

SPEED TECHNICAL COMMISSION

RULEBOOK 2023



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1. INTRODUCTION

It is with a great pleasure that I present you the new Speed Technical Commission (STC) Rulebook, Edition 2023.

According to the World Skate Statutes, the Technical Commission amends the Rulebook and it is applicable starting from January 1st 2023.

Jorge Ivan ROLDAN PEREZ
Speed Technical Commission Chairperson

The present Technical Regulations Rulebook is the Official version, written in the Official World Skate language: English. In this document, the masculine gender is used in relation to all the World Skate Individuals. Quantity is written by letter and (by number). Example: *two* (2).

2. TECHNICAL COMMISSION

2. Speed Technical Commission

2.1 Definition

The Speed Technical Commission (STC) is a Technical Commission of the World Skate.

2.2 Composition

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

3. Tasks

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

4. Duties of Technical Commission members

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

5. The secretary of the Commission

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

6. The General assembly

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

7. Dismissals

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

8. Revenue and expenditures

See WORLD SKATE Statutes

9. Speed Disciplinary Commission

- 9.1 For all world competitions supervised by the Technical Commission, the Technical Commission members shall constitute the Disciplinary Commission. There must be at least three (3) present people
- 9.2 When only one (1) or two (2) members are present to constitute the Disciplinary Commission, a second or third person, selected by the Technical Commission Chairperson among the Official Delegates of the participating countries, is (are) added to the Commission
- 9.3 In international competitions where there are no Technical Commission Members, the Local Organizing Committee constitutes a Disciplinary Commission composed of three (3) representatives from the Delegates of participating countries.
- 9.4 The decision of appeal taken by the Disciplinary Commission is final.

10. Other business

- 10.1 All National Federations, Continental Areas shall forward within three (3) months after the beginning of the new season in every country, a list of all the clubs involved in the Speed discipline. Furthermore, they shall send to the Technical Commission the official results of their Junior and Senior national championships.
- 10.2 The organizers of important world competitions such as Championships, Cups, etc. shall send to the Technical Commission the program and maps relative to such competitions within sixty (60) days before they start. The Technical Commission will issue, when approved, a specific authorization.
- 10.3 All National Federations, Continental Areas that issued magazines and newsletter on the Speed discipline shall send a copy of every issue to the Technical Commission.
- 10.4 Technical Commission minutes, letters and copies of administrative documents or any other document shall be kept by the Chairperson. Such documents shall be given to his successor.
- 10.5 The Technical Commission will settle matters, which are not included in this Rulebook.

3. INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS

11. Officials

The international officials are:

- 11.1 World Skate President, World Skate Vice President and World Skate Secretary General;
- 11.2 Chairmen of the International Technical Commissions and Technical Commission members.

12. The Delegate

- 12.1 Nation or Team's delegate who has been officially appointed by the participating country is responsible of his delegation and must behave accordingly to the principles of sports honesty and fair play.
- 12.2 For World the Speed Championship, World Skate accredits two (2) Official Delegates per nation.

13. Coaches

- 13.1 The nation or team's coaches are not officials. They are not allowed to represent their team or their country in any official approach.
- 13.2 A specific area called "Coaches area" located near the race course is reserved for them.

14. Officials of the Competition

The officials of the competition are:

- 14.1 The Jury composed of judges and the Chief Judge;
- 14.2 The Official Speaker, he is allowed inside the race course;
- 14.3 The Doping Control Officer (DCO) and Chaperone as defined in the World Skate Anti-Doping Rules.

15. Judges - Composition of the Jury and tasks

The Technical Commission Referee in Chief, in accordance with the Chairperson, must appoint, organize, register all International Speed Judges in the world, and verify their activity.

16. Technical Commission Rights

- 16.1 To guarantee the uniform interpretation and application of the Rulebook and any other directions issued by Technical Commission for the World Speed Championships and all other international competitions.

- 16.2 To point out to the National Federations, any particular lack of proper performance of judging duties during a championship or international event, recommending or not their appointment to international competitions.
- 16.3 To draw up every year a report about its own activity, the activity carried out by its collaborators and by the International Judges employed throughout the year, to take care of financial business, to draw up a regular financial statement; to coordinate together with the Referee in Chief to appoint from time to time the two (2) collaborators who shall examine future International Judges.
- 16.4 The Technical Commission Referee in Chief, in accordance with the Chairperson, will appoint the Chief Judge for all international events.

17. Availability of International Judges

- 17.1 Each year by January 31st, the Technical Commission Referee in Chief must send to every National Federation a list of its International Judges. Such Judges shall renew their category level, their card every year and pay the fee established by World Skate.
- 17.2 Only International Judges recognized by the Technical Commission and registered for the current year can be appointed as members of the Jury for the World or international Championships. In the absence of a sufficient number of recognized International Judges, National Judges may be used to assist the Jury.
- 17.3 It is mandatory to follow World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar to maintain the international category (renewal every two years). If a Judge does not fulfill this requirement, his commission will be revoked and he must retake the exam if willing to have a new commission.
- 17.4 National Federations must communicate to the Technical Commission the names of their international Judges who have been suspended, expelled or for any reasons have interrupted their activity.

18. Chief Judge

An International Judge Category Level III, who speaks fluently the Official World Skate language and who, in the opinion of the Technical Commission Referee in Chief, has already demonstrated in previous World or Continental Championships to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a Jury, can be the Chief Judge of an International competition.

19. Examination of International Judges

- 19.1 World Skate organizes the examination of the Jury with the support of the Technical Commission.

- 19.2 Each candidate must have officiated at least for two (2) years at the maximum category in his country. Such candidates must be fluent in the official language of World Skate: English.
- 19.3 Proposed candidates will be examined by a Technical Commission member and an experienced International Judge, (at least one of them belonging to a different nation from the one of the candidates) as follows:
- a. Two (2) hours written test of about the knowledge of the Speed discipline's Technical Regulations.
 - b. Oral test of twenty (20) minutes about the knowledge of the Speed discipline. The capacity to understand and speak the official language (English) is evaluated.
 - c. Candidates who succeed the World Skate two (2) tests will be observed and evaluated in their capacity as judge in the different tasks of the Jury.
 - d. Candidates who pass such exams will be registered International Judges, only after having taken the World Skate Academy for Speed Judges, and can be convened for international competitions.
- 19.4 The fee for the inscription at the International Judge examination is 100 US\$.

20. Withdrawal of International qualification

- 20.1 If an International Judge does not officiate at national or international levels for three (3) consecutive years, his commission will be revoked. He must retake the exam if willing to have a new commission.
- 20.2 If an International Judge is not up-to-date with the payment of international fees, after three (3) years his commission will be revoked. He must retake the exam if willing to have a new commission.
- 20.3 If an International Judge Category Level III or Level II ceases to be active nationally for two years, he will be downgraded to Category Level I and will be required to undergo a retest to regain such recognition of Category Level III or Level II.

21. Registration fee for International Judge

The National Federations have to pay a fee of the registration of their International Judges.

First entry fee for international judges (badge included) 100 US \$

Affiliation fee (annual renewal) 50 US \$

The fees related to the current year must be paid without additional bank expenses (free of charge) to World Skate at the following bank account no later than January 21st

Beneficiary: World Skate

Bank: UBS Lausanne

Account n.: 0243-186105.61M

IBAN: CH580024324318610561M

BIC: UBSWCHZH80A

Reason of Payment: "Speed Skating Judge - (name of the judge)"

22. List of International Judges *2. List of International Judges*

Every year the Technical Commission Referee in Chief communicates to National Federations, Continental Areas, an updated list of the available International Judges and their current category levels.

23. International Judges Level Categories

There is currently only one International Category: International Judge **with levels III, II and I**. International Chief Judge is the nomination for a specific international competition, art 18.

23.1 World Skate Speed - International Judges Level III (***)

An International Judge Level III:

- a. Renews annually his category, his card and pays the fee established by World Skate.
- b. Participates annually in the World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar.
- c. Demonstrates a high performance in the World Skate Academy test and gets a grade of more than 80%.
- d. Is fluent in the official language of World Skate: English.
- e. Is active nationally and maintains international standards.
- f. Is a lecturer in update Speed discipline's international or national seminars.

23.2 World Skate Speed - International Judges Level II (**)

An International Judge Level II:

- a. Renews annually his category, his card and pays the fee established by World Skate.
- b. Participates in the World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar at least every two years.
- c. Demonstrates a high performance in the World Skate Academy test and gets a grade of more than 60%.
- d. Understands and speaks the official language of World Skate: English.
- e. Is active nationally and maintains international standards.
- f. Is a lecturer in update Speed discipline's international or national seminars.

23.3 World Skate Speed - International Judges Level I (*)

An International Judge Level I:

- a. He annually renews his category, his card and pays the fee established by World Skate.
- b. Participates in the World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar at least every two years.

- c. Passes the World Skate Academy test.
- d. Understands and speaks the official language of World Skate: English.
- e. Is active nationally and maintains international standards.
- f. Is a lecturer in update Speed discipline's international or national seminars.

24. Employment of International Judges

- 24.1 For international competitions, with the participation of at least two (2) different countries, the organizing country can arrange the composition of the Jury with other participating nations, but shall request the Technical Commission Referee in Chief to indicate and appoint the Chief Judge.
- 24.2 If willing to bear all relative expenses, the organizing country may apply to the Technical Commission Referee in Chief for the appointment of a Chief Judge and other International Judges belonging to non-participating countries (but as near as possible to the site of the competition).

25. Restrictions - Honorary judges

- 25.1 All International Judges must retire at their seventieth (70) birthday.
- 25.2 International Judges who have achieved the age limit of seventy (70) years old and have successfully carried out their international activity for at least ten (10) years may be appointed by the Technical Commission as "Honorary Judges" receiving a proper digital Certificate, upon proposal of the Federations to which they belong.
- 25.3 International Judges having relatives participating in the international Championships or who are trainers or managers of participating skaters must be excluded, if possible, from the Jury. If there are appointed judges in such situation, they will have to present their reasons to the Chief Judge who will consider their position in the assignment of tasks.

26. Duties of International Judges

- 26.1 International Judges appointed to World Speed Championships or international competitions must respect and strictly enforce all regulations and other rules issued by the Technical Commission without any reference to their own country.
- 26.2 All Judges must respect the World Skate General Rules and World Skate General Competition Rules. Art 214.
- 26.3 International judges have to follow World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar to maintain the international category (renewal every two years). If a Judge does not fulfill this requirement, his commission will be revoked and he must retake the exam if willing to have a new commission.

- 26.4 Each year by January 31st such Judges shall renew their category level, their card and pay the fee established by World Skate.
- 26.5 The Technical Commission can punish an International Judge for violating the present Rulebook. This can be done by means of warning, suspensions of one year or a final removal from the roster.
- 26.6 Disciplinary measures taken against Judges by National Federations, Continental Areas are definitely recognized as valid and applicable also by the Technical Commission.

4. INTERNATIONAL SKATERS

27. Nationality

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

A skater who participated in an international or World Speed Championship representing a country and changed his nationality or having double nationality or more passports cannot represent another country in an international or World Speed Championship if three (3) years have not elapsed from his last participation representing his previous country. Rule 42 of IOC Olympic Chart.

28. Categories gender

In conformity with IOC guidelines, World Skate is entitled to conduct some tests on specific occasions. This would mean laboratory tests could be done if there is a suspicion that a skater is competing in the wrong category. (World Skate Medical Regulation Chapter B Paragraph 1 to 3).

29. Age

All limit of age established in these rules are to be considered at December 31st of the year of the competition. There are three (3) recognized categories; Junior, Senior and Master.

- 29.1 A Junior skater is aged 15, 16, 17, 18 at December 31st of the year of the competition.
A Senior skater is aged 19 at December 31st of the year of the competition.
Master categories ages are:
Under 40 (up to 39),
Under 50 (40 to 49),
Under 60 (50 to 59),
60 and more
- 29.2 A junior skater having participated at Senior Continental Championship, Senior Continental Games or Senior World Speed Championship shall not participate to any other Junior Championship.

- 29.3 A senior skater having participated at Master Continental or World Speed Championship shall not participate to any other Senior Championship.
- 29.4 Minimum age to compete in a World Speed Championship is fifteen (15) years at December 31st of the year of the championship.

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

5.1 International Events sanctioned by World Skate

World Skate may sanction and/or recognize events organized by different bodies or entities, providing those events with dignity of official World Skate recognized events. These events shall be included in World Skate Events Calendar. Sanctioned events are international events not organized directly by World Skate.

Here below the procedure to follow for the sanctioning by World Skate.

An official request must be sent to Sports Department by email (sportsdepartment@worldskate.org) specifying mandatory information:

- a. Name of the event
- b. Discipline
- c. Location, city/country
- d. Days of the event
- e. Typology of the event (Continental event, World Event...)
- f. Number of Participants Esteemed
- g. Number International Judges/Referees
- h. Competition Format and Schedule
- i. Which will be the award provided for the competition (Medals, Trophies or Price money)
- j. As Sports Department receives the info requested, they will be sent to the Technical Commission for the approval of the Chairperson. In the case of the positive answer, Sports Department will send the Terms & Conditions.

30. Organizer

Only the Technical Commission, Continental Areas, National Confederations, and National Federations, Associations and Clubs associated with these can organize official international competitions. No Federation or Club, which in some way is part of the World Skate structure, may participate in any privately organized international competition, or in any competition organized by groups not belonging to World Skate.

31. Championships

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

32. Approval

National and Continental Championships, competitions and criteria organized within the recognized Continental Areas, in which only members of those organizations can participate, do not need the Technical Commission approval.

33. International fees

The various fees to be paid must be established during the World Skate Assembly. (Paragraph 4 point 5 of Finance regulations of the World Skate)

Organizing fee for intercontinental competitions of national teams 500 US \$

Organizing fee for intercontinental competitions of club teams 200 US \$

34. Fees payment

34.1 The official World Skate currency is the US Dollar (US \$).

34.2 Fees are directly paid to World Skate using bank transfer; it must be free of charge for the World Skate. If such charges subsist, they will be presented for payment at the Federation.

35. Authorization for intercontinental competition

The Federation, association or private bodies organizing intercontinental competitions must have World Skate authorization by sending program ninety (90) days before its beginning. World Skate will grant corresponding authorization if all requirements (including the payment of the organizing fee) have been fulfilled. World Skate logo must be in all advertisements and printings of the competition.

36. Official competition

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

37. Official World Skate calendar

All intercontinental competitions must be authorized by World Skate. Continental Areas and Federations affiliated to World Skate must send the planning of their competition of the next year at least by December 15, so that World Skate may draw up the official calendar.

38. Communication for competition

The communication of any competition must include the following information:

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

39. Modification

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

40. Participation

Only skaters being member of affiliated Federations or Continental Areas can participate in international competitions approved by World Skate.

41. Registration

41.1 All skater registrations must contain: surname, name, date of birth, nationality and gender;

41.2 The applying National Federation must sign the participation form.

42. Results & Reports

National Federations and Continental Areas shall send to the Technical Commission a written report -including results- about National and Continental Championships organized by them.

43. Anti-Doping rules

Concerning the doping control, WADA and World Skate Anti-Doping Rules will be observed.

5.2 World Speed Championship

SECTION 1. ORGANIZATIONAL RULES

44. Definition

There are two (2) World Speed Championships. One (1) on track and one (1) on Road.

45. Participation

45.1 World Speed Championships are open to all the national teams of the Federations, which are members of World Skate, who have regularly paid their fees and have given confirmation of their participation according to the terms established by the Technical Commission.

45.2 The national Federation must confirm its participation thirty (30) days before the beginning of the World Speed Championship and must complete the registration on the official World Skate platform (www.worldskate.org) within the deadline.

45.3 All the skaters must be members of their National Federation and must be covered by a federal or personal insurance.

46. Withdraw of a Federation

46.1 Each country that decides to withdraw after submitting an entry must notify the Technical Commission and the Local Organizing Committee of this decision no later than ten (10) days prior to the beginning of the Championships.

46.2 If, upon examination, the withdrawal is considered unjustified, the World Skate will fine the Federation in question for the inconvenience.

47. Candidature

Candidature for the organization of the World Speed Championship must be presented to World Skate.

48. Organizing Federation responsibilities

Deleted in 2016 See World Skate Bid

49. Information to the participating countries

Deleted in 2016 See World Skate Bid

50. Broadcast charges

Deleted in 2015 See World Skate Bylaws

51. Anti-doping charges

The organizing Federation must provide and pay for the doping controls according to what set by the World Skate Antidoping Rules.

52. Nomination of the Jury & Chief Judge

52.1 The constitution of the Jury and the designation of the Chief Judge is decided by the Referee in Chief in accordance with the Technical Commission Chairperson, and based on the Judges' current category levels. This will be informed to the Chief Judge at least one (1) week prior to the competition.

52.2 To be nominated, Judges have to be active nationally, to have maintained international standards and to have followed World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar.

53. Jury

The Technical Commission Referee in Chief, in accordance with the Chairperson, appoints by means of a letter, by the Sports Department, nine (9) level III International Judges belonging to different countries and three (3) judges from the host country. Furthermore, he shall ask, according to the needs, other level II or level I International Judges to complete the Jury. The Organizing Committee will be responsible for travel, board and lodging expenses.

54. Preparatory meeting

A technical meeting is scheduled 24 hours before the beginning of the World Speed Championship. The agenda includes:

- Welcome of the Technical Commission Chairperson;
- Information from the Chairperson of the Local Organizing Committee;
- Announcement of the Chief Judge and the Jury;
- Technical information about the World Speed Championships (modification of schedule, heats, etc.)

55. Podium

55.1 The winner of each Championship race is named Champion of that race distance and holds the title until the following Championship.

55.2 The organizers shall supply the jerseys for all the winning senior skaters only. For World Games and Youth Olympic Games the podium is done respecting the IWGA and IOC dress code rules.

55.3 The first, second and third place winners of each Championship race receive gold, silver and bronze medals, supplied by World Skate or organizers.

- 55.4 Skaters must wear their racing suit and their skates during the award presentations. Cap and sunglasses are forbidden.
- 55.5 If a skater is not present for the award ceremony and this has to be postponed, or be held with two or one skater, the skater loses his medal for the general rankings (individual & nation) art 69. The organizer and the Technical Commission must inform the Chief Judge if a skater was absent. In the case skater is injured, and it is impossible to be present for the award ceremony, the Delegate can present a medical certification to the Technical Commission.
- 55.6 The IOC rules must be respected during Youth Olympic Games.
- 55.7 The IWGA rules must be respected during World Games.

56. Official Results

All the World Speed Championships results will be uploaded on the World Skate webpage, in the section relating to the championship in question.

SECTION 2. COMPETITION RULES

57. Composition

World-Speed Championships are divided as follows:

- Senior & Junior: men and women on track
- Senior & Junior: men and women on road

58. Frequency

The World Speed Championships are organized every year, in accordance with the Technical Commission and World Skate Regulations.

59. Programming

The World Speed Championships are organized in accordance with the Technical Commission, World Skate and the Organizer, with the following possible program:

- Passports check, preparatory meeting & opening ceremony 1 day
- World Championship on track 3 days
- Free-day 1 day as minimum
- World Championship on road circuit 3 days
- Marathon 1 day

This programming can be object of modifications, based on the local specific conditions. For example, World Speed Championship on road circuit can be first.

60. Official distances for World Speed Championships

For the track:	For the road:
200 m Dual Time Trial	100 m Sprint
500 m +D Sprint	1 lap Sprint
1.000 m Sprint	10.000 m Points race
10.000 m Points + Elimination race	15.000 m Elimination race
10.000 m Elimination race	Marathon
3.000 m Relays race	

61. Program

- 61.1 The Official Program for World Speed Championships is released during the year of the Championships.
- 61.2 The Organizer of the World Speed Championships has the possibility to propose a different program, but it is up to the Technical Commission to decide the final official version.
- 61.3 The race distances valid for the Word Championships are established in art 60. Should the need arise to reduce or modify the races, as a result of exceptional circumstances, the Technical Commission members are then to decide which races to cancel.
- 61.4 There will be no losers' finals at the World Speed Championships.
- 61.5 There will be finals A & B in the following races:
- 100m sprint with 2 lanes, 500m +D and One lap.
- 61.6 For television requests, the Technical Commission can change the program and the initial schedule during the World Speed Championships.
- 61.7 The Technical Commission has the power to modify the program for any sports or technical reasons.

62. Training program

- 62.1 Organizing Federation establishes the schedule of training times, under the control of the Technical Commission.
- 62.2 Track and Road circuit must be available for free trainings at least six (6) days before the beginning of the World Speed Championships. Four (4) free training days and two (2) official training days.

63. Country Quotas & Registration

- 63.1 For SENIOR World Speed 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 circuit.
- 63.2 For JUNIOR World Speed 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 circuit.
- 63.3 Each country can register a maximum of sixteen (16) female skaters and sixteen (16) male skaters to take part in the Marathon race. Each nation can allow its skaters to add a logo of their own sponsor on the race suit.
- 63.4 There is not a minimum number of skaters as quota per country. There is not a minimum number of skaters as quorum to skate a race.
- 63.5 Two (2) skaters only from each country may take part in each race of the World Speed Championships.
- 63.6 Three (3) or four (4) skaters from each country may be registered in relay race.
- 63.7 Registration must be done on the World Skate platform: www.worldskate.org

64. Entry form

- 64.1 The Federation's delegate can modify the pre-registration. Only preregistered skaters can be changed, supplementary registration cannot be done. Unsubscribe a preregistered skater is not allowed. Modification must be done at the Technical Commission office 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 using the Technical Commission official form (annex). If no modification is done, preregistration will be considered as official inscription. Only one (1) modification is accepted per race.
- 64.2 If the Technical Commission accepts a late registration during the World Speed Championship, the skater is not allowed to race before the following day of his registration.
- 64.3 When a registered skater is suspended (art 181), he cannot be replaced by a teammate.
- 64.4 An injured skater can be replaced by a teammate until the call of the Chief Judge for the call area. The Delegate must present a medical certification to the Technical Commission with the official form. The injured skater will not be allowed to race until the end of the World Speed Championship.

65. Federation & Athlete Participation Fees

- Each Federation must pay one federation registration fee of 400 US \$ for the country competing at the World Speed Championship.

- An athlete registration fee of 100 US \$ for each Senior skater and 50 US \$ for each Junior skater entered on **track**.
- An athlete registration fee of 100 US \$ for each Senior skater and 50 US \$ for each Junior skater entered on **road**.

66. World Speed Championship Fees

Deleted in 2016 See World Skate Bid

67. Organizing Federation charges

Deleted in 2016 See World Skate Bid

68. Organizing Federation Technical charges

68.1 Timekeeping charges.

As stipulated in art 88.2.d the timekeeping must be supplied by an automatic timekeeping basing of the use of transponders and electronic photo finish.

68.2 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 large screen board:

- 200m/300m (track) for each skater:
 - the intermediate time every one hundred (100) metres and the difference with the best time;
 - the final time, the intermediate ranking;
 - the composition of the final.
- 500m +D (track) & One lap (road circuit):
 - the ranking of each race;
 - the composition of the next round, provided by the Jury.
- 1.000m (track):
 - the time of each lap, the final time of each skater;
 - the composition of the next round provided by the Jury.
- 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.
- Marathon race:
 - According to the race course, transponders-based system check points must be installed to determine the skaters' accomplishment of the distance and therefore the ranking order.

68.3 Warm 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).

68.4 For World Speed Championships, the organizer must provide an official video recording.

69. International Ranking

69.1 For World Speed Championships, the rankings per country are calculated by adding the medal, excluding those from the Relays and Marathon races. The World Skate criteria is the number of gold medals, the second criteria the number of silver medals and third criteria the number of bronze medals. If nations have the same number of medals with one of these criteria, the following procedure is used to rank them.

69.2 For the countries without medals, the ranking is established adding the points obtained in each event. 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 (1) point less; those placed third two (2) points less; and so on till the skater placed last who obtains only one (1) point.

69.3 For long distance races (10km & 15km), there is no loser final.

69.4 Disqualified skaters for sports or disciplinary faults (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) do not receive any point.

69.5 At the end of the World Speed Championships, eight (8) international rankings per nation are established as follows:

Track				Road			
Junior		Senior		Junior		Senior	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men

70. Trophies & Prices

At the end of the World Speed Championships, the Organizers award the first nation for the following two (2) rankings.

Track	Road
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5.3 World Games

71. World Games Qualification

Every four (4) years, within March of the year of running of the World Games, the Technical Commission will prepare the ranking of skaters who qualified with the corresponding National

Federation according to the following points. Such ranking is based on the previous World Speed Championships.

71.1 Thirty-three (33) women and thirty-three (33) men are qualified:

- a. Two (2) women and two (2) men from the Organizing Federation are directly qualified.
- b. No more than two (2) women and two (2) men for a same nation can be qualified.
- c. From a same nation, the maximum number of qualified skaters is:
 - one (1) woman in Short Distance races,
 - one (1) man in Short Distance races,
 - one (1) woman in Long Distance races, and
 - one (1) man in Long Distance races.
- d. A total of sixteen (16) female skaters and sixteen (16) male skaters will qualify from the Short Distance races*.
- e. A total of seventeen (17) female skaters and seventeen (17) male skaters will qualify from the Long-Distance races**
- f. The corresponding National Federations are obliged to participate at the World Games with qualified skaters or other skaters of the same level and the same speciality (Short or Long Distance) if qualified skaters are not available.

71.2 Qualification per type of race:

- a. For World Games qualification, there are two (2) types of races: Short Distance* & Long Distance**.
- b. Best women skaters from each type of race will be qualified.
- c. Best men skaters from each type of race will be qualified.

71.3 Procedure:

- a. The overall ranking per type of race is done based on the sum of the three (3) best results of each skater.
- b. The winner of each race gets forty (40) points, the second thirty-nine (39), and so on.

71.4 Skaters per type of race:

- a. All qualified skaters in Short Distance* races must take part in all the Short Distance races of the program at The World Games; Track and Road circuit.
- b. All qualified skaters in Long Distance** races must take part in all the Long-Distance races of the program at The World Games; Track and Road circuit.

- c. All qualified skaters in Long Distance** races can take part in the 1.000m Sprint.
- d. All qualified skaters must take part in all the races they qualified for: Short or Long-Distance races; if skaters do not do it then they shall be excluded from the competition. In case of injured skaters, the Delegate must present a medical certification to the Technical Commission. The injured skater will not be allowed to race until the end of the World Games.
- e. In case of Disqualification by Sports or Disciplinary fault (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) in the 1.000m Sprint, the Long-Distance skater in fault is automatically suspended for the following Long-Distance race.

71.5 Withdraw:

In case of withdraw of a nation, it is the task of the Technical Commission to qualify the skaters ranked in the following positions, based on the previous World Speed Championships results.

71.6 Category

Juniors cannot participate at World Games.

**100m, 200m Dual TT, 500m +D, One Lap, 1.000m.*

*** Elimination race, Points race, Points + Elimination race.*

72. Officials distances for the World Games

The specific Technical Rules for World Speed Championship are applied during World Games.

Track	Road Circuit
200 m Dual Time Trial	100 m Sprint
500 m +D Sprint	1 lap Sprint
1.000 m Sprint	10.000 m Points race
10.000 m Points + Elimination race	15.000 m Elimination race
10.000 m Elimination race	

5.4 World Skate Marathon

The World Skate Marathon is an official international event of the World Skate and the Technical Commission. This event has its own regulations and applies the Technical Commission Rulebook.

World Records

73. Validation

The Technical Commission recognizes and validates world records, set on current official World Speed Championship distances as by program and during continental or World Championships or World Games.

74. Records

The following records are recognized:

- men track races
- women track races
- men road circuit races
- women road circuit races

75. Requirements

In order to have a record recognized, it is necessary to proceed accordingly to all the items of this Rulebook and to have electronic timekeeping.

76. Documentation

76.3 When a record is set, the Organizing Federation of the World or Continental championship or World Games where the result has been obtained must notify the Technical Commission within sixty (60) days, the following information:

- a. date when the record has been set;
- b. Minutes bearing the signatures of the Chief Judge and the judges who attended the competition. The minutes must include the list of times achieved and must be undersigned by the Official Timekeeper 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.

76.2 With this signature, the competition Chief Judge certifies that all the items of the Technical Commission 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.

76.3 Together with the minutes, it is necessary to enclose the following:

- a. plan of the competition course, prepared by the competent technical office of the locality, indicating the course length, starting point, finish line and the exact number of laps determining the distance;
- b. a list of the skaters, in order of arrival, who took part in the competition during which the record was set;
- c. certificate of nationality of the skater who set the record;
- d. certification specifying that the doping control has been carried out.

77. Publication

The Technical Commission must inform to all the World Skate member Federations about the changes made in the list of the records. This shall take place through publication in the World Skate website.

6. TECHNICAL RULES

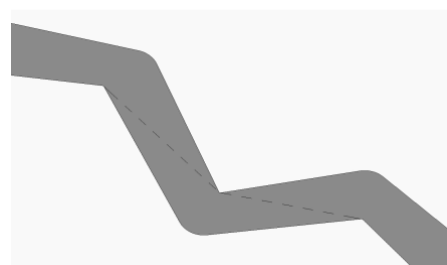
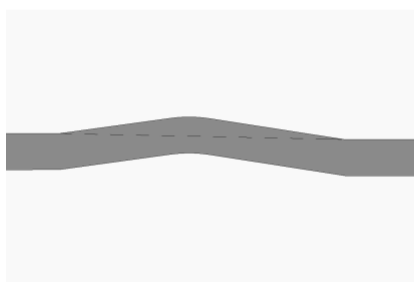
6.1 General Rules of Competition

78. Race course

78.1 A race course may be either a track or road course. A road race course may be either an "open" or "closed" circuit.

78.2 Both on the track and on the road, the race course is measured on the inner edge.

78.3 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.



78.4 On open road circuit, the measurement of the distance is done:

- a. on the middle of the road when all the width of the road can be used;
- b. on the middle of the race course when only a part of width of the road can be used.

78.5 In all courses, bends are to be bordered by either 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.

78.6 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 the Chief Judge has authorized them.

79. Safety zone

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

80. Suitability of the race course

Any decision regarding the suitability for practice of a race course is up to the Chief Judge and the Technical Commission before and after the start of the competition itself.

81. Direction of the race

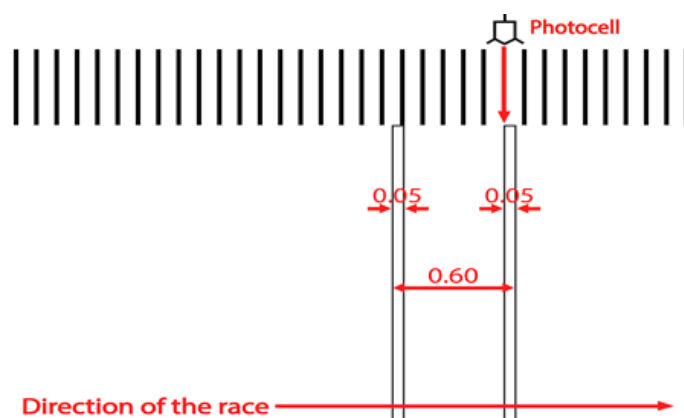
For track or road closed circuit competitions, the direction of the race shall be counter clockwise.

82. Start line

82.1 The start line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide must not be on a bend.

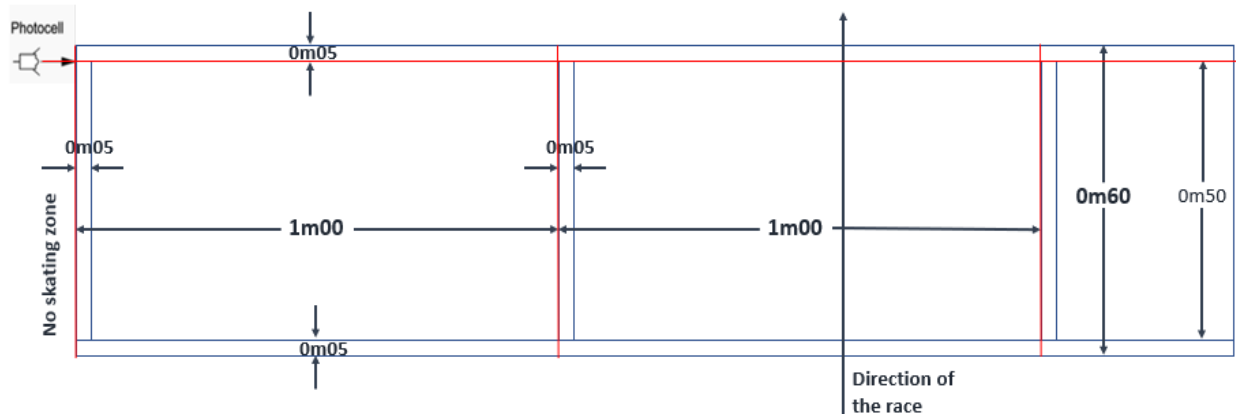
82.2 For 100 m, the start line determines two (2), three (3) or four (4) equal start boxes (2.60 m wide). A second line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the start line.

82.3 For 200 m, a second line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the start line. The photocells are positioned on the inner of the white start line (see draw).



82.4 For 1.000 m, a second line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the start line and a lateral line separating the 1m start boxes (see draw).

82.5 For 500 m +D, 1.000 m and One lap races, the start line determines equal start boxes of one (1) meter. See draw. If the track measures less than six (6) meters width, then the six (6) starting boxes will be equally distributed.



82.6 For One Lap race on road, the start line can be changed of place if there is not enough straight line. The start line and the finish line must be the same.

82.7 For the Sprint races, when the start and the finish line are the same, the start back line cannot be in white.

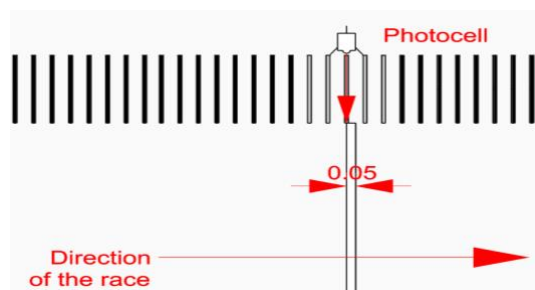
83. The finish line

83.1 The finish line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide must not be on a bend. The judgement is established with the inner edge of this line. The electronic photo finish is placed on this inner edge of the finish line (see draw).

83.2 On road circuit, the finish line must be placed after minimum sixty (60) m of a straight way.

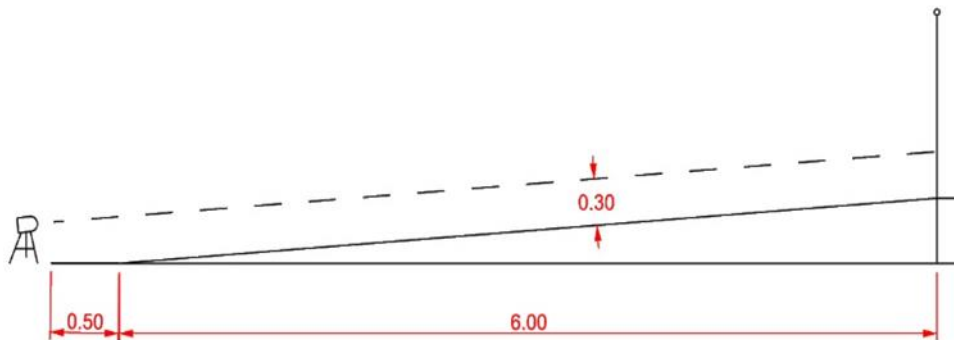
83.3 On track for World Speed Championship, see art 108.

83.4 On open road circuit, see art 112.



84. Start & Finish line equipment

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



84.2 In case of night race, the finish line has to present a lighting allowing the smooth running of electronic photo finish (minimum 1 500 lux).

84.3 When transponders are used, the electronic photo finish must be present for the official ranking at least for the ten (10) first skaters.

85. Equipment

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).

85.1 Photocell, electronic photo finish equipment, or video scanner and photoelectric cells.

85.2 Lap scoring a scoreboard indicating the number of laps to be still covered.

85.3 A bell or any other device indicating specific laps. It is placed inside the inner edge near the lap counter.

86. Timekeeping

86.1 Three (3) methods of timekeeping exist, two (2) automatics timekeeping and one (1) manual timekeeping.

86.2 Automatic timekeeping procedure has to be put in place for the World Speed Championship, World Games and Olympic Games.

86.3 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 fails of the automatic timekeeping system.

87. Manual timekeeping procedure

87.1 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 second.

87.2 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) Timekeeper Chief and three (3) Timekeepers and one (1) substitute;
- b. Each Timekeeper should use only one watch;
- c. The Timekeepers are to be positioned at the finish 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 Timekeeper Chief 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 Timekeeper Chief the time of each skater will then be determined and recorded in the Timekeeper protocol as follows:
 - f. when two (2) watches show the same time and the third watch a different time, the time of the two (2) watches will be the result;
 - g. when the three (3) stop-watches indicate three (3) different times, the average of the three (3) times is considered valid; if one time is plus or minus 0.5 sec. from the other two (2), it must be excluded, and the average of the other two (2) times will be considered valid;
 - h. when only two stopwatches register the time, the worse time indicated will be considered valid.

87.3 In open road races, Organizers must also provide transportation for the Timekeepers, in order to carry them from the start line to the finish line.

88. Automatic timekeeping

88.1 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 finish line by each skater.

88.2 Different technologies or technical solutions may be used to establish automatic timekeeping:

- a. Electronic system based on optical sensors to record the start of the skater, only for the time trial race (300m), and his finish with two (2) complete sets of photo cells installed on the start line and on the finish line (art 84).

- b. A transponder-based system using signals from transmitter worn by the skater to record the finish of the skater.
- c. An electronic 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 World Speed Championship, the times from a photocells 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 electronic photo finish system determine the final results.

89. Transponders

The transponder must be placed on the skate or ankle.

For World Speed Championship, two (2) transponders by skater are used and they are placed on each skate with a fixation supplied and validated by the Technical Commission.

90. Time announcement

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

91. Official time

91.1 When photocells or transponders are used, the timekeeping system must be activated by the firing of the gun (except for the individual time trial). The official time will be the time sold between the firing of the gun and the crossing of the finish line by the skater.

91.2 The times are considered official when the Judge has signed the timekeeping protocol. The official times may not be questioned.

92. Video recording

92.1 In competition under the Technical Commission control and whenever possible, it is recommended the use of an official video recording of all races, on which the accuracy of performances and violation of the rules are recorded.

92.2 The video recording is used by the Chief Judge and the Assistant Chief Judge to do the control they need if they have doubts to take or confirm a decision.

92.3 For World Speed Championships, a video judge can be used.

92.4 The Chief Judge and the Disciplinary Commission use the video recording as supporting documentation.

92.5 Only the official video is used. Personal video is not accepted.

93. Coaches' 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 130.3).

The Skater

Each skater is solely responsible to meet the following rules (art. 94 to art. 99). In case he does not respect them, he will be disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

94. Racing suit

94.1 The racing suit is the following:

- a. for international competitions all skaters of the same country must wear identical uniforms with long or short sleeves, with the national colours; if there is a particular situation, this has to be reported and approved by the Technical Commission, if not the skater in fault is disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).
- b. the name of the nation or its official UNO abbreviation (annex) must be clearly mentioned on the racing suit.

94.2 In international competitions with the participation of National teams, advertisements are free. Nevertheless, those advertisements must never hinder the easy identification of the official colours of the national team.

94.3 Skaters are to wear corresponding racing suits. Those who are not properly equipped are not allowed to start the race.

94.4 Skaters must wear skates and their official racing suit during the medals presentation. Without any cap and sunglasses (art 55).

94.5 Health care facemask and gloves are allowed.

95. Identification of the Champions

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

96. Helmet

The helmet must be a hard gear with international certification.

96.1 In Short and Long-Distance races, the hard headgear must have a regular shape and may not have protrusions or ends.

- 96.2 On time trial races the hard headgear can present a profiled shape with profiled ends.
- 96.3 Each skater is solely responsible that his personal equipment meets the highest safety criteria in order to obtain the utmost safety of the skater.
- 96.4 The helmet must be well fastened on the head, all the time while being in the race course, in conformity with the safety instructions of the manufacturer.
- 96.5 A skater who removes or unfastens his helmet is disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

97. Skates

- 97.1 Skates having a maximum of five (5) wheels, fastened inline 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.
- 97.2 The maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed one hundred and ten (110) millimetres.
- 97.3 For the Marathon, the maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed one hundred and twenty-five (125) millimetres.
- 97.4 In all the events under the World Skate umbrella, all skaters up to 12 years old (under 13) may use wheels with a maximum diameter of 90 millimetres and the skaters up to 14 years old (under 15) may use wheels with a maximum diameter of one hundred (100) millimetres.

98. Race numbers

Skaters are identified by means of three (3) numbers. They 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.

Two (2) more numbers to be placed on both sides of the helmet are compulsory at the World Speed Championship.

Skaters are to wear corresponding race numbers. Those who are not properly equipped are not allowed to start the race, unless authorized by the Technical Commission.

99. Other equipment

- 99.1 Heart rate monitor and corresponding watches are allowed.
- 99.2 Radios and earphones are forbidden.
- 99.3 It is not allowed to skate with plaster, synthetic plaster or any hard contention.
- 99.4 The judge is in power to ask to the skater to take off any item that in his judgment may present a danger for himself or the other skaters.

99.5 For Marathon or more than twenty (20) kilometers' races, the skater is allowed to take the start with small plastic bottle of water or hydration adapted equipment.

The Track

100. The definition of the Track

- 100.1 A Track is defined as a race course within an outdoor or indoor facility provided with two (2) straightaways of the same length and with two (2) symmetrical bends having the same radius.
- 100.2 For the characteristics of the flat track please refer to art. 100 bis.
- 100.3 The new tracks for the World Speed Championships designed after the date of entry into force of this article (2018), must be realized according to the standard models defined in the art 108 and certificate by the World Skate.
- 100.4 The existing tracks may be homologated, according to the opinion of the World Skate notwithstanding the Rules of this Rulebook.

100 Bis. Flat Track

- 100 Bis 1. The track is made by placing special skittle on a rectangular surface.
- 100 Bis 2. The size of the field and the position of the skittles is established according to the length of the competition path to be carried out, according to the following table:

Length of a lap of track m	Minimum dimensions of the field m		Positions of skittles m			
	Width	Length	A	B	C	D
200,00	30	60	34,08	32,26	13,80	12,08
175,00			29,82	28,22	12,075	10,57
150,00			25,56	24,19	10,35	9,06
125,00			21,3	20,16	8,62	7,55
100,00	25	50	17,07	16,15	6,9	6,04

100 Bis 3. The tolerance allowed on linear measurements is $\pm 0.5\%$.

100 Bis 4. The track must be closed by polycarbonate or high-density polyethylene fencing, (possibly transparent), being one hundred and twenty (120) centimetres in height, having a feet safeguard panel of twenty (20) centimetres in height and three (3) cm in width, detached two (2) cm from the ground.

If the fence is not present, the track rectangle must be clearly marked with a white line five (5) cm wide. Outside the rectangle, there must be a 1.50 m wide safety band.

100 Bis 5. The track surface may be made of any material, perfectly smooth and not slippery, so that it does not compromise safety of skaters.

100 Bis 6. Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the race course. Only finish line (art 83), start line (art 82) and the relay zone (art 130) can be printed on the race course.

101. The Length of the track

101.1 The standard length of the track is between one hundred and seventy five (175) meters, and two hundred (200) meters with a tolerance of ± 5 cm. The length of the track is measured on the inner edge. See Annex A

101.2 The inner edge is drawn with a white line of five (5) cm. The length is measured in the inner edge of this white line.

102. The Width of the track

The minimum width of the race course of the track, in horizontal projection measured from the inside edge to the fence, it is minimum five and a half (5,5) meters and a maximum of six and a half (6,5) meters, in relation to the length of the track, with a tolerance of (± 5 cm). The Speed Commission can also approve tracks with different dimensions.

103. The Profile of the track

103.1 Each straightaway, halfway through its development, must have a flat longitudinal profile for at least 1/3 of its length with a tolerance of $\pm 0.5\%$. The inside edge of the track must be all at the same altitude.

103.2 Each rectilinear, in the area with a flat longitudinal profile, can have a maximum transversal slope of 1% from the outer edge towards the inner edge.

103.3 In the curves and in the transition zones, the cross-section of the track must be inclined towards the inside

103.4 An increasing profile with parabolic law is preferable for newly developed tracks. The constant track profile (linear profile) is permitted on existing tracks.

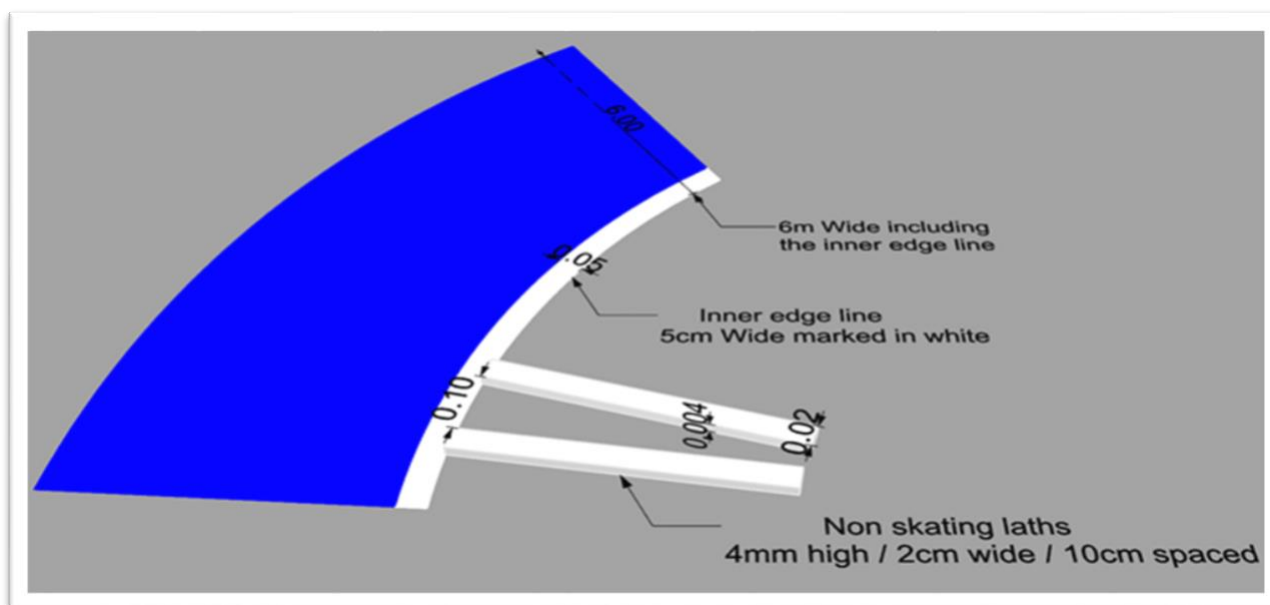
103.5 With the exception of flat straight areas (with a linear profile), all the other sections of the track must be connected with continuous and gradual variation.

104. The Surface of the track

The track surface of the track shall be made with a combined synthetic based finish. Synthetic Resin must be certified by World Skate.

105. The no skating zone

In the inner part of the track, a no skating zone of fifty (50) cm must be foreseen besides the width of the track must be provided with no slippery self-sticking stripes, spaced out transversally every fifteen (15) cm of wheelbase on the curves and every forty (40) cm vertically on the straights; being minimum two (2) to five (5) cm in width and maximum three (3) in height, strips with a uniform profile that have no parts that could damage the skates in the event of a fall.



106. The Safety

- 106.1 The track must be closed by polycarbonate or high-density polyethylene fencing, (possibly transparent), being one hundred and twenty (120) centimetres in height, having a feet safeguard panel of twenty (20) centimetres in height and three (3) cm in width, detached maximum two (2) cm from the ground.
- 106.2 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.
- 106.3 A safety zone must be respected as indicated in art 79.

107. Painting and advertising on the track

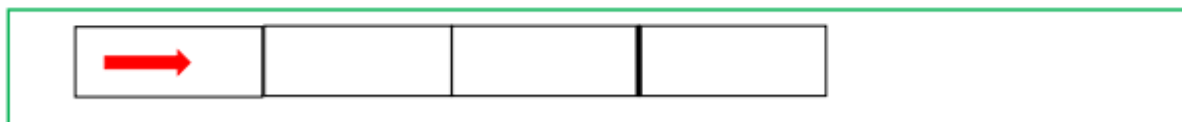
Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the race course. Only finish line (art 83), start line (art 82) and the relay zone (art 130.3) can be printed on the race course.

108. Track for World Speed Championship

108.1 Tracks for the World Speed Championships must be built according to the geometric characteristics indicated in one of the following standard templates:

- 175/200 meters indoor/outdoor track; 5,5/6,5 meters wide with a parabolic or linear transversal profile in the fittings and curves

108.2 The finish line "A", 5 cm wide, must be drawn at the end of the flat longitudinal profile (in a flat area), preferably at a distance equal to 3/4 of the straight before the corner entry. For existing tracks, finish lines 2/3 of the straight and 8 meters before the start of the curve are allowed.



A Finish line located at 3/4 of the straight



A Finish line placed at 2/3 of the straight



A Finish line 8 m before the curve

108.3 On all linear measurements in plan and heights, a tolerance of $\pm 0.5\%$ is accepted.

108.4 For all the info concerning the characteristic of the Standard Track, please visit the World Skate website: www.worldskate.org

109. The certification of the track

World Skate homologates the tracks for the World Speed Championships and, upon request, approves the tracks projects for the subsequent homologation

The Road

110. Road course

110.1 For the permanent circuits, the road course cannot be less than six (6) meters wide at any point on the course. Better if the road course is of greater width, like eight (8) meters. For temporary circuits, derived from city routes, the Speed Commission can also approve tracks with different dimensions.

110.2 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.

110.3 Safety devices to be installed in the points that the Chief Judge may consider as dangerous.

111. Closed Road circuit race course

111.1 A closed circuit road is a road course consisting of an asymmetrical closed circuit on which skaters are to cover one or more times according to the distance of the race.

111.2 A closed circuit road must not be shorter than two hundred and fifty (250) meters.

111.3 For the Marathon (42.195m), a closed circuit must be at least three (3) km. Exceptions to this rule shall be approved by the Technical Commission.

112. Open Road race course

112.1 The race course is considered as open when the skaters do not have to complete several laps to cover the distance of the race.

112.2 In "open road race courses" gradients shall never exceed 5%. Exceptions to this rule shall never exceed 25% of the whole course.

112.3 On open road circuit, if the road course presents holes or excavations, they must be filled with an appropriate material so they do not present any danger to the skaters. If irregularity of the race course cannot be repaired, they must be signalled with white paint.

112.4 For race exceeding twenty (20) kilometres, a refreshment stand must be provided. It shall be placed approximately at the middle of the course.

113. Equipment of the finish line

113.1 The external edge must be bordered by adapted equipment in order to isolate the skaters from the public. This disposal must be applied:

- a. One hundred and fifty (150) m before the finish line and one hundred (100) m after the finish line with barriers;
- b. Three hundred (300) m to one hundred and fifty (150) m before the finish line with strings or coloured bands.

113.2 If the public can be present in the inner part of the circuit, this disposal must be present on the inner edge too.

114. Finish line of open road circuit

On open road circuit:

114.1 A canvas stripe reading "FINISH LINE" to be placed above the finish line. If there are preceding finish lines, it will be written on the ground;

114.2 A signal indicating the last five hundred (500) m of the race;

114.3 The disposal exposed art 113 must be applied on the external and internal edges of the road.

114.4 For Roller Marathon World Championship, there must be adequate notification, announcing the proximity of the finish line (1km, 500m).

114.5 The finish line must be placed in such way that the skater can stop in safe conditions.

115. Skating course

In 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.

The Distances & Types of races

116. Official distances of the races

Both for track and road races, official distances are the following: 100 - 200 - 300 - 500 - 1.000 - 3.000 - 5.000 - 10.000 - 15.000 - 20.000 meters.

Marathon (42,195 km) is only raced on road.

117. Type of races

There are two types of races: Long Distance and Short Distance races.

Type	Races
Short Distance	200 m Dual Time Trial 300 m Time Trial Team Time Trial
	100 m Sprint 500 m + Distance Sprint 1 Lap Sprint 1.000 m Sprint Individual Pursuit
Long Distance	Elimination Points Points-Elimination Relay Endurance Team Pursuit Marathon

118. Official distances of World Speed Championships

See art. 60

119. Individual Time trial

Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. In such races there is a certain number of skaters who cover a distance while their times are taken by means of a timekeeping (electronic or manual art 86 to art 88). Their finish time determines their ranking.

120. Team Time Trial

120.1 Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. Teams of three (3) skaters who cover a distance while their times are taken by means of a timekeeping.

120.2 Only one team skates and starts together on the track or on the road at one time.

120.3 The time will be registered when the second skater crosses the finish line.

120.4 The start procedure is as for Sprint races.

121. 200m Dual Time Trial

121.1 200m Dual Time trial is raced on track. Skaters are competing two by two (2). The start and finish lines are on the middle of the straightaway. The start procedure is identical as for Sprint races.

121.2 Constitution of the first round.

Qualification heats are built according to the inverted ranking of nations:

a. the nations with one (1) skater are drawn first;

b. the nations with two (2) skaters are drawn in second;

c. skaters of a same nation cannot be in the same qualification heat.

121.3 During the first round, twelve (12) best times are qualified.

121.4 In case of insufficient number of skaters, eight (8) best times are qualified.

121.5 In final, the winner is the skater with the best time.

NATIONS RANKING	SKATERS by NATION	HEAT	NATIONS
1. Korea	2	Heat 1	Japan
2. Colombia	2	Heat 2	Hungary
3. USA	1		Canada
4. Italy	1	Heat 3	Ukraine
5. China	2		Portugal
6. Venezuela	1	Heat 4	Czech Republic
7. Spain	2		Australia
8. Chile	2	Heat 5	Poland
9. South Africa	1		Ecuador
10. Germany	2	Heat 6	Venezuela
11. France	2		South Africa
12. Poland	1	Heat 7	USA
13. Ecuador	2		Italy
14. Czech Rep	1	Heat 8	France
15. Australia	1		Hong Kong
16. Hong Kong	2	Heat 9	France
17. Ukraine	1		Hong Kong
18. Portugal	1	Heat 10	Chile
19. Hungary	1		Germany
20. Canada	1	Heat 11	Chile
21. Japan	1		Germany
		Heat 12	China
			Spain
		Heat 13	China
			Spain
		Heat 14	Korea
			Colombia
		Heat 15	Korea
			Colombia

122. Sprint races

- 122.1 A sprint race is organized on short distance race with a certain number of rounds to accede to the finals.
- 122.2 In the first round, according to the number of skaters, the Chief Judge has to organize the qualification system.
- 122.3 During the first round, only best time are qualified. But for 1.000m Sprint specific rules apply, art 125.
- 122.4 For all the rounds and finals, the skaters are called and choose their position on the start line according to art 134.

122.5 If skaters get the same time and they cannot be decided using hundredth or thousandth of second, then the nation's ranking at World Speed Championships will be used.

122.6 The skaters who do not qualify to the following round or the finals will be ranked according to art 149.

123. General rules for 100 m sprint

123.1 It is a race on a 100 m road straightaway of at least 130 m. The finals are raced by two (2), three (3) or four* (4) skaters.

123.2 The qualification table is built according with the width of the race course with heats of two (2), three (3) or four (4) skaters.

123.3 Constitution of the first round with three (3) lanes.

Qualification heats are built according to the inverted ranking of nations:

- a. the nations with one (1) skater are drawn first;
- b. the nations with two (2) skaters are drawn in second;
- c. skaters of a same nation cannot be in the same qualification heat.

123.4 During the first round, only best times are qualified.

NATIONS RANKING	SKATERS by NATION	HEAT	NATIONS
1. Korea	2	Heat 1	Canada
2. Colombia	2		Japan
3. USA	1	Heat 2	Ukraine
4. Italy	1		Portugal
5. China	2		Hungary
6. Venezuela	1	Heat 3	Ecuador
7. Spain	2		Czech Republic
8. Chile	2		Australia
9. South Africa	1	Heat 4	Venezuela
10. Germany	2		South Africa
11. France	2		Poland
12. Poland	1	Heat 5	France
13. Ecuador	1		Hong Kong
14. Czech Rep	1		Italy
15. Australia	1	Heat 6	France
16. Hong Kong	2		Hong Kong
17. Ukraine	1		USA
18. Portugal	1	Heat 7	Spain
19. Hungary	1		Chile
20. Canada	1		Germany
21. Japan	1	Heat 8	Spain
			Chile
			Germany
		Heat 9	Korea
			Colombia
			China
		Heat 10	Korea
			Colombia
			China

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- 123.5 The following rounds are built according to the best times of the winners.
 123.6 The other skaters are qualified according to the best times in the heats.
 123.7 The heats are built respecting the following protocol:

¼ Final		1/2 Final		Final
Engaged		Qualified		Qualified
Heats		Heats		
9 skaters		9 best times	3 x 3	3 winners In final
10 to 12	4 x 2-3			
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			

1/8 Final		1/4 Final		1/2 Final		Final
Engaged	Heats	Qualified		Qualified		Qualified
		Heats		Heats		
28 to 30	10 x 2-3	15 best times	5 x 3	5 winners 4 times	3 x 3	3 winners In final
31 to 33	11 x 2-3					
34 to 36	12 x 2-3					
37 to 39	13 x 2-3					
40 to 42	14 x 2-3	21 best times	7 x 3	7 winners 2 times		
43 to 45	15 x 2-3					
46 to 48	16 x 2-3					
49 to 51	17 x 2-3					
52 to 54	18 x 2-3					
more	X heats					

**In case there are four lanes, the Chief Judge will announce the corresponding protocol.*

- 123.8 If there are only two (2) lanes, the 100 m sprint can be organized on two (2) days.
 123.9 Constitution of the first round with two (2) lanes.

Qualification heats are built according to the inverted ranking of nations:

- the nations with one (1) skater are drawn first;
- the nations with two (2) skaters are drawn in second;
- skaters of a same nation cannot be in the same qualification heat.

NATIONS RANKING	SKATERS by NATION	HEAT	NATIONS
1. Korea	2	Heat 1	Japan
2. Colombia	2	Heat 2	Hungary
3. USA	1		Canada
4. Italy	1	Heat 3	Ukraine
5. China	2		Portugal
6. Venezuela	1	Heat 4	Czech Republic
7. Spain	2		Australia
8. Chile	2	Heat 5	Poland
9. South Africa	1		Ecuador
10. Germany	2	Heat 6	Venezuela
11. France	2		South Africa
12. Poland	1	Heat 7	USA
13. Ecuador	2		Italy
14. Czech Rep	1	Heat 8	France
15. Australia	1		Hong Kong
16. Hong Kong	2	Heat 9	France
17. Ukraine	1		Hong Kong
18. Portugal	1	Heat 10	Chile
19. Hungary	1		Germany
20. Canada	1	Heat 11	Chile
21. Japan	1		Germany
		Heat 12	China
			Spain
		Heat 13	China
			Spain
		Heat 14	Korea
			Colombia
		Heat 15	Korea
			Colombia

123.10 The heats of the 1/8 final, will be made according to the times obtained in qualification: Heat 1 (8th/9th), Heat 2 (7th /10th), Heat 3 (6th / 11th) ... Heat 8 (1st / 16th).

H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8
BT 8	BT 7	BT 6	BT 5	BT 4	BT 3	BT 2	BT 1
BT 9	BT 10	BT 11	BT 12	BT 13	BT 14	BT 15	BT 16

123.11 The heats of the ¼ final will be made according to the winner times obtained in 1/8 final: Heat 1 (4th/5th), Heat 2 (3rd /6th), Heat 3 (2nd / 7th) Heat 4 (1st / 8th).

H1	H2	H3	H4
WT 4	WT 3	WT 2	WT 1
WT 5	WT 6	WT 7	WT 8

First Day				Second Day				
1/16		1/8		Quarter Finals		Semi Finals		Finals
Qualified	Heat	Qualified	Heat	Qualified	Heat	Qualified	Heat	Qualified
16 Best Times	X HEATS	8 Winners	8 X 2	4 Winners	4 X 2	2 Winners 2 Seconds	2 X 2	Final A 2 Winners (For 1 st & 2 nd) Final B 2 Seconds For 3 rd & 4 th)

124. General rules for 500 m +D & One lap Sprint

- a. It is a sprint race.
- b. 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 straightaway.
- c. For One Lap race on road, the start line can be changed of place if there is not enough straight line. The start line and the finish line must be the same.
- d. In the first round, only sixteen (16) best times are qualified to the quarter-finals.
- e. After the qualification heats, only the winner and the second skaters access to the following round.
- f. There will be Final A and Final B, to be run by four (4) skaters each one of them.
 - Final A: first and second skaters from the semi-finals;
 - Final B: third and fourth skaters from the semi-finals.
- g. In case of Disqualifications (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) during Final A, the empty positions are to be covered by the Final B skaters. Skaters from Final B can have access to the podium.
- h. If in the qualifying round, if there are less than sixteen (16) registered skaters, there will not be quarter-finals and only eight (8) best times are qualified to the semi-finals.
- i. The finals program's order will be: Final B, then Final A.
- j. In One Lap race, the Chief Judge and the Technical Commission will determine and organize the qualification system, taking in consideration the length and the width of the road circuit and the number of skaters.

Organization:

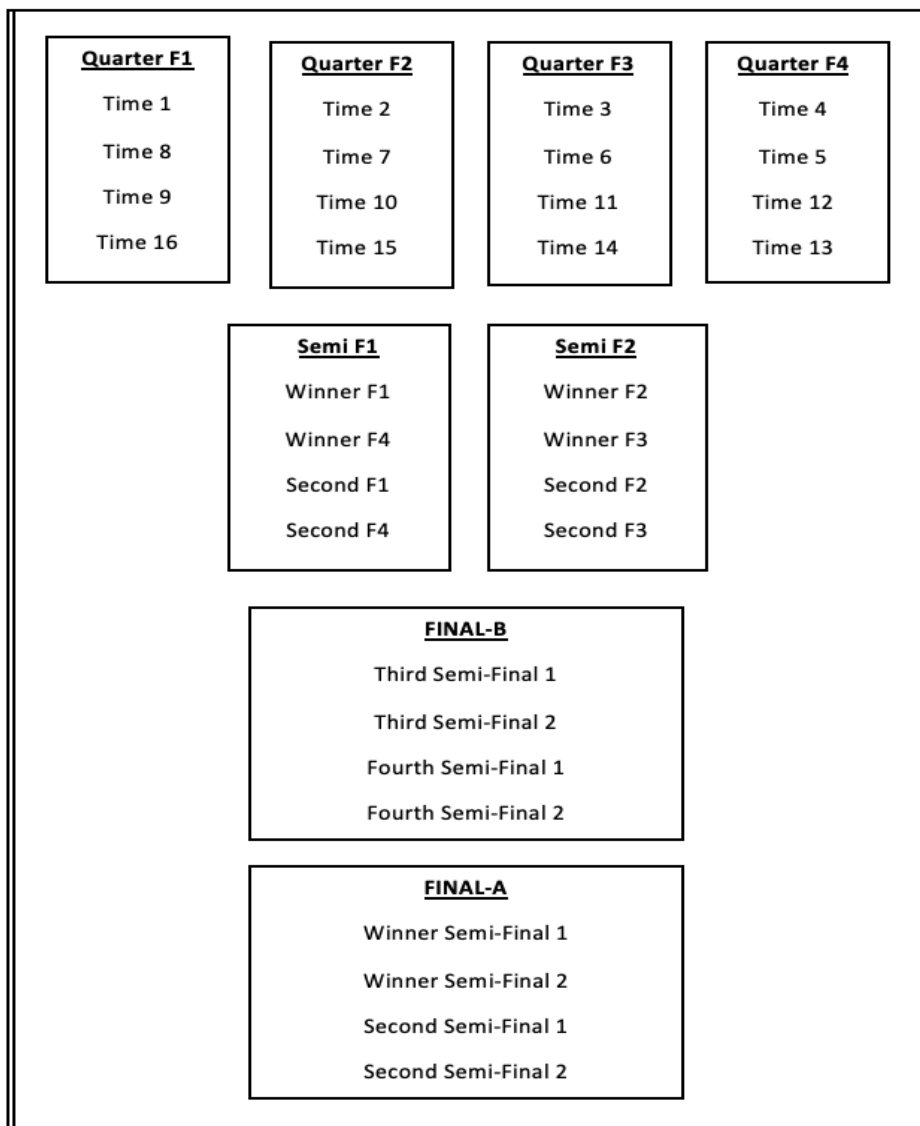
- a. First Round qualifies the best sixteen (16) times. No more than six (6) skaters per heat are allowed in the qualifying round.

b. Quarter Final, Semi Final and Finals are organized according to the following table.

Quarter final Start line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4
<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			

c. According to art 122.4, if skaters 16th and 17th cannot be decided then the quarters of final are raced with seventeen (17) skaters. The Quarter Final series 1 will be raced with five (5) skaters.

d. In case of sports fault, an additional skater can be added (art 183.3).



125 General rules for 1.000m sprint

It is a sprint race with a maximum of three (3) rounds. Only the winners of the heat accede directly to the next round. The other skaters are qualified according to 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 (8) skaters.

Qualifying Round composition & Qualification table:

Qualifying Round		Semi Final				Final	
Engaged		Skaters Qualified				Skaters Qualified	
Heats		Place	Time	Heats		Place	Time
8 skaters							
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	16	1	12	2 x 8	1	6
33 to 40	5 x 6-8	16	1	11	2 x 8	1	6
41 to 48	6 x 6-8	16	1	10	2 x 8	1	6
49 to 56	7 x 7-8	16	1	9	2 x 8	1	6
57 to 64	8 x 7-8	16	1	8	2 x 8	1	6
65 to 72	9 x 7-8	24	1	15	3 x 8	1	5
73 to 80	10 x 7-8	24	1	14	3 x 8	1	5
81 to 88	11 x 7-8	24	1	13	3 x 8	1	5
89 to 96	12 x 7-8	24	1	12	3 x 8	1	5
97 to 104	13 x 7-8	24	1	11	3 x 8	1	5
105 - 112	14 x 7-8	24	1	10	3 x 8	1	5

Semi Final Heats composition

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

125.2 Ranking according to the best time of the winners (Winner Time) WT1, WT2, ...

125.3 Ranking according to the time of the Qualified Times - QT1, QT2,

125.4 According to art 122.4, if the last position of the qualified skaters cannot be decided then, an extra skater will be accepted in the following round.

125.5 In case of sports fault, an additional skater can be added (art 183.3).

Start line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2
Called in first	Winner Time1	WT2
Called in second	WT4	WT3
Called in third	WT5	WT6

<i>Called in fourth</i>	WT8	WT7
...	Qualified Time 1	QT2
...	QT4	QT3
...	QT5	QT6
...	QT8	QT7

Start line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
<i>Called in first</i>	Winner Time1	WT2	WT3
<i>Called in second</i>	WT6	WT5	WT4
<i>Called in third</i>	WT7	WT8	WT9
<i>Called in fourth</i>	QT3	QT2	Qualified Time 1
...	QT4	QT5	QT6...

126. Long 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 to the size of the track or the road, qualification heats may take place, followed by a final event.

127. Elimination race

This race is carried out through direct elimination of one (1) or two (2) skaters at one fixed point of the race course. The Chief Judge communicates the elimination rules before start of the race.

- 127.1 There will not be eliminations during the first one thousand (1.000) meters of the race.
- 127.2 One lap before each sprint, at the passing of the finish line by the lead skater, the bell will sound.
- 127.3 The eliminated skater is determined by the last point of the last skate to cross the finish line (art 148).
- 127.4 Whenever a skater leaves the race, be it because of a fall, fatigue, disqualification, this retirement will count as the corresponding elimination.
- 127.5 If during an elimination sprint a skater violates any rule, the Chief Judge may eliminate him in replacement for the skater who crossed the finish line last.
- 127.6 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.
- 127.7 The Official Speaker announces the eliminated skater. The Speaker announces the number and the nation of the skater in the official language; English and then in the language of the Organizer country.

- 127.8 On the opposite line of the finish line, a judge can show the number of the eliminated skater on a board (manual or electronic).
- 127.9 If the skater does not leave the track after the third announcement, he will be disqualified of the race (DQ-SF).

128. Points race

This race awards a score for each skater after the 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.

- 128.1 There will not be points sprints during the first one thousand (1.000) meters of the race, except for the 5.000m points race.
- 128.2 One lap before the first sprint, as the lead skater is about to cross the finish line and before the last lap, the bell will sound.
- 128.3 If in the opinion of Chief Judge, a skater commits a fault on any point sprint, the Chief Judge may change the order of the arrival and the assignment of points.
- 128.4 The Speaker 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 electronic photo finish or video scanner.
- 128.5 If a skater does not finish the race, for any reason (withdraw, fall, overtake), that skater will lose the points earned for this race.
- 128.6 If there is a tie in points among two (2) or more skaters, it will be decided by who was the first of them at the finish line in the last lap.

129. Point-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 (2) skaters at certain laps. The winner of this race will be the one who, having run the whole race, has accumulated the greatest score.

- 129.1 Elimination, see art 127 & art 148.
- 129.2 Points, see art 128 & 148.
- 129.3 The bell will ring to indicate there is sprint for point in the following lap. The race starts by a sprint for the points and elimination next lap.
- 129.4 The skater who is eliminated will lose the points obtained up to that moment.
- 129.5 The skater who does not finish the race, for any reason (withdraw, fall, overtake), will lose the points obtained up to that moment.
- 129.6 If final or qualification heats must be done but with an insufficient number of skaters to realize all the elimination, the number of eliminations is adapted by deleting the first eliminations. The number of attribution of points does not change.

130. Relay race

130.1 The organization of the team.

- a. Skaters of a team should wear identical racing suit. In case the racing suits of two (2) teams are sufficiently similar, the Chief Judge can order the modification of one of them by draw;
- b. teams must be composed of three (3) skaters;
- c. false starts, warnings, technical disqualifications (DQ-TF) and sports disqualifications (DQ-SF) are applied for the whole team.
- d. if a skater is disqualified by disciplinary fault (DQ-DF), this disqualification applies only for himself, but the whole team is disqualified from the race.
- e. each team is free to decide after how many laps to relay;
- f. 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 under the direction of the Jury.

130.2 The relay.

- a. the relay will be completed by pushing with hand(s) from the arriving skater the hip 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 Judge 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.

130.3 The relay zone:

- a. a relay zone will be assigned on the straightaway;
- b. the relay zone starts in the middle of the corner and finishes on the straightaway; this zone will be extended further than the finish line, as far as the end of the straightaway;
- c. the lines signalling the relay zone must be marked with a white line, two (2) centimetres width;
- d. the relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone. If not, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF);
- e. in the case a relaying skater enters the zone but the relay is not completed by the relayed skater, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF).

- f. During the last lap and up to the moment in which the finish skater crosses the finish line, only himself is allowed to enter in the relay zone.
- g. 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;
- h. 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.

130.4 The waiting zone:

A waiting zone is also assigned for the relaying skaters;

131. Endurance race

Such races may take place both on the track and on the road. 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.

132. Pursuit race

This race is carried out both on track and closed road circuits in the form of preliminary heats by two (2) skaters or by two teams that start from two (2) 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 (3) or four (4) skaters. As far as pursuit races by teams are concerned, the penultimate skater is the one who establishes the ranking or the elimination.

133. Stage race

- 133.1 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".
- 133.2 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 program.
- 133.3 If several skaters get the same time, the final ranking is to be made according to the best result attained for each stage.
- 133.4 The competition can take place on one (1) day or on several consecutive days according to the number and length of the stages. Some rest days may be included.

The Race

134. Call Area

- 134.1 The skater must be present at the call area call when they are called by the official speaker of the competition or fifteen (15) minutes before the start of the race. If a skater does not answer the call area judge after being called twice, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as Did Not Start (DNS). Unsubscribe a preregistered skater is not allowed. Preregistered skaters can be changed, supplementary registration cannot be done. If no modification is done, preregistration will be considered as the official registration. All registered skaters must be on the start list. A registered skater not showing up for a race -Did Not Start (DNS)- during the first round, will not be allowed to take part in the following race of the same Type: Short or Long-Distance races (except for Team races) in which the skater is registered (DNS2).
- 134.2 The skater must present with his complete equipment and his race numbers correctly positioned.
- 134.3 The judge is in task to control the presence of the skater and to confirm him his place on the start line. The judge checks the conformity of the race equipment, race numbers, transponders and size of wheels according to art 97.
- 134.4 Each skater is solely responsible to meet the technical rules. In case he does not respect them, he will be disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

135. Start line order

- 135.1 In the first round the start line order is determined by ranking, by the draw of the country at the preparatory meeting or the draw of the Jury when there is no preparatory meeting;
- 135.2 The results of the rounds
In sprint races, the heats are composed according to the result of the precedent round. The winners of the precedent round are head of heat. The skaters are called and choose their position.
- 135.3 The results of the qualification heats:
In Long Distance races, after qualification heats, the winners of the qualification heats are in first position in the start line ranking, the seconds in second, and so on. The qualified starting positions in the start line are definitive. The skaters cannot choose their position.

136. Starting order

- 136.1 For Sprint races (100m, 200 m DTT, 500m+D, One Lap & 1.000m) the skaters are called one by one on the start line by the starters respecting the start line ranking. The skater chooses a box vacant on the start line in all rounds. His choice is definitive.
- 136.2 For Long Distance race, the Starter call the skaters one by one on the start line, respecting the start line order (art 135) and they are placed successively from the inner edge to the external edge. The number of rows is determined by the Starter according to the width of the race course and a place of 0.50m wide must be allowed between one skater and the other.
- 136.3** Call to the start line. If there is not any call area (art 134), the skater does not answer the Starters after being called twice on the start line, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as Did Not Start (DNS). A registered skater not showing up for a race -Did Not Start (DNS)- during the first round, will not be allowed to take part in the following race of the same Type: Short or Long-Distance races (except for Team races) in which the skater is registered (DNS2).
- 136.4 Circumstances to restart the start procedure.
- a. there is an involuntary obstruction between two (2) or more skaters;
 - b. the Starter notices a dysfunction of the automatic or manual timekeeping;
 - c. a part of the race course is unsuitable consequently of an external problem;
 - d. a sports fault occurs at the start (rounds, semi-finals and finals) that may influence the outcome of the race;
 - e. a false start (FS) occurs;
 - f. in Individual Time trial, the skater does not respect points 1 and 2 of art 137;
 - g. in Short Distance races, the falling down of one (1) skater causes the falling down of one (1) or more skaters, within one hundred (100) m from the start line;
 - h. in Long Distance Races, the falling down of one (1) skater causes the falling down of two (2) or more skaters, within one hundred (100) m from the start line.
 - i. a skater has any problem after the command "SET" or "ATTENTION" and signals this problem to the Starter by raising a hand.
 - j. In 200m Dual TT, when the falling down of one (1) of the skaters affects the other skater's normal race outcome, the affected skater must repeat his race.

136.5 When the start procedure is repeated by the Starter or Chief Judge's order due to a false start (FS); the skaters must go back immediately, by the shorter path. If a skater voluntarily delays the restart procedure, the skater in fault is sanctioned with a False Start (FS).

137. Individual Time trial starting conditions

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

- 137.1 The skater must have at least one (1) skate on the start box within the two (2) lines: sixty (60) cm. All the wheels must be in contact with the race course.
- 137.2 During the initiation of the start, the skate cannot leave the race course and all the wheels must stay in contact with the race course. The skate can roll but it is not allowed to cut out the back line. The oscillation of skater's body is allowed.
- 137.3 The Starter authorizes the skater to go. The skater has fifteen (15) seconds to initiate the race and if he does not start, a false start (FS) will be declared (FS).
- 137.4 On the Starter or Chief Judge's order the start procedure has to be repeated when the skater does not respect point 1 and 2 of this article. A false start will be declared (FS).
- 137.5 If the Starter notices a dysfunction of the automatic timekeeping during the race of a skater, this skater will restart the start in last position. Anyway, a minimum of ten (10) minutes of rest is observed.
- 137.6 For team time trial, the start will be with all the three (3) skaters and starter will say "attention" and fire the gun.

138. Sprint races starting conditions (100m, 200m Dual TT, 500m +D, One Lap, 1.000m)

- 138.1 When all the skaters have been called, the Starter gives them the authorization to take their box on the start line by saying "IN POSITION". The skaters must enter in the box:
 - a. Standing up
 - b. Their first skate must be in the box, not touching any line: front, lateral nor back lines.
 - c. The second skate can be in or out of the box, not touching lateral lines. After five (5) seconds, at the command "SET" the skater assume his final position and must remain stationary. Then, under the decision of the starter, the gun is fired.
 - d. The Starter shall give the start commands in English.

138.2 If a skater has any problem after the command "SET", he has the right to signal this problem to the Starter by raising a hand. This possibility is allowed only one time for each skater. In this case, the starter stops the start procedure and asks to all the skaters to leave the start zone and then he restarts the start procedure.

139. Specific rules for 100 m sprint

139.1 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.



139.2 Skater must skate in his lane. Skater who touches a white line is considered as get out his lane (technical fault) and he is disqualified (DQ-TF). When it happens due to a fall, the skater will be reported as DNF in the time column.

140. Long Distance races conditions

140.1 The start signal is given when the skaters are standing behind the start line at fifty (50) centimetres from each other.

140.2 The rows of skaters are to be approximately fifty (50) centimetres from each other. Skaters are to stand behind the start line. The Starter gives the start through two (2) commands. He says "ATTENTION" and then he fires a shot.

140.3 On the Starter or Chief Judge's order, the start procedure must be repeated when the falling down of one (1) skater causes the falling down of two (2) or more other, within one hundred (100) m from the start line.

140.4 For Team Pursuit race, skaters of the team are to be positioned one behind the other.

141. Neutralization 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, minor injury of a skater or a slight weather condition hinder the

normal performance of a race, the Chief Judge can neutralize the race. The neutralization is signalled to the skaters by:

- 141.1 All the race judges go inside the race course at one (1) meter from the inner edge and shake a blue flag (50cm x 40cm). 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.
- 141.2 The lap counter is neutralized. In case of Elimination or Points race, elimination and assignation of points are neutralized, the official speaker announces "No Elimination" or "No points".
- 141.3 The judges have to come on the race course and take position to protect and signal the unsuitable area or the injured skater(s).
- 141.4 The race restarts when the Chief Judge asks the Jury to leave the race course and return to their judging positions.
- 141.5 In case of neutralization due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when it restarts.
- 141.6 No neutralization is allowed in the last 1.000 m.
- 141.7 Neutralization is not possible during sprint races.
- 141.8 Neutralization is not possible during relay races.
- 141.9 Neutralization cannot be longer than four (4) minutes.
- 141.10 Only two (2) neutralizations by race are allowed. If a third incident happens, the race must be stopped (art 142).

142. Stop of the race

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

- 142.1 When the ground or weather conditions hinder the normal performance of a race or the continuation of the same, the Chief Judge can stop the race and the competition for a given period of time;
- 142.2 The fall of a significant group of skaters;
- 142.3 A serious injury of one of the skaters that needs the intervention of First aid or the evacuation of one (1) skater at least.

143. Resume of the race

- 143.1 When there is a stop of the race for reasons exposed art 142, it is responsibility of the Chief Judge to decide about the Official Program by informing the skaters and the organizer of the competition.
- 143.2 If a long distance race is stopped in the first half (1st/2), and if the resume can be planned before fifteen (15) minutes after the stop, the race resumes with the same situation at 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 start line;
- e. the number of points obtained in the first part of the race are conserved by the skaters.
- f. In case of resume due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when it restarts.
- g. Disqualified skaters during the initial race cannot take part of the race after the resume of that (DQ-TF / DQ-SF / DQ-DF).

144. Restart of the race

- 144.1 If the race is stopped in the last half (2nd/2) or if the race is stopped (art 142) without the possibility to resume before fifteen (15) minutes, the race must be postponed and restarted totally with all the skaters who had taken the initial start.
- 144.2 If any race with ranking / qualification by time is stopped, all the skaters registered or qualified in that round or finals shall participate again.
- 144.3 In case of restart due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when it restarts.
- 144.4 Disqualified skater during the initial race cannot restart (DQ-TF / DQ-SF / DQ-DF).

145. Cancellation of the race

- 145.1 The cancellation of a race is under the responsibility of the Chief Judge and the Technical Commission. The logistic procedures to be followed will be coordinated with the Local Organizing Committee.
- 145.2 For the World Speed Championship, the Technical Commission decides about the cancellation of a race.

146. The bell

Under the responsibility of the Lap Scorer Judge (art 165), the bell announces:

- 146.1 The last lap in every race (except for the Individual Time Trial 300m);
- 146.2 The bell rings only for the first pack of skater. When a skater or a small group of skaters is escaped, the bell rings for this skater or small group;
- 146.3 In the Elimination race, the bell announces the next elimination;
- 146.4 In the Points race, the bell announces the next assignation of points;

146.5 In Points and Elimination race, the bell announces the next assignation of points. No bell for eliminations.

147. Lap Scorer

147.1 The Lap Scorer Judge shows the number of laps to be covered;

147.2 The lap counter changes each time the first skater crosses the finish line;

147.3 The lap counter stops when the race is neutralized.

148. Judgment on the finish line in the different types of races

148.1 In Long Distance races (Elimination, Points, 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.

148.2 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.

148.3 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.

148.4 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).

148.5 For the team pursuit race of three (3) skaters, the finish is defined on the second skater. (art 120)

148.6 In endurance races, the finish line is represented by the exact point where the skater is at the expiration of the fixed time.

149. Ranking

149.1 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 Points race and Points - Elimination races;

149.2 In case of rounds or qualification heats, unqualified skaters are ranked according to:

- a. in 100 m Sprint races,
 - the round in which they are unqualified (Series, Quarters and Semi-finals),
 - their times obtained in the corresponding round.
- b. in 500 m +D Sprint races and One Lap,
 - 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 two (2) Semi-finals of 500m +D / One Lap; the two third skaters are classified 5th and 6th. The best time is 5th.)

- in 1.000 m Sprint race,
 - the round in which they are unqualified (Qualifying round and Semi-finals),
 - their times obtained in this round.
- In all races only the skaters who access to the finals can access to the podium. In case of disqualifications for sports or disciplinary faults (DQ-SF / DQ-DF), during the finals, the podium can be incomplete and done with only two (2) or one (1) skater. In any case, the podium will be emptied from the last position to the first position.
- In the same round, skaters having the same technical sanction (DQ-TF), sports sanction (DQ-SF), disciplinary sanction (DQ-DF) or the same race situation as DNS -except for the first round- will have the same placement of the corresponding situation.
- In case of collective fall, all the skaters concerned by this fall are ranked ex-aequo and listed in the nations' ranking order.
- When a group of skaters leaves the race together (withdraw, fall, overtake), or takes part of collective fall, and thus it is not possible to determine their exact finish order, all these skaters will be ranked in the same placement position and will be listed in the nations' ranking order.
- In the results bulletin, only in Short Distance races, skaters not having finished the race will be reported as DNF in the time column. In Long Distance races, skaters who have been lapped or kept out for any reason (withdraw, fall, elimination, overtake) will be placed in the inverse order they left the race.

149.3 When there is a reduction in rank (RR), the skater in fault takes the time of the affected skater. The time obtained by the skater in fault will be assigned to the affected other(s) skater(s). If there is more than one (1) affected skater, they will be ranked with the same time and in the order in which they arrived.

150. Placement of lapped skaters by the pack

150.1 In Long Distance 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 race, has to be kept out. The judge can use his whistle to indicate the skater to stop, by two (2) short whistle blasts. Skaters who have been lapped or kept out for any reason (withdraw, fall, elimination, overtake) will be placed in the inverse order they left the race.

150.2 This rule is not applied if a skater or small group of skaters leads the race and lapped the pack.

150.3 For the Marathon race, the Chief judge will determine the procedure taking into consideration the number of skaters, the length and the width of the circuit.

151. Disqualified skater by Sports Fault (DQ-SF) or Disciplinary Fault (DQ-DF)

When a skater is disqualified for sports or disciplinary faults (DQ-SF / DQ-DF), he is not ranked and the following skater having raced the same round takes his place.

152. Withdrawn skater

152.1 Skater, who decides to abandon the race for any reason or for falling down, is ranked according to his placement.

152.2 Skater, who withdraws from the race, should go to the finish line and inform a member of the Jury, so that he is ranked according to his position; if not he might be ranked last.

153. Ex-aequo placement

153.1 When a group of skaters crosses the finish line all together, and thus it is not possible to determine their exact finish order, all of these skaters involved will be awarded the same placement position and will be listed in the nations' ranking order.

153.2 In case of collective fall, all the skaters concerned by this fall are ranked ex-aequo and listed in the nations' ranking order.

153.3 The disqualified skaters for technical fault (DQ-TF) -art 182- in the same round, are ranked ex-aequo.

154. Tiebreak trial and races against time

In order to determine the medals in time trial races, when two (2) or more skaters obtain the same time, the trial shall be repeated to establish the placements.

155. Maximum time in road races

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

156. Results ratification

156.1 Competition results become official only after their ratification by the Chief Judge and their publication in the Official Communication.

156.2 For World Speed Championship, the results become official only after their ratification by a Technical Commission Member and their publication in the Official Communication.

6.3 The Jury

157. The Jury

157.1 A Chief Judge and Judges direct each competition. The Chief Judge is responsible for judges for the proper conduct of the races. The Chief Judge vouches directly for his own actions to the Technical Commission. On the world competitions, the Technical Commission Referee in Chief himself appoints the Chief Judge by selecting him among the regularly registered International Judges.

157.2 For international competitions, the following judges are required:

- a. one Chief Judge;
- b. one Secretary Judge;
- c. a different number of judges according to the importance of the competition and type of course;
- d. a different number of Timekeepers according to the electronic timekeeping system.

157.3 For the World Speed Championship competitions, the minimum number of judges shall be:

- a. one (1) Chief Judge;
- b. one (1) or two (2) Assistant Chief Judge;
- c. one (1) Secretary Judge and one (1) Assistant Secretary Judge;
- d. a team of judges;
- e. a different number of Timekeepers according to the electronic timekeeping system.

158. Judge Uniform

In international competitions, the official World Skate uniform of Judges consists mandatory of same colour jersey, trousers, socks, shoes and cap. The use of health care facemask and gloves is permitted. Nothing else is allowed. In specific situations, some items can be worn, under strict Technical Commission's authorization and supervision.

159. Tasks of the Chief Judge

Besides the specific tasks provided in the various articles of this Rulebook, the Chief Judge is in charge of the technical and judgment of the competition. Therefore, he shall:

159.1 guarantee that all skaters enforce the regulations and decide about any technical problems that might arise during a competition, even when not covered in this Rulebook;

- 159.2 assign to each member of the Jury his particular task;
- 159.3 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 the Technical Commission;
- 159.4 exert his disciplinary power towards skaters, coaches and Federation Delegates, when their behaviour on the course site requires the adoption of sanctions, provided in this Rulebook;
- 159.5 direct the repetition of any trial, when in his opinion any of them has been carried out in an irregular way;
- 159.6 with the assistance of the Secretary Judge, prepare the start lists of the races, organize the competition protocols, prepare all Championship's minutes, letters and copies of reports of other possible events that might occur during the competition;
- 159.7 together with the Secretary Judge, prepare the ranking of skaters and countries to be given to The Technical Commission;
- 159.8 check that the judges are in the right place and that Timekeepers are ready before ordering the starter to give the start signal; a flag can be used to this purpose;
- 159.9 warn himself the skaters who commit sports faults;
- 159.10 warn the skaters who have been reprimanded by the judges for sports faults;
- 159.11 immediately disqualify skaters who commit disqualifying acts;
- 159.12 immediately disqualify skaters who do not comply with judges' warnings;
- 159.13 Make sure to Immediately take out skaters who were disqualified and that it is announced. Skaters who refuse the leave the race course, after the third announcement, will be disqualified by disciplinary fault (DQ-DF), and may be excluded from the competition;
- 159.14 remove or replace those judges who, in his opinion, do not completely carry out their duties;
- 159.15 prepare an official report about Championship and send it to the Technical Commission Chairperson.

160. The Secretary Judge

The Secretary Judge and the Assistant Secretary Judge have the task to co-operate with the Chief Judge, particularly concerning the settlement of the preliminary heats, in the preparation of individual ranking and ranking by nations; in the drawing up of the competitions minutes that will later be submitted to the Chief Judge and signed by him.

161. The Call Area Judge

The tasks of the Call Area Judge are the following:

- 161.1 Before the beginning of each race, he should gather the skaters and give them the last instructions. Checking their uniform, competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels;
- 161.2 he gives to the skaters the composition of the start line;
- 161.3 under the order of the Chief Judge, he permits to the skaters to accede to the race course;
- 161.4 before the beginning of each event, to check that every skater is supplied with his racing suite and competition number;
- 161.5 to announce to the skaters when they must be at the start of the race for which they have been entered, and to make sure that no one may have access to the track where the race takes place before the Chief Judge has given his authorization.

162. The Starter Team

The tasks of the Starters are the following:

- 162.1 they check that all the skates of all skaters are behind the start line;
- 162.2 after the Chief Judge's consent, they give the start signal as stipulated art 136 to art 140;
- 162.3 they signal the false starts (FS), involuntary obstruction, sports faults occurred at the start procedure, skaters with any problem, dysfunction of the timekeeping or falling down skaters, and call back the skaters as stipulated in art 136.4.
- 162.4 Official sanction form must be completed by the Starters.

163. Course Judges

- 163.1 The tasks of the Course Judges are the following:
 - a. to supervise the progress of the event for the portion of which they are responsible;
 - b. to immediately inform the Chief Judge about any irregularities which took place during the race and to report the skaters who commit faults (art 172); After the Chief Judge's final decision, the Course Judge has to fill out the Official Sanction Form.
 - c. to take note of lapped skaters, and of those skaters who withdrew and inform the Chief Judge.
- 163.2 According to their respective positions along the track, course judges are called in the following ways: Straight Judges, Corner Judges, Relay Judges.

164. Placement Judges

- 164.1 The task of the Placement Judges is to exactly establish the order of arrival of skaters.
- 164.2 In Long Distance races, the number of judges shall be established according to the requirements. The Chief Judge shall assign specific tasks to each judge.
- 164.3 Placement Judges must be a minimum of three (3). 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.
- 164.4 In any case, when electronic photo finish or video scanner is used, the electronic photo finish or video scanner results are final.

165. Lap Scorer Judge

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 146);
- e. provide that the last lap to be covered is signalled by means of a bell.

166. Official Speaker

- 166.1 The announcements are done in the Official Language of World Skate which is English. They can be done in the language of the Organizing Country.
- 166.2 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.
- 166.3 The result of each race should be announced at the earliest possible moment after receipt of the official result.
- 166.4 In conjunction with the general direction of the Organization and the Technical Commission Chairperson, the Speaker is responsible for all matters of announcing protocol.

6.4 The Judgement

167. Definition of the Faults

- 167.1 Three (3) kinds of faults are to be considered; technical faults (art 168), sports faults (art 172) and disciplinary faults (art 184).
- 167.2 The Chief Judge has to decide whether a fault is a Disciplinary fault (art 186).

168. Technical Faults

Technical faults are faults related to the technical skills, accomplishment of the technical orders, commands and rules or technical requirements.

168.1 Technical Requirements.

Each skater is solely responsible to observe the technical rules. When a skater does not respect technical rules (uniform, competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels etc.), the skater in fault is disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

168.2 Racing suit.

For international competitions all skaters of the same country must wear identical uniforms with long or short sleeves, with the national colours; if there is a particular situation and this is not reported and approved by the Technical Commission, the skater in fault is disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

168.3 Remove or unfasten the helmet.

A skater who removes or unfastens his helmet is disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

168.4 Type of helmets.

In Short and Long-Distance races, the hard headgear must have a regular shape and may not have protrusions or ends. A skater who does not respect this rule is sanctioned with a Technical Fault (TF).

169. False start

General rules:

- a. The Starter signals the false start (FS) to the skater by showing a yellow card. He shows a red card to signal the disqualification after a second false start (FS).
- b. Cards are shown in two (2) steps: the Judge shows it to the skater, and then he raises it up in front of skater.
- c. In the case one skater causes a false start (FS), thereby causing the other skater to follow; only the first shall be given one (1) false start (FS).
- d. The skater or a team (relay) who commits two (2) false starts (FS) in the same race (heats and finals), is disqualified DQ-TF.
- e. In any race, in case of false start (FS), the Starters shall call back skaters to the start line (with one (1) or two (2) gunshots or two blows of whistle). Skaters must restart immediately their positions and the start procedure is repeated.
- f. During the start procedure, when simultaneous situations occur, more than one skater can receive a false start.

- 169.1 **Get ahead of the commands:** When a skater moves or starts before the gun signal is given, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS).
- 169.2 **Moving:** When the skater does not remain stationary in his assumed starting position, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS).
- 169.3 **Lines:** When the first skate is not in the box or it is touching lines: front, lateral or back lines; or when the second skate is touching lateral lines, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS).
- 169.4 **Momentum:** When the skater does not remain stationary and pulls his body backwards, in order to gain momentum, force, impetus and speed of movement during the start procedure, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS). Except for 300m Time Trial.
- 169.5 **Slow:** When a skater moves and descends his body slowly, in order to gain momentum, force, impetus and speed of movement during the start procedure, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS). Except for 300m Time Trial.
- 169.6 **Starter orders:** When a skater does not respect the Starter's commands to take his box on the start line, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS).
- 169.7 **Immediate restart:** When the start procedure is repeated and the skater voluntarily does not go back immediately, by the shorter path, delaying the restart procedure, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS).
- 169.8 **Delaying:** (in Short Distance races) When a skater after the SET command voluntarily delays the start procedure by his actions, the skater in fault is sanctioned by a false start (FS).
- 169.9 **300 m Time Trial:**
- A false start (FS) is signalled when the skater crosses the back line.
 - Only one (1) false start (FS) is permitted in qualification heat and one (1) false start (FS) in final.
- 169.10 **100 m, 200 m Dual Time Trial, One lap, 500 m +D & 1.000 m:**
- A false start (FS) is signalled when a skater moves or starts before the gun signal is given. The start procedure is cancelled and the skater involved is sanctioned by one (1) false start (FS) technical fault TF.
 - A false start is signalled when a skater has his first skate out of his box (on the lines) when the Starter says the command "SET" art 137.2.
 - A false start is sanctioned (FS), it is signalled to the skater by showing a yellow card. For a skater, only one false start (FS) is allowed in a sprint race during all the rounds, except for Time Trial (art 169.2.b).
- Ex: If a skater commits a false start (FS) in ¼ final and a second one in ½ final, he is disqualified by technical fault DQ-TF.*

169.11 Long Distance races

A false start is sanctioned (FS), it is signalled to the skater by showing a yellow card. Only one (1) false start (FS) by race is permitted (heats and final).

170. Exit of the skating course

170.1 For Short and Long-Distance races, skaters are not allowed to skate on the ground outside the line delineating the course. Skaters violating voluntarily this rule to take advantage or to gain positions will be disqualified (DQ-TF). The judges make a decision when this situation occurs during a massive fall of skaters or to avoid a crash.

170.2 For the Time Trial races, the exit of the skating course is sanctioned with the disqualification of the skater (DQ-TF).

170.3 For 100 m Sprint races, 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 (DQ-TF). When it happens due to a fall, the skater will be reported as DNF in the time column.

171. Wrong Relay

171.1 Touching or pulling relay is not permitted and it is sanctioned by the disqualification of the team (DQ-TF).

171.2 Inside the relay zone, the relaying skater must maintain his pace. If the skater stops waiting for his the relayed skater, then the team is disqualified (DQ-TF).

171.3 Skaters must be positioned one in front of the other in constant movement, the relayed skater's surpass to the relaying teammate must occur only after the correct push. If not, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF).

171.4 The relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone (art 130). If not, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF).

172. Sports faults

Sports faults are voluntary faults against the fair play. When the skater takes part in a situation and/or disputes positions in an unfair and non-honourable way to gain advantage.

- a. Every situation is evaluated by the judges and notified to the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge sanctions the skater who commits a sports fault.
- b. When a skater receives three (3) warnings in a race, (accumulated in qualification heat & finals), the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF).
- c. When a skater commits faults considered as voluntary and dangerous, the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF).

The following actions are considered as sports faults.

172.1 Get out voluntarily the race course

When a skater leaves the race course without the Jury permission or against the Jury directions and this disturbs the race being held, the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF). If this action represents an assistance to a teammate, then team fault rules are applied (art 182).

172.2 Voluntary shortcut of the race course

When a skater leaves the race course and goes back to the race in other point, in order to take advantage or gain positions (Unless instructed by the Jury), the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF).

172.3 Direction of the race

For track or road closed circuit competitions, the direction of the race shall be counter clockwise. A skater who voluntarily does not respect this rule, taking advantage or gaining positions, is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF).

172.4 When it is not possible to apply a Reduce in Rank sanction (RR)

When a sports fault is estimated as involuntary, but the sanction Reduce in Rank (RR) cannot be used due to the fact that the skater who receives the fault cannot be qualified to the following round, the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF). (Art 183.2)

172.5 Sports fault during the start procedure

When a voluntary sports fault is committed during the start procedure (rounds, Semi Finals and finals) that may influence the outcome of the race, the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF).

172.6 Disqualifying act against a skater in qualifying position

When a skater commits a disqualifying act against a skater in qualifying position, in a qualifying round, and the victim skater is advanced to the next round by the Chief Judge (art 183.3), the skater in fault is disqualified by sports fault (DQ-SF).

173. Specific Sports faults

Disruptive body contact or any kind of disruption between skaters can be considered as a sports fault. In the case the lead skater gives way to the passing skater without being touched, then he gives up his right to the lead.

173.1 Grabbing: to seize suddenly, or roughly.

173.2 Hipping: the intentional use of the hips by a skater to gain an advantage over or disrupt the progress of another skater.

173.3 Jamming: a skater suddenly slowing up, causing the trailing skaters to run into each other.

173.4 Holding: a skater who temporarily delays something through illegal obstruction of an opponent, by use of the hands, arms, or legs.

173.5 Interference: Skating with arms or elbows extended, or use of the hands, or shoulders in any manner so as to interfere with another skater.

173.7 Pulling: Drawing or hauling another skater toward himself, in a particular direction, or into a particular position. Pulling back or pulling down him.

173.8 Shuttle skating: Abnormal movement from side-to-side to hinder a trailing skater.

174. Sport fault - Trajectory and obstructions

174.1 Skaters are to reach the finish line along the shortest imaginary line. 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 in the pack).



- a) The skater leading the race shall not obstruct the runner-up and must continue in a straightway path without loops or lateral deviations. For the arrival sprint, if there are several skaters acceding to the finish line together, they have to reach the finish line through the right trajectories.



- b) Reduction in rank: During heats and finals, when a skater voluntarily obstructs and causes difficulty to a runner-up with loops or lateral deviations on the last sprint, to avoid the runner-up reach the finish line, the sanction Reduce in Rank

(RR) can be used. This is possible only if the skater in fault did not push, cut, cause a fall, affect or benefit the placement of other skater(s).

174.2 Blocking: Any unnatural method used by one skater to prevent another from passing, with or without body contact. A skater does not follow a reasonably course in a race, sailing in a zigzag.

174.3 Elbowing: Use of the elbows to interfere with the progress of another skater.

174.4 Pushing: Intentional body contact by one skater against another, shoving against with force in order to move him.

174.5 Riding in: Skater's body contact from the outside of the track forcing another skater to the inside of the track.

174.6 Riding Out: Skater's body contact from the inside of the track forcing another skater to the outside of the track.

174.7 Shoving: A skater intentionally pushing another with the intent to impede his progress in the race.

174.8 Tripping: voluntary action by one skater, which obstructs another's footing, whether or not a fall result.

174.9 Weaving: Irregular or unnecessary side-to-side movement of a skater when skating the straightaway of the track-a type of blocking.

174.10 Right-of-way disruption: The act of impeding the privilege of leading skaters to an unobstructed track when overtaking a lapped skater or skaters. (This privilege does not include permission for leading skater to push or make contact with the lapped skater or skaters.)

175. Assistance to skater

175.1 Skaters are strictly forbidden to accept or provide any sort of help.

175.2 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 are disqualified for sports faults (DQ-SF) of the race.

175.3 The skater can receive advice or information from the trainers or coaches.

175.4 During Marathon or longer distance races (more than 20k), a skater is allowed to receive water, food or any implements to repair or replace his equipment.

176. No respect of jury instruction

If the skater does not respect the instruction of a Judge/Chief Judge or the announcement of the Official Announcer, he is sanctioned.

177. Sanctions

Sanctions that can be adopted by the Chief Judge during the competition, towards skaters responsible of violations to the Jury instructions or the principles of sports ethics, are the followings:

- a. False Start (FS);
- b. Warnings (W);
- c. Reduction in Rank in the order of arrival (RR);
- d. Disqualification from the race (DQ-TF/DQ-SF/DQ-DF);
- e. Did Not Start 2 (DNS2);
- f. Automatic Suspension.

178. Warnings

178.1 Warnings may be given to sanction technical and sports faults, in addition to those cases that are expressly included in this Rulebook art 169 to art 176.

178.2 Any judge in charge of the progress of the race, who shall immediately inform the Chief Judge, can give warnings; Chief Judge only must communicate the warnings to the Official Speaker.

178.3 Warnings are cumulated: heat and finals.

178.4 Warning for sports fault (SF) does not exist for sprint races art 183.

179. Reduction in rank

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 Judge.

When an unintentional arrival act hinders a skater's placement, the sanction Reduce in Rank (RR) can be used.

In qualification heats, the Chief Judge can reduce in rank when the affected skater gets his qualification to the following round, and when the fault happens in positions where there is not a qualifying definition.

During Elimination race, see art 127.4.

During Points race, see art 128.2.

In sport faults due to change of trajectory and obstructions, see art 174.1 b.

Placement, see art 149.3.

180. Disqualification

Disqualification measures are decided by the Chief Judge and may be applied:

180.1 Disqualification for technical fault (DQ-TF):

- a. when a skater commits two (2) consecutive false starts (300m) (FS), that is to say: in the same round;
- b. when a skater commits two (2) false starts (FS);
- 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;
- d. during 100 m sprint, if the skater exits of his lane, he is disqualified. (Touches the line, exiting the race course);
- e. during Time Trial races, crossing the line and skate on the ground outside the line delineating the course;
- f. during Short and Long-Distance races, skaters skate voluntarily the ground outside the line delineating the course to take advantage or to gain positions;
- g. when a skater removes or unfastens his helmet;
- h. when a skater does not respect technical rules (uniform, competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels etc.);
- i. when, during international competitions, skaters of the same country do not wear identical uniforms and this is not approved by the Technical Commission.

180.2 Disqualification for sport fault:

- a. when a skater commits one (1) fault considered as voluntary and dangerous;
- b. when a skater receives three (3) warnings in a race, (cumulated in qualification heat & finals);
- c. when a skater gets out voluntarily of the race course;
- d. when a skater voluntarily leaves and shortcut the race course;
- e. when a skater voluntarily does not respect the direction of the race, taking advantage or gaining positions;
- f. when it is not possible to apply a Reduce in Rank sanction (RR);
- g. sport fault during the start procedure;
- h. disqualifying act against a skater in qualifying position;
- i. when a skater benefits voluntarily of assistance from another skater in order to take advantage or gain positions;
- j. when, in case of fall, a skater is not able to stand up and continue, and receives assistance from a third party.
- k. when a skater provides voluntarily physical assistance to another skater in order to give an advantage to that skater;
- l. when, in case of fall, a skater is not able to stand up and continue, who provides voluntarily physical assistance is sanctioned.

181. Automatic suspension

181.1 When a skater is disqualified for sports or disciplinary faults (DQ-SF / DQ-DF), he is automatically suspended for the following race of the same *Type: Short or Long-Distance* races (except for Team races) in which the skater is registered. This rule applies even if the following race is considered as begun, when the skater participated in the qualifying series.

181.2 For World Speed Championship, the preregistration of a disqualified skaters for sports or disciplinary faults (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) cannot be modified and this disqualified skater cannot be replaced by a teammate.

181.3 A suspended skater who did not purge his suspension at the end of the World Speed Championship remains suspended for the following World Speed Championship. (Ex: from track to road or N to N+1)

182. Official Remarks

The Chief Judge applies the sanctions 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 reduce in rank.
4. (DQ-TF) disqualified for technical fault. The disqualified skater is ranked at the end of the heat or round.
5. (DQ-SF) disqualified for sports fault. The disqualified skater is not ranked and he is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified. In case of general ranking, he does not get any point.
6. (DQ-DF) disqualified for disciplinary fault. The disqualified skater is not ranked and he is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified after disqualifications for sports fault. In case of general ranking, he does not get any point.
7. (DNS) did not start.
8. (DNS2) did not start 2.
9. (DNF) did not finish.

183. Sanctions & Ranking

183.1 Only one (1) false start (FS) is allowed per race (except 300m TT). When a skater commits a second false start (FS) in the race, he must be disqualified for technical fault (DQ-TF). He is ranked in the last place of the round.

183.2 When a skater commits a voluntary sports fault, the Chief Judge can disqualify him (DQ-SF). When a skater commits a disciplinary fault, the Chief Judge will disqualify him (DQ-DF). When a sports fault is estimated as involuntary the sanction reduce in

rank (RR) can be used. In qualification heats, the Chief Judge can reduce in rank when the affected skater gets his qualification to the following round, and when the fault happens in positions where there is not a qualifying definition. In sport faults due to change of trajectory and obstructions art 174.1.b will be applied. About Placement sanction procedures, see art 149.3.

- 183.3 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 Judge may advance that skater to the next round, with the last qualified skater's time.

The Discipline

184. Disciplinary faults

Disciplinary faults are faults against the fair play, when a skater behave desiring to inflict injury, harm, or suffering on another, either because of a hostile impulse or out of deep-seated meanness, in a planned or sudden attack.

185. Fair play

Fair play means respect. Fair play means respecting the opponent, the judge, the rules, and also complying with the spirit of the sport; it is competing fairly above the ambition of victory; practice fair play, without cheating, tricks or simulations to confuse the opponent or the judge; not offend, humiliate or mistreat any participant in the competition; assume defeat with dignity and enjoy victory with respect.

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 or the race can be cancelled.

185.1 Profanity:

The use of profanity in any competition is not accepted.

186. Aggression

It is the responsibility of the Chief Judge to qualify a sports fault in disciplinary fault, taking in consideration the aspect voluntary or involuntary.

187. Team fault

There are two (2) types of Team faults (1 and 2):

187.1 Team Fault 1

- When skater A makes a voluntary sports fault in order to let his teammate (Skater B) win one (1) or more positions.
- Skater A who commits the fault is disqualified by sports fault or disciplinary fault (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) and may be excluded by the Technical Commission from the whole Competition.
- Skater B who benefices of the fault must be reduced in rank (RR).

Type 1: Skater A voluntarily makes a fault (DQ-SF/DQ-DF) - Skater B involuntarily receives a benefit (RR)

187.2 Team Fault 2

- 2.A** - When two (2) skaters (A and B) make a voluntary sports fault acting physically together in order avoid and prevent another or other skaters from passing them and win one (1) or more positions.
- 2.B** - When two (2) skaters (A and B) make a voluntary sports fault cooperating physically together (to relay or grab in order to drag the teammate) in order to let his teammate (Skater A - B) win one (1) or more positions.
- Skaters A and B are disqualified by sports fault or disciplinary fault (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) and may be excluded by the Technical Commission from the whole Competition.

Types 2: Skater A voluntarily makes a fault (DQ-SF/DF) Skater B voluntarily receives a benefit (DQ-SF/DF)

188. Misconduct against the Jury

- 188.1 Any member of the jury who is affected before, during or after a competition by any offence or violence of any kind on the part of a skater or another member of delegations, may immediately inform the Chief Judge who shall seize the Disciplinary Commission.
- 188.2 Any World Skate official who is affected during an official event is in power to seize Disciplinary commission.

189. Disciplinary procedure

- 189.1 It is the responsibility of the Chief Judge to seize the Disciplinary Commission in case of disciplinary fault. Anyone, skater, coach, delegate or any team member, who commits disciplinary fault is sanctioned by the Disciplinary Commission.
- 189.2 Any member of the Technical Commission who observes a disciplinary fault is in power to seize the Disciplinary Commission.

190. Progress of the disciplinary commission

When a skater or a member of an official delegation committed a disciplinary fault, the Disciplinary Commission convenes him. This person has the possibility to appear in front of the Disciplinary Commission and the Official of the delegation may accompany him. President of the Commission presents the blamed facts to him. The skater or the Official of the delegation has then the possibility of presenting a defence.

191. Disciplinary measures

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

1. Exclusion of the competition.
2. Period of suspension.

192. Exclusion of the competition

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

193. Suspension

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

194. Body of first instance

The Technical Commission is the body of first instance for claims concerning the application of this Rulebook different from Jury decisions about sanctions.

The Technical Commission evaluates if the claim proceeds and if it does, they will give an official answer.

195. Claims procedure

Each Delegation has the right to make a claim during the competition. The reasons behind the claim must be described in writing and given to the Technical Commission.

For the World Speed Championship, claim must be written on an official form (annex) in the World Skate official language (English), signed by the Official Delegate of the nation.

196. Claims presented to the Technical Commission

- 196.1 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.
- 196.2 Claims are to be signed by the Official Delegate and submitted in writing to the Technical Commission thirty (30) minutes prior to the beginning of the race. When the Chief Judge 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 the Technical Commission that will take care of any necessary control;
- 196.3 This decision must be made known to the Official Delegates of the participating countries.

197. Claims fees

A fee of 300 US \$ shall accompany any claims to the Technical Commission.

198. Body of second instance (appeal)

The World Skate Executive Board is the body of second instance and receives the appeals after the decision taken in first instance by the Technical Commission regarding disciplinary faults.

See General Regulations of World Skate Paragraph 5.

199. Decisions

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

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

SPECIFIC RULES FOR WORLD SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP - WSC

200. Official Track

Official tracks certified by World Skate are defined art 108.

201. Ranking of the previous World Speed Championship

The previous WSC ranking (art 69) is used for the composition of the start order. The nations who did not participate at the previous World Speed Championship complete the ranking using the alphabetic order in English.

202. Planning and warm-up

Before each race, a warm-up of six (6) minutes is accorded to the skaters who are going to race. The Official Speaker announces the last minute.

203. Sprint races heats composition

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous World Speed Championship (art 69), and the serpentine system.

Nations Ranking	Skaters	Starting Line	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7
1. Colombia	2	Called first	Colombia	Colombia	USA	USA	Italy	Venezuela	Venezuela
2. USA	2	Called second	South Africa	South Africa	Chile	Spain	China	Korea	Korea
3. Italy	1	Called third	Germany	Germany					
4. Venezuela	2								
5. Korea	2								
6. China	1								
7. Spain	1								
8. Chile	1								
9. South Africa	2								
10. Germany	2								

204. World Championship Track 300 m time trial

Deleted 2017

205. Track 200 m Dual time trial

205.1 Qualification heats (first round). Heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous World Speed Championship (art 69). The best twelve (12) times are qualified for the final.

205.2 In case of insufficient number of skaters, eight (8) best times are qualified.

205.3 The heats of the final will be made according to the times obtained in qualification: Heat 1 (11th/12th), Heat 2 (9th /10th) and so on. The winner is the best time of the final.

205.4 Technical requirements: Two (2) photo finish timing systems, one (1) per line. Photocells that indicate the unofficial partial times. An electronic Start Gun connected to the two (2) systems to make them start at the same time. Moreover, two (2) amplifiers, one near each start line, connected to the Gun.

206. Sprint races (100 m, 500 m +D, One lap & 1.000 m)

Qualification heats (first round). The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous World Speed Championship (art 69).

- During the first round, only best times are qualified (except for 1.000m Sprint).

Start line order: For all the rounds, the skaters are called and choose their position on the start line according the start line order (art 135.2, art 135.3).

207. Constitution of the qualification heats for the long-distance race

If, for the following races; Elimination race, Point Race and Points-Elimination race, the number of skaters need the organization of qualification heats, they are organized as follows:

207.1 The composition should be made according the ranking of the nations, as follows:

- a. the nations with two (2) skaters are drawn first. The skaters of a same nation cannot be in the same qualification heat;
- b. the nations with only one (1) skater are drawn in second. They complete the heat according to the ranking of the nation and serpentine method.

Nations Ranking N-1	Skaters By Nation	Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2
1. Colombia	2	<i>I</i>	Colombia	Colombia
2. USA	2	<i>II</i>	USA	USA
3. Italy	1	<i>III</i>	Venezuela	Venezuela
4. Venezuela	2	<i>IV</i>	Korea	Korea
5. Korea	2	<i>V</i>	Japan	Japan
6. China	1	<i>VI</i>	Italy →	China ↓
7. Spain	1	<i>VII</i>	Chile ←	Spain ↓
8. Chile	1	<i>VII</i>	↓ South Africa	
9. South Africa	1	<i>IX</i>		
10. Japan	2	<i>X</i>		

Nations Ranking N-1	Skaters by Nation	Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
1. Colombia	2	<i>I</i>	Colombia →	Colombia →	USA
2. USA	2	<i>II</i>	USA →	Venezuela →	Venezuela
3. Italy	1	<i>III</i>	Korea →	Korea →	Japan
4. Venezuela	2	<i>IV</i>	Japan →	Italy →	China
5. Korea	2	<i>V</i>	Spain →	Chile →	South Africa
6. China	1	<i>VI</i>			
7. Spain	1	<i>VII</i>			
8. Chile	1	<i>VII</i>			
9. South Africa	1	<i>IX</i>			
10. Japan	2	<i>X</i>			

207.2 There will be no loser's final. Unqualified skaters are ranked according to the result (place) obtained in the qualification heat.

207.3 Qualification heats shall be skated with at least 50 % of the race distance.

208. Track 10.000 m Elimination race

208.1 Elimination protocol:

The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint (elimination), there must be 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 three (3), two (2) and one (1) laps to go (see image below).

For finals or qualification heats with an insufficient number of skaters, the number of eliminations is adapted by deleting the first eliminations or with eliminations every three (3) laps. Anyway, last eliminations are to be done on laps three (3), two (2) and one (1).

208.2 Final:

Twenty-six (26) to thirty (30) skaters can run the final. Under thirty (30) skaters, there are not any qualification heats.

a) Final 30 skaters: 5 laps without elimination;

Total 27 eliminations + 3 skaters at the end. Three (3) double eliminations (DE);

Laps	Bell	Elimin.	Skaters	Laps	Bell	Elimin.	Skaters
50			30	25		Elim 14	
49				24	BELL		16
48				23		Elim 15	
47				22	BELL		15
46	BELL			21		Elim 16	
45		Elim 1/Elim 2		20	BELL		14
44	BELL		28	19		Elim 17	
43		Elim 3/Elim 4		18	BELL		13
42	BELL		26	17		Elim 18	
41		Elim 5/Elim 6		16	BELL		12
40	BELL		24	15		Elim 19	
39		Elim 7		14	BELL		11
38	BELL		23	13		Elim 20	
37		Elim 8		12	BELL		10
36	BELL		22	11		Elim 21	
35		Elim 9		10	BELL		9
34	BELL		21	9		Elim 22	
33		Elim 10		8	BELL		8
32	BELL		20	7		Elim 23	
31		Elim 11		6	BELL		7
30	BELL		19	5		Elim 24	
29		Elim 12		4	BELL		6
28	BELL		18	3	BELL	Elim 25	
27		Elim 13		2	BELL	Elim 26	5
26	BELL		17	1	BELL	Last Elim 27	4
				0		ARRIVAL	3

b) Final 26 to 30 skaters:

Five (5) laps without elimination; Single eliminations from lap 45;
Total 24 eliminations + 3 skaters at the end. Double elimination (DE) could be planned from the 1st to the 3^d elimination (DE1 to DE3).

Qualification Heats:

If there are more than 30 skaters, qualification heats must be planned. Thirty (30) skaters (art 207) race the final.

208.3 Composition and protocol of the qualification heats:

The heats are composed according to 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.
- The qualification heat distance must be completed, even when the number of skaters to qualify is obtained before the end.

209. Track 10.000 m Points + Elimination race

209.1 Elimination system:

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

209.2 Punctuation system:

Two (2) points will be awarded to the winner and one (1) point to the second skater after the fixed point of the race.

At the completion of the last lap, three (3) two (2) & one (1) points will be awarded to the first three (3) skaters.

209.3 Protocol of the Final:

The final can be raced from thirty (30) to forty (40) skaters. From thirty-one (31) to forty (40) skaters, the first ten (10) eliminations can be Double Elimination (DE).

20 Eliminations + 10 skaters = 30 skaters;

21 sprints x (2+1) = 63 points; Arrival = 6 points; Total of points = 69 points.

Laps	10 Km	Skaters	Laps	10 Km	Skaters	Laps	10 Km	Skaters
50	7 Laps free	30	32	POINTS	25	14	POINTS	16
49			31		Elimination	13		Elimination
48			30	POINTS	24	12	POINTS	15
47			29		Elimination	11		Elimination
46			28	POINTS	23	10	POINTS	14
45			27		Elimination	9		Elimination
44			26	POINTS	22	8	POINTS	13
43	BELL		25		Elimination	7		Elimination
42	POINTS	30	24	POINTS	21	6	POINTS	12
41		Elimination	23		Elimination	5		Elimination
40	POINTS	29	22	POINTS	20	4	POINTS	11
39		Elimination	21		Elimination	3	Last Elimination	
38	POINTS	28	20	POINTS	19	2	POINTS	10
37		Elimination	19		Elimination	1	BELL	10
36	POINTS	27	18	POINTS	18	ARRIVAL		10
35		Elimination	17		Elimination			
34	POINTS	26	16	POINTS	17			
33		Elimination	15		Elimination			

209.4 Qualification heats:

If there are more than forty (40) skaters, qualifications heats must be done. (Constitution of the heat art 207).

209.5 Protocol 10 Km Points + Elimination Qualification Heats:

Engaged	Heats	Qualified Place	Simple Elimination	Double Elimination	Final
41 to 90	2 X 21 to 45	15	6 to 20	1 to 10	30
91 to 120	3 X 30 to 40	10	20	1 to 10	
121 to 152	4 X 30 to 38	8	20	2 to 10	32

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

If all eliminations cannot be done due to an insufficient number of skaters, follow art 208.1.

-The qualification heat distance must be completed, even when the number of skaters to qualify is obtained before the end.

- No double elimination on the qualification heats.

210. 3.000 m Relay Races

210.1 In relay races, each Federation may enter up to four (4) skaters. The teams must take part in the race with three (3) skaters.

210.2 Qualification Heats:

The Chief Judge 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 previous WSC ranking and are organized according to serpentine system.

211. Road 10.000 m Points race

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

Punctuation protocol:

- 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 points sprint.

At the completion of the last lap, three (3), two (2) and one (1) point will be awarded to the first three (3) skaters.

Qualification heats:

Skaters	Heats	Place	Final
51 to 80	2 X 25 to 40	20	40
81 to 120	3 X 27 to 40	14	42
121 to 160	4 X 31 to 40	10	40
161 to 200	5 X 32 to 40	8	40

211Bis Track 5.000 m Points race

Protocol:

- a. Bell will ring at lap 22.
- b. Sprints will take place in every lap, from lap 21.
- c. Assignment of points: two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each points sprint.
- d. At the completion of the last lap, three (3), two (2) and one (1) point will be awarded to the first three (3) skaters.
- e. The final is raced with 24 skaters.
- f. If a skater does not finish the race, for any reason (disqualification, withdraw, fall, overtake), that skater will lose the points earned for this race.

212. Road 15.000 m Elimination race

212.1 Elimination system:

The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint (elimination), there must be between three (3) and five (5) skaters in order to determine the gold, silver and bronze medals. The last elimination is one lap to go.

212.2 There will not be elimination sprints during the first one thousand (1.000) meters of the race.

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

213. Marathon

213.1 There are two (2) Marathons, one (1) Marathon men and one (1) Marathon women.

213.2 Junior Skaters are allowed to participate.

213.3 Each country can register a maximum of sixteen (16) female skaters and sixteen (16) male skaters to take part in the Marathon race.

213.4 There is only one (1) ranking by marathon race.

214. World Skate's Speed Judges' Ethics and Conduct

All Speed Judges, nominated or certified by World Skate, must follow, respect, and fully comply with the following rules when working at all sanctioned and non-sanctioned competitions:

214.1 Have a full understanding, acknowledge, agree and abide by the World Skate General Rules and World Skate Competition Rules.

214.2 Behave in a respectable way that is appropriate to their mandate.

214.3 Respect competition officials and skaters.

214.4 Work as a team and recognize that each Judge has an equal right to their opinion.

214.5 Respect that discussions between Judges about the development of the races witnessed during the competition are to stay confidential among the Judges only.

214.6 Not to be under the influence of alcohol, substances or drugs, which will alter their judgment, while officiating or participating in any Speed event.

214.7 Not to discriminate against anyone on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability, or sexual orientation.

214.8 Judges must conduct an unbiased evaluation of the discipline of the skaters, without being influenced in any way by any external individual, organization or interest.

214.9 Limit their communication to a necessary minimum when judging any ongoing competition phase.

214.10 Not to enter into any form of harassment or abuse, be it physical, professional, or sexual, and cause or instigate any physical or mental injuries.

- 214.11 Remain free from any bribes, betting, or attempt to manipulate results or be involved in any other form of corruption in any skate activity.
- 214.12 Not to be biased when executing their mandate on the juries.
- 214.13 Not to use smartphones or other communication devices while judging or during competition warm-ups. During these times, the use of mobile phones is allowed in emergency situations only.
- 214.14 Not to share personal opinions or preferences, in respect to a competition they are judging, with any third-party including skaters, delegates, coaches, any other National Federation Members or the public. Neither verbally or in a written form, nor via social media.
- 214.15 Refrain from verbally expressing personal opinions, comments, recommendations or suggestions related to any competing skater while officiating. This rule applies to the time: Starting with the release of the World Skate bulletin; For the duration of the event; 30 days after the event completion;
- 214.16 Not to verbally and visually promote, use, or endorse any products, substances, or other materials that are: Illegal; Prohibited; Might be hazardous to minors; Listed among WADA sanctioned substances.
- 214.17 Not to encourage skaters, especially minors, delegates, coaches, any other National Federation Members or the public to conduct any illegal activity. They shall not encourage disobeying the rules of the competition or to not follow any effective and valid regulations and norms.
- 214.18 Respect and follow all venue regulations.
- 214.19 Not to behave in any way, public or private, which may cast doubt on their impartiality as a Speed Judge.
- 214.20 Report any violation of the World Skate Rules, situations that can hinder the development of competition, or constitute a hazard for the skaters, Team members, Staff, and the audience immediately to the Chief Judge and to the Technical Commission.

215. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

World Skate Judges shall observe the following rules concerning conflict of interests.

215.1 Conflict of interest definition:

“Possible conflict of interest” is any situation in which a person’s and/or an entity’s judgments or decisions on matters affecting World Skate might be influenced by relations that person and/or entity has (or is on the point of having) with other persons or organizations that might be affected (positively or negatively) by his/her judgments or decisions.

The conflict of interests becomes “real” when the person is to reveal the potential for conflict and then expresses an opinion or makes a decision in favor of, or against, the person and/or entity concerned, or accepts any benefit from that person and/or entity or from persons and/or entities anyway connected to them.

Conflicts of interests may arise as a result of direct personal relations, or indirectly, through the interests of a closely related third person (relatives, partners, dependents, compatriots, etc.).

215.2 Types of interest:

Typical circumstances in which conflicts of interest arise are involvement with suppliers, sponsors, professional advisers, event organizers and contracting parties (shareholdings, payments, hospitality, gifts or other benefits).

DISCLOSURES: All those to whom these rules apply must refrain from giving their opinions, making decisions or accepting benefits, and must make a declaration of interest.

PENALTIES: Failure to disclose potential conflicts of interest leads to the opening of an investigation as per the Rules set out in this Manual and in the By-Laws.

PREVENTION: “Declaration of Conflicts of Interest” might be included on Championships as an item of the agenda.

215.3.1 Conflicts of interest:

- a. A Judge must withdraw from a panel if a conflict of interest should arise for financial relationship.
- b. A conflict of interest occurs when a judge is assigned to an event in which one or more of the skaters are: A former student and a former competitive partner, a student of a relative. A time period must elapse between skating with a partner, or teaching a pupil, who you are likely to judge.
- c. A direct conflict of interest exists when the Judge (or a parent, sibling, child, spouse, skating or life partner) has been teaching or consulting any competitor in an event, in the previous one year.
- d. An indirect conflict of interest could arise through any personal, family or financial relationship that could be perceived as a conflict of interest. This includes any situation that has the potential to undermine the impartiality of a person.

215.4 Judges must agree on the following:

- a. If a conflict is discovered after the appointment has been accepted, the Chief Judge should be immediately notified, to disclose all direct and possible indirect conflicts when submitting the availability of the Judge to serve at competitions.

- b. If those Judges agree that a conflict exists, the Judge can be changed roles on the panel. If those Judges do not agree, the Chief Judge will make the final decision.

215.5 Level of responsibility:

- a. Sanctions shall be imposed according to the level of responsibility involving the person/s concerned: fraud, fault, involvement and attempting.

- b. Definitions:

215.5.1 Fraud: Intentional breach is the essential and general kind of violation. It consists in a conscious and deliberate action performed with a clear representation of the consequences combined with the will to do those actions and to cause those consequences. In case of verification of both those elements (will and representation) and in presence of a clear and beyond any reasonable doubt proved causal connection, between a behavior and the realization of the concerned event, a subject can be defined guilty.

There are different levels of fraud according to the severity of the violation and evaluating the specific circumstances, anyway, fraud is a form of personal and direct responsibility and shall never be considered as responsibility for others' actions;

215.5.2 Fault: Non-intentional breach consists of a violation supported by the representation of the consequences but without the assistance of the will of the acting subject which, in this case, acts by negligence, imprudence, incompetence or not respecting Statutes, By Laws, Regulations, Protocols or any other kind of norm he/she/it had to know about performing his/her/its role.

There are different levels of fault according to the severity of the violation and evaluating the specific circumstances or in case of violation perpetrated by anyone subject to others' supervision or responsibility;

215.5.3 Involvement: It consists, by exclusion, in an indirect violation performed without will or representation of the consequences, but being involved anyway in the action, also by simple conspiracy, aid or facilitation in the perpetration.

There are different levels of involvement according to the severity of the violation and evaluating the specific circumstances;

215.5.4 Attempting: It consists in a series of acts committed by fraud, fault or just involvement, to attend a violation which, in the end, does not happen for any reason; attempted violations are punishable as well, but they shall be punished by a reduced sanction based on the discretion of the in-charge body (e.g. reduction of one third).

In the absence of a clear quantification, all sanctions shall be applied in compliance with the inspiring principles of World Skate Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics, according to the level of responsibility or, finally, by equity.

Terminology

Competition:	it is an association of races. World Speed championship is a competition.
Race:	10.000 m elimination is a race. A race is considered to begin from the moment the skater announces to the Call Area Judge to be present for the race and ends when skaters leave the race course.
Pack / Peloton:	it is the most important group of skaters.
Qualification heats:	in a same competition, it is the race that a skater must skate to accede to the final.
Preliminary heat, Races or competition:	races are preliminary when a skater must obtain a result in this race before to accede to the competition. We can consider that World Speed Championships are the preliminary competition of the World Games.
Rounds:	in a sprint race, it is the successive races (more than one) to accede to the final.
Eliminated:	it is only during Elimination and Points-Elimination races.

Abbreviation

IOC: International Olympic Committee.

WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency.

DCO: Doping Control Officer.

TC: Technical Commission.

YOG: Youth Olympic Games.

LOC: Local Organizing Committee.

NGB: National Governing Body.

BT: Best Time.

WT: Winner Time.

QT: Qualified Time.

FS: False Start.

DQ-TF: Disqualification by Technical Fault.

DQ-SF: Disqualification by Sports Fault.

DQ-DF: Disqualification by Disciplinary Fault.