other business.

#### **Art. 6 - Dismissals**

CIC members who are absent for three consecutive times at the meetings, without any valid justification, or hindering the Committee with their negligent or inadequate behaviour, will be invited to resign before the end of their office.

#### **Art. 7 - Nationality - Age**

Athletes taking part in international events and competing for their National Federation must prove that they have the passport of the same country.

- a) minimum age to compete in a World Championship is 13 years at January 1<sup>st</sup> of the year of the championship. All limit of age established in these rules are to be considered at January 1st of the concerned year. Presenting the passport or official document to CIC in the place where the World Championship takes place proves age and nationality;
- b) FIRS will no longer require laboratory gender verification documentation. However, in conformity with IOC guidelines, FIRS is entitled to conduct some tests on specific occasions. This would mean laboratory tests could be done if there is a suspicion than an athlete is competing in the wrong category.

#### **Art. 8 - Revenue and expenditures**

- 1) CIC revenues consist of:
  - a) fees from world and intercontinental events;
  - b) registration fee for International Judges and Referees
  - c) sale of its own publication;
  - d) fees for certification of tracks and technical equipment;
  - e) fines;
  - f) approval fees;
  - g) fees for refused appeals;
  - h) sponsorship;
  - i) advertising.
- 2) CIC expenditures are:
  - a) common administrative expenditure;

- b) travel and stay expenses for the President, the Secretary and CIC members on the occasion of called upon meetings;
  - c) travelling expenses for the International Judges appointed, during the World Championships;
- 3) Every financial transaction is registered on separate accounts. According to art. 10 of FIRS Financial Regulations, the balance sheet must be submitted to CIC General Assembly and FIRS Congress after studying by FIRS Auditors.

#### **Art. 9 - Other business**

- 1) All National Federations, Confederations and Associations shall forward within five months after the beginning of the new season in every country, a list of all the clubs involved in speed skating, along with name and address of the officials of the Speed Committee.  
Furthermore they shall send to the CIC the official results of their official championships, as soon as they know them.
- 2) The organisers of important world competitions such as Championships, Cups, etc. shall send to CIC the programme and maps relative to such competitions within sixty days before they start. CIC will issue, when approved, a specific authorisation.
- 3) All National Federations, Confederations and Associations that issued magazines and brochures on roller-skating shall send a copy of every issue to the CIC.
- 4) When the above-mentioned organisations fail to forward such publications, CIC will take the necessary measures.
- 5) All CIC minutes, letters and copies of administrative documents or any other document shall be kept by the President. Such documents shall be given to his successor.
- 6) Matters, which are not included in these regulations, will be settled by CIC, whose decisions shall be ratified during the following General Assembly.

## **PART "C"**

# **TECHNICAL REGULATIONS**

### **Chapter A - Competitions in general**

#### **Art. 1**

Only CIC, Continental Confederations, National Confederations, and Federations, Associations and Clubs associated with these can organise official international competitions. No Federation or Club, which in some way is part of the FIRS structure, may participate in any privately organised international event, or in any event organised by groups not belonging to FIRS.

#### **Art. 2**

National and Continental Championships, competitions, criteria and any event organised within the recognised Continental Confederation, in which only members of those organisations can participate, do not need CIC approval.

#### **Art. 3**

National Federations and Continental Confederations shall send to the C.I.C.:

- a) the list of results;
- b) a written report about National and Continental Championships organised by them, immediately after the end of the competition.

#### **Art. 4**

Races on road or track can be organised by all the different National Federations and Confederations, for all the recognised categories.

#### **Art. 5**

World Championships, National and Continental Championships of the same sport discipline can be organised only once a year. The winners of each competition are the official holders of the title until the following competition of the same kind.

**Art. 6**

All intercontinental competitions must be authorised by CIC. Confederations and Federations affiliated to FIRS must meet at least by December 15th of each year in order to establish the official calendar for the following year.

Exceptionally, events whose application is submitted at least 30 days prior to the beginning date will be authorised. Approved events already on the calendar will have priority.

**Art. 7**

The notification of any event must include the following information:

- a) place, opening date and duration;
- b) whether the tracks are indoor or outdoor, condition of the track (material and dimensions), facility capacity;
- c) deadline for entry;
- d) entry fee for participant;
- e) possibility of training on the track;
- f) number of Federations invited and number of judges for each country;
- g) expenses to be met by organisers for the travel and stay of athletes and judges of each Federation;
- h) specification of organiser's responsibility with regard to possible accidents;
- i) specification of First Aid facilities and availability of the doctor in case of serious accidents.
- j) list of awards.

**Art. 8**

- 1) All athlete registrations must contain:
  - a) surname, Christian name, date of birth and nationality;
- 2) The participation application must be in writing and must be undersigned by the applying National Federation.

**Art. 9**

Entries for each competition must be expressly communicated to CIC and participating Federations by the organiser.

**Art. 10**

Should it be necessary to postpone a competition, the organiser shall promptly notify the new date to each participant. CIC must also be informed. Entries that have been already submitted remain valid unless otherwise notified.

**Art. 11**

The various fees to be paid must be established during the CIC Assembly.

## **Chapter B - World Championships**

### **Art. 12**

#### **A. SENIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP**

- 1) Senior World Championship events are divided as follows:
  - men on track
  - women on track
  - men on road
  - women on road.
  
- 2) World Championships are open to all the national teams of the Federations, which are members of FIRS, who have regularly paid their fees and have given confirmation of their participation according to the terms established by CIC.
  
- 3) The CIC President appoints ,by means of a written letter, sent at least thirty (30) days before the beginning of a Championship, the 8 International Judges belonging to different countries. The CIC will be responsible for the travelling expenses while Organisers for the board and lodging ones. Furthermore, he shall ask to the Organizing Federation, according to the needs, other International/National Judges.
  
- 4) The World Championships will be held each year on track and on the road with the following program: payment of fees and preparatory meeting one day.
 

World Speed Championship on track	3 days
Free-day	1 day as minimum
World Speed Championship on the road	4 days (marathon on the 4 <sup>th</sup> day)

  - a) A Country having no tracks may request to organise the World Championship on the road only.
  - b) If the World Championship on the track and on the road is scheduled in two different towns of the same country, the local transportation expenses for CIC Members, FIRS Officials, and Judges will be paid by the organising Federation.

#### **B. JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP**

- 1) To attend the World Junior Championship a skater shall not be aged 17 at the 1st of January of the same year. Skaters allowed to participate by their age shall although enter either the Senior or the Junior Championship only.  
A skater having participated at a World Senior Championship shall not participate to any other World Junior Championship.
  
- 2) Date and organising nation for the Junior World Championships may be different from those of the Senior World Championships, depending on CIC decision.
  
- 3) Championships will be held in a minimum of 3 competition days.

- 4) Each country may enter a total of 8 (eight) male skaters and a total of 8 female skaters for the Junior World Championships.  
2 skaters from each country may take part in races of the World Championship.  
However all the 8 skaters may enter at the marathon.
- 5) Organisers' Federation will be responsible for the payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for the President, the Secretary and five CIC Members; for everybody single rooms in A class hotel, starting from the second day preceding the beginning of the Championships until the breakfast of the day after the end of the same.
- 6) The organiser Federation has the option to ask permission to the CIC to host track championships, road championships or both.
- 7) Each participating Federation may appoint one International Judge to act at the World Junior Championships, being responsible of his/her travelling and board and lodging expenses. Federations must communicate the name to C.I.C. President 30 days before the beginning of the event and receive the previous written agreement of C.I.C. President.

### **Art. 13**

The Championship is organised every year in accordance with CIC Sport Regulations and FIRS rules.

The organising Federation must put at disposal all necessary equipment for the verification of world records (Part C, Chapter C - Records).

### **Art. 14**

Each National Federation interested in applying for the organisation of a World Speed Skating Championship must submit a written request within and not later than December 31 of the third previous year for which application is presented (example December 31, 2007 for the year 2010).

Within and not later than June 30 of the following year (example June 30, 2008) all documentation of the organising program must be presented to the C.I.C., together with the payment of 20% of the organising fee, (20% = 9.000 U.S. dollars).

Such amount will be returned in case of no assignation.

The C.I.C., at its own judgement, may request an official guarantee from the Sports Governing Body or by the National Olympic Committee of the applying nation.

The C.I.C. will evaluate all applications and will submit its selection before December 31 of the same year, for ratification of the FIRS Central Committee.

After appointing a Federation as an organiser of a World Championship, the details will be discussed by CIC and the Federation.

All the decisions made will be communicated to all Federations, National Confederations and Associations. Should there exist special agreements between the organisers and some Federation, CIC must be informed of all the details.

#### **Art. 15**

The organising Federation can delegate one of its Clubs or members to organise the Championships. Nonetheless, the appointed Federation will still be completely responsible, without exceptions, should any unexpected incidents arise. The organising Federation is always responsible towards FIRS, CIC and all the participation Federations for all financial commitments taken for the championship organisation.

#### **Art. 16**

- 1) All skaters belonging to the categories recognised by the various Confederations and affiliated Federations can participate in International Competitions approved by CIC.
- 2) Athletes who are suspended or disqualified by CIC cannot take part in CIC approved competitions.

#### **Art. 17**

Each country may enter a total of 8 (eight) male skaters and a total of 8 female skaters for the Senior World Championships.

2 skaters from each country may take part in races of the World Championship.

However all the 8 (eight) skaters may enter at the marathon.

Each Federation must pay one registration fee for the country, another registration fee for each skater entered on track and another registration fee for each skater entered on the road.

#### **Art. 18**

- 1) The course lengths valid for the World Championships are established in the "A" Part of the sport regulations. Should the need arise to reduce the number of races during the Championship, as a result of circumstances beyond control, CIC Members are then to decide which races to eliminate.
- 2) There will be no loser's finals at the World Championship. Skaters not competing in the finals will be ranked with 1 (one) point.

## Art. 19

The organising Federation shall meet the following expenses:

- organising fee for the World Senior Championships amounting to 45.000 U.S. dollars paid in advances to CIC. The same fee of 45.000 US \$ will be paid if World Junior and Senior Championships are organized together;
- organising fee for the World Junior Championships amounting to 45.000 US \$ if organised separately from the Senior ones.
- payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for the President, the Secretary and five (5) CIC members;
- payment of board and lodging expenses for FIRS Officials, up to a maximum of three (3) one of which could be the Representative of FIRS Medical Commission;
- payment of board and lodging expenses for the 8 international judges appointed by the CIC;
- local transportation for CIC Members and International Judges appointed by the CIC;
- payment of board and lodging expenses for other International/National Judges of the organizing country, appointed if necessary in agreement with the Organizing Federation.

For all, board and lodging expenses will be met from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning of the Championship, until the breakfast of the day after the end of the Championship.

- The organising Federation must broadcast the event and it must provide the TV signal in EBU quality standard for all the final events of the Championships to FIRS, that is the owner of international TV rights, at no charge. Furthermore, the organising federation must provide 5 copies of DVDs containing all TV coverages of all finals in EBU quality standard to CIC, at the end of the championship .
- Purchase of the jerseys of World Senior Champion for each scheduled competition. The jersey of World Champion is reserved to senior category only.
- Reimbursement to CIC of the cost of the medals for the first three placed athletes in each competition.
- The organising Federation must provide and pay for the anti doping controls. A minimum of all winners and one random for each event must be tested.
- Organisers must send to FIRS the official results of anti doping-control within and not later than one month from the end of the Championship.
- Organisers must let at CIC/FIRS disposal a banner of 20 metres x 1 mt near the finish line on track and road for the promotion of its institutional image.

## Art. 20

Organisers shall inform the participating countries about category, cost and location in respect to the track and the kind of available transport as far as the stay is concerned. Such information must be given 6 months before the beginning of the championship, so

that the participating countries can decide where to stay. As far as this latter aspect is concerned, the decision is completely free.

#### **Art. 21**

- 1) Each country that decides to withdraw after submitting an entry must notify C.I.C. and the organising Federation of this decision no less than sixty days prior to the beginning of the Championships. A withdrawal of this type, however, is accepted only as an exception.
- 2) Should the organisers doubt the credibility of the reasons, which have led to a withdrawal, they have the right to submit the matter to CIC that, in turn, shall examine the circumstances which have led to the decision to withdraw from the Championships.
- 3) If, upon examination, the withdrawal is considered unjustified, the CIC will fine the Federation in question for the inconvenience. Such a fine will be proportionately greater according to how much time before the beginning of the Championships the request for withdrawal of the entry has been submitted.

#### **Art. 22**

For World Championships the rankings per country are calculated by adding the points obtained in each event, excluding marathon. Athletes placed first in each competition obtain a number of points equal to the number of athletes who took part in that competition; athletes placed second obtain one point less; those placed third two points less; and so on till the athlete placed last who obtains only one point. Disqualified athletes do not receive any score. There will be 4 rankings (World Senior Championship on track: ladies plus men; World Senior Championship on the road: ladies plus men; World Junior Championship on track: ladies plus men; World Junior Championship on the road: ladies plus men).

At the end of the World Championships two rankings must be prepared with awarding of trophies and/or prizes, being responsibility of Organisers, as follows:

1. ranking per countries (4), established by adding all points obtained by skaters of the same country, relay and marathon excluded. Awards to the first 5 countries in each category:

- seniors track men and ladies
- juniors track men and ladies
- seniors road men and ladies
- juniors road men and ladies

2. Individual rankings for skaters (8) on the basis of the best 3 results obtained by each athlete in individual races, relay and marathon excluded:

- senior men- track
- senior ladies- track
- junior men- track
- junior ladies- track
- senior men- road
- senior ladies-road

junior men-road  
junior ladies – road

**Art. 23**

- 1) The winner of each Championship competition is named Champion of that speciality and holds the title until the following Championship.
- 2) The organisers shall supply the jerseys for all the winning senior athletes only.
- 3) The first, second and third place winners of each Championship competition receive gold, silver and bronze medals, supplied by CIC.

**Art. 24**

Organisers establish the schedule of training times under the control of CIC.

**Art. 25**

The CIC proposes a program to the organising federation that may request some alterations.

**Art. 26**

Each participating Federation has the right to make a protest during the World Championships concerning only the order of arrival. The reasons behind the protest must be described in writing and given to the Chief Referee within 15 minutes of the end of the event or after the announcement of the result, along with a fee of 200 US \$.

The Chief Referee will examine the protest in the first instance; if rejected, the complaining Federation can, within 15 minutes from the official announcement of the decision of the Chief Referee, submit appeal to CIC, along with the payment of another fee of 200 US \$.

The decision of appeal taken by the CIC is final.

The decisions of the first and second appeals shall be verbally communicated to the Delegate of the complaining country, and then made official.

The fees of non-accepted protests will be confiscated by CIC.

**Art. 27**

Every four years, within March of the year of running of the World Games, the CIC will prepare the ranking of skaters who qualified with the corresponding National Federation, on the basis of the sum of the best 3 results ( except relay and marathon)

obtained by skaters at the World Championships of the previous year ( track or road) according if World Games will be on track or on the road.

The corresponding National Federations are obliged to participate at the World Games with qualified skaters or with other skaters of same level if qualified skaters are not available.

## **Chapter C - Records**

### **Art. 28**

CIC recognises and validates world records, set on official distances as by program and during world or continental championships or World Games.

### **Art. 29**

The following records are recognised:

- a) men track races
- b) women track races
- c) men road races
- d) women road races

### **Art. 30**

In order to have a record recognised, it is necessary to proceed accordingly to all the items of these Sport Regulations and to have electronic timing.

### **Art. 31**

The record will not be recognised if the wind (measured by means of a special instrument officially located on the course) exceeds 2 m/s.

### **Art. 32**

1) When a record is set, the organising Federation of the world or continental championship and World Games where the result has been obtained must notify CIC within 60 days of the following.

- a) date when the record has been set;
- b) minutes, in triplicate, bearing the signatures of the referee and the judges who attended the competition. The minutes must include the list of times achieved and must be undersigned by the three official time-keepers of the competition. When the records are set on a track or on a closed circuit, this list shall specify the total times and the times achieved for each lap around the track. The minutes must

indicate where the competition was held, the day and hour, the wind speed and the name of the athlete who set the record.

- 2) With this signature, the competition judge certifies that all the items of the CIC official regulations have been respected and that those who sign the minutes have really acknowledged the times registered by the timekeepers with the corresponding tape or electronic recording.
- 3) Together with the minutes, it is necessary to enclose the following:
  - a) plan of the competition course, prepared by the competent technical office of the locality, indicating the course length, starting point, finishing line and the exact number of laps determining the distance;
  - b) a list of the skaters, in order of arrival, who took part in the competition during which the record was set;
  - c) certificate of nationality of the skater who set the record;
  - d) certification specifying that the doping control has been carried out.

### **Art. 33**

CIC must inform all the FIRS member Federations about the changes made in the list of the records. This shall take place through publication in the FIRS bulletin.

## **PART "D"**

### **REFEREEING REGULATIONS**

#### **Art. 1 - Composition and tasks**

The CIC President must appoint, organise and register all International Speed Judges in the world and verify their activity. The CIC President will use the co-operation of suitable and necessary people in order to carry out such work.

#### **Art. 2 - CIC Powers**

- a) To guarantee the uniform interpretation and application of Technical Regulations and any other directions issued by CIC for the World Championships and all the other intercontinental competitions.
- b) To point out to the National Federations, any particular lack of proper performance of judging duties during a championship or intercontinental event, recommending or not their appointment for intercontinental competitions.
- c) To draw up every year a report about its own activity, the activity carried out by its collaborators and by the international Judges employed throughout the year, to take care of financial business, to draw up a regular financial statement; to appoint from time to time the two collaborators who shall examine future international Judges.
- d) CIC will appoint the Chief Referee for all intercontinental speed events.

#### **Art. 3 - Availability of International Speed Judges**

Each year, every National Federation must send to CIC a list of its International Speed Judges already qualified as "international", by January 31st.

Such Judges shall renew their card every year and pay the fee established by CIC by January 31st.

Only International Speed Judges recognised by CIC and registered for the current year can be appointed as members of the Juries for the World or Intercontinental Championships, and for all the international events with participation of two or more countries of different continents. In the absence of a sufficient number of CIC recognised International Judges, Continental Judges or National Judges may be used to assist the Jury.

National Federations must communicate to CIC the names of their international Judges who have been suspended, expelled or for any reasons have interrupted their activity.

#### **Art. 4 - Examinations and appointment of International Speed Judges**

- 1) By the 31st of December of each year, National Federation shall communicate to CIC the names of the Speed Judges they want to propose as International Judges, indicating their sports curricula; each candidate must have officiated at least for two (2) years at the maximum category in his own country. Such candidates must have a senior high school certificate, they must be fluent in one of the two official languages of FIRS (English and Spanish) and must be less than 50 years old at the 1st of January of the same year.
- 2) Proposed candidates will be examined in the following year by a CIC member and a Judge belonging to the "A" category. At least one of the two will belong to a nation different from the one of the candidates. The examination shall take place during a national or international championship. After a written test, candidates will be interviewed about technical as well as the other international regulations. They will be observed in their capacity as judges on curves, finishing and starting judges and people responsible for counting laps. Candidates who pass such exams will be registered International Auxiliary Judges and can be used for international events. When a National Federation calls for an exam for international judges in a period in which no world championship takes place, it shall pay travel and accommodation expenses for the examiners. The journey from the examiner residence to the place of the exams will be recognised for the 1st class by train or, when difficult for the distance, for the tourist class by plane.
- 3) If an International Judge does not officiate at national or international levels for three consecutive years, his/her commission will be revoked.  
If an International Judge is not up-to-date with the payment of international fees, after three years his/her commission will be revoked.  
In both cases, he/she must retake the exam.

#### **Art. 5 - Classification**

International Judges are classified in the following categories:

- a) international referees-judges;
- b) international judges.

International referees-judges are those who have been for at least five years international judges and who, in the opinion of CIC, have already demonstrated in previous World or Continental Championships to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a jury (curve judge, starting judge, finishing judge, course judge, secretary, etc.), they are, therefore, qualified to direct a World Championship.

### **Art. 6 - Employment of International Speed Judges**

The organiser country of the World Championships will provide their current International Judges who can be employed according to the needs for the best success of the Championships.

For non-championship competitions, with the participation of at least two different continents, the organising country can arrange the composition of the jury with the other participating nations, but must ask to CIC the name of the International Chief Referee.

If willing to bear all relative expenses, the organising country may apply to CIC for the appointment of a Chief Referee and other International Judges belonging to non-participating countries (but as near as possible to the site of the event).

### **Art. 7 - Restrictions**

All International Judges must retire at their 65th birthday. International Judges having relatives participating in the World or Continental Championships or who are trainers or managers of participating athletes must be excluded if possible from the Jury.

When appointed, judges in such a situation must explain this to the Chief Referee who will consider their position in the assignment of tasks.

### **Art. 8 - Duties of International Judges**

International Judges appointed to World Championships or Intercontinental competitions must respect and strictly enforce all regulations and other rules issued by CIC without any reference to their own country. The infringement of this rule is a severe disciplinary violation.

### **Art. 9 - Disciplinary measures**

CIC can punish an International Judge for violating the present regulations or any other legitimate international regulations. This can be done by means of warning, suspensions of one year or a final removal from the Roster.

Disciplinary measures taken against International Judges by National Federations, Confederations or Associations are definitely recognised as valid and applicable also by CIC.

### **Art. 10 - List of International Speed Judges**

Every year CIC communicates to National Federations, Confederations or Associations an updated list of International Judges available according to art. 3 of these regulations.

### **Art. 11 - The Jury**

- 1) Each competition is directed by a Jury. The Chief Referee is the President of the Jury and he is responsible for the proper conduct of the competitions. The Chief Referee vouches directly for his own actions to CIC. On the occasion of the world competitions, CIC itself appoints the Chief Referee by selecting him among the regularly registered International Judges.
- 2) For such competition the jury consists of:
  - a) one chief referee;
  - b) one secretary;
  - c) a different number of judges according to the importance of the competition and type of course;
  - d) three official timekeepers, appointed by the relevant special body.
- 3) For the World Championship competitions, the minimum composition of the Jury shall be the following:
  - a) one chief referee;
  - b) one secretary;
  - c) one or two assistants Chief Referee;
  - d) 3 finish judges;
  - e) 3 time-keepers;
  - f) 1 starting judge;
  - g) 1 judge appointed as a lap-scorer.

### **Art. 12 - Sport Uniform**

In intercontinental competitions, the uniform of judges consists of white jersey, white trousers (for women: white jersey and skirt or white trousers), white socks and white shoes. In addition, the FIRS badge on the left part of the jersey.

### **Art. 13 - Tasks of the Chief Referee**

- 1) Besides the specific tasks provided in the various articles of these sport regulations, the Chief Referee is in charge of the technical and disciplinary control of the competition. Therefore, he shall:
  - a) guarantee that all competitors enforce the regulations and decide about any technical problems that might arise during a competition, even when not covered in these regulations;
  - b) assign to each member of the Jury his particular task;
  - c) direct the work of the judges, co-ordinate, control and decide in case of discrepancy. He shall also prepare a report on the work of the jury and submit it to CIC;

- d) exert his disciplinary power towards competitors, trainers and Federation managers, when their behaviour on the course site requires the adoption of sanctions, provided in these regulations;
  - e) direct the repetition of any trial, when in his opinion any of them has been carried out in an irregular way. This applies also to time trials, or when a skate is broken or in the other cases included in the regulations;
  - f) sign minutes of the competition, drawn up by the secretary, and forward them to CIC together with the reports of other possible events that might occur during the competition;
  - g) check that the judges are in the right place and that timekeepers are ready before ordering the starter to give the starting signal;
  - h) in case of immediate disqualification, check that it is announced and that the disqualified athlete immediately leaves the track;
  - i) immediately disqualify those athletes who do not comply with judges warnings;
  - j) warn the athletes who have been reprimanded by the judges for minor irregularities;
  - k) remove or replace those judges who, in his opinion, do not completely carry out their duties.
- 2) He shall decide in the first instance on the protests, about the order of arrival, submitted by the Federations of the athletes participating in the competitions.

#### **Art. 14 - The Jury secretary**

The Jury Secretary has the task to co-operate with the Chief Referee, particularly in regard to the settlement of the preliminary heats, in the preparation of individual rankings and rankings by nations, and in the drawing up of the competitions minutes that will later be submitted to the Chief Referee and signed by him.

#### **Art. 15 - The starting judge**

The tasks of the starting judge are the following:

- a) before the beginning of each event he should gather the competitors and give them the last directions. Checking their uniform and competition number. Athletes who are not found at the starting line at the moment of the starting signal are excluded from the event;
- b) he checks that all the skates of all competitors are behind the starting line;
- c) he gives the starting signal only after the chief referee's consent;
- d) he says the word "attention", then there is a pause and soon after this he shoots the starting gun or gives a signal by means of his whistle;
- e) in case of a false start, he shoots the starting gun again in order to call back the competitors and warns the skaters who, in his opinion, have caused the false start.

#### **Art. 16 - Course judges**

- 1) The tasks of the course judges are the following:

- a) to supervise the progress of the event for the portion of which they are responsible;
  - b) to immediately inform the Chief Referee about any irregularities which took place during the events;
  - c) to take note of lapped competitors, and of those athletes who withdrew and inform the Chief Referee.
- 2) According to their respective positions along the track, course judges are called in the following ways:
- straight judges
  - corner judges
  - relay judges
  - auxiliary judges

### **Art. 17 - Finish judges**

- 1) The task of the finish judges is to exactly establish the order of arrival of competitors.
- 2) In mass start distance races, the number of judges shall be established according to the requirements. The Chief Referee shall assign specific tasks to each judge.
- 3) Finish judges must be a minimum of three. According to the requirements, such a number can be increased but shall always be an odd number. In case of discrepancies, majority will make the decision. In any case, when photo finish or video scanner is used, the photo finish or video scanner results are final.

### **Art. 18 - Lap scorer judge**

- 1) The lap scorer judge shall:
  - a) take note of the number of laps covered;
  - b) signal the laps still to be covered using the counting device at his disposal;
  - c) signal the leading athlete;
  - d) cross a lap, when covered by leading competitors;
  - e) provide that the last lap to be covered is signalled by means of a bell.
- 2) In case of long-lasting competitions, organisers must agree with the judge the method of determination of times to be adopted.
- 3) A lap scorer device, reporting the number of laps, shall be placed at least 3 meters in front of the finish line, possibly in the inner part of the track.

### **Art. 19 - Judges in charge of competitors control**

The tasks of these judges are the following:

- a) before the beginning of each event, to check that every competitor is supplied with his or her competition number and that this is applied according to the regulations;

- b) to announce to the competitors when they must be at the start of the contest for which they have been entered, and to make sure that no one may have access to the track where the competition takes place before the Chief Referee has given his authorisation;
- c) to prevent competitors who have already finished their event from going back on the track. Competitors shall occupy the position assigned to them.

#### **Art. 20 - Manual determination of times**

- 1) If no photo finish, photoelectric cells or video scanner are available, the task of the time-keepers is to determine the time achieved by skaters in each single event and report them in the minutes that will later be delivered by the time-keeper directly to the Chief Referee.
- 2) In order to guarantee the exact determination of times, it is necessary to observe the following:
  - a) times are to be taken by three official timekeepers belonging to a recognised Federation;
  - b) stop-watches are to be of a special type approved for competitions and supplied with a certificate attesting the recent control of the same;
  - c) when two out of three stopwatches are in agreement, the time indicated by such two will be considered valid;
  - d) when the three stop-watches indicate three different times, the average of the three times is considered valid; if one time is plus or minus 0.5 sec. from the other two, it must be excluded, and the average of the other two times will be considered valid;
  - e) when only two stopwatches register the time, the worse time indicated will be considered valid.
- 3) Time-keepers must stand near the starting line, turning their back to the starter. In competitions where the starting line is far from the finishing line, timekeepers can be located on the finishing line and start their stopwatches as soon as they see the smoke of the gun.

All timekeepers must report the fractions of the seconds at least in hundredths. In road races, organisers must also provide transportation for the timekeepers, in order to carry them from the starting line to the finish line.
- 4) For World Championships, for all the races, the photo finish, the photoelectric cell or video scanner and automatic and electronic time keeping are compulsory.

#### **Art. 21 - Appeal Commission**

- 1) For all world competitions supervised by CIC, the Appeal Commission shall be constituted by CIC Members. There must be at least three present, and their decisions will be final.

- 2) When only two (2) Members are present to constitute the Appeal Commission, a third person, selected by both Members of CIC among the official Delegates of the participating countries, is added to the Commission.
- 3) In international competitions where there are no CIC Members it will be appointed an Appeal Commission composed by 3 representatives from the Delegates of participating countries.

#### **Art. 22 - Sanctions**

Disciplinary measures that can be adopted during the competition, towards athletes responsible of violations to the jury instructions or the principles of sport ethics, are the followings:

- a) warnings;
- b) reduction in rank in the order of arrival;
- c) disqualification from the competition.

#### **Art. 23 - Warnings**

Warnings may be given for minor violations, in addition to those cases that are expressly included in CIC Regulations. Generally, warnings precede reduction in rank or disqualification (except for very serious infringements); they are added up and when an athlete is responsible for several warnings even though of minor importance, he/she may be disqualified from the competition according to the unquestionable judgement of the Chief Referee.

Any judge in charge of the progress of the competition, who shall immediately inform the Chief Referee, can give warnings, Chief Referee only must communicate the warnings.

Warnings are not carried forward to the next heat or final.

#### **Art. 24 - Reduction in rank**

- 1) During a competition and particularly in the final stages, when a competitor has made himself responsible of a fault towards one or several opponents, he may be reduced in rank according to the opinion of the Chief Referee.
- 2) If the damage has been serious, the athlete responsible for it may be disqualified from the competition.

#### **Art. 25 - Disqualification**

- 1) Disqualification measures may be applied:
  - a) due to sum of several warnings;

- b) for serious infringements;
  - c) in the case of very serious infringement, especially when one skater makes a fault in order to let his or her team-mate win, during the championship, competitors may be disqualified by the CIC from all the Championship events;
  - d) CIC has the ultimate power to adopt disqualification measures, even for an indefinite period of time;
  - e) when a competitor has used doping substances or has not presented himself/herself at the doping-control, it will be up to the CIC to establish the sanction to be inflicted.
- 2) Measures indicated in a) and b) points above are applied by the Chief Referee and the sanction shall be made public. In point c) it is the responsibility of the Chief Referee to communicate the CIC about this serious fault.

#### **Art. 26 - Disciplinary measures of the Jury**

Any member of a jury who is affected before, during or after a competition by any offence or violence of any kind on the part of a competitor or another person, may immediately inform the Chief Referee who shall adopt the necessary measures and shall forward a specific report to CIC.

#### **Art. 27 - Measures taken in relation to the Delegates**

Delegates who have been officially appointed by the participating countries must behave according to the principles of sport honesty and fair play. The Chief Referee, according to the seriousness of the infringement made, shall warn them and send them away from the competition site and forward a special report to CIC. Against the sanctions inflicted by CIC to the official Delegates of the affiliated Federations, it is possible to appeal to the FIRS Central Committee and if necessary to the FIRS Congress.

### **CLAIMS**

#### **Art. 28 - Claims regarding the admittance of competitors**

- 1) Claims regarding the admittance of a competitor to a competition may be submitted:
  - a) by a Federation delegate who believes that one of his skaters has not been admitted though he was eligible;
  - b) by all Federations delegates believing to have been damaged because of the admittance to the competition of a skater belonging to another Federation, who does not have the right to participate.
- 2) Claims are to be signed by the official delegate and submitted in writing to the Chief Referee thirty minutes prior to the beginning of the competition. When a referee believes he has adequate information to admit a competitor to a competition, and that such an admittance is the subject of a dispute, he can admit said

competitor with due reservation, leaving the final decision to CIC that will take care of any necessary control;

- 3) This decision must be made known to the official delegates of the participating countries.

#### **Art. 29 - Claims against the decision of the Jury**

Any claims against decisions made by the Jury, about the order of arrival only, must be given to the referee within the 15 minutes following the end of the competition involved or of the reading of the order of arrival, with exclusive reference to the ranking.

#### **Art. 30 - Claims fee**

A fee in the amount of 200 US \$ shall accompany any claims. Such an amount shall be given back only when the claim is upheld, otherwise it will be kept by CIC. Appeal can be submitted to CIC along with the payment of a further fee of 200 US \$, within 15 minutes from the official announcement of the Chief Referee. The decision taken by CIC is final.

#### **Art. 31 - Competition ratification**

Competition results become official only after their ratification by CIC and their publication in the official communiqués.

#### **Art. 32 - Honorary Judges**

International Judges who have achieved the age limit of 65 and have successfully carried out their international activity for at least 10 years may be appointed by CIC as "Honorary Judges" receiving a proper certificate, upon proposal of the Federations to which they belong.

#### **Art. 33 - Other business**

Any point not covered in these Regulations will be decided in accordance with FIRS Statutes.

## TABLE OF CIC FEES

The official FIRS currency is the US \$. So, all fees may be paid in this currency at the daily change rate of the Swiss Franc.

Organising fee for intercontinental competitions of national teams	US \$	500
Organising fee for intercontinental competitions of club teams	US \$	200
Organising fee for World Senior Championships	US \$	45.000
Organising fee for World Senior and Junior Championships	US\$	45.000
Organising fee for World Junior Championships	US\$	45.000

No organising fee is due for the World Junior Championships if organised simultaneously with the Senior ones.

(20% to be paid upon CIC request immediately after the assignment of the championship, 80% at least the day preceding the beginning of the competitions).

### Other financial obligations of the World Championships organisers

- Payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for the President, the Secretary and five (5) CIC members.
  - Payment of board and lodging expenses for FIRS Officials, up to a maximum of three (3) persons, one of which could be the Representative of FIRS Medical Commission;
  - Payment of board and lodging expenses for the 8 International Judges appointed by the CIC
  - Payment of board and lodging expenses for National and/or International Judges of the organizing country.
- For everybody, single rooms in "A" class hotel, starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning of the Championships until the breakfast of the day after the end of the same.
- Local transportation for CIC members and International Judges appointed by the CIC.

### Entry fees for Senior World Championships

- For each participating Federation	US \$	400
- For each senior athlete entered **	US \$	100

The payment of such fees and passport control must be scheduled in the morning of the preparatory meeting day.

\*\*At the World Championships each Federation must pay a registration fee as nation, and a registration fee for each skater entered on track and another registration fee for each skater entered on the road.

Each Federation can enter a maximum of 8 male skaters and 8 female skaters.

### Entry fees for Junior World Championships

All skaters must pay an entry fee of 50 US \$ for the competition on the road and 50 US \$ for the competitions on the track.

### Claim fee

Claim fee against the decision of the Chief Referee	US \$	200
Appeal fee to CIC	US \$	200

**Fees for International Speed Judges**

- First entry fee for international judges (badge included) US \$ 100
- Affiliation fee (annual renewal) US \$ 50

## **GUIDE FOR THE PREPARATORY MEETING AND FOR EACH OF THE OFFICIAL COMPETITIONS.**

### **1 - Attendants Preparatory Meeting**

The preparatory meeting, held prior to the World Championships, should be attended by:

- Members of CIC who will preside.
- The President of the organising Federation or his representative.
- Delegates for each of the participating nations.
- The judges, whether invited or local, who will judge in the Championships.

At the directors table will be CIC members, the President of the host Federation and the Representative of the Central Committee of FIRS, if present.

### **2 - Interpretation**

The organising Federation is responsible for providing interpretation service in the official language of FIRS and of the host country, should the language is different.

### **3 - Agenda**

The agenda is the following:

- a) Greetings from the President of the organising Federation who will hand over the technical aspects of the championships to the CIC
- b) Greetings from the President of the CIC
- c) Attendance Roll
- d) Report from the registration committee
- e) Competition System:
  - 1 - Draw (starting order for the 300 Mts. individual Time Trials, and the placement at the starting line for men and women).
  - 2 - 500 Mts. women and men (number of heats and classification system).
  - 3 - 1.000 Mts. women and men (number of heats and classification system).
  - 4 - 3.000 Mts. in line women and 5.000 Mts. in line men.
  - 5 - 5.000 Mts. points women and 10.000 Mts. points men.
  - 6 - 10.000 Mts. elimination women and 20.000 Mts. elimination men.
  - 7 - 5.000 Mts. relay women and 10.000 Mts. relay men.
  - 8 - Marathon (42 km) senior – junior men and women.
- f) Appointment of the Chief Referee.
- g) Closing

One hour before the beginning of the preparatory meeting and at the same place, a CIC sub-commission will be present to receive registration documents from each of the delegates, as well as the fee:

- 1 - Credentials that appoint him or her as delegate.
- 2 - Passports for each one of the athletes.
- 3 - 400 US \$ per participating Federation and 100 US \$ per skater or the payment receipt of the entrance fee at the CIC Bank.
- 4 - Competitions

The draw done at the preparatory meeting determines the starting place of the skaters for all races. Starting, from the inner part of the track. In case of two athletes of same nation, second athletes will be placed following again the original draw for nation.

In all World Championships, for all the races, the photo-finish, the video scanner, the photo electric cell and automatic and electronic time-keeping are compulsory.

In all the races, the ranking position of the athletes is determined according to time at which his leading point of the first skate crosses the finish line, with at least one part of the skate is in contact with the ground. If the first skate is not in contact, the placement is decided by the leading point of the second skate.

#### **A – 200 Mts. and 300 Mts. Individual Time Trials**

These trials will be skated individually according to the order decided by the draw of nations in the preparatory meeting, which will apply for women as well as men, and for track and road competitions.

The sequence determined by draw will be repeated two times, thus allowing for the performance of the two athletes per nations.

Should a nation only have one athlete, then his turn will come in the last sequence.

It is the team's decision to indicate, at the starting time, the order in which the athletes will participate. That is, who will take each of the two turns.

This race will be run in two turns. In the first part of the day there will be qualification for all entered skaters according to here above mentioned draw. The best 12 times of qualifications will run the final, starting in inverse order, from the worst time to the best one.

**Note:** The draw done at the preparatory meeting also determines the order in which the judge of the starting line will place the skaters at the starting line in each of the events, except the 500 and 1.000 mt.

#### **B - 500 Mts. Women and Men**

The CIC will determine the number of heats to take place in the elimination phase, bearing in mind in each of these, that the number of athletes is about the same as the meters of the track's width, CIC will determine as well, how many athletes of each heat classify to the semi-finals and how many to the final.

In each round at least two athletes must advance.

The heats will be made up according to the result of 300 Mts. individual Time Trial and the serpentine system.

The following is an example of an approximately six meter track:

1	2	3	4	5
10	9	8	7	6
11	12	13	14	15
20	19	18	17	16
21	22	23	24	25
30	29	28	27	26

- The vertical columns represent each of the heats.
- The numbers correspond to the classification of 300 Mts. individual Time Trials.
- In this case of 30 competitors, five heats of six skaters each will be skated.

The first heat, for example, will be skated by skaters whose numbers are 1,10,11,21, and 30.

If a skater, who did not take part in the 300 Mts. individual Time Trial replaces a team mate who did, he will have to take the place left vacant by that skater.

In case there was no participant from his team, he will then occupy the place that corresponds at the end of the serpentine. (In this example number 31).

A certain number of skaters will classify to the semi-finals, based exclusively in the order in which they finish the elimination heat.

Furthering with our example, a possible decision would be to classify the first three skaters of each heat, for a total of fifteen skaters that would advance to the finals.

These fifteen skaters are then sub-divided into three semi-finals heats. To do this the winners of each elimination heat are divided among the first, second and third heats; that same procedure is followed who classified second and third.

1 1 <sup>^</sup> heat	1 2 <sup>^</sup> heat	1 3 <sup>^</sup> heat
2 1 <sup>^</sup> heat	1 5 <sup>^</sup> heat	1 4 <sup>^</sup> heat
2 2 <sup>^</sup> heat	2 3 <sup>^</sup> heat	2 4 <sup>^</sup> heat
3 2 <sup>^</sup> heat	3 1 <sup>^</sup> heat	2 5 <sup>^</sup> heat
3 3 <sup>^</sup> heat	3 4 <sup>^</sup> heat	3 5 <sup>^</sup> heat

Another possible decision could have been to classify the first two skaters of each elimination heat: two semi-finals heats would take place, each one with five skaters, as follows:

1 1 <sup>^</sup> heat	1 2 <sup>^</sup> heat
1 4 <sup>^</sup> heat	1 3 <sup>^</sup> heat
1 5 <sup>^</sup> heat	2 1 <sup>^</sup> heat
2 3 <sup>^</sup> heat	2 2 <sup>^</sup> heat
2 4 <sup>^</sup> heat	2 5 <sup>^</sup> heat

Note: The winner of the first heat will compete in the first semi-final, the winner of the second heat will compete in the second semi-final and so on, according to the serpentine system.

The final heat will be skated by the first two skaters of each semi-final heat for a total of six skaters, or in the second case with the first three skaters of each semi-final.

Note: The athletes who do not participate in the final will be classified according to the times obtained in the different phases (series and semi-finals).

For the 500 mt race and the 1000 mt race, skaters may choose their position on the starting line according to their ranking in the 300 mt race and according to the number of positions foreseen by the Jury.

The starting line will be marked in one meter sections.

For those skaters who did not take part in the 300 mt race, the selection will be determined according to the English alphabetical order of the countries.

### **C - 1000 Mts. Women and Men**

The CIC will determine the number of heats to skate in the elimination phase, keeping in mind in each one of them that the number of athletes is about one a half meter of the track's width.

CIC will inform also, how many losers times will classify to the semi-finals and final phases, in addition to the winners of each of the heats.

The heats will be made up according to the classification of the 300 Mts. individual Time Trials, following the serpentine system.

Example for a six meters width track, with a group of forty competitors: 4 heats of 10 skaters each, will take place.

1	2	3	4
8	7	6	5
9	10	11	12
16	15	14	13
17	18	19	20
24	23	22	21
25	26	27	28
32	31	30	29
33	34	35	36
40	39	38	37

In the first heat, the skaters who obtained places 1,8,9,16,17,24,25,32,33,40 will participate. If a skater who did not take part in the 300 Mts. individual Time Trial, replaces one of his team mates who did, he will take the place left vacant by his team mate. If there was no participation from his team in the 300 Mts. individual Time Trials, he will then occupy the place that corresponds at the end of the serpentine (in this case, place number 41).

The winner of each one of the elimination heats will classify in the semi-final phase, plus a certain number of losers according to the times registered in those heats.

Furthering with the example, one possible decision would be to classify the four winners, and the twelve best times of all the losers, for the two semi-final heats with eight skaters each.

The semi-final heats will be arranged according to the times registered in the heats.

The winners of each one of four heats will be placed according to serpentine system, the first being the one who registered the best time and so on. Those who classified by losers times (twelve) are then organised again, according to the times registered and the serpentine system.

1	1
1	1
LT	LT
LT	LT
LT	LT
LT	LT
LT	LT
LT	LT

The final would be skated, by the winner of each heat and the best six losers times, for a total of eight skaters.

Note: For the 500 mt race and the 1000 mt race, skaters may choose their position on the starting line according to their ranking in the 300 mt race and according to the number of positions foreseen by the Jury.

The starting line will be marked in one meter sections.

For those skaters who did not take part in the 300 mt race, the selection will be determined according to the English alphabetical order of the countries.

### **D - 3.000 Mts. in Line Women and 5.000 Mts. in Line Men**

The CIC will advise how this event should take place. The communication should include:

#### **1- Number of classifying heats.**

For this event two heats will always be skated, if a nation has only one skater, a draw takes place in order to decide which heat the skater will compete in.

The heats should have if at all possible, the same number of skaters.

The heats should cover the same distance as the final does.

Example: let us suppose that Italy, USA, Argentina, Columbia, Cuba, Japan, Australia and Spain participate with two skaters, then:

<b>1st heat</b>	<b>2nd heat</b>
Italy	Italy
USA	USA
Argentina	Argentina
Colombia	Colombia
Cuba	Cuba
Japan	Japan
Australia	Australia
Spain	Spain

however, France, Belgium, Austria, New Zealand, Switzerland and Brazil, only registered one skater then:

France	Belgium
Austria	New Zealand
Switzerland	Brazil

The draw should be made by the Chief Referee.

There will be no loser's finals. Skaters not advancing to the final will be ranked with 1 point.

### **E - 5.000 Mts. Points Women and 10.000 Mts. Points Men**

The CIC will advise how this event should take place. The communication should include:

1- **Number of classifying heats.** For this event two heats will always be skated, if a nation has only one skater, a draw takes place in order to decide which heat the skater will compete in.

The heats should have if at all possible, the same number of skaters.

The heats should cover the same distance as the final does.

Example: let us suppose that Italy, USA, Argentina, Columbia, Cuba, Japan, Australia and Spain participate with two skaters, then:

<b>1st heat</b>	<b>2nd heat</b>
Italy	Italy
USA	USA
Argentina	Argentina
Colombia	Colombia
Cuba	Cuba
Japan	Japan
Australia	Australia
Spain	Spain

however, France, Belgium, Austria, New Zealand, Switzerland and Brazil, only registered one skater then:

France	Belgium
Austria	New Zealand
Switzerland	Brazil

The draw should be made by the Chief Referee.

2- **Punctuation System.** This information should include:

a) Sprints will take place in every lap;

b) assignment of points :two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each fixed point of the course.

At the completion of the last lap, 3, 2 and 1 points will be awarded to the first 3 skaters.

3- Number of skaters who go on to the final.

4- Punctuation system for the final.

The announcer will inform in an unofficial manner, the number of the skaters who obtain points in each sprint.

Official classification will only be announced after viewing the photo finish or video scanner.

One lap before each sprint, as the lead skater crosses the finish line, the bell will sound.

If a skater does not finish the race, that athlete will lose the points earned for this race.

If there is a tie in points among two or more skaters, it will be decided by who was the first of them at the finish line in the last lap.

5- If an opinion of Chief Referee an athlete commits a fault on any point sprint, the Chief Referee may change of order of the arrival and the assignment of points.

6- There will be no loser's finals. Skaters not advancing to the final will be ranked with 1 point.

### **F - 10.000 Mts. Elimination Women and 20.000 Mts. Elimination Men**

The CIC will inform how this event should take place. The information should include:

- 1 - Number of classifying heats. Usually two heats are skated and for the nations with one skater a draw takes place in order to decide where the skater goes.  
Whenever possible, the heats should have the same number of skaters.  
The heats will cover the official distance of the event.  
The draw will be done by the Chief Referee.  
In case of heats, races will end when the number of qualified skaters will be competing, skaters must run in each heat the same minimum number of laps, number established by the Chief Referee on the basis of the number of skaters to be eliminated.
- 2 - The elimination system will be determined by the number of skaters, in the heats as well as the final, keeping in mind the length of the track.
- 3- Number of skaters who move into the final. The heats will be planned in such a way that the number of athletes remaining after the last elimination, will coincide with the number of skaters that will advance to the final.  
One lap before each sprint, at the passing of the finish line by the lead skater, the bell will sound.  
Whenever possible, no elimination sprint should take place during the first lap, especially on small tracks.  
Whenever an athlete leaves the competition in which the heat or the final is taking place, be it because of a fall or fatigue, this retirement will count as the corresponding elimination or eliminations.  
Also, if during an elimination sprint an athlete violates any rule, the Chief Referee may eliminate him in replacement for the skater who crossed the finish line last.  
The determination of who is the last athlete is based on the last point of the last skate to cross the finish line.  
The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint, there must be at least five skaters in order to determine the gold, silver and bronze medals.
- 4 - There will be no loser's finals. Skaters not qualified for the final will be ranked with 1 point.

### **G-Elimination + points race**

This race is a combination of the elimination and points races.

It consists in eliminating the last skater or the last skaters and in assigning points to the first two skaters at certain laps. Sprints for elimination in one lap and points in another lap. Two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each fixed point of the course. At the completion of the last lap 3,2,1 points will be assigned to the first three skaters. The last elimination will be when three laps to go. Furthermore, it is necessary to take into consideration that a maximum of 10 skaters will stay for the last lap. What is stated in points E and F will be observed.

The skater who is eliminated will lose the points obtained up to that moment.

The winner of this race will be the one who, having run the whole course, has accumulated the greatest score.

If there is no elimination because of withdrawal or fall of one or more skaters, the bell will ring to indicate there is sprint for points.

### **H - 5.000 Mts. Relay women x 3 and 10.000 Mts. Relay men x 3**

In relay races, each Federation may enter 4 skaters, being always 3 competing skaters. According to the size of the track, CIC will determine whether the classification heats will take place, and if so, they will indicate how many teams of each heat will go on to the final.

For the heats, as well as the final, the following points shall be observed:

- a) the teams must take part in the race with three skaters;
- b) each team is free to decide after how many laps to relay;
- c) the relay zone will be assigned on the straightaway that contains the finishing line and a waiting zone is also assigned for the relaying skaters; the relay zone may be extended further than the arrival line as far as the end of the straight line.
- d) the last relay will be made prior to the start of the last lap;
- e) the relay will be completed by touching or pushing from the arriving skater to the starting skater; pure relays are not permitted;
- f) the chief referee will advise how the athletes who are relayed should return and the path they must use, done in such a way that it does not interfere with development of the race;
- g) in the case a relaying athlete enters the relay zone but is not touched by the team mate, the team will be eliminated;
- h) the relay must start and be completed inside in the relay zone but not continue also after the second line;
- i) in the case a relaying athlete falls, his team mate must not continue;
- l) if an athlete commits a disqualifying act, the whole team is disqualified;
- m) the competitors of a team should wear identical uniforms. In case the uniforms of two teams are sufficiently similar, the Chief Referee can order the modification of one of them by draw.
- n) In order to determine the heats of the relay race a general classification of countries for men and women will be established the day before the relays schedule. The relay heats may be organised according to serpentine system.

### **I – Women and Men Marathon (42, 195 km).**

All the eight skaters registered by each Federation, for the road and track World Championships can take part in this race.

This race is organised as a final without heats, preferably in open road with the required width and security.

Companion vehicles are not allowed. The only authorised vehicles are one guide car, one car with enough capacity for the withdrawal skaters, in which there must be a judge, and is located behind the last contestant, one or more ambulances and the number of motor-cycles required by CIC and the judges for the best control of the race.

The skaters should use preferably the right side of the road. The CIC will announce during the preparatory meeting the number of places where drinks will be supplied to the skaters, their location, and the system of distribution.

If the races are organised on closed circuits, the circuit must be at least 4 km in length. It's up to the Chief Referee to decide whether a lapped skater can or can't continue the race.

There must be adequate notification, announcing the proximity of the finish line (1 km, 500 Mts. and arrival).

The awards are to be presented at the end of the race, after the arrival of the first skaters. This race is controlled and specified in the art. 11, point 2) and art. 18 Part "A" - Competition Rules.