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# WSKE-ESTC Sports Rules

**2019**

**Speed Roller Skating**  
Track / Road / Marathon

## Document Update

Version	Date	Author/Group	Modification/alteration
2019	April 15th	ESTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacing CEC by ESTC (European Speed Technical Committee)</li> <li>Replacing CERS by WSKE (World Skate Europe)</li> <li>Introduction of 200 m dual time trial</li> <li>Adaptation of the long distance races</li> </ul>

## Overview of the 2019 Modifications

Article	Type U = updated N = new D = deleted	Modification/alteration
Abbreviations	U	
Art. 43	U/N	
Art. 61	U	Distances
Art. 64	U	Relay
Art. 69	N	200 m dual time trial; elimination race
Art. 82	U	
Art. 92.4	D	
Art. 117	U	
Art. 120 bis	N	200 m dual time trial
Art. 121	U	Sprint tournament
Art. 123	U	500+ m & 1 lap tournament
Art. 127	U	
Art. 130.2	U	Relay race
Art. 130.3	D	Relay race
Art. 138	U	
Art. 146	U	
Art. 169	U	
Art. 180	U	
Art. 183.3	N	
Art. 205	U	
Art. 208	U	
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## Abbreviations

cm	centimetre(s)
EC	European Cup
EEC	East European Cup
ESSC	European Speed Skating Championship
<b>ESTC</b>	<b>European Speed Technical Committee</b>
GA	General Assembly
IOC	International Olympic Committee
m	metre(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
STC/WSK	Speed Technical Commission of World Skate
WADA	World Anti-doping Agency
WSK	World Skate
<b>WSKE</b>	<b>World Skate Europe</b>

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## Preface

It is with great pleasure that the ESTC presents the 2019 WSKE - ESTC Sports Rules.

Only few adaptations had to be made to get in line with the World Skate Sports Rules. And - of course - CEC (Comité Européen de Course) and CERS (Confédération Européenne de Rollersport) are replaced by their new names: ESTC (European Speed Technical Committee) and WSKE (World Skate Europe).

According to the WSKE Statutes, the ESTC amends these regulations. They are applicable starting from **May 1rst, 2019**.

April 15th, 2019

**Irmelin B. Otten**

President of the ESTC

## General part - Introduction

### Area of application

Application According with the WSKE Statutes, the ESTC amends these regulations and they are applicable starting from **May 1rst, 2019**.

### Redaction

Diction In the following regulations only the masculine gender is used.

Language The regulations are produced only in English.

Numbers/  
quantity Numbers and quantities are written by letter and (by number).  
Example: two (2)

### Presentation



Article or point concerning the European Championship.



Insertion of article(s) issued from the WSKE Statutes or WSKE Regulations.



Different from the STC/WSK regulations.

STC/WSK

STC/WSK project.

ESTC

ESTC project.

Text

Text modifications/changes since last edition 2018.

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## Definition

**Competition:** is an association of races.  
e.g. European Championship is a competition.

**Race:** 10 000 m elimination is a race.

**Qualification heats:** in a same competition, it's the race that a skater must run to accede to the final.

**Preliminary heat** (race or competition): races are preliminary when a skater must obtain a result in this race before to accede to the competition.

**Rounds:** in a sprint tournament it's the successive races (more than one) to accede to the final.

**Eliminated:** only during elimination race

## Part 1 - ESTC GENERAL ORGANISATION


### Chapter 1 - European Speed Technical Committee

**Art. 1 - Constitution**

Technical Committee The European Speed Technical Committee (ESTC) is a technical committee of World Skate Europe (WSKE).

Headquarter The headquarter is located in the country of the President of the ESTC.

**Art. 2 – Composition**

 The ESTC is composed respecting WSKE Statutes.

**Art. 3 – Governing Body**

ESTC is the governing body for the following discipline:

ESTC

- Speed Roller Skating

Additional member One representing elected by the respective assembly of the precedent discipline becomes additional member of ESTC.

#### **Art. 4 - Tasks**

The ESTC carries out the tasks which have been given to them by WSKE Statutes, that is:

1. to organise and promote speed skating activities in Europe and prepare and administer the relative regulations;
2. to establish and maintain close relationships with all the National European Federations;
3. to make sure that all the affiliated National Federations comply with the WSKE Statutes;
4. to amend the ESTC General Regulations whenever necessary;
5. to make sure that all European competitions with countries of different continents have the STC/WSK approval when WSK and STC/WSK regulations demand it;
6. to make sure that the behaviour of skaters and accompanying people comply with the rules established by WSKE;
7. to make sure that the doping control takes place according to WSKE and WADA Medical Regulations;
8. to impose fines to the affiliated Federations for the non-observance of ESTC Regulations.  
The affiliated Federations can appeal against such fines, first to the ESTC, if declined then to WSKE;

9. to sanction, by establishing the period of time, the skaters who resulted positive on the anti-doping control in accordance with WSKE and WADA Medical Regulations.



#### Art. 5 – Duties of the ESTC members

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| President      | 1. The Chairman seats and presides over the General Assembly as well as ESTC meetings and is responsible for any administrative and financial matter regarding the Committee.<br>The president has the casting vote and represents ESTC in every official circumstance.  |
| Commissions    | 2. The Chairman may appoint commissions with special tasks (Alpine Inline, Coaches).   |
| <b>ESTC</b>    | 3. The Chairman shall take care of and co-ordinate matters concerning European judges.   |
| Vice President | 4. The Vice Chairman assists the president and when necessary takes his place, if invited to do so.<br><br>He is responsible for the measures to be taken according to the WADA and WSK/WSKE Medical Regulations.  |
| ESTC members   | 5. The other members carry out individual functions assigned to them during ESTC first meeting, and are the followings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to assist the Chairman in the evolution and modification of ESTC General Regulations;</li> <li>b) to assist the Chairman in any administrative matter according to the needs (public relations for the European Championships/European Cup and liaison with the media);</li> <li>c) to assist the Chairman in any task during the European Championships.</li> </ol> |

#### Art. 6 – Secretary General of the Committee

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Appointment | The Chairman appoints a secretary general/treasurer who shall be confirmed by the ESTC.<br>The Secretary may be paid for his work. He has no voting right.<br>His tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all secretarial work</li> <li>• the drawing up of the minutes of the meetings</li> <li>• he also looks after the financial matters of the committee (for which he also works as a treasurer).</li> </ul> |
|-------------|--|

#### Art. 7 – The General Assembly (GA)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <br>Regulations | 1. The ESTC General Assembly takes place according to the WSKE Statutes and WSKE Meeting Regulations.                                      |
|                 | 2. Federations having right to vote are those that have taken part in one European Championship in the two years before the ESTC Assembly. |

- Agenda
3. The agenda shall include:
    - a) Chairman's welcome;
    - b) Appointment of the scrutinizers;
    - c) Approval of the previous General Assembly minutes;
    - d) Chairman's Report;
    - e) Financial Report;
    - f) Approval of the Financial Report;
    - g) Elections, when necessary or required;
    - h) Proposals to ESTC to study changes of ESTC General Regulations;
    - i) Bids of future European Championships, European Cup and other competitions to be included in the European calendar of the following year(s);
    - j) Other business.

#### Art. 8 - Dismissals

Resignation ESTC members who are absent for three consecutive times at the official 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. 9 - Revenue and expenditures

1. ESTC revenues consist of:
  - a) organisation fees of European Championship, continental competitions and the European Cup and the East European Cup;
  - b) participation fees of European Championship;
  - c) registration fee for European Judges;
  - d) sale of its own publication;
  - e) fees for certification of tracks and technical equipment;
  - f) fines;
  - g) fees for claims and appeals;
  - h) sponsorship;
  - i) advertising;
  - j) TV/Video rights.
2. ESTC expenditures are:
  - a) administrative expenditure;
  - b) travel and accommodation expenses for the Chairman, the Secretary General and ESTC members on the occasion of called upon meetings;
  - c) travelling expenses for the European Judges appointed, during the European Championships;
  - d) support to countries that according to ESTC have a need (sports equipments, coaches and whatever esteemed useful).
3. Every financial transaction is registered on the ESTC account(s). According to the WSKE Financial Regulations, the balance sheet must be submitted to the ESTC General Assembly and WSKE Congress after studying by WSKE Auditors.



#### Art. 10 – ESTC Disciplinary Commission

1. For all European competitions supervised by the ESTC, the ESTC Disciplinary Commission shall be constituted by ESTC members. There must be at least three (3) present members.
2. When only one (1) or two (2) members are present to constitute the ESTC Disciplinary Commission, a second or third person, selected by ESTC member(s) among the official Delegates of the participating countries, is (are) added to the Commission.
3. In international competitions where there are no ESTC Members, the organising committee constitutes a Disciplinary Commission composed of three (3) representatives from the Delegates of participating countries.
4. The decision of appeal taken by the ESTC Disciplinary Commission is final.

#### Art. 11 – Other business

1. All National Federations shall forward within three (3) months after the beginning of the new season in every country, a list of all the clubs involved in speed skating.

Furthermore they shall send to the ESTC the official results of their Junior and senior national championships.

2. The organizers of important European competitions such as Championships, Cups, etc. shall send to ESTC the programme, maps and the list of the judges relative to such competitions within sixty (60) days before they start.

ESTC will issue, when approved, a specific authorisation.

3. All National Federations and Associations that issued magazines and newsletter on roller-skating shall send a copy of every issue to the ESTC
4. All ESTC minutes, letters and copies of administrative documents or any other document shall be kept by the Chairman. Such documents shall be given to his successor.
5. Matters, which are not included in these regulations, will be settled by the ESTC, whose decisions shall be ratified during the following General Assembly.
6. Any point not covered in these General Regulations will be decided by the ESTC in accordance with the WSKE Statutes.



## Chapter 2 - Officials

### Art. 12 – European Officials

WSKE

The European officials are:

1. WSKE President, WSKE Vice presidents, Presidents of the European Technical Committees and the WSKE Secretary General;

ESTC

2. ESTC members.

### Art. 13 – Officials of the competition

Officials

The officials of the competition are:

1. The Jury composed of judges and chief referee;
2. The Official Speaker, he is allowed inside the race course;
3. The Doping Control Officer (DCO) and Chaperone as defined in the WADA International Standard Testing.

ESTC

4. The race director (ESTC member).

### Art. 14 – The Delegate(s)

Responsibility

1. Nation's or Team's delegates who have been officially appointed by the participating countries are responsible of their delegation and must behave according to the principles of sport honesty and fair play.



2. For the European Championship, two (2) official delegates per nation are accredited by the ESTC

### Art. 15 - Coaches

Status

1. The nation's or team's coach(es) are not officials. They are not allowed to represent their team or their country in any official approach.
2. A specific area called "Coach's Area" (*Art. 93 – Coach's area*) located near the race course is reserved for them.

## Chapter 3 - Judges

### Art. 16 – Composition and tasks

Appointment/  
Organisation The ESTC Chairman must appoint, organise and register all European Speed Judges in Europe and verify their activity. The ESTC Chairman will use the co-operation of suitable and necessary people in order to carry out such work.

### Art. 17 – ESTC rights

Interpretation 1. To guarantee the uniform interpretation and application of ESTC General Regulations and any other directions issued by the ESTC for the European Championships and all other European competitions.

Performance 2. To point out to the National Federations, any particular lack of proper performance of judging duties during a championship or interclub event, recommending or not their appointment for interclub competitions.

3. To:

- draw up every year a report about its own activity, the activity carried out by its collaborators and by the European/international Judges employed throughout the year;
- take care of financial business;
- draw up a regular financial statement;
- appoint from time to time the two collaborators who shall examine future International Judges.

Chief Referee 4. ESTC will appoint the Chief Referee for all European/interregional events.

### Art. 18 – Availability of European/International Judges

Overview/  
List Each year by January 31st, every National Federation must send to ESTC a list of its working European and International Judges. Such Judges shall renew their card every year.

Juries Only European Judges recognised by the ESTC and International Judges recognised by the STC/WSK who registered for the current year can be appointed as members of the Juries for the European or Interclub Championships, and for all the European events with participation of two or more countries of different continents. In the absence of a sufficient number of ESTC recognised European Judges, National Judges may be used to assist the Jury.

Update National Federations must communicate to the ESTC the names of their European judges who have been suspended, expelled or for any reasons have interrupted their activity.

Proposal	<p><b>Art. 19 - Examinations and appointment of International Judges</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By January 31st of each year, National Federations shall communicate to ESTC the names of the 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 English and must be less than fifty (50) years old at the 1st of January of the same year.</li> <li>2. Proposed candidates will be examined in the following year by a STC/WSK member and an experimented judge. 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 European/international competition. After a written test, candidates will be interviewed about technical as well as other international regulations. They will be observed in their capacity as judges on curves, finishing and as starting judges and people responsible for counting laps. Candidates who pass such exams will be registered International Judges and can be convened for European/international competitions. When a National Federation calls for an exam for international judges in a period in which no European/international 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.</li> <li>3. The fee for the inscription at the International Judge Examination has to be paid to STC/WSK (see Annex 1).</li> </ol>
ESTC	
Revocation	<p><b>Art. 20 - Withdrawal of international qualification</b></p> <p>If a European/International Judge does not officiate at national or European/international levels for three (3) consecutive years, his commission will be revoked. If a European/international judge is not up-to-date with the payment of European/international fees, after three (3) years his commission will be revoked. In both cases, he must retake the exam.</p>
Chief Referee	<p><b>Art. 21 - Chief Referees</b></p> <p>European Chief Referees are those who have been for at least five years European and/or international judges and who, in the opinion of the ESTC, have already demonstrated in previous European/International Championships or European Cup stages to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a jury. They are, therefore, qualified to direct a European Championship or a European Cup stage.</p>
Fee	<p><b>Art. 22 - Registration fee for International/European Judge</b></p> <p>The national federations have to pay a fee for the registration of their International judge(s) (see Annex 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a first entry fee for International Judges (badge included; payable to STC/WSK)</li> <li>• a yearly fee for International Judges.</li> </ul>

Available Chief Referees	<p><a href="#">Art. 23 – List of European/International judges</a></p> <p>Every year the ESTC communicates to the National Federations an updated list of European/international judges (Chief Referees) available in Europe according to <i>Art. 21 – Chief Referees</i> of these regulations.</p>
Honorary Judges	<p><a href="#">Art. 24 – Honorary Judges</a></p> <p>European/international Judges who have achieved the age limit of sixty five (65) and have successfully carried out their European/international activity for at least ten (10) years may be appointed by the ESTC as "Honorary Judges" receiving a proper certificate, upon proposal of the Federations to which they belong.</p>
	<p><a href="#">Art. 25 - Employment of European/International Judges</a></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For international/European competitions, with the participation of at least two different continents/countries, the organising country can arrange the composition of the jury with other participating nations, but must ask to the ESTC the name of the International Chief Referee.</li> <li>2. If willing to bear all relative expenses, the organising country may apply to ESTC 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 competition).</li> </ol>
Retirement	<p><a href="#">Art. 26 - Restrictions</a></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All European/International Judges must retire at their sixty-fifth (65) birthday.</li> </ol>
Exclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. European/International Judges having relatives participating in the European Championships or in a European Cup stage, who are trainers or managers of participating skaters, 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.</li> </ol>
Enforcement	<p><a href="#">Art. 27 – Duties of European/International Judges</a></p> <p>European/International Judges appointed to European Championships or European Cup stages/competitions must respect and strictly enforce all regulations and other rules issued by the ESTC without any reference to their own country.</p>
Violation	<p>ESTC can punish a European/International Judge for violating the present ESTC General Regulations. This can be done by means of warning, suspensions of one year (request to STC/WSK for International Judges) or a final removal from the roster.</p>
Recognition	<p>Disciplinary measures taken against European/International Judges by National Federations are definitely recognised as valid and applicable also by the ESTC.</p>

## Part 2 - ESTC EUROPEAN COMPETITIONS

### Chapter 1 - Organisation of European Competitions

**Art. 28 - Organizer**

Right Only ESTC, National Federations, Associations and Clubs associated with these can organise official European competitions. No Federation or Club, which in some way is part of the WSKE structure, may participate in any privately organised European competition, or in any competition organised in Europe by groups not belonging to the WSKE.

**Art. 29 -Championships**

Periodicity European and National 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. 30 – ESTC Approval**

Approval National Championships, competitions and criteria organised within the recognised National Federation, in which only members of those organisations can participate, do not need ESTC approval.

**Art. 31 – European fees**

Fees for European competitions: see Annex 1.

**Art. 32 – Fees payment**

Currency 1. The official WSKE currency is the Euro (€ or EUR).

Bank transfer 2. If fees are directly paid to ESTC using bank transfer, it must be free of charge for the ESTC. If such charges subsist, they will be presented for payment to the National Federation/Organizer.

**Art. 33 – ESTC authorisation for interclub/interregional competition**

Federations, associations or private bodies organising interclub/interregional competitions must have ESTC authorisation by sending programme ninety (90) days before its beginning. ESTC will grant corresponding authorisation if all requirements (including the payment of the organising fee) have been fulfilled.

**Art. 34 – Official competition**

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



#### Art. 35 – Official ESTC calendar

All interclub/interregional competitions must be authorised by the ESTC. Confederations and Federations affiliated to WSKE must send ESTC the planning of their competition of the next year at least by end of November, so that the ESTC may draw up the official calendar (published on the official website of the ESTC).

#### Art. 36 – Communication about competition

Content

The communication of any competition must include the following information:

1. place, programme and duration;
2. whether the tracks are indoor or outdoor, condition of the track (ESTC standard, material and dimensions), facility capacity;
3. deadline for entry;
4. entry fee for participant;
5. possibility of training on the racing course;
6. number of Federations/clubs invited and number of judges of each country;
7. expenses to be met by organizers for the travel and stay of skaters and/or judges of each Federation;
8. specification of organizer's responsibility with regard to possible accidents;
9. specification of first Aid facilities and availability of the doctor in case of serious accidents;
10. list of awards/price money.

#### Art. 37 - Modification



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

#### Art. 38 - Participation

Affiliation

Only skaters being member of affiliated Federations or Confederations can participate in European/interregional competitions approved by ESTC.

#### Art. 39 - Registration

Data

1. All skater registrations must contain surname, name, date of birth, nationality and gender.

2. **European Championship:** the participation application must be in writing and must be signed by the applying National Federation.  
**European Cup:** the participation application must be done via the official EC web site; EC organizers receive the application data from the EC webmaster.  
**East European Cup:** the participation application must be done via the official web site; EEC organizers receive the application data from the EC webmaster.

#### Art. 40 – Results & reports



National Federations, Confederations, Clubs and organizers shall send to ESTC a written report about National Championships, European Cup competitions and interclub/interregional competitions organised by them.

#### Art. 41 - Nationality

Passport/ID

Skaters taking part in European/interregional events and competing for their National Federation must prove that they have the passport of the same country.

A skater who participated in a European championship representing a country and changed his nationality or having double or more passport or nationality, wanting to change his nationality must follow the rules of the IOC and World Skate. Furthermore he must send a proposal by his federation to World Skate.

#### Art. 42 – Gender test



Gender test

In conformity with IOC guidelines, WSKE is entitled to conduct some tests on specific occasions. This would mean laboratory tests could be done if there is a suspicion that a competing skater is in the wrong category (WSKE Medical Regulation).

#### Art. 43 - Age



All limit of age established in these rules are to be considered at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year of the competition. There are five (5) recognised categories; Cadet, Youth, Junior, Senior and Master.

1. A Cadet skater is aged 13 (U14) or 14 (U15) at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year of the competition.
2. A Youth skater is aged 15 (U16) or 16 (U17) at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year of the competition.
3. A Junior skater is aged 17 (U18) or 18 (U19) at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year of the competition.
4. A Senior skater is aged 19 or older at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year of the competition.
5. Minimum age to compete in a European Championship or European Cup Competition is fourteen (14) years at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the year of the championship.

6. A skater can compete in Master races when he is more than twenty-nine (29) at December 31st of the year of the competition.  
The age of Master categories are:  
Under 40 (30 to 39),  
Under 50 (40 to 49),  
Under 60 (50 to 59),  
60 and more.
7. A junior skater participating or having participated in a higher category regarding his age at any Continental/European/International event shall not return to his own age category from then on.
8. A cadet or youth skater is not allowed to participate in a higher category regarding his age.
9. A skater having participated at Master European Championship shall not participate to any other Senior Championship and vice versa.



## Chapter 2 - Anti-doping rules



### Art. 44 – Anti-Doping rules

Concerning the anti-doping control, WADA and WSK/WSKE Medical Regulation will be observed.

## Chapter 3 - European Championship

### Section 1 - General rules for European Championship

#### Art. 45 - Definition

Type of  
Champion-  
ship

There are three (3) European Speed Skating Championships (ESSC):

1. One (1) on track
2. One (1) on road (including marathon for Juniors and Seniors)
3. One (1) on road Marathon for Masters

#### Art. 46 – Participation

Affiliation

1. European Championships are open to all the national teams of the Federations, which are members of WSKE, who have regularly paid their fees and have given confirmation of their participation according to the terms established by ESTC.

Confirmation

2. The national Federation must confirm its participation thirty (30) days before the beginning of the European Championship.

Membership

3. All the skaters must be member of their national Federation and must be covered by a federal or personal insurance.

#### Art. 47 – Withdrawal of a Federation

Notification

1. Each country that decides to withdraw after submitting an entry must notify ESTC and the organising Federation of this decision no less than ten (10) days prior to the beginning of the Championships.

Fine

2. If, upon examination, the withdrawal is considered unjustified, the ESTC will fine the Federation in question for the inconvenience.

#### Art. 48 - Candidature

1. Each National Federation interested in applying for the organisation of a European Championship must submit a written request within and not later than December 31 of the second previous year for which application is presented (example December 31, 2018 for the year 2020).

2. The candidature is presented with the payment of twenty (20) percent of the European Championship organising fee. Such amount will be returned in case of no assignation by ESTC/WSKE.
3. The ESTC, at its own judgement, may request an official guarantee from the Sports Governing Body or by the National Olympic Committee of the applying nation.
4. The ESTC will evaluate all applications and will submit its selection within sixty (60) days for ratification of the WSKE Central Committee.
5. After appointing a Federation as an organizer of a European Championship, a contract will be signed by WSKE/ESTC and the National Federation.
6. All matters above dealt are detailed in the enclosed guidelines.

#### Art. 49 – Organising Federation responsibility

Role of  
National  
Federation

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, for all the organisational aspects towards WSKE/ESTC as well as financial ones and unexpected incident to skaters and spectators.

#### Art. 50 - Information to the participating countries

Information

Organizers 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 six (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. 51 – Broadcast charges

Broadcasting

1. The organising Federation must broadcast the championship and it must provide the TV signal in EBU quality standard for all the final races of the Championships to WSKE/ESTC that is the owner of the European TV/Video Rights, at no charge. ESTC provides the TV/Video templates and specification; if the organising federation can't provide the broadcast ESTC decides which provider will be chosen.

ADSL

2. Furthermore, the organising Federation must provide an ADSL dedicated connection for live streaming and five (5) copies of DVDs containing all TV/Video coverage of all finals in EBU quality standard to ESTC, at the end of the championship.

Controls

### Art. 52 – Anti-Doping charges

The organising Federation must provide and pay for the antidoping controls. A minimum of all winners and one random for each final must be tested. The organising Federation must send to [WSK](#) the official results of antidoping control within and not later than one month from the end of the championship.

Constitution/  
designation

### Art. 53 – Nomination of the Jury & Chief Referee

The constitution of the jury is done by the ESTC (National federations can propose maximum 3 European/international judges in the order of their preference).

The Chief Referee is designated by the President of the ESTC.



Appointment

### Art. 54 - Jury

The ESTC Chairman appoints by means of a written letter, sent at least **ninety (90)** days before the beginning of a Championship, the eight (8) European/International Judges belonging to different countries. The ESTC will be responsible for the travelling expenses while organizers for the board and lodging ones. Furthermore, the president shall ask to the Organising Federation, according to the needs, other International/European/National Judges.

Meeting

### Art. 55 – Preparatory meeting

A technical meeting is scheduled 24 hours before the beginning of the European Championship.

The agenda includes:

- Welcome of the ESTC Chairman
- Information from the Chairman of the organising committee
- Presentation of the Chief Referee and Jury
- Presentation of the Nation Rankings
- Technical information about the European Championships (modification of schedule, heats, etc.)

Title

### Art. 56 - Podium

1. The winner of each Championship competition is named Champion of that speciality and holds the title until the following Championship.
2. The ESTC shall supply the jerseys for all the winning skaters (only seniors).
3. The first, second and third place winners of each Championship competition receive gold, silver and bronze medals, supplied by ESTC or organizers.
4. Skaters must wear their racing suit and their skates during the award presentations.  
Cap and sunglasses are forbidden.



5. If a skater isn't present for the podium ceremony and it has to be postponed this skater loses all the points for the general rankings (individual & nation) according to *Art. 70 – European Ranking*.

**Art. 57 – Official results**

Results

The last day of the European Championships, the Organising Federation must provide to all the participating federations all the results of the European Championship on an informatics support.

**Section 2 - Specific rules for European Speed Skating Championship (ESSC)**

**Art. 58 - Composition**

European Speed Skating Championships are divided as follows:

- Youth, Juniors, Seniors: men and women on track
- Youth, Juniors, Seniors: men and women on road

**Art. 59 - Frequency**

The European Speed Skating Championship is organised every year in accordance with ESTC/STC/WSK and WSKE/WSK Regulations.

**Art. 60 - Programming**

Programme

1. The European Speed Skating Championship is organised in accordance with ESTC General Regulations and WSKE rules with the following programme:

- Payment of fees and preparatory meeting 1 day
- Speed Skating (ESSC) on track 3 days
- Free day 1 day  
minimum
- Speed Skating (ESSC) on the road 2 days
- Marathon 1 day

Splitting

2. A country having no track or road circuit may request to organise the European Speed Skating Championship on track or on the road only.

**Art. 61 – Official distances for European Speed Skating Championship**

Programme

**1. Junior and Senior**

(the race programme will be the same for men and women)

Track/  
road

**Track**

- 200 m dual time-trial race tournament
- 500+ m sprint tournament
- 500+ m team sprint
- 1.000 m sprint tournament
- 10.000 m points + elimination race
- 10.000 m elimination race
- 3.000 m relays

**Road**

- 100 m straight line sprint or 200 m sprint tournament
- 1 lap sprint tournament
- 10.000 m points race
- 15.000 m elimination race
- Marathon

**2. Youth**

(the race programme will be the same for men and women)

**Track**

- 200 m dual time-trial race tournament
- 500+ m sprint tournament
- 500+ m team sprint
- 1.000 m sprint tournament
- 5.000 m points race
- 5.000 m elimination race
- 3.000 m relays

**Road**

- 100 m straight line sprint or 200 m sprint tournament
- 1 lap sprint tournament
- 8.000 m points race
- 10.000 m elimination race

**Art. 62 – ESTC Programme**

Official programme

1. The official programme for the European Speed Skating Championships is published on the ESTC website.

Final programme

2. The organizer of the European Speed Skating Championships has the possibility to present a different programme but the ESTC decides the final programme.

Reduction

3. The race distances valid for the European Speed Skating Championships are established in *Art. 61 – Official distances for European Speed Skating Championship*. Should the need arise to reduce the number of races during the Championships, as a result of exceptional circumstances, ESTC is then to decide which races to cancel.

Loser's final

4. There will be no loser's finals at the European Speed Skating Championships.

Change of programme

5. For television requests the programme and the initial schedule can be changed by the ESTC during the European Speed Skating Championships.

### Art. 63 – Training programme

Training times

1. The Organising Federation establishes the schedule of training times under the control of ESTC.

Availability



2. Track and Road circuit must be available for free trainings at least three (3) days before the beginning of the European Championships.

### Art. 64 - Inscription

1. For SENIOR European Speed Skating Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) male skaters and a total of eight (8) female skaters on both championships, track and road.
2. For JUNIOR European Speed Skating Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) male skaters and a total of 8 female skaters on both championships, track and road.
3. For YOUTH European Speed Skating Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) male skaters and a total of 8 female skaters on track championship.



4. Three (3) skaters only from each country may take part in races of the European Speed Skating Championship.
5. In the relay race three (3) or four (4) skaters from each country may be registered.
6. However the eight (8) skaters entered for Road Championship plus two (2) other skaters are entitled to take part in the Marathon.
7. An entered country not participating at or that withdrew from the European Championship must pay a fine (see Annex 1), according to the delay without notice and for the seriousness of withdrawal.

### Art. 65 – Entry form

1. The Federation must fill the ESTC official form before paying the fees. It will preregister race by race the name of the skaters participating at the Speed Skating European Championship. The preregistration must be send at ESTC office fifteen (15) days before the beginning of the European Championships (opening ceremony).
2. The Federation must send the ID photo for each member of the delegation. The photo must be in colour and in JPG file.
3. This preregistration can be modified by the Federation's delegate. Only preregistered skaters can be changed; supplementary registration cannot be done. Modification must be done at the secretariat of the jury the day before the concerned race. The time limit to give this modification is within twenty (20) minutes of the end of races of the day. The modification must be done with the official ESTC form (see ESTC website). If no modification is done, preregistration will be considered as official inscription.

4. If the ESTC accepts late inscriptions during the European Championships, the skater is allowed to race the day following the inscription.
5. When a registered skater is suspended (Art. 181 – Automatic suspension) he cannot be replaced by a team mate.
6. An injured skater can be replaced by a teammate until the call of the referee for the call area. The delegate must join a medical certification with this official form. The injured athlete will not be allowed to race until the end of the European Championship.

#### Art. 66 – Federation & Athlete participation fees



The federation and athlete registration fee: see Annex 1.

#### Art. 67 – European Speed Skating Championship fees



Fees to be paid by the organising Federation for European Championships: see Annex 1.

#### Art. 68 – Organising Federation charges



The organising Federation shall be responsible for the following expenses:

1. payment of board and lodging expenses for the Chairman, the Secretary General and five (5) ESTC members (single room in minimum 3 stars hotel);  
for two (2) ESTC members and three (3) referees (two chief referees and jury secretary) board and lodging expenses will be starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the opening ceremony until the lunch of the day following the end of the European Speed Skating Championship;
2. payment of board and lodging expenses for WSKE Officials, up to a maximum of three (3) (single room in minimum 3 stars hotel);
3. payment of board and lodging expenses for eight (8) European/International judges appointed by the ESTC Chairman (double room in minimum 3 stars hotels) starting from the dinner of the day preceding the opening ceremony until the lunch of the day following the end of the European Speed Skating Championship;
4. payment of board and lodging expenses for maximum three (3) National judges appointed, according to the needs, by the ESTC Chairman and preferably belonging to the Federation of the organising country (double room in minimum 3 stars hotels);
5. the judges mentioned in art. 68.3 and 68.4 preferably stay all in one and the same hotel; they can change the double room in a single room, if they pay the additional cost;
6. local transportation for WSKE, ESTC Members and Judges;
7. for all, board and lodging expenses will be starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning until the lunch of the day following the end of the European Speed Skating Championship;

8. Organizers must let at ESTC/WSKE disposal four (4) banners of 5m x 1m. Two (2) on the finish line and two (2) on the starting line of the Individual Time Trial on track, on road and on marathon;
9. The organising Federation must put at disposal all necessary equipment for the verification of European records (*Art. 84 – Starting & finish line equipment*);
10. If the European Championship on the track and the European Championship on the road is scheduled in two different towns of the same country, the local transportation expenses for National teams, ESTC Members, WSKE Officials and Judges will be paid by the organising Federation;
11. It is the responsibility of the Organising Federation to insure the presence of translators for the official WSKE language during the European Championships and the meetings.
12. Anti-doping: see art. 52.

#### Art. 69 – Organising Federation technical charges

Time keeping

1. Time keeping charges  
The time keeping must be supplied by an automatic timekeeping based on the use of transponders and photo finish as stipulated in *Art. 88 – Automatic timekeeping*.

Ranking

2. Times and ranking information  
The organizing federation is in charge to provide the corresponding electronic equipment and be able to provide the following times and information displayed on a screen board:
  - a. **200 m dual time trial** (track) for each skater:
    - the intermediate time every 100 m and the difference with the best time;
    - the final time;
    - the intermediate ranking;
    - the composition of the final.
  - b. 500+ m (track) & One lap (road):
    - the ranking of each race;
    - the composition of the next round provided by the jury.
  - c. 500+ team sprint (track)
    - the ranking of each race;
    - the final time of each team;
    - the composition of the next round provided by the jury.
  - d. 1.000 m (track)
    - the time of each lap,
    - the final time of each skater,
    - the composition of the next round provided by the jury.
  - e. Points race
    - The result of each sprint (first and second skaters)
    - The intermediate ranking with the sum of points for at least the five (5) first skaters.
  - f. **Elimination race**
    - **The result of each elimination.**



Warm-up

3. Warming-up

A skating area of warming-up must be provided to the skaters. This zone is situated near the village of the skaters and possibly contains a direct and reserved access to the venue of competition (track and road circuit).



The time of warming up on the track is 3 minutes. The chief referee can reduce the time, if the weather conditions are not very well.

4. Video recording

For European Championships an official video recording must be provided by the organizer.

**Art. 70 – European Ranking**

Rankings calculation

1. For European Speed Skating Championships the rankings per country are calculated by adding the medals. The first criteria is the number of gold medals, the second criteria is silver medal and third criteria is bronze medals. If nations have the same number of medals with one of these criteria the following one is used to rank them.
2. For the countries without medals, the ranking is established adding the points obtained in each event, excluding Team Sprint, Relays and Marathon. Skaters placed first in each race obtain a number of points equal to the number of skaters who took part in that race; skaters placed second obtain one point less, those placed third two points less and so on until the skater placed last who obtains only one point.
3. There is no loser final. According with the total of skaters participating in the race, the unqualified skaters keep the points obtained in qualification heats.
4. Skaters disqualified for sports fault do not receive any points.
5. At the end of the European Championships twelve (12) European rankings per nation are established as follows:

Track					
Men			Ladies		
Senior	Junior	Youth	Senior	Junior	Youth

Road					
Men			Ladies		
Senior	Junior	Youth	Senior	Junior	Youth

## Chapter 4 - European Cup

### [Art. 71 - European Cup Regulations](#)

Series

#### **European Cup Regulations**

The European Cup is an official European series of the WSKE/ESTC. This series has its own regulations and applies the ESTC technical rules.

→ See art. 216-233.

#### **East European Cup Regulations**

The East European Cup is an official European series of the WSKE/ESTC. This series is located in the East of Europe and will have one cross over stage with the European Cup. This series has its own regulations and applies the ESTC technical rules.

→ See art. 234-246.

#### **Cadet Challenge**

The Cadet Challenge is organized during one stage of the European Cup.

→ See art. 247-249.

## Chapter 5 - Interclub/Interregional Competitions

### [Art. 72 - Regulations for Interclub/Interregional Competitions](#)

ESTC

To be defined

## Chapter 6 - European Records

### [Art. 73 - Validation](#)

ESTC recognises and validates European records, set on current official European Championship distances as by programme and during World/European championships or World Games.

### [Art. 74 - Records](#)

Recognition

The following records are recognised:

1. men track races
2. women track races
3. men road circuit races
4. women road circuit races

Process	<p><b>Art. 75 - Requirements</b></p> <p>In order to have a record recognised, it is necessary to proceed accordingly to all the items of these ESTC General Regulations and to have electronic time keeping.</p>
Notification/ minutes	<p><b>Art. 76 - Documentation</b></p> <p>1. When a record is set, the organising Federation of the European Competition or Championship where the result has been obtained must notify ESTC within sixty (60) days of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. date when the record has been set;</li> <li>b. minutes bearing the signatures of the chief referee and the judges who attended the competition. The minutes must include the list of times achieved and must be undersigned by the official time-keeper 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 name of the skater who set the record.</li> </ul>
Signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. With this signature, the competition chief referee certifies that all the items of the ESTC 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.</li> <li>3. Together with the minutes, it is necessary to enclose the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>b. a list of the skaters, in order of arrival, who took part in the competition during which the record was set;</li> <li>c. certificate of nationality of the skater who set the record;</li> <li>d. certification specifying that the doping control has been carried out.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Information	<p><b>Art. 77 - Publication</b></p> <p>ESTC must inform all WSKE member Federations about the changes made in the list of the records. This shall take place through publication on the ESTC/WSKE website.</p>

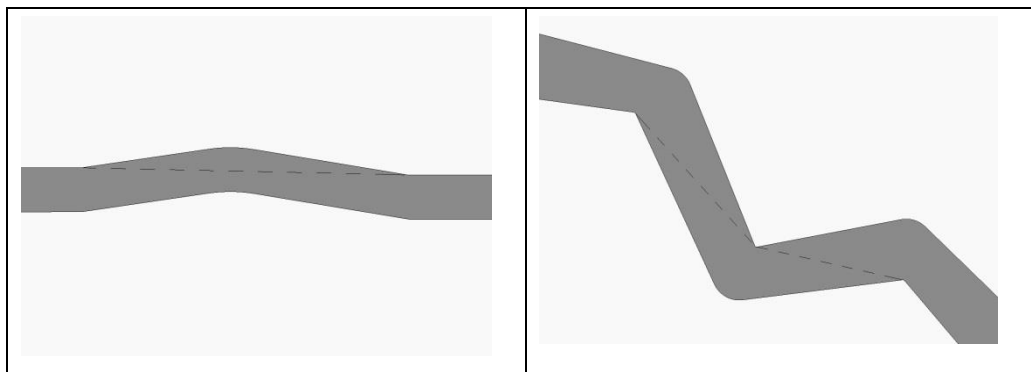
## Part 3 - ESTC TECHNICAL RULES

### Chapter 1 - General rules of competition

#### Section 1 - The race course & equipment

##### Art. 78 – Race course

- Definition 1. A racecourse may be either a track or road course. A road racecourse may be either an 'open' or 'closed' circuit.
- Measurement 2. Both on the track and on the road, the racecourse is measured on the inner edge.
3. On road courses with both left and right bends, measuring is to be taken along an imaginary line from the extreme ends of the bends themselves.



- Method 4. On open road circuit, the measurement of the distance is done :  
 a. on the middle of the road when all the wide of the road can be used  
 b. on the middle of the race course when only a part of wide of the road can be used
- Border 5. 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 race course because they may represent a danger for skaters.
6. During races only judges and skaters are allowed to stay on the course. Only delegates and medical team can enter on the race course when they have been authorized by the Chief Referee.

##### Art. 79 – Safety zone

- Safety zone A safety zone must be respected at two (2) meters inside the inner edge of the race course without any obstacle which may present a danger for the skaters.

##### Art. 80 – Suitability of the race course

Any decision regarding the suitability for practice of a racecourse is up to the Chief Referee before and after the start of the competition itself.

**Art. 81 – Direction of the race**

For track or road closed circuit competitions, skaters 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.

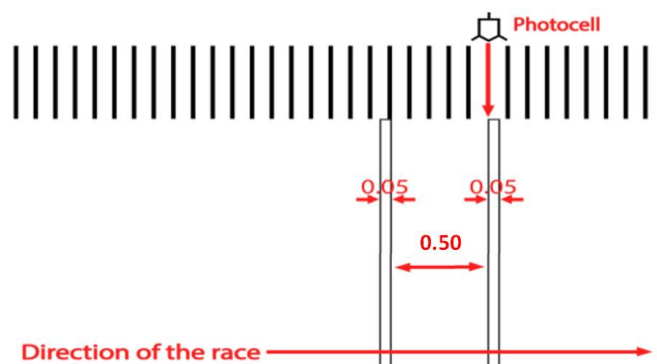
**Art. 82 – Starting line**

Width

1. The starting line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide; must not be on a bend.
2. For 100 m, the starting line determines two (2) or three (3) equal starting places (2,60 m wide).

Time trial

3. For **200 m dual time trial, 500+ m and 1000 m** a second line must be drawn fifty (50) centimetres from the starting line. The photo cells are positioned on the outer edge of the white line (see drawing).

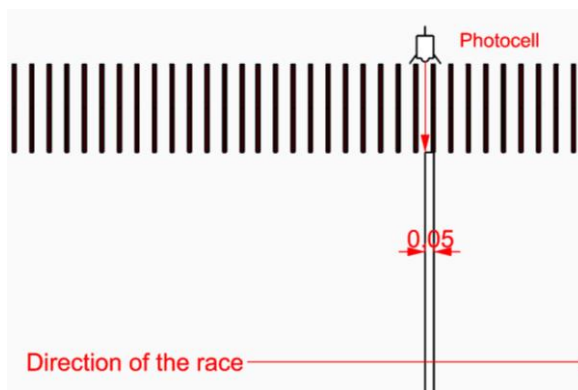


Starting places

4. For 500+ m and one lap race, the starting line determines equal starting places of one (1) meter (on track: 1 m on 6 m wide but 0,80 m on a 5 m wide).
5. For 1.000 m sprint the second line cannot be in white.

**Art. 83 – Finish line**

1. The finish line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimeters wide; must not be on a bend.  
The judgement is established with the outer edge of this line.  
The photo-finish is placed on this outer edge of the finish line (see drawing).



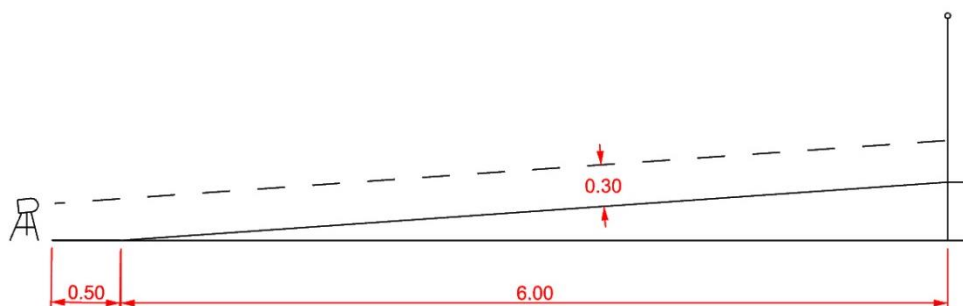


2. On road circuit the finish line must be placed after minimum sixty (60) m of a straight way.
3. On track for European Championship see *Art. 108 – Track for European Championships*
4. On open road circuit, see *Art. 114 – Finish line of open road circuit*

#### Art. 84 – Starting & finish line equipment

Photo cells

1. The photocells must be in high from the race course  
the starting line: thirty (30) cm;  
the finish line: ten (10) cm



Night race

2. In case of race at night, the finishing line has to present a lighting allowing the smooth running of photo finish (minimum 1.500 lux).

Photo finish

3. When transponders are used, the electronic photo finish must be present for the official ranking at least for the first ten skaters.

#### Art. 85 - Equipments

All the following equipment when they are placed inside the race course may not present any danger for the skaters. They must respect the safety zone (*Art. 79 – Safety zone*)

1. Photocell photo-finish equipment, or video scanner and photo-electric cells
2. Lap scoring: a scoreboard indicating the number of laps still to be covered
3. A bell or any other device indicating specific laps. It's placed inside the inner edge near the lap scorer.

#### Art. 86 - Timekeeping



1. Three (3) methods of timekeeping exist, two (2) automatical timekeeping and manual timekeeping
2. Automatic timekeeping procedure has to be put in place for the European Championship and European Cup Series.


3. A manual timekeeping procedure has to be put in place for all the competitions. If the automatic timekeeping is preferred, manual timekeeping procedure can be used in case of failure of the automatic timekeeping system.

#### Art. 87 – Manual timekeeping procedure

1. For manual timekeeping only digital electronic watches shall be used. All watches used must have the capacity to measure and display times with an accuracy level of at least one hundred of a second.
2. In order to guarantee the exact determination of times, it is necessary to observe the following:
  - a. The timekeeping jury is composed by one (1) Chief Time keeper and three (3) time keepers and one (1) substitute.
  - b. Each timekeeper should use only one watch
  - c. The timekeepers are to be positioned at the finishing line and start their watches at the moment when smoke or flash from the shot fired by the Starter becomes visible.
  - d. At the conclusion of the race, the Chief timekeeper shall read the watches. Only if one or more timekeepers have not taken the time (for any reason) the time taken by the substitute timekeeper shall be recorded.
  - e. Under the supervision of the Chief timekeeper the time of each skater will then be determined and recorded in the time keeper protocol as follows:
    - when two (2) watches show the same time and the third watch a different time, the time of the two watches will be the result,
    - 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,
    - when only two stopwatches register the time, the worse time indicated will be considered valid.
3. In open road races, organizers must also provide transportation for the timekeepers, in order to carry them from the starting line to the finish line.

#### Art. 88 – Automatic timekeeping

1. The term automatic timekeeping denotes a time-measuring system that is started automatically by firing of a starting-gun or crossing an optical line and records automatically the reaching of the finishing line by each skater.

2. Different technologies or technical solutions may be used to establish automatic time keeping
  - a. Electronic system based on optical sensors to record the start of the skater only for the time trial race (200 m & 300 m) and their finish with two (2) complete sets of photo cells installed on the starting line and on the finish line (*Art. 84 – Starting & finish line equipment*).
  - b. A transponder based system using signals from transmitter worn by the skater to record the finish of the skater (*Art. 89 - Transponders*).
  - c. A photo-finish system using photographic evidence of the finish of the skater in such a way that an undistorted image containing a time scale can be reproduced immediately after the finish.
  -  d. For the European Championship, the times from a photo-cells system and transponder system may be displayed 'live' on the scoreboard. But if the times of the systems in use differ, the times and order of the finish of skaters or teams from the photo-finish system determine the final results.

#### [Art. 89 - Transponders](#)



For the European Championship the organiser has to supply at least one (1) transponder with fixation tool by skater, validated by ESTC.

#### [Art. 90 – Time announcement](#)

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

#### [Art. 91 – Official time](#)

1. When photo cells or transponders are used, the time keeping system must be activated by the firing of the gun (excepted for the individual time trial). The official time will be the time sold between the firing of the gun and the crossing of the finishing line by the skater.
2. The times are considered official when the Judge has signed the timekeeping protocol. The official times may not be questioned.

#### [Art. 92 – Video recording](#)

1. In competition under ESTC control and whenever possible, it is recommended that an official video recording be used of all races on which the accuracy of performances and violation of the rules should be monitored.
2. The video recording is used by the Chief Referee and the Chief Referee Assistant to do the control they need if they have doubts to take or confirm a decision.
3. For ESSC a video judge can be used.
4. The video recording is only used as supporting documentation by the Chief Referee and the ESTC Disciplinary Commission.
5. Only the official video is used. Personal video is not accepted.



### Art. 93 – Coach's area

An area reserved for the coaches must be located near the race course so that these can communicate with the skaters during the race. This area takes place in the corner before the finish straightaway, close from the beginning of the relay zone (*Art. 130 – Relay race/3*).

## Section 2 - The Skater

### Art. 94 – Racing suit

1. The racing suit is the following:
  - a. for European championships and competitions all skaters of the same country must wear the same uniform with long or short sleeves, with the national colours;
  - b. the name of the nation or its official UNO abbreviation (*Annex 3*) must be clearly mentioned on the racing suit.
2. In European 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.
3. Skaters are to wear corresponding racing suits. Those who are not properly equipped are not allowed to start the competition.
4. Skaters must wear skates and their official racing suit during the medals presentation. Without any cap and sunglasses (*Art. 56 - Podium*).

### Art. 95 – Identification of the Champion

European Champions running in a distance, for which they are current champions, may wear the European Champion jersey.

### Art. 96 - Helmet

The helmet must be a hard gear with international certification.

1. On mass start the hard headgear must have a regular shape and may not have protrusions or ends.
2. On time trial race the hard headgear can present a profiled shape with profiled ends.
3. Each skater is solely responsible that his personal equipment meets the highest safety criteria in order to obtain the utmost safety of the skater.
4. The helmet must be well fastened on the head in conformity with the safety instructions of the manufacturer.
5. A skater who removes his helmet before the end of the race shall be disqualified by sports fault (DSQ-SF).

#### Art. 97 - Skates

1. Skates having a maximum of five (5) wheels, fastened in line, or skates with two pairs of wheels fastened parallel to each other are permitted. The skate must not exceed fifty (50) centimetres in length. Skates must be firmly attached to the shoes and axles are not to protrude from the wheels. Brakes are forbidden.
2. The maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed hundred and ten (110) millimetres.
3. For the cadet category only 100 mm wheels (or smaller) are allowed.
4. For the Marathon, the maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed hundred and twenty five (125) millimeter.

#### Art. 98 – Race numbers and transponder

Position

Skaters are identified by means of three (3) numbers and a transponder. The numbers are applied on both hips and on the top of the back. If a fourth number is supplied, it is placed on the helmet. Numbers are to be clearly visible.



The transponder must be placed on the skate or the ankle.

At the European Championship, at least one (1) transponder by skater is used. The transponder is placed on the skate or on the ankle with a fixation tool.

#### Art. 99 – Other equipment

1. Heart rate monitor and corresponding watches are allowed.
2. Radios and earphones are forbidden
3. It is not allowed to skate with plaster, synthetic plaster or any hard contention.
4. The judge is in power to ask to the skater to take off any item which in his judgment may present a danger for himself or the other skaters.
5. For Marathons and longer distance races the skater is allowed to start with a small plastic bottle of water or hydration adapted equipment.

### Section 3 - The Track

#### Art. 100 – The definition of the track

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 radius.

Tracks for European events and European Championships must be of standard sizes and certified by the ESTC/STC/WSK (*Art. 108 – Track for European Championships*).

**Art. 101 – The length of the track**

1. The length of the track is two hundred (200) meters with a tolerance of  $\pm 2$  cm. The length of the track is measured on the inner edge.
2. The inner edge is drawn with a white line of 5 cm. The length is measured on the inner edge of this white line.
3. The length of the two straightaways must represent 55 % ( $\pm 2$  cm) of the total length of the track. The length of the bends must represent 45 % ( $\pm 2$  cm) of the total length of the track.

**Art. 102 – The width of the track**

The width of the race course of the track is six (6) m ( $\pm 2$  cm), measured from inner edge of the track to the fence.

**Art. 103 – The profile of the track**

1. For the longitudinal profile of the straight line, 33% of the straight line must be flat and they represent the middle of the straight line. A tolerance of  $\pm 0.5$  % is admitted.
2. For the transversal profile of the straight line, the flat part of the straight line may have a transversal slope of 1% max from outside edge to inner edge.

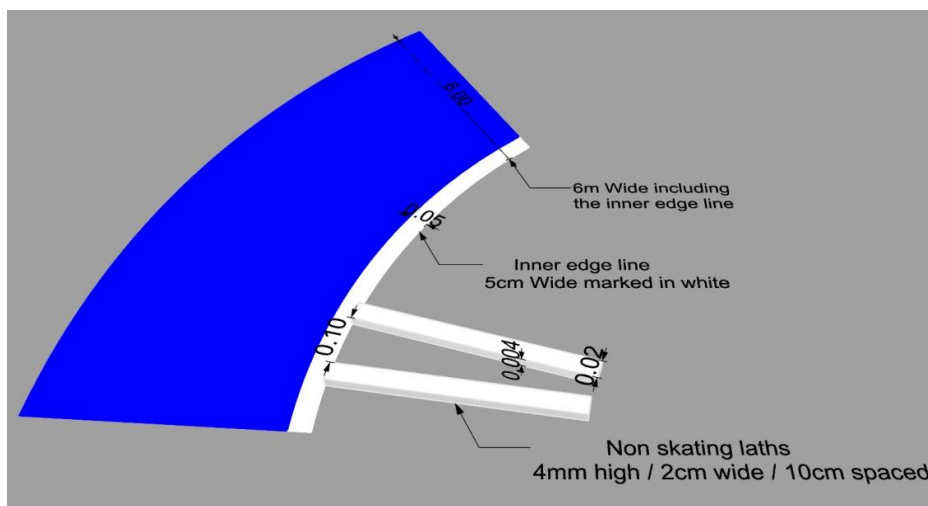
**Art. 104 – The surface of the track**

Material

The track surface may be made of any material, perfectly smooth and not slippery, so that it does not compromise safety of skaters.

**Art. 105 – The „no skating zone“**

In the inner part of the track, a no skating zone of 50 cm, must be foreseen besides the 6 m in width (total width 6 m + 50 cm). The 50 cm no skating zone area must be provided with no slippery self-sticking stripes, spaced out transversally every 10 cm, being minimum 2 to 5 cm in width and 4 mm in height.



#### Art. 106 – The safety measures

1. The track must be closed by polycarbonate fencing, (possibly transparent), being hundred and twenty (120) centimetres in height, having a feet safeguard panel of, twenty (20) centimetres in height and three (3) cm of wide, detached two (2) cm from the ground.
2. Fencing must observe safety measures to skaters, thus it must not have dangerous protuberances inside the track, and the gates must open outside. Fencing must be able to resist at the fall of a group of skaters.
3. A safety zone must be respected as described in *Art. 79 – Safety zone*.

#### Art. 107 – Painting and advertising on the track

Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the race course. Only finish line (*Art. 83 – Finish line*), starting line (*Art. 82 – Starting line*) and relay zone (*Art. 130 – Relay race/3*) can be printed on the race course.

#### Art. 108 – Track for European Championships



1. Tracks for European Championships must be built in standard size and certified by the ESTC:
  - being 200 m in length;
  - 6 m in width;
  - two straightaways being 57,84 m in length;
  - two (2) symmetrical banked bends with an inner radius of 13,42 m and a total length of the semi circumferences of 42,16 m each.
2. In the inner part of the track, a no skating zone of 50 cm, of the same material of the track, must be foreseen besides the 6 m in width (total width 6 m + 50 cm), The 50 cm no skating zone area must be provided with no slippery self-sticking stripes, spaced out transversally every 10cm, being minimum 2 cm in width and 4 mm in height or to use as alternative a stripe material having the same aims.
3. The finish line must be at 8 m before the beginning of the bend and must be marked with a white line, 5 cm wide.
4. In order to obtain the ESTC certification, "standard" tracks will be allowed a tolerance of 2 cm +/- in length and 2 mm +/- for the height of bends.
5. For further technical information please refer to the standard blueprint ([www.rollersports.org](http://www.rollersports.org)).

#### Art. 109 – The certification of the track

The ESTC certifies standard track available before the European Championships.

## Section 4 - The Road

### Art. 110 – Road course

1. The road course cannot be less than eight (8) meters wide in any point of the course.
2. 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.
3. Safety devices to be installed in the points which the Chief Referee may consider as dangerous.

### Art. 111 – Closed road circuit race course

1. A closed circuit road is a road course consisting of an asymmetrical closed circuit which skaters are to cover one or more times according to the distance of the event.
2. A closed circuit road must not be shorter than four hundred (400) meters nor longer than six hundred (600) meters.
3. For the Marathon (42.195 m) a closed circuit must be at least 3 km.

### Art. 112 – Open road race course

1. The race course is considered as open when the skaters do not have to complete several laps to cover the distance of the race.
2. In "open road race courses" gradients shall never exceed 5%. Exceptions to this rule shall never exceed 25% of the whole course.
3. On open road circuit, if the road course presents holes or excavations, they must be filled with an appropriate material so they don't present any danger to the skaters. If irregularity of the race course cannot be repaired, they must be signalled with white paint.
4. For race exceeding twenty (20) kilometres a refreshment stand must be provided. It shall be placed approximately at the middle of the course.

### Art. 113 – Equipment of the finish line

1. The external edge must be bordered by adapted equipment in order to isolate the skaters from the public. This disposal must be applied:
  - 150 m before the finish line and 100 m after the finish line with barriers
  - 300 m to 150 m before the finish line with strings or coloured bands.
2. If the public can be present in the inner part of the circuit this disposal must be present on the inner edge too.

### Art. 114 – Finish line of open road circuit

On open road circuit:

1. 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;

2. a signal indicating the last 500+ m of the course;
3. the disposal exposed (*Art. 113 – Equipment of the finish line*) must be applied on the external and internal edges of the road;
4. For Roller Marathon European Championship, there must be adequate notification, announcing the proximity of the finish line (1 km, 500+ m and arrival).
5. The finish line must be placed in such way that the skater can stop in safe conditions.



**Art. 115 - Skating course**

In mass start races on open circuit roads, skaters must always keep to their right and in no case can they overcome the centre of the road. Furthermore, skaters must strictly observe instructions given by the organizer.

**Section 5 - The Distances & Types of Race**

**Art. 116 – Official distances of the races**

Both for track and road races, official distances are the following:

- Short distance: 100 m - 200 m - 1 lap - 500+ m - 1.000 m
- Long distance: 3.000 m - 5.000 m - 8.000 m- 10.000 m - 15.000 m - marathon (42,195 km)

Marathon is only raced on road.

**Art. 117 – Type of race**

There are four kinds of race: time trial, sprint tournament, pursuit and mass start.

	<b>Individual Race</b>	<b>Team Race</b>
<b>Time trial race</b>	200 m 200 m dual	Team time trial
<b>Sprint tournament</b>	1 lap 100 m 500+ m 1.000 m	500+ m team sprint
<b>Pursuit</b>	Individual	Team pursuit
<b>Mass start race</b>	Elimination Points Points-Elimination Marathon Endurance	Relay

**Art. 118 – Official distances of European Championships**



See Art. 61.

**Art. 119 – Individual 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 individually cover a distance while their times are taken by means of a timekeeping (electronic or manual: *Art. 86 - Timekeeping, Art. 87 – Manual timekeeping procedure and Art. 88 – Automatic timekeeping*). Their finish time determine their ranking.

**Art. 120 – Team time trial**



1. Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. Teams of three skaters who cover a distance while their times are taken by means of a timekeeping.
2. Only one team skates and starts together on the track or on the road at one time or two (2) teams compete against each other starting from the opposite location.
3. The time will be registered when the second skater crosses the finish line.

**Art. 120 bis – 200 m dual time trial**

1. 200 m Dual Time trial is raced on track. Skaters are competing one (1) to one (1). The start and finish lines are on the middle of the straightaways. The starting procedure is identical as for sprint races.
2. During the first round only the twelve (12) best times are qualified.
3. In final, the winner is the skater with the best time.

**Art. 121 – Sprint tournament**

Number of rounds

Choice of position

Classification

1. A sprint tournament is organized on short distance race with a certain number of rounds to accede to the final.
2. According to the number of skaters and the wide of the race course, the Chief Referee has to **organize the** qualification system.
3. For all the rounds and final, the skaters are called and choose their position on the starting line according *Art. 135 – Starting line order*.
4. **If skaters have the same time and they cannot be decided using hundredth or thousandth of second, then the alphabetic order of the given name or the ranking of nation at World Championship will be used.**
5. The skaters who do not qualify to the next round or the final will be classified according to *Art. 149 - Ranking*.

**Art. 122 – General rules for 100 m sprint tournament**

1. It is a race on 100 m road straight. The final is run by 2 or 3.
2. The qualification table is built according with the width of the race course with heats of 2 or 3 skaters.

3. During the first round, only best times are qualified.
4. The following rounds, the winners of the heat accede directly to the next round and the other skaters are qualified according the best times in the heats.
5. The heats are done respecting the serpentine system.

3 lines	¼ Final		1/2 Final	
	Engaged	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
9 skaters				
10 to 12	4 x 2-3	9 best times	3 x 3	3 winners In final
13 to 15	5 x 2-3			
16 to 18	6 x 2-3			
19 to 21	7 x 2-3			
22 to 24	8 x 2-3			
25 to 27	9 x 2-3			

6. If there are only two (2) lanes, the 100 m sprint tournament must be organised on two (2) days.

First day				
Engaged	1/16		1/8 Final	
	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
	X heats	16 best times	8 x 2	8 winners

Second Day			
¼ Final		1/2 Final	
Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
4 x 2	4 winners	2 x 2	2 winners for 1 & 2 2 losers for 3 & 4

**Art. 123 – General rules for 500+ m & 1 lap sprint tournament**

It is a sprint tournament. In each qualification heat, only the winner and the second accede to the following round, except in the first round where the 16 best times are qualified. The final is run by 4 skaters.

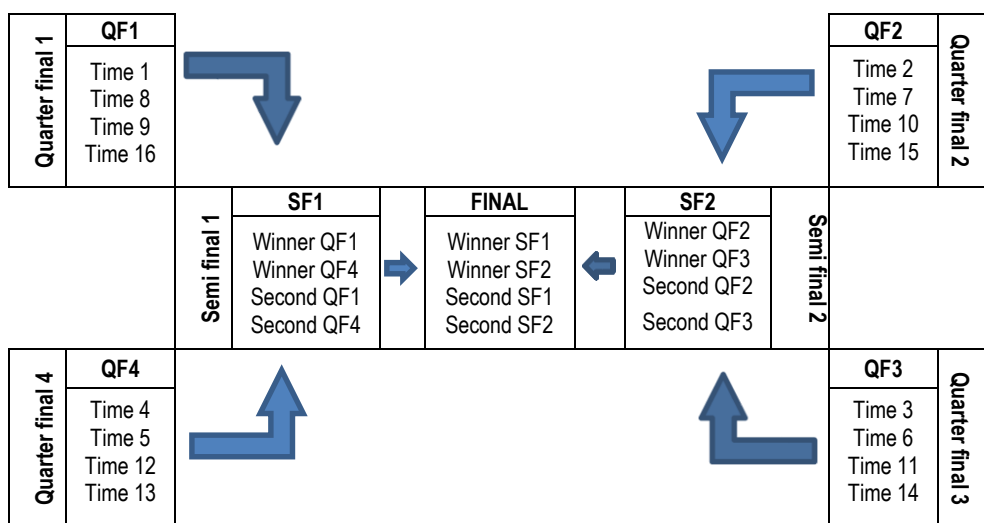
On track, the distance of race is 2,5 laps (500m) plus the Distance resulting to the middle of the straightaway, thus the start line will be in the middle of the straightway.

On the road circuit, for One Lap race, the line position does not change.

**Organisation**

1. First Round Qualification of the best sixteen (16) times.
2. Quarter Final, Semi Final and Final are organized according to the following table.
3. According to art. 121.4 if skaters 16th and 17th cannot be decided, then the quarters of final are raced with seventeen (17) skaters. The Quarter Final 1 will be raced with 5 skaters.
4. In case of sport fault, an additional skater can be added to the heat (art. 183.3).





<b>Starting line Ranking Quarter Final</b>				
	<b>Heat 1</b>	<b>Heat 2</b>	<b>Heat 3</b>	<b>Heat 4</b>
<i>Called in first</i>	Best time	2	3	4
<i>Called in second</i>	8	7	6	5
<i>Called in third</i>	9	10	11	12
<i>Called in fourth</i>	16	15	14	13
	17			

**Art. 124 – General rules for 1.000 m sprint tournament**

It's a speed tournament with a maximum of 3 rounds. Only the winners of the heat accede directly to the next round. The other skaters are qualified according the best times in the heats. The final is run by the winner of each semi-final and the best loser times, for a total of eight skaters.

1. First Round composition & qualification table

Engaged	Quarter Finals				Semi-finals			Final
	Heats	Place	Time	Skaters Qualified	Heats	Place	Time	Skaters Qualified
8 skaters								<b>8</b>
9 to 16					2 x 4-8	1	6	
17 to 24					3 x 5-8	1	5	
25 to 32	4 x 6-8	1	12	16	2 x 8	1	6	
33 to 40	5 x 6-8	1	11	16	2 x 8	1	6	
41 to 48	6 x 6-8	1	10	16	2 x 8	1	6	
49 to 56	7 x 7-8	1	9	16	2 x 8	1	6	
57 to 64	8 x 7-8	1	8	16	2 x 8	1	6	
65 to 72	9 x 7-8	1	15	24	3 x 8	1	5	
73 to 80	10 x 7-8	1	14	24	3 x 8	1	5	
81 to 88	11 x 7-8	1	13	24	3 x 8	1	5	
89 to 96	12 x 7-8	1	12	24	3 x 8	1	5	
97 to 104	13 x 7-8	1	11	24	3 x 8	1	5	
105 - 112	14 x 7-8	1	10	24	3 x 8	1	5	

2. Heats of other rounds

Heats are constituted according to the results of the precedent round and the same serpentine system.

- First: ranking according to the best time of the winner (**Winner Time**)  
WT1, WT2, ...
- Then: ranking according to the time of the Qualified Time  
QT1, QT2, ...

<b>Starting line Ranking</b>	<b>Heat 1</b>	<b>Heat 2</b>	<b>Heat 3</b>
<i>Called in first</i>	Winner Time1	WT2	WT3
<i>Called in second</i>	WT6	WT5	WT4
<i>Called in third</i>	WT7	WT8	Qualified Time 1
<i>Called in fourth</i>	QT4	QT3	QT2

[Art. 125 – 500+ m team sprint tournament](#)


It's a sprint tournament with teams of two (2) skaters, making one (1) relay.

[Art. 126 – 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 skaters can participate at the same time. When the number of registered skaters is too high in relation of the size of the track or the road, qualification heats may take place, followed by a final event.

#### Art. 127 – Elimination race

This competition is carried out through direct elimination of one or more skaters on one or more fixed points of the course. The Chief Referee communicates the elimination rules before starting of the competition.

1. One lap before each sprint, at the passing of the finish line by the lead skater, the bell will sound.
2. The determination of who is the last skater is based on the last point of the last skate to cross the finish line (*Art. 148 – Judgement on the finish line in the different types of competition (race)*).
3. Whenever a skater leaves the race 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.
4. If during an elimination sprint a skater violates any rule, the Chief Referee may eliminate him in replacement for the skater who crossed the finish line last.
5. In case of massive fall with the simultaneous retirement of a group of skaters, the elimination is suspended during some laps. The official speaker announces which lap the elimination will restart.
6.  The skater eliminated is announced by the official speaker. The speaker announces the number and the name of the skater in the official and local languages; English first and then the local language.
7. On the opposite line of the finish line, a judge shows the number of the eliminated skater on a board (manual or electronic).
8. If the skater doesn't leave the track after the third announcement, he will be disqualified of the race **(DSQ-SF)**.

#### Art. 128 – Points race

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

1. One lap before each sprint, as the lead skater crosses the finish line, the bell will sound.
2. If in the opinion of the Chief Referee a skater commits a fault on any point sprint, the Chief Referee may change the order of the arrival and the assignment of points.
3. The announcer will inform in an unofficial manner, the number of the skaters who obtain points in each sprint. The official classification will only be announced after viewing the photo finish or video scanner.
4. If a skater does not finish the race, that skater will lose the points earned for this race.
5. 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.

#### Art. 129 – Points-Elimination 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. The winner of this race will be the one who, having run the whole course, has accumulated the greatest score.

1. Elimination: see *Art. 127 – Elimination race* and *Art. 148 – Judgement on the finish line in the different types of competition (race)*
2. Points: see *Art. 128 – Points race* and *Art. 148 – Judgement on the finish line in the different types of competition (race)*
3. The bell will ring to indicate there is a sprint for points next lap. The race starts by a sprint for the points and elimination next lap.
4. The skater who is eliminated will lose the points obtained up to that moment.
5. If final or qualification heats must be done but with an insufficient number of skaters to realize all the eliminations, the number of eliminations is adapted by deleting the first eliminations. The number of attribution of points does not change.

#### Art. 130 – Relay race

1. The organisation of the team
  - a. skaters of a team should wear identical racing suit. In case the racing suits of two teams are sufficiently similar, the Chief Referee can order the modification of one of them by draw;
  - b. teams must be composed of three (3) skaters;
  - c. if a skater commits a disqualifying act, the whole team is disqualified;
  - d. each team is free to decide after how many laps to relay;
  - e. During the relay the skaters are not allowed to exit of the race course. At the end of the race, when the relay-runner has finished his race, then he is allowed to enter in the middle of the track or exit of the race course (road) under the direction of the jury.
2. The relay
  - a. the relay will be completed by pushing **with hand(s)** from the arriving skater on the back of the starting skater;
  - b. touch and pull relay is not permitted and it is sanctioned by the disqualification of the team;
  - c. the last **possible** relay will be made prior to the start of the last lap;
  - d. the Chief Referee will advise how the skaters 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.

3. The relay zone
  - a. on track, the relay zone starts in the middle of the corner and finishes at the end of the finish straightaway (i.e. at the beginning of the corner after the finish line);
  - b. the lines signalling the relay zone must be marked with a white line, two (2) centimetres wide;
  - c. the relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone. If not, the team is disqualified;
  - d. in the case a relaying skater enters the relay zone but is not relayed by the team mate, the team is disqualified;
  - e. the skater is considered as entered in the relay zone when the last part of his second skate has totally passed the first line signalling the beginning of the relay zone;
  - f. the skater is considered as taken out the relay zone when the first part of his first skate crosses the line signalling the end of the relay zone.

#### Art. 131 – Endurance race

For these races a time limit is fixed and skaters are ranked according to the order they achieved at the expiration of the time allowed, taking into account the course already covered.

Endurance races may take place on the track as on the road.

#### Art. 132 – Pursuit race

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

#### Art. 133 – Stage race

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 skater 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 skater or skaters according to their placements. This bonus must be included in the programme.
3. If several skaters 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.

**Section 6 - The Race**

**Art. 134 – Area of call**

1. The skater must be present at the area of call when they are called by the official speaker of the competition or fifteen minutes (15) before the start of the race. If a skater does not answer the starting judge after being called twice, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as *Did Not Start* (DNS). This skater is not ranked.
2. The skater must present with his complete equipment and his race numbers correctly positioned.
3. The judge in charge has to control the presence of the skater and to confirm him his place on the starting line. The judge checks the conformity of the race equipment, race numbers, transponder(s) and size of the wheels according *Art. 97 - Skates*.

**Art. 135 – Starting line order**

The starting rank is determined by:



1. The draw of the country at the preparatory meeting or the draw of the jury when there is no preparatory meeting.
2. 100 m Road and 300 m Individual Time Trial final: starting is in inverse order, from the worst time to the best one (*Art. 204 – ESSC: Road 100 m sprint*)

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous ESSC (*Art. 70 – European ranking*). ESSC n-1 ranking and the serpentine system.

For example:

Nations Ranking N-1	Skaters
1. Italy	2
2. Spain	2
3. Germany	1
4. Belgium	2
5. France	2
6. Netherlands	1
7. Poland	1
8. Denmark	1
9. Portugal	2
10. Hungary	2

Starting line Order	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7
<i>Called first</i>	ITA	ITA	ESP	ESP	GER	BEL	BEL
<i>Called second</i>	POR	POR	DEN	POL	NED	FRA	FRA
<i>Called third</i>	HUN	HUN					

3. Art. 205 – ESSC: Track **200 m dual** time trial ).

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous ESSC. ESSC n-1 ranking and the serpentine system.

For example:

Nations Ranking N-1	Skaters
1. Italy	2
2. Spain	2
3. Germany	1
4. Belgium	2
5. France	2
6. Netherlands	1
7. Poland	1
8. Denmark	1
9. Portugal	2
10. Hungary	2

Starting line Order	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7
Called first	ITA	ITA	ESP	ESP	GER	BEL	BEL
Called second	POR	POR	DEN	POL	NED	FRA	FRA
Called third	HUN	HUN					

4. The results of the rounds  
In sprint tournament, the heats are composed according the result of the precedent round. The winners of the precedent round are head of heat and they are in first position in the starting line ranking.
5. The results of the qualification heats  
After qualification heats, the winners of the qualification heats are in first position in the starting line ranking, the seconds in second, and so on.

**Art. 136 – Starting order**


1. For Sprint tournament (100 m, 500+ m, 1.000 m and one lap) the skaters are called one by one on the starting line by the starter judge respecting the starting line ranking (*Art. 135 – Starting line order*). The skater chooses a place vacant on the starting line. His choice is definitive. In case of false start skaters have to go back to their original starting place.
2. For long distance race, the skaters are called one by one on the starting line by the starter judge respecting the starting line order (*Art. 135 – Starting line order*) and they are placed successively from the inner edge to the external edge. The number of row is determined by the judge starter according with the wide of the race course and a place of 0.50m wide must be allowed to each skater.

3. Call to the starting line.


If there isn't any area of call (*Art. 134 – Area of call*), and the skater does not answer the starting judge after being called twice, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as *Do Not Start* (DNS). This skater is not ranked.

#### Art. 137 – Time trial starting conditions

For time trial races, the start will be as follows:

1. The skater must have at least one skate on the race court within the two lines (50 cm).
2. During the initiation of the start the skate cannot leave the race court. The skate can roll but isn't allowed to cut out the backward line. The oscillation of skater's body is allowed.
-  3. The starter authorises the skater to go. The skater has fifteen (15) seconds to initiate the race (skate or skates within the two lines) and if he does not do, a false start will be declared and the skater receives one (1) warning;
4. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when the skater does not respect point 2 of this article and moves his skate before the start. A false start will be declared and the skater is sanctioned by one (1) warning;
5. If the starter judge notices a dysfunction of the automatic timekeeping during the race of a skater, this skater will resume the start in last position. In every case, a minimum of ten (10) minutes of rest is observed.
6. For team time trial the start will be with all the 3 skaters and starter will say "attention" and fire the gun.

#### Art. 138 – Speed tournament starting conditions (100 m, 500+ m, 1.000 m, 200 m dual time trial and one lap)

1. When all the skaters have been called, the starter judge gives them the authorization to take place on the starting line by saying "In position". The skaters have up to five (5) seconds to take their spot at the start line:
  -  a. Standing up
  - b. His first skate must be in the box, not touching the front nor lateral lines
  - c. The second skate can be in or out of the box

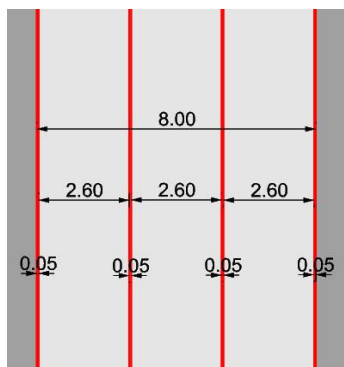
At the command "SET" the skater assume his position and must remain immobile. Then, under the decision of the starter, the gun is fired.



2. If a skater has any problem after the first signal "SET", he has the right to signal this problem to the starter judge by lifting a hand. This possibility is allowed only one time for each skater. In this case, the starter stops the starting procedure and asks all the skaters to leave the starting zone and then he resumes the starting procedure.
3. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when:
  - a. if there is an involuntary obstruction between two or more skaters which provokes a fall;
  - b. a fault occurs at the start (rounds, semi-finals and finals) that may influence the outcome of the race in the opinion of the starting judge or the Chief Referee.

#### Art. 139 - Specific rules for 100 m sprint tournament

1. Three (3) lanes of two point sixty (2,60) meters are drawn with white lines of five (5) cm. The race's condition must be identical in every lane, if it does not happen only two (2) lanes could be drawn on 8 m wide road.



2. Skater must skate in his lane. Skater who touches a white line is judged as get out his lane (technical fault) and he is disqualified DSQ-TF

#### Art. 140 – Mass start starting condition

1. The starting signal is given when the skaters are standing behind the starting line at 50 cm from each other.
2. The rows of skaters are to be approximately 50 cm from each other. Skaters 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.
3. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when the falling down of one skater causes the falling of several others, within 200 m (1 lap on track) from the starting line.

#### Art. 141 – Neutralisation of the race

When a small part of the race course is unsuitable consequently of minor external problem, fall of a skater or small group of skaters or minor injury of a skater the Chief Referee can neutralise the race.

The neutralisation is signalled to the skaters by:

1. All the race referees go inside the race course at one (1) meter from the inner edge and shake a blue flag. At this time, the skaters must lay down their speed and keep their position in the pack. It is allowed to the distanced skaters to join the pack and they must stay at the end of the pack.
2. The lap score is neutralised. In case of Elimination or Point race, elimination and assignation of points are neutralised, the official speaker announces "No elimination" or "No points";
3. The judges have to come on the race course and take position to protect and signal the unsuitable area or the injured skater(s);
4. The race restarts when the Chief Referee asks to the jury to return inside the race course.
5. In case of neutralisation of the race due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when the race restarts.
6. No neutralisation is allowed in the last 1.000 m.
7. Neutralisation cannot be longer than four (4) minutes.
8. Only two (2) neutralisations by race are allowed. If a third incident happens, the race must be stopped (*Art. 142 – Stop of the race*).

#### Art. 142 – Stop of the race

The Chief Referee can stop the race in the following case:

1. When the ground or weather conditions hinder the normal performance of a race or the continuation of the same, the chief referee can stop the race and the competition for a given period of time;
2. The fall of an important group of skaters;
3. A serious injury of one of the skaters which needs the intervention of first aid or the evacuation of one skater at least;

#### Art. 143 – Resuming the race



1. When there is a stop of the race for reason exposed (*Art. 142 – Stop of the race*), it is the responsibility of the Chief Referee to decide about the official programme by informing the skaters and the organizer of the competition. For the European Championship, it's the responsibility of the race director and the ESTC to decide and inform the jury, the skaters and the organizer.
2. If a time trial race (individual or team) or race with ranking/qualification by time is stopped, all the skaters registred or qualified (round or final), shall participate again.

3. If a long distance race is stopped in the first half (1<sup>st</sup>/2) of the race, and if the restart can be planned before fifteen (15) minutes after the stop, the race restarts with the same situation as the moment of the stop:
  - a. only the skaters who were competing at the moment of the stop shall participate again;
  - b. with the number of laps remaining to run;
  - c. without any modification of assignation of points (points race) or elimination;
  - d. if a skater (or group of skaters) leads the race with an advance or breakaway this advantage is restored to him (them). The pack starts on the starting line;
  - e. the number of points obtained in the first part of the race are conserved by the skaters.

#### Art. 144 - Restarting the race

1. If the race is stopped in the last half (2<sup>nd</sup>/2) or if the race is stopped (*Art. 143 – Resuming the race/3*) without the possibility to rerace before fifteen (15) minutes, the race must be postponed and reraced totally with all the skaters who took the initial start.
2. Disqualified skaters during the initial race cannot restart.

#### Art. 145 – Cancellation of a race

1. The cancellation of a race is under the responsibility of the Chief Referee with the agreement of the organizer.
2. For the European Championship, the cancellation of a race is decided by the ESTC (*Art. 62 – ESTC Program*).



#### Art. 146 – The bell

Under the responsibility of the lap scorer judge (*Art. 165*) the bell announces:

1. The last lap in every race (except for the **200 m dual time trial**).
2. The bell rings only for the first skater. When a skater/skaters is/are escaped, the bell rings for this/these skater(s) and for the first following pack.
3. In the Elimination race, the bell announces the next elimination (*Art. 127 – Elimination race/1*).
4. In the Point race, the bell announces the next assignation of points.
5. In Point and Elimination race, the bell announces the next assignation of points. No bell for eliminations.

#### Art. 147 – Lap scorer

1. The lap scorer shows the number of laps to be covered.

2. The lap scorer changes when the first skater is around one hundred (100) meters to the finish line.
3. The lap scorer stops when the race is neutralised.

#### Art. 148 – Judgement on the finish line in the different types of competition (race)

1. In mass start (elimination, point, relay and so on), qualification heats, team time trial and races against time, the ranking position of the skaters is determined according to the time at which the point of the first wheel of the first skate crosses at the finish line.
2. At the finish line, the leading skate must be in contact with the ground. If the first skate is not in contact with the ground then the leading point of the first wheel of the second skate decides the placement.
3. If, in case of fall on the finish line, a skater crosses the finish line without any skate on the ground, the first part of the first wheel of the second skate decides the placement.
4. In the elimination race, the elimination will be established on the last part of the last skate crossing the finish line (in contact or not with the ground).
5. For the team pursuit race of three (3) athletes the finish is judged on the second skater (*Art. 132 – Pursuit race*).
6. In endurance races, the finish line is represented by the exact point where the skater is at the expiration of the fixed time.

#### Art. 149 - Ranking

1. According to the type of race, the ranking is established as follows:
  - a. the best times in time trial race;
  - b. placement on the finish line for the elimination race;
  - c. sum of points in point and point-elimination races;
2. In case of rounds or qualification heats, unqualified skaters are ranked according to:
  - a. in 100 m Sprint tournament,
    - the round which they are unqualified (series, quarters and semi-final
    - their times (second criteria) obtained in this round;
  - b. in 500+ m speed tournament and one lap tournament,
    - the round which they are unqualified (series, quarters and semi-finals)
    - their place (first criteria) and their times (second criteria) obtained in this round;

*(Example: after the 2 semi-finals of 500+ m, the two third skaters are classified 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>; the best time is 5<sup>th</sup>.)*
  - c. in 1.000 m speed tournament and 500+ m team sprint tournament
    - the round which they are unqualified (quarters and semi-finals)
    - their times obtained in this round;

- d. in sprint tournament only the skaters who race the final can access to the podium. In case of disqualifications during the final, the podium can be uncompleted and done with only 2 or 1 skater.
3. in Elimination race: their ranking in the heats;
4. in Point race: their points;
5. the time registered by each one of them.

#### Art. 150 – Placement of lapped skaters by the pack

1. In mass start races on track or on closed road-circuit, the skaters who have been lapped by the pack or who are about to be lapped, and who may hinder the competition, may be kept out. Skaters who have been lapped and kept out will be placed in the inverse order they left the race.
2. This rule is not applied if a skater or small group of skaters leads the race and lapped the pack.

#### Art. 151 – Disqualified skater

When a skater is disqualified for sport fault, he isn't ranked and his place is taken by the following skater. The skater is only named at the end of the list without ranking.

#### Art. 152 – Withdrawn skater (DNF – *Did Not Finish*)

1. Skater, who decides to abandon the race for any reason or for falling down, is ranked according to his placement.
2. Skaters 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. 153 – Ex-aequo placement in mass start competitions

1. In mass start competitions, when a group of skaters crosses the finish line all together, and thus it is not possible to determine their exact finishing order, all of these skaters involved will be awarded the same placement position and will be listed in alphabetical order.
2. In case of collective fall, all the skaters concerned by this fall are classed ex-aequo and listed in alphabetic order.
3. The skaters disqualified for technical fault (DSQ-TF) (Art. 180 - Disqualification) in the same round (100 m, One lap, 500+ m and 1 000 m) are ranked ex-aequo.

#### Art. 154 – Tie break trials and races against time

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

#### Art. 155 – Maximum time in road races

Maximum time in road races is computed by increasing by 25% the time obtained by the first skater.

#### Art. 156 – Competition ratification

1. Competition results become official only after their ratification by the Chief Referee and their publication in the official communication.
2. For European Championship the results become official only after their ratification by a ESTC Member and their publication in the official communication.



### Section 7 - The Jury

#### Art. 157 – The Jury

1. Each competition is directed by a Chief Referee and Judges. The Chief Referee is responsible for judges and for the proper conduct of the competitions. The Chief Referee vouches directly for his own actions to ESTC. On the occasion of the European competitions, ESTC itself appoints the Chief Referee by selecting him among the regularly registered European/International Judges.
2. For international competitions the following judges are required:
  - a. one chief referee;
  - b. one judge secretary;
  - c. a different number of judges according to the importance of the competition and type of course;
  - d. a different number of technicians according to the electronic time keeping system.
3. For the European Championship competitions, the minimum number of judges shall be:
  - a. one (1) chief referee;
  - b. one (1) or two (2) chief referee assistants;
  - c. one (1) chief referee secretary;
  - d. a team of judges
  - e. a different number of technicians according to the electronic time keeping system



#### Art. 158 – Uniform of judges

In European competitions, the uniform of judges consists mandatory of a same colour jersey, white trousers (trousers or skirt for women), white socks, white shoes and white cap. In addition, the WSKE/WSK badge on the left part of the jersey. Nothing else is allowed.

#### Art. 159 – Tasks of the Chief Referee

1. Besides the specific tasks provided in the various articles of these general regulations, the Chief Referee is in charge of the technical and judgement of the competition.  
Therefore, he shall:
  - a. guarantee that all skaters 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 ESTC;
  - d. exert his disciplinary power towards skaters, coaches and Federation/club delegates, 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
  - f. sign minutes of the competition, drawn up by the secretary, and forward them to ESTC 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 skater immediately leaves the-race course;
  - i. immediately disqualify those skaters who do not comply with judges warnings;
  - j. warn the skaters who have been reprimanded by the judges for sports faults;
  - 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 claims, about the order of arrival, submitted by the Federations/clubs/teams of the skaters participating in the competitions.

#### [Art. 160 – 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. 161 – The area for call judge \(meeting point\)](#)

The tasks of the call/starting judge are the following:

1. before the beginning of each race he should gather the skaters and give them the last directions. Checking their uniform and competition number, transponders, skates and size of wheels;
2. he gives to the skaters the composition of the starting line;
3. under the order of the chief referee, he permits to the skaters to accede to the race course;
4. before the beginning of each event, to check that every skater is supplied with his racing suite and competition number;
5. to announce to the skaters 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.

#### [Art. 162 – The starting judge](#)

The tasks of the starting judge are the following:

1. he checks that all the skates of all skaters are behind the starting line;
2. After the Chief Referee's consent, he gives the starting signal as stipulated (*Art. 136 – Starting order to Art. 140 – Mass start starting*).
3. he signals the false starts and calls back the skaters as stipulated (*Art. 169 – False start*).

#### Art. 163 – Course judges

- a. 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 race and they give warning to the skater(s) who commits sports faults (*Art. 167 – Definition of the faults*);
  - c. to take note of lapped skaters, and of those skaters who withdrew and inform the Chief Referee.
- b. 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. 164 – Finish judges

1. The task of the finish judges is to exactly establish the order of arrival of skaters.
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.
4. In any case, when photo finish or video scanner is used, the photo finish or video scanner results are final.

#### Art. 165 – 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 skater;
  - d. cross a lap, when covered by the pack (*Art. 147 – Lap scorer*);
  - e. provide that the last lap to be covered is signalled by means of a bell.
2. In case of long-lasting competitions, organizers must agree with the judge the method of determination of times to be adopted.

#### Art. 166 – Official speaker

1. The announcements are done in the official ESTC language (English) and can be done in the language of the organizing country.
2. The Speaker shall inform the public of the names and numbers of the skaters taking part in each race, and all relevant information such as the composition of the heats and punctuation.
3. The result of each race should be announced at the earliest possible moment after receiving the official result.



4. In conjunction with the general direction of the Organisation and President of ESTC, the Speaker is responsible for all matters of announcing protocol.

## Section 8 - The Judgement

### Art. 167 – Definition of the faults

1. Three (3) kinds of faults are to be considered:
  - technical faults (*Art. 168 – Technical faults*);
  - sport faults (*Art. 172 – Sport faults*);
  - disciplinary faults (*Art. 184 – Disciplinary faults*).
2. In any case, the Chief Referee can estimate that a sport fault presents a very negative attitude and qualify it as a disciplinary fault (*Art. 185 – Fair play*).

### Art. 168 – Technical faults

The infringements of rules presented from *Art. 169 – False start* to *Art. 171 – Wrong relay* are considered as technical faults.

### Art. 169 – False start

1. General rules
  - a. The skater or a team (relay) who commits two (2) false starts in the same race (heats and final), is disqualified.
  - b. When one skater causes a false start, thereby causing the other skater to follow, only this skater shall be given one (1) warning for false start.
  - c. In any race, in case of a false start, the judge shall call back skaters to the starting line (with one or two gunshots or two blows of whistle). skaters must resume their positions and the start is repeated.
  - d. The Starting judge signals the false start to the skater by showing a yellow card. He shows a red card to signal the disqualification after a second false start.
2. 200 m
  - a. A false start is signalled when the skater crosses the backward line;
  - b. Only one (1) false start is permitted in qualification heat and one (1) false start in final.
3. 100 m, 200 m dual time trial, one lap sprint, 500+ m & 1000 m
  - a. A false start is signalled when a skater moves or starts before the gun signal is given. The start is cancelled and the skater involved is sanctioned by one (1) false start;
  - b. For a skater, only one false start is allowed in a sprint tournament (1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, and final).

*Example: If a skater commits a false start in ¼ final and a second one in ½ final, he is disqualified for technical fault.*
4. Mass start races

A false start is sanctioned by a warning.

**Art. 170 – Exit of the skating course**

1. Skaters are not allowed to touch with one (1) roller skate the ground outside the line delineating the course. Skaters violating voluntarily this rule will be disqualified (DSQ-TF). The judges take the decision when this fault is committed during a massive fall of skaters or to avoid a fall.
2. For the time trial race the exit of the skating course is sanctioned with the disqualification of the skater (DSQ-TF).
3. For 100 m sprint tournament, the lane between the two (2) white lines constitutes the race course. Touching the line is considered as exit of the race course and the skater who commits this fault is disqualified (DSQ-TF).

**Art. 171 – Wrong relay**

1. Touch or pull relay is not permitted and it is sanctioned by the disqualification of the team (DSQ-TF).
2. The relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone (*Art. 130 – Relay race*). If not, the team is disqualified (DSQ-TF).

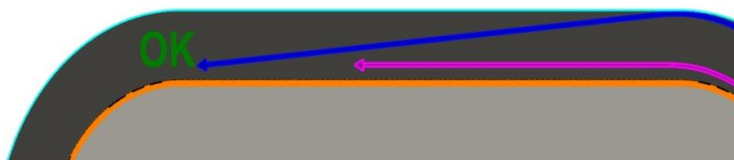
**Art. 172 – Sport faults**

The infringements of rules presented from

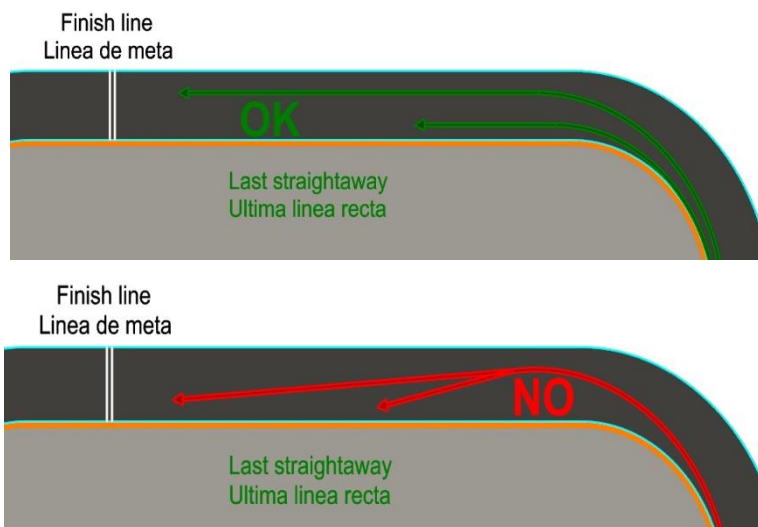
*Art. 173 - Trajectory to Art. 176 – No respect of the jury instruction* are considered as sport faults. They are evaluated by the judges and notified to the skaters by the Chief Referee. The skater who commits a sport fault is sanctioned by the Chief Referee (*Art. 177 - Sanctions*).

**Art. 173 - Trajectory**

1. Skaters are to reach the finish line along the shortest imaginary line.



- For the last straight, only the right trajectories are allowed.



#### Art. 174 - Obstruction

- The skater leading the race shall not obstruct the runner-up and must continue in a straight path without loops or lateral deviations.



- In no case can skaters push other skaters or cut in front of them. It is also forbidden to let oneself be taken in tow, to push, obstruct or help any skater.
- In no case, shall the passing of other skaters cause difficulty to other skaters (passage in force/entry in force into the pack).
- In track or road closed circuit competitions, skaters who are lapped/passed shall not obstruct such pass or help another skater.

#### Art. 175 – Assistance to skaters

- Skaters are strictly forbidden to accept any sort of help.
- In case of fall, skaters who are still able to continue the race must stand up without any help from a third party. Otherwise, they shall be disqualified of the race.
- The skater can receive advice or information from the trainers or coaches.
- During marathon or longer distance races, a skater is allowed to give water or food to a teammate.

#### Art. 176 – No respect of the jury instruction

If the skater doesn't respect the instruction of a judge/chief referee or the announcement of the official announcer, he is sanctioned.

### Art. 177 - Sanctions

Sanctions that can be adopted by the Chief Referee during the competition, towards skaters responsible of violations to the jury instructions or the principles of sport ethics, are the following:

1. Warnings (W);
2. Reduction in Rank in the order of arrival (RR);
3. Disqualification from the race (DSQ);
4. Suspension.

### Art. 178 – Warning (W)

1. Warnings may be given to sanction sport faults, in addition to those cases that are expressly included in ESTC General Regulations (*Art. 167 – Definition of the faults to Art. 176 – No respect of the jury instruction*).
2. Any judge in charge of the progress of the race, who shall immediately inform the Chief Referee, can give warnings; Chief Referee only must communicate the warnings to the official speaker.
3. Warnings are cumulated: heat and final.
4. Warnings does not exist for sprint tournament (*Art. 183 - Sanctions & Ranking for sprint tournament*).

### Art. 179 – Reduction in rank (RR)

During a race, when a skater commits a fault towards one or several opponents, he may be reduced in rank according to the decision of the Chief Referee.

During Elimination race, the skater who commits a fault is reduced in rank (*Art. 127 – Elimination race/4*).

During Point race, the skater who commits a fault is reduced in rank (*Art. 128 – Points race/2*).

### Art. 180 - Disqualification

Disqualification measures are decided by the chief referee and may be applied:

1. Disqualification for technical fault (DSQ-TF):
  - a. When a skater commits two (2) consecutive false starts (200 m);
  - b. when a skater commits two (2) false starts in a sprint tournament (100 m / 200 m dual time trial / 1 lap / 500+ m / 1.000 m);
  - c. when a skater commits a wrong relay (pull or touch relay, relay out of the relay zone, enter in relay zone without relay) all the team is disqualified (*Art. 130 – Relay race*);
  - d. during 100 m sprint, if the skater exits of his lane, he is disqualified;
  - e. when a skater isn't wearing correctly his numbers or transponder, he is disqualified.
2. Disqualification for sport fault:
  - a. when a skater commits one (1) fault considered as voluntary or dangerous;
  - b. when a skater receives three (3) warnings in a race, (cumulated in qualification heat & final);



- c. when a skater benefits of assistance;
- d. when a skater removes his helmet before the end of the race (*Art. 96 - Helmet*);
- e. when a skater gets out voluntarily of the race course;
- f. when a skater doesn't respect technical rules (size of wheels, radio, and other equipment giving advantage to the skater).

#### Art. 181 – Automatic suspension

1. When a skater is disqualified for sport faults, he is automatically suspended for the following race of the same type (short/long distance) in which he is registered. A skater with DSQ-SF on a short distance race however is allowed to participate in the Team Sprint and a skater with DSQ-SF on a long distance race is allowed to participate in the Team Relay.

This rule applies even if the following race is considered as begun, when the skater participated in the qualifying series.

2. For European Championships, the preregistration of a disqualified skater cannot be modified and this disqualified skater cannot be replaced by a teammate.
3. For European Championships, the suspension is considered as purged during the relay only if the team cannot race.
4. A suspended skater who did not purge his suspension at the end of the European Championships remains suspended for the following European Championship. (Ex: from track to road or N to N+1).

#### Art. 182 – Sanctions & Ranking

The sanctions are applied by the Chief Referee and they shall be made public. They have to be notified on the official results of the race as:

1. (W1) (W2) for one or two warnings;
2. (FS1) for the first false start;
3. (RR) for reduction in rank;
4. (DSQ-TF) disqualified for technical fault - the disqualified skater is ranked at the end of the heat or round;
5. (DSQ-SF) disqualified for sport fault - the disqualified skater isn't ranked and he is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified.  
In case of general ranking he doesn't get any point;
6. (DNS) did not start;
7. (DNF) did not finish.

#### Art. 183 - Sanctions & Ranking for sprint tournament

1. Only one (1) false start is allowed for these speed races. When a skater commits a second false start in the race, he must be disqualified for technical fault. He is ranked.
2. When a skater commits a sport fault, under the decision of the chief referee:

- a. If the skater who receives the sport fault can be qualified by using a reduction in rank assigned to the skater who commits the fault, this decision is applied;
  - b. If the skater who receives the fault falls or cannot be qualified using a reduction in rank assigned to the skater who commits the fault, the skater who commits the fault is disqualified (DSQ-SF);
  - c. If a skater commits a sport fault estimated as voluntary or important by the jury, this skater is disqualified even if the skater who receives the fault is qualified.
3. **If a skater in qualifying position is the victim of a disqualifying act from another skater in a heat of a qualifying round, the Chief referee may advance that skater to the next round.**

## Section 9 - Disciplinary measures

### Art. 184 – Disciplinary faults

The defined faults (*Art. 185 – Fair play to Art. 188 – Misconduct against officials and the jury*) are considered as disciplinary faults.

### Art. 185 – Fair play

All the skaters must take part in races fairly and enthusiastically. Those showing a negative attitude or clear inability may be excluded from the competition.

### Art. 186 - Aggression

It's the responsibility of the Chief Referee to qualify a sport fault as a disciplinary fault, taking in consideration the aspect "voluntary" or "involuntary".

### Art. 187 – Team fault

When one skater makes a fault in order to let his team mate win:

1. the skater who commits the fault is disqualified for sports fault and may be excluded by the ESTC from all the European Championship/European Cup events;
2. the skater who benefits of the fault must be reduced in rank.

### Art. 188 – Misconduct against officials and the jury

1. Any member of the jury who is affected before, during or after a competition by any offence or violence of any kind by a skater or another member of delegations, may immediately inform the Chief Referee who shall seize the Disciplinary Commission of the ESTC
2. Any WSKE official who is affected during an official event is in power to seize the ESTC Disciplinary Commission.

### Art. 189 – Disciplinary procedure

1. It is the responsibility of the Chief Referee to seize the Disciplinary Commission of ESTC in case of disciplinary fault. Anyone, skater, coach or delegate who commits the disciplinary fault is sanctioned by the Disciplinary Commission of the ESTC

2. Members of the ESTC who observe a disciplinary fault are in power to seize the ESTC Disciplinary Commission.

#### Art. 190 – Process of the Disciplinary Commission

When a skater or a member of an official delegation committed a disciplinary fault, he is convened by the Disciplinary Commission of ESTC. This person has the possibility to appear in front of the disciplinary commission and he may be accompanied by the official of the delegation. The blamed facts are presented to him by the president of the commission. The skater or the official of the delegation has then the possibility of presenting a defence.

#### Art. 191 – Disciplinary measures

Disciplinary measures that can be adopted by the Disciplinary Commission of ESTC are the following:

1. exclusion of the competition;
2. period of suspension.

#### Art. 192 – Exclusion of the competition

In the case of very serious infringement, any skater or member of the official delegation may be excluded by the ESTC Disciplinary Commission from all the competition. In case of exclusion, the accreditation card is removed.

#### Art. 193 - Suspension

ESTC Disciplinary Commission has the ultimate power to adopt suspension measures for period of time of a maximum up to six (6) months.

#### Art. 194 – Body of first instance (claims)

1. The Chief Referee is the body of first instance for all the claims concerning the sanctions (*Art. 184 – Disciplinary faults*) taken in application of the Technical rules of ESTC.
2. The ESTC is the body of first instance for claims concerning all the aspects of general regulations of ESTC.

#### Art. 195 – Claims procedure

Each Delegation has the right to make a claim during the competition against the decision about the order of arrival. The reasons behind the claim must be described in writing and given to the Chief Referee within 15 minutes of the end of the race or after the official announcement of the result.



For the European Championship, claim must be written in the official ESTC language on an official form (see ESTC website), signed by the official delegate of the nation and a claim fee has to be paid (see Annex 1).

#### Art. 196 – Claims presented to the ESTC

1. Claims regarding the admittance of a skater 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 skater to a competition, and that such an admittance is the subject of a dispute, he can admit said skater with due reservation, leaving the final decision to ESTC that will take care of any necessary control.
3. This decision must be made known to the official delegates of the participating countries.

#### Art. 197 – Body of second instance (appeal)

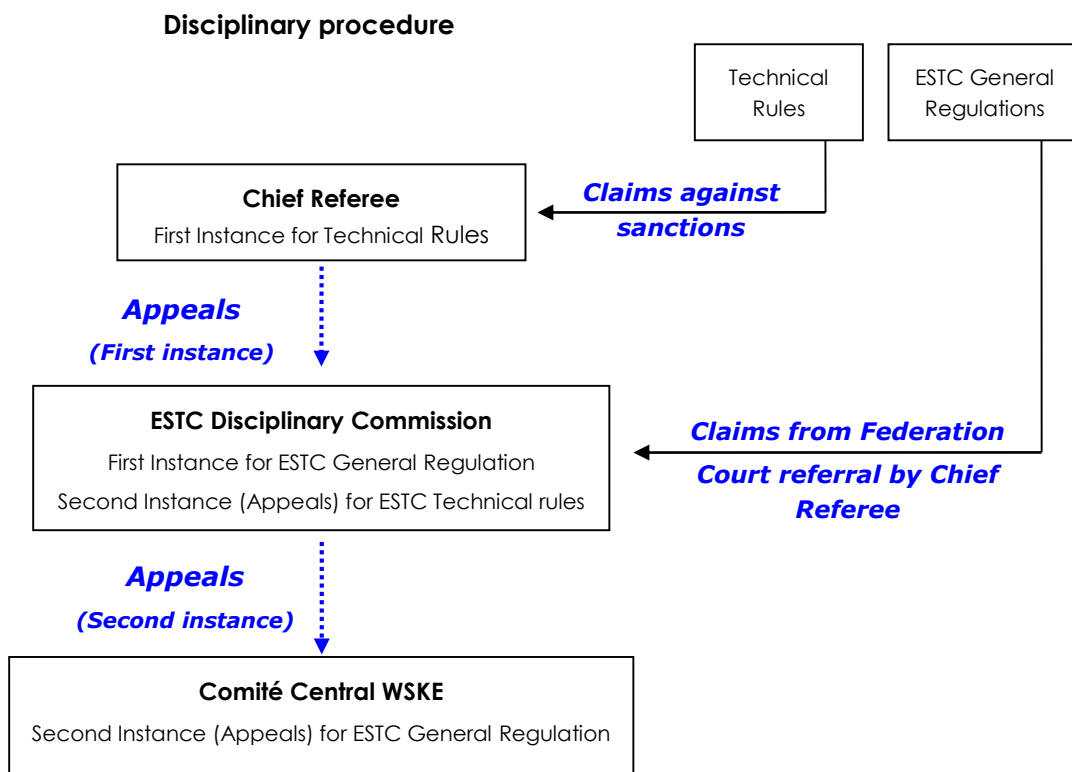
ESTC Disciplinary Commission is the body of second instance and receives the appeals after the decision taken in first instance by the chief referee. The decision taken by the ESTC Disciplinary Commission is final.

Comité Central of WSKE is the body of second instance and receives the appeals after the decision taken in first instance by ESTC regarding disciplinary faults (see General Regulation of WSKE).

#### Art. 198 – Appeal procedure

The Chief Referee will examine the claim 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 ESTC Disciplinary Commission.





**Art. 199 – Appeal fees**

Appeal can be submitted to ESTC Disciplinary Commission along with the payment of a further fee (see Annex 1).

**Art. 200 - Decisions**

The decisions of the first and second instance shall be verbally communicated to the Delegate of the complaining country/team, and then made official by writing.

Such an amount shall be given back only when the claim is approved.

**Chapter 2 - Specific rules for European Speed Skating Championship (ESSC)**

**Art. 201 – ESSC: Official Track**

Official track certified by the ESTC is defined in *Art. 108 – Track for European Championships*.

**Art. 202 – Ranking of the previous ESSC**

The ranking of the n-1 ESSC (*Art. 70 – European Ranking*) is used for the composition of the starting order. The nations who did not participate at the previous European Championships complete the ranking using the alphabetic order in English.

**Art. 203 – Planning and warm-up**

Before each race, a warm-up of three (3) minutes is accorded to the skaters who are going to race. The last minute is announced by the official speaker.

**Art. 204 – ESSC: Road 100 m sprint**

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous ESSC (*Art. 70 – European ranking*). ESSC n-1 ranking and the serpentine system.

For example:

Nations Ranking N-1	Skaters
1. Italy	2
2. Spain	2
3. Germany	1
4. Belgium	2
5. France	2
6. Netherlands	1
7. Poland	1
8. Denmark	1
9. Portugal	2
10. Hungary	2

Starting line Order	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7
Called first	ITA	ITA	ESP	ESP	GER	BEL	BEL
Called second	POR	POR	DEN	POL	NED	FRA	FRA
Called third	HUN	HUN	→				

**Art. 205 – ESSC: Track 200 m dual time trial**

1. These trials will be skated individually according to the opposite order established by the ranking of the nations of the previous European Championships (*Art. 70 – European Ranking – ESSC n-1 ranking*).



The sequence determined by this ranking will be repeated three (3) times, thus allowing for the performance of the three skaters per nations.

2. It is the team’s decision to indicate, at the call area, the order in which its three (3) skaters will participate.
3. If the national team participates with only one (1) skater, he races in the third heat or if the the national team participates only with two (2) skaters, they race in the second and third heat.
4. This race will be run with qualifications and final. In the first part of the day there will be qualification for all entered skaters according to here above mentioned draw. Maximum the best 12 times of qualifications will run the final, starting in inverse/opposite order, from the worst time to the best one.

(See *Art. 82 – Starting line* & *Art. 137 – Time trial starting conditions*)

**Art. 206 – ESSC: Sprint tournament (500+ m, 1 lap & 1.000 m)**

1. Qualification heats (First round)

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous European Championships (*Art. 70 – European ranking*) ESSC n-1 ranking.

<b>Starting line Order</b>	Heat 1	<b>Heat 2</b>	Heat 3	<b>Heat 4</b>	Heat 5	<b>Heat 6</b>	Heat 7	<b>Heat 8</b>
<i>Called in First</i>	1	<b>2</b>	3	<b>4</b>	5	<b>6</b>	7	<b>8</b>
<i>Called in second</i>	16	<b>15</b>	14	<b>13</b>	12	<b>11</b>	10	<b>9</b>
<i>Called in third</i>	17	<b>18</b>	19	<b>20</b>	21	<b>22</b>	23	<b>24</b>
<i>Called in fourth</i>						<b>Serbia</b>	Finland	<b>Slovenia</b>

2. Starting line

For all the rounds, the skaters are called and choose their position on the starting line according the starting line order (*Art. 135 – Starting line order*).

**Art. 207 – ESSC: Sprint tournament (500+ m team sprint)**

PROTOCOL of 500 m team sprint on track:

1. Two (2) skaters by team, 1 team by nation by category
2. Three (3) or four (4) teams by heat
3. Qualifications: winners and some best times
4. Four (4) skaters in final (see table on next page)
5. Relay and relay zone as in the relay race (see art. 130)

Start list construction :

For the first round: serpentine system according the ranking of nation.

Next rounds: serpentine system with winners, sorted by time, and teams qualified by time.

In case of DSQ\_SF of a team, there is no suspension to apply.

Teams engaged	1/4 Final	Qualified	1/2 Final	Qualified	FINAL
3					3
4					4
5					5
6			2 x 3	Winners + 2 best times	4
7			1x3 - 1x4	Winners + 2 best times	4
8			2 x 4	Winners + 2 best times	4
9			3 x 3	Winners + 1 best time	4
10			2x3 - 1x4	Winners + 1 best time	4
11			1x3 - 2x4	Winners + 1 best time	4
12	4 x 3	Winners + 2 best times	2 x 3	Winners + 2 best times	4
13	3 x 3 1 x 4	Winners + 2 best times	2 x 3	Winners + 2 best times	4
14	2 x 3 2 x 4	Winners + 2 best times	2 x 3	Winners + 2 best times	4
15	5 x 3	Winners + 1 best time	2 x 3	Winners + 2 best times	4

**Art. 208 – ESSC: Constitution of the qualification heats for the long distance race**

If, for the following races: Elimination race (

*Art. 209 – ESSC: Track 10.000 m Elimination race and Art. 213 – ESSC: Road Elimination), Point Race (Art. 212 – ESSC: Road Point race) and Elimination and point race (Art. 210 – ESSC: Track Elimination & Point race), the number of skaters requires the organisation of qualification heats, then they are organised as follows:*

1. The composition should be made according to the ranking of the nations and as follows:
  - a) The nation with three (3) skaters are drawn first;
  - b) The nations with two (2) skaters are drawn next;
  - c) The nations with only one (1) skater are drawn at the end. They complete the heat according the ranking of the nations (ESSC n-1) and the serpentine method.
  
2. There will be no loser's final. Unqualified skaters are ranked according the result (place) obtained in the qualification heat.  
For example:

Nations Ranking	Skaters by Nation	Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2
1. Germany	3	<i>I</i>	Germany →	Germany ↓
2. Italy	3	<i>II</i>	Italy ←	Germany ↓
3. Denmark	1	<i>III</i>	Italy	Italy
4. Belgium	2	<i>IV</i>	France	France
5. France	3	<i>V</i>	France	Belgium
6. Switzerland	2	<i>VI</i>	Belgium	Switzerland
7. Spain	2	<i>VII</i>	Switzerland	Spain
8. Hungary	1	<i>VIII</i>	Spain	Netherlands
9. Poland	1	<i>IX</i>	Netherlands	Denmark
10. Netherlands	2	<i>X</i>	Poland	Hungary

Ranking Draw	Skaters by Nation	Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
1. Germany	3	<i>I</i>	Germany	Germany	Germany
2. Italy	3	<i>II</i>	Italy	Italy	Italy
3. Denmark	1	<i>III</i>	France	France	France
4. Belgium	2	<i>IV</i>	Switzerland	Belgium	Belgium
5. France	3	<i>V</i>	Switzerland	Spain	Spain
6. Switzerland	2	<i>VI</i>	Denmark	Netherlands	Netherlands
7. Spain	2	<i>VII</i>	Hungary	Poland	
8. Hungary	1	<i>VIII</i>			
9. Poland	1	<i>IX</i>			
10. Netherlands	2	<i>X</i>			

**Art. 209 – ESSC: Track 10.000 m Elimination race**

**1. Elimination system**

The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint (elimination), there must be at least three (3) skaters in order to determine the gold, silver and bronze medals. Double elimination consisting of the elimination of the last two skaters is permitted. Eliminations every two (2) laps, but every lap on 3, 2 and 1 laps to go (see image below).

**2. Final**

The final can be run by 26 to 30 skaters. Under 30 skaters, there aren't any qualification heats.

**a) Final 30 skaters**

- 5 laps without elimination
- Three (3) double eliminations
- Total 27 eliminations + 3 skaters at the end

## b) Final 26 to 30 skaters

- seven (7) laps without elimination
- single eliminations from lap 43
- Total 23 eliminations + 3 skaters at the end double elimination (DE) could be planned from the 1st to the 3rd elimination (DE1 to DE3).

Laps	Elims	NB skaters
50		30
49		
48		
47		
Bell - 46		
45	E1/E2	
Bell - 44		28
43	E3/E4	
Bell - 42		26
41	E5/E6	
Bell - 40		24
39	E7	
Bell - 38		23
37	E8	
Bell - 36		22
35	E9	
Bell - 34		21
33	E10	
Bell - 32		20
31	E11	
Bell - 30		19
29	E12	
Bell - 28		18
27	E13	
Bell - 26		17

Laps	Elims	NB skaters
25	E14	
Bell - 24		16
23	E15	
Bell - 22		15
21	E16	
Bell - 20		14
19	E17	
Bell - 18		13
17	E18	
Bell - 16		12
15	E19	
Bell - 14		11
13	E20	
Bell - 12		10
11	E21	
Bell - 10		9
9	E22	
Bell - 8		8
7	E23	
Bell - 6		7
5	E24	6
Bell - 4	E25	6
Bell - 3	E26	5
Bell - 2	E27 Last Elim.	4
Bell - 1		3
0	Arrival	3

## 3. Qualification Heats

If there are more than 30 skaters, qualification heats must be planned.

The final is run by 30 skaters (Art. 208 - ESSC: Constitution of the qualification heats for the long distance race /1).

## 4. Composition and protocol of the qualification heats

The heats are composed according Art. 207 and the protocol of the race is as follows:

- the first five (5) laps are without any elimination;
- elimination every two (2) laps;
- no double elimination;
- when the number of skaters to qualify is obtained the qualification heat is finished.

**Art. 210 – ESSC: Track Elimination & Point race**

1. Elimination system

The last elimination will be three laps to go. After the last elimination, 10 skaters will remain competing.

2. Punctuation system

Two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each fixed point of the race.

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

3. Protocol of the Final

Under the decision of the chief referee the final can be raced with 30 to 40 skaters. From 31 to 40 skaters, the first ten eliminations can be Double Eliminations (DE).

20 eliminations + 10 skaters = 30 skaters

21 sprints + arrival = 69 points

Laps		Sk	Laps		Sk	Laps		Sk	Laps		Sk	Laps		Sk	Laps		Sk	
50		30	40	P		29	30	P		24	20	P		19	10	P		14
49			39		E 2		29		E 7		19		E 12		9		E 17	
48			38	P		28	28	P		23	18	P		18	8	P		13
47			37		E 3		27		E 8		17		E 13		7		E 18	
46			36	P		27	26	P		22	16	P		17	6	P		12
45			35		E 4		25		E 9		15		E 14		5		E 19	
44			34	P		26	24	P		21	14	P		16	4	P		11
43	Bell		33		E 5		23		E 10		13		E 15		3		E 20	
42	P		30	32	P		25	22	P		20	12	P		15	2	P	10
41		E 1		31		E 6		21		E 11		11		E 16		1		Bell Last lap
														Arrival				Final Points

4. Qualification heats

If there are more than 40 skaters, qualification heats must be done (Constitution of heats - Art. 208 – ESSC: Constitution of the qualification heats for the long distance race).

5. Protocol 10.000 m Elimination Qualification Heats

Engaged	Heats	Qualifi ed Place	Simple Elimination	Double Elimination	Final
41 to 90	2 x 21 to 45	15	6 to 20	1 to 10	<b>30</b>
91 to 120	3 x 30 to 40	10	20	1 to 10	
121 to 142	4 x 30 to 38	8	20	2 to 10	<b>32</b>

The protocol is the same as the final but the number of qualified skaters will remain competing after the last elimination (see following table).

Example for 2 heats:

Laps	10 Km	Skaters
50		35
49		
48	7 laps free	
47		
46		
45		
44		
43	<b>BELL</b>	
42	<b>Pts</b>	35
41		Elim
40	<b>Pts</b>	34
39		Elim
38	<b>Pts</b>	33
37		Elim
36	<b>Pts</b>	32
35		Elim
34	<b>Pts</b>	31
33		Elim

Laps		Skaters
32	<b>Pts</b>	30
31		Elim
30	<b>Pts</b>	29
29		Elim
28	<b>Pts</b>	28
27		Elim
26	<b>Pts</b>	27
25		Elim
24	<b>Pts</b>	26
23		Elim
22	<b>Pts</b>	25
21		Elim
20	<b>Pts</b>	24
19		Elim
18	<b>Pts</b>	23
17		Elim
16	<b>Pts</b>	22
15		Elim

Laps		Skaters
14	<b>Pts</b>	21
13		Elim
12	<b>Pts</b>	20
11		Elim
10	<b>Pts</b>	19
9		Elim
8	<b>Pts</b>	18
7		Elim
6	<b>Pts</b>	17
5		Elim
4	<b>Pts</b>	16
3	Last Elimination	
2	<b>Pts</b>	15
1	Bell Læ	15
Arrival		15

If all eliminations cannot be done due to an insufficient number of skaters, follow Art. 129.5.

**Art. 211 – ESSC: Relay races**

1. In relay races, each Federation may enter 4 skaters. The teams must take part in the race with three skaters.
2. Qualification Heats

The Chief Referee determines whether the qualification heats will take place, and if so, he will indicate how many teams of each heat will go on to the final.

The relay heats are established according the ranking of the n-1 ESSC and are organised according to the serpentine system.

**Art. 212 – ESSC: Road Point race**

The ESTC will advise how this event should take place.

The communication should include:

1. Punctuation System.
  - 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.
  - c. At the completion of the last lap, 3, 2 and 1 point will be awarded to the first 3 skaters.
2. Final protocol
 

Under the decision of the chief referee the final can be run by 50 skaters. If there are more than 50 skaters, qualification heats must be carried out.



<b>Circuit 400 m 25 laps</b>	<b>Circuit longer than 400 m</b>
The first 2 laps must be free <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 point sprints (2 &amp; 1 point)</li> <li>• 1 final sprint (3, 2 &amp; 1 point)</li> </ul>	The first Km must be free <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sprint every lap (2 &amp; 1 point)</li> <li>• Final sprint (3, 2 &amp; 1 point)</li> </ul>

3. Qualification heats

	<b>Heats</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Final</b>
51 to 80	2 x 25 to 40	20	<b>40</b>
81 to 120	3 x 27 to 40	14	<b>42</b>
121 to 160	4 x 31 to 40	10	<b>40</b>
161 to 200	5 x 32 to 40	8	<b>40</b>

[Art. 213 – ESSC: Road Elimination](#)

1. Elimination system

The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint (elimination), there must be at least five (5) skaters in order to determine the gold, silver and bronze medals.

2. Final

The Chief referee determines the number of skaters in the final taking in consideration the length and the width of the road circuit.

**Chapter 3 - Specific rules for Roller Marathons at the European Championship (RMEC)**

[Art. 214 - Circuit](#)

Race will be run on an open road circuit or closed circuit being at least 1.500 m in length.

[Art. 215 – Further regulations](#)

The race is valid for the assignment of the European title, no points for the rankings per nations and skaters.

Lapped or withdrawn skaters will be ranked after the last one, ex aequo, according to their race number (for technical reasons).

## Chapter 4 - Specific rules for the European Cup (EC)

### Organisation of the European Cup

#### Art. 216 - Duration

Days of competition: three (maximum) for each event.

#### Art. 217 - Participation

- All European skaters provided they are authorised by their corresponding National Federation which is affiliated to the ESTC;
- All skaters from other Continental Federations affiliated with WSK may participate in the Euro Cup (on invitation by the organizers)

Participants may find details for entries on the EC website (link to each organizer/website): <http://www.Europeancupinline.eu/>

- central registration;
- unique EC ID;
- Fees to be paid by bank transfer as indicated.

#### Art. 218 - Categories

Categories: Cadet, Youth, Junior and Senior.

#### Art. 219 – Event Organisation

1. Organizers are authorised to use ESTC logo and must hoist ESTC flag in the sports venue.
2. The ESTC will attend every event with its own delegate, two (2) delegates at the final event, being the board and lodging expenses up to the local organizer.
3. Board and lodging expenses of other ESTC attending members will be ESTC responsibility.
4. An official representative of the national federation has to be present at the stage.
5. Insurance: each participant must have his own personal insurance. At the same time, organizers too must have an insurance against third party.
6. Website: each organisation must have its own website containing details about the event (proper application with entries, hotels, features of the track, modalities of entries, type of races, etc.).
7. The ESTC provides a template for the announcement of the stage. The template must be used by the organizer (unity of announcements and in accordance with the rulebook).

8. The European Cup races/categories have preference/priority. It is not possible to cancel European Cup races and instead to start races of non-European Cup categories.
9. The official distances of the Sports Rules have to be chosen for European Cup short/long distances.
10. The award ceremony must be started on Sunday until 6 pm (this is the latest moment).
11. If any skater can not participate at the award ceremony he must announce this to the ESTC member present at this stage.
12. If the skater is not participating at the ceremony, he will lose all his points from this event.

**Art. 220 – Prize money**

1. In order to increase the prize money, organizers will do their best in looking for sponsors, with the assistance of ESTC.
2. This matter will be coordinated by the ESTC with the organizers.
3. Prize money has to be claimed personally by the qualified skaters on the official ESTC form (declaration of tax) and has to be sent to ESTC.
4. Unclaimed prize money will be put in the prize money of the following year.
5. For the prize money there will be no ex aequo.  
If skaters have the same amount of points in the final ranking, the winner is the skater who was in the better position/ranking in the last stage (first criteria), in the stage they all have taken part (second criteria).
6. The payment will be done by ESTC by bank transfer after the last stage.

**EC Prize Money Overview**

Seniors Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 1.000,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 600,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 400,--	
4 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 200,--	
5 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 100,--	
		Total	EUR 9.200,--

Juniors Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 500,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 300,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 200,--	
4 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 150,--	
5 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 100,--	
		Total	EUR 5.000,--

Youth Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 400,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 200,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 150,--	
4 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 100,--	
		Total	EUR 3.400,--

Cadets Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 300,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 200,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 100,--	
		Total	EUR 2.400,--

**Art. 221 - Ranking**

Data:

Before, during and at the end of the event, all data must be sent to the webmaster ([ec-webmaster@c-webdesign.net](mailto:ec-webmaster@c-webdesign.net)) to be uploaded on the EC website.

Questions about results: e-mail to [results@Europeancupinline.eu](mailto:results@Europeancupinline.eu)

Rankings:

Separate rankings for short distance and long distance races will be prepared after each event. A skater may participate in short and long distance races (no rankings per team).

Points will be assigned as follows: 20 points to the 1<sup>st</sup> skater, 19 points to the 2<sup>nd</sup> one and so on; 1 point for participation to all ranked skaters.

Increase of 0,1 point to the first skaters just to mark the winners.

If skaters have the same amount of points in the stage ranking, the winner is the skater who was in the better position/ranking in the last distance.

Example:

Skater	10.000 m Elim.	5.000 m Points	Points	Place
A	1.	3.	4	3.
B	2.	2.	4	2.
C	3.	1.	4	1.

For the final EC stage the maximum of points will be 30 (it doesn't depend on the number of skaters).

Final ranking:

Each skater must participate in at least five (5) events if he or she wants to take part in the overall ranking (best 7 – maximum the best 7 races will be accounted).

#### [Art. 222 - Medals](#)

The ESTC will supply medals for the first 3 skaters of each ranking/category in the tournament.

The cost of the medals and the payment of the prize money is up to the ESTC. There will be no medals given for the final ranking of the overall tournament.

#### [Art. 223 – Future development/organisation](#)

Every year, at the last venue (final stage), a meeting date will be scheduled to agree the programme of the following year according to received proposals (must be submitted until the General Assembly held at the European Championship).

## Fees

#### [Art. 224 – Organizer fee](#)

An organising fee ( see Annex 1) has to be paid to ESTC at least 2 months before the event with all the corresponding documents.

The major part of this sum will create prize money to be assigned on the basis of the final ranking.

#### [Art. 225 – Inscription fee](#)

An inscription fee (see Annex 1) has to be paid to the organiser of the stage.

## Technical rules

### Art. 226 – Technical rules

The ESTC rules will be applied.

### Art. 227 – Event composition

Types of races:

Competitions must schedule, in each event, two (2) sprint races and two long distance races. Every day, there will be one short distance race (up to 1.000 m) and one long distance race.

Races cannot be changed during the running of the event; in case of adverse weather conditions, rankings can be made on one race only.

Each organizer may decide for any other category (outside of the European Cup), like Masters or Beginners (up to 12 years old).

### Art. 228 – Disqualification

If a skater is disqualified for sports fault in one race in short (up to 1.000 m) or long distance (over 1.000 m), he will be blocked for the next race in the stage.

### Art. 229 – 300 m time trial

As a time saving measure, it is allowed to organize a final with the minimum of 6 skaters.

### Art. 230 – 500+ m sprint tournament

The first series will be a qualification by time (best times go through to the next round). After these series the composition will follow the ESTC rules (*Art. 123 - General rules for 500+ m & 1 lap sprint tournament*).

They must be organized with a maximum of 6 skaters.

### Art. 231 - Judges

Each organisation will send ESTC the list of necessary and available judges, with the name of the suggested Chief Referee. The ESTC can change the Chief Referee; in that case the travelling expenses will be up to ESTC.

The organizers must pay boarding, lodging and travel expenses of judges. Special arrangements are possible.

### Art. 232 – Technical equipment

Technical equipment: each organizer must have a photo finish system.

### Art. 233 – Anti-doping control

Anti-doping control according to rules in force of the National Federation in the hosting country.

Anti-doping controls have to be executed (compulsory); expenses paid by the organizer or the National Federation of the hosting country.

## Chapter 5 - Specific rules for the East European Cup (EEC)

### Organisation of the East European Cup

#### Art. 234 - Duration

Days of competition: three (maximum) for each event.

#### Art. 235 - Participation

- All European skaters provided they are authorised by their corresponding National Federation which is affiliated to the ESTC;
- All skaters from other Continental Federations affiliated with WSK may participate in the East European Cup (on invitation by the organizers).

#### Art. 236 - Categories

Categories: Cadet, Youth, Junior and Senior.

#### Art. 237 – Event Organisation

1. Organizers are authorised to use ESTC logo and must hoist ESTC flag in the sports venue.
2. The ESTC will attend every event with its own delegate, two (2) delegates at the final event, being the board and lodging expenses up to the local organizer.
3. Board and lodging expenses of other ESTC attending members will be ESTC responsibility.
4. An official representative of the national federation has to be present at the stage.
5. Insurance: each participant must have his own personal insurance. At the same time, organizers too must have an insurance against third party.
6. The ESTC provides a template for the announcement of the stage. The template must be used by the organizer (unity of announcements and in accordance with the rulebook).
7. The European Cup races/categories have preference/priority. It is not possible to cancel East European Cup races and instead to start races of non-East European Cup categories.
8. The official distances of the Sports Rules have to be chosen for East European Cup short/long distances.
9. The award ceremony must be started on Sunday until 6 p.m. (this is the latest moment).
10. If any skater can not participate at the award ceremony he must announce this to the ESTC member present at this stage.
11. If the skater is not participating at the ceremony, he will lose all his points from this event.

**Art. 238 – Prize money**

1. In order to increase the prize money, organizers will do their best in looking for sponsors, with the assistance of ESTC.
2. This matter will be coordinated by the ESTC with the organizers.
3. Prize money has to be claimed personally by the qualified skaters on the official ESTC form (declaration of tax) and has to be sent to ESTC.
4. Unclaimed prize money will be put in the prize money of the following year.
5. For the prize money there will be no ex aequo.  
If skaters have the same amount of points in the final ranking, the winner is the skater who was in the better position/ranking in the last stage (first criteria), in the stage they all have taken part (second criteria).
6. The payment will be done by ESTC by bank transfer after the last stage.

**EEC Prize Money Overview**

Seniors Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 1.000,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 600,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 400,--	
4 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 200,--	
5 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 100,--	
Total			EUR 9.200,--

Juniors Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 500,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 300,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 200,--	
4 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 150,--	
5 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 100,--	
Total			EUR 5.000,--

Youth Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 400,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 200,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 150,--	
4 <sup>th</sup> class.	-	EUR 100,--	
Total			EUR 3.400,--



Cadets Men/Women (Short Distance/Long Distance) → 4 rankings			
1 <sup>st</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 300,--	
2 <sup>nd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 200,--	
3 <sup>rd</sup> class.	ESTC medal	EUR 100,--	
		Total	EUR 2.400,--

**Art. 239 - Ranking**

**Data:**

Before, during and at the end of the event, all data must be sent to the webmaster ([ec-webmaster@c-webdesign.net](mailto:ec-webmaster@c-webdesign.net)) to be uploaded on the EC website.

Questions about results: e-Mail to [results@Europeancupinline.eu](mailto:results@Europeancupinline.eu)

**Rankings:**

Separate rankings for short distance and long distance races will be prepared after each event. A skater may participate in short and long distance races (no rankings per team).

Points will be assigned as follows: 20 points to the 1<sup>st</sup> skater, 19 points to the 2<sup>nd</sup> one and so on; 1 point for participation to all ranked skaters.

Increase of 0,1 point to the first skaters just to mark the winners.

If skaters have the same amount of points in the stage ranking, the winner is the skater who was in the better position/ranking in the last distance.

Example:

Skater	10.000 m Elim.	5.000 m Points	Points	Place
A	1.	3.	4	3.
B	2.	2.	4	2.
C	3.	1.	4	1.

For the final EEC stage the maximum of points will be 30 (it doesn't depend on the number of skaters).

**Final ranking:**

Each skater must participate in at least five (5) events if he or she wants to take part in the overall ranking (best 7 – maximum the best 7 races will be accounted).

#### [Art. 240 - Medals](#)

The ESTC will supply medals for the first 3 skaters of each ranking/category in the tournament.

The cost of the medals and the payment of the prize money is up to the ESTC. There will be no medals given for the final ranking of the overall tournament.

#### [Art. 241 – Future development/organisation](#)

Every year, at the last venue (final stage), a meeting date will be scheduled to agree the programme of the following year according to received proposals (must be submitted until the General Assembly held at the European Championship).

### Fees

#### [Art. 242 – Organizer fee](#)

An organising fee ( see Annex 1) has to be paid to ESTC at least 2 months before the event with all the corresponding documents.

The major part of this sum will create prize money to be assigned on the basis of the final ranking.

#### [Art. 243 – Inscription fee](#)

An inscription fee (see Annex 1) has to be paid to the organiser of the stage.

### Technical rules

#### [Art. 244 – Technical rules](#)

The ESTC rules will be applied.

#### [Art. 245 – Event composition](#)

Types of races:

Competitions must schedule, in each event, two (2) sprint races and two long distance races. Every day, there will be one short distance race (up to 1.000 m) and one long distance race.

Races cannot be changed during the running of the event; in case of adverse weather conditions, rankings can be made on one race only.

Each organizer may decide for any other category (outside of the European Cup), like Masters or Beginners (up to 12 years old).

#### [Art. 246 – Disqualification](#)

If a skater is disqualified for sports fault in one race in short or long distance, he will be blocked for the next race in the stage.

Example:     300 m Disqualified  
              500+ m no start possible  
              Start in long distance is possible!

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## Chapter 6 - Specific rules for the Cadet Challenge

### Organisation of the Cadet Challenge

#### Art. 247 - Categories

The Cadet Challenge is organized for cadets (men and women) only.

#### Art. 248 - Races

All races has to take place on track.

Official distances are the following: 300 m Time Trial - 500+ m Sprint - 3.000 m Points - 5.000 m Elimination.

#### Art. 249 - Medals

The ESTC will supply medals for the first 3 skaters of each ranking/category in the tournament.

## Annex 1 - Table of ESTC Fees

The official WSKE/ESTC currency is the Euro (EUR/€).

### Entry Fees for European Championships

For each Senior skater entered for track	60,- EUR
For each Senior skater entered for road	60,- EUR
For each Junior skater entered for track	60,- EUR
For each Junior skater entered for road	60,- EUR
For each Youth skater entered for track	60,- EUR
For each Youth skater entered for road	60,- EUR
Each additional skater (marathon only at ESSC)	10,- EUR
For each Master skater entered for marathon	45,- EUR

### Penalty Fee

Withdrawal from European Championship	1.000,- to 2.000,- EUR
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### Entry Fees for European Cup and East European Cup

Fee for each event/stage per participant	25,- EUR
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### Organising Fees

For European Senior/Junior + Youth Championships (track and road)	9.000,- EUR
For European Master Marathon Championship (Suspended if integrated in European Championships)	2.500,- EUR
For European Cup stage	2.500,- EUR
For East European Cup stage	300,- EUR

### Claim Fees

Claim fee against the decision of the Chief Referee	150,- EUR
Claim fee against the decision of the ESTC	250,- EUR
Appeal fee to ESTC	300,- EUR

### Fees for International Speed Judges

Inscription for Judges Examination (to be paid to World Skate)	100,- USD
First entry fee	100,- USD
Annual fee	50,- USD

## Annex 2 - Table of Annual Dates

Information from the Federations	Due Date	Recipient	Responsibility	Article
A list of the working European Judges	January 31 <sup>st</sup>	ESTC	National Federation	18
A list of all the clubs involved in speed skating	within three (3) months after the beginning of the new season in every country	ESTC	National Federation	11
Official results of the Junior and senior national championships	After championships	ESTC	National Federation	11
A written report about National Championships, European Cup competitions and interclub/interregional competitions	After the event/competition	ESTC	National Federations, Confederations, Clubs/Organizers	40
The planning of the competitions of the next year	At least by end of November	ESTC	Confederations and Federations	35
Communication of the names of the judges who want to become International Judges	December 31 <sup>st</sup>	ESTC	National Federation	19

Information from the ESTC	Due Date	Recipient	Responsibility	Article
An updated list of European/international judges (Chief Referees) available in Europe	February/March	National Federations	ESTC	23
Draw-up of the official calendar (published on the official website of the ESTC)	End of December	Everybody	ESTC	35

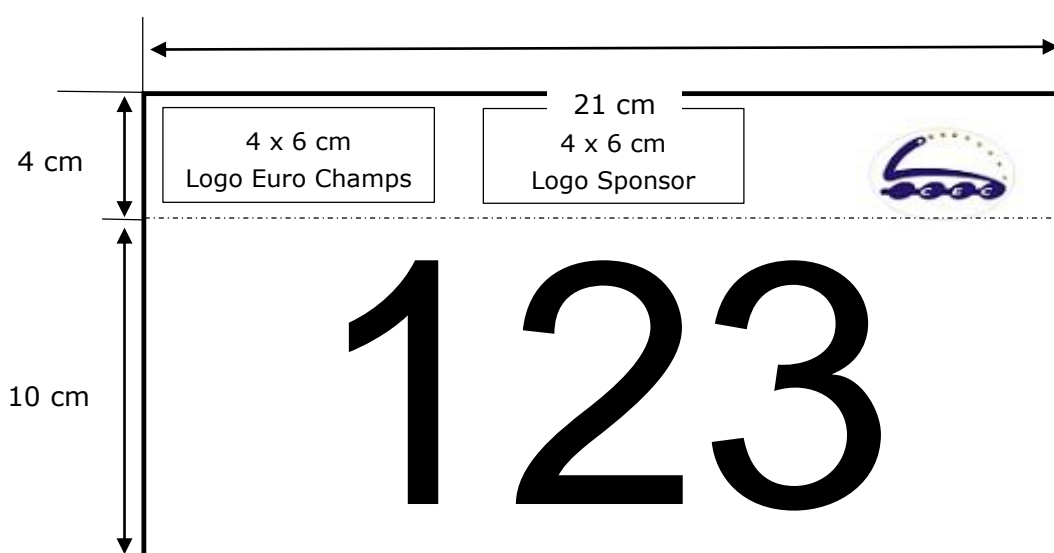
European Championships/Competitions	Due Date	Recipient	Responsibility	Article
Application for the organisation of a European Championship (submission of a written request)	within and not later than December 31 of the third previous year for which application is presented	ESTC	Each interested National Federation	48
Evaluation of the applications and submission of the selection for ratification of the C.E.R.S Central Committee	within sixty (60) days	WSKE Central Committee	ESTC	48
Information about category, cost and location in respect to the track and the kind of available transport as far as the stay is concerned	must be given six (6) months before the beginning of the championship	Participating countries	Organizer	50
The programme and maps of important European competitions such as Championships, Cups, etc.	sixty (60) days before the start	ESTC	Organizer	11
The constitution of the jury is done by the ESTC (proposition of maximum 3 European/international judges in the order of the national preference)	As soon as possible	ESTC	National Federations	53
Appointment by means of a written letter, the eight (8) European/International Judges belonging to different countries	sent at least thirty (30) days before the beginning of a Championship	National Federations and appointed judges	ESTC President	54
Confirmation of the participation at the European Championship	thirty (30) days before the beginning	Organizer and ESTC	National Federations	46
Decision to withdraw after submitting an entry (notification)	no less than ten (10) days prior to the beginning of the Championships	ESTC and the organising Federation	Each country	47
Track and Road circuit must be available for free trainings	at least three (3) days before the beginning of the European Championship	Participating countries	Organising Federation	63
A technical (preparatory) meeting	scheduled 24 hours before the beginning of the European Championship	Participating countries	ESTC	55

The European Speed Skating Championship	every year (preferably in July)	National Federations	ESTC	59
Modification must be done at the secretariat of the jury	the day before the concerned race. The limit hour to give this modification is the hour of the end of races of the day more twenty (20) minutes	Secretary of the jury	Participating countries (delegate)	65
All the results of the European Championship on an informatics support	The last day of the European Championship	Participating federations	Organising Federation	57
The official results of anti-doping control	within and not later than one month from the end of the championship	WSKE	Organising Federation	52
The result of a record has to be reported (notification)	within sixty (60) days	ESTC	Organising Federation the of the European competition or Championship	77
Changes made in the list of the records. This shall take place through publication on the ESTC/WSKE website	As soon as possible	WSKE member federations	ESTC	78

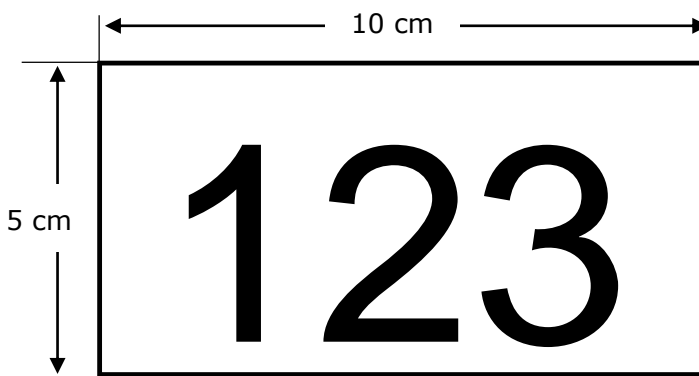
### Annex 3 - Race Numbers

See Art. 98 – Race numbers

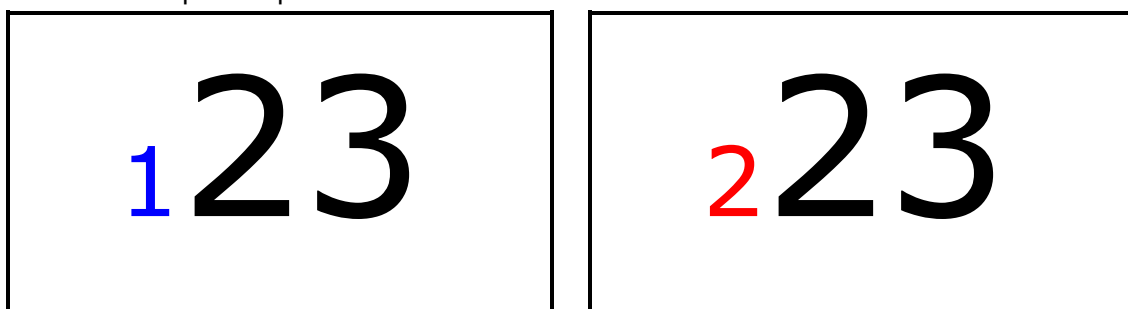
1. Skaters are identified by means of three (3) numbers. They are applied on both hips and on the top of the back.
2. If a fourth number is supplied, it is placed on the helmet.
3. Numbers are to be clearly visible.



4. Two more numbers to be placed on both sides of the helmet are compulsory at the European Championships.



5. If different series of numbers are used during the European Championships:



## Annex 4 - United Nations Organisations ISO ALPHA 3 Code

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Austria	AUT
Belgium	BEL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Croatia	HRV
Czech Republic	CZE
Denmark	DNK
Estonia	EST
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
Germany	DEU
Hungary	HUN
Italy	ITA
Liechtenstein	LIE

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Netherlands	NLD
Norway	NOR
Poland	POL
Portugal	PRT
Serbia	SRB
Slovakia	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Spain	ESP
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CHE
Ukraine	UKR
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR



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