

Preface

It is with a great pleasure that I present you the new CIC General Regulations Edition 2011.

These new regulations integrate the decision of the FIRS Congress Portimao (Portugal) December 5, 2010 concerning the age of the category junior. According with the FIRS Statutes, the CIC amends these regulations and they are applicable starting from April 1, 2011.

The CIC has the project to create a separate Roller Marathon World Championship starting from 2014. These regulations contain the project of specific rules for this new championship (in blue). They will be applicable in 2014.

President of CIC,

Roberto MAROTTA.

CIC GENERAL REGULATIONS

Part 1. CIC GENERAL ORGANISATION	4
Chapter 1. Comite International de Course	4
Chapter 2. Officials	7
Chapter 3. Judges	8
Part 2. CIC INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS.....	10
Chapter 1. Organisation International Competitions.....	10
Chapter 2. Anti Doping rules.....	13
Chapter 3. World Championship.....	13
Section 1 _ General rules for World Championship	13
Section 2 _ Specific rules for World Speed Skating Championship (WSSC)	16
Section 3 _ Specific rules for World Roller Marathon Championship (starting in 2014)	20
Chapter 4. World Games.....	21
Chapter 5. World Cup (WIC Marathon)	22
Chapter 6. World Records.....	22
Part 3. CIC TECHNICAL RULES	24
Chapter 1. General rules of competition	24
Section 1 _ The Race course & Equipments	24
Section 2 _ The Skater.....	27
Section 3 _ The Track.....	28
Section 4 _ The Road.....	32
Section 5 _ The Distances & Types of race.....	33
Section 7_ The Race	39
Section 6_ The Jury	44
Section _ The Judgement.....	46
Section 7 – The Discipline.....	48
Chapter 2. Specific rules for World Speed Skating Championship (WSSC).....	51
Chapter 3. <i>Specific rules for World Roller Marathon Championship (WRMC)</i>	<i>57</i>

Introduction

Redaction

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

In case of problems of interpretation between English or Spanish, the English version is to be taken into account.

Quantity is written by letter and (by number). Example: two (2)

Presentation



It's the insertion of article issued from FIRS Statutes or FIRS Regulations



Article or point concerning the World Championship

Marathon 2014 (in blue).

It is the CIC project of rules for Roller Marathon World Championship applicable in 2014.

Definition

Competition: it is an association of races. World championship is a competition.

Race: 10 000 m elimination is a race

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

Preliminary heat, race or competition: races are preliminary when a skater must obtain a result in this race before to accede to the competition. We can conceder that World Championships are the preliminary race of the World Games.

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

Eliminated: it's only during Elimination race

Abbreviation

FIRS: Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

CIC: Comité International de Course

WADA: World Anti Doping Agency

IOC: International Olympic Committee

WC: World Championship

m: meters

Part 1. CIC GENERAL ORGANISATION


Chapter 1. Comité International de Course

Art .1. Constitution

The Comité International de Course (CIC) is a technical committee of the Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports (FIRS). The headquarters is located in the country of the President of CIC.

Art .2. Composition

The CIC is composed respecting FIRS Statutes article 18 - point 7

 Article 18.7: In between General Assemblies, the management of each discipline is entrusted to an executive consisting of a President, one Vice President and at least three but not more than four other members. The executive is directly responsible to the Central Committee of the FIRS for its actions and management between assemblies. A quorum of the executive of a discipline is three.

Art .3. Governing

CIC is governing body for Speed Roller Skating and the following new disciplines:

- Downhill
- Freestyle
- Skateboarding
- Alpine

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

Art .4. Tasks

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

1. to organise and promote speed-skating activities throughout the world and prepare and administer the relative regulations;
2. to establish and maintain close relationships with all the National Federations and recognised Continental Confederations affiliated with FIRS;
3. to make sure that all the affiliated National Federations and recognised Continental Confederations comply with FIRS Statutes;
4. to amend the CIC General Regulations whenever necessary;
5. to make sure that all international competitions with countries of different Continents have the CIC approval when FIRS and CIC regulations demand it;
6. to make sure that the behaviour of skaters, accompanying people comply with the rules established by FIRS;
7. to make sure that the doping control takes place according to FIRS and WADA Medical Regulations;
8. to impose fines to the affiliated Federations for the non-observance of CIC Regulations. The affiliated Federations can appeal against such fines, first to the Central Committee;
9. to sanction, by establishing the period of time, the skaters who resulted positive on the anti-doping control in accordance with FIRS and WADA Medical Regulations.

Art .5. Duties of CIC members

1. The President seats and presides over the General Assembly as well as CIC meetings and is responsible for any administrative and financial matter regarding the Committee. He has the casting vote and represents CIC in every official circumstance.
2. The President may appoint commissions with special tasks (Downhill, Freestyle, Skateboarding, Alpine, Aggressive and Coaches).
3. The President shall take care of and co-ordinate matters concerning international judges.
4. The Vice President assists him and when necessary takes his place, if invited to do so. He is responsible for the measures to be taken according to the WADA and FIRS Medical Regulations.
5. The other four (4) members carry out individual functions assigned to them during CIC first meeting, and are the followings:
 - a) to assist the President in the evolution and modification of CIC General Regulations,
 - b) to assist the President in any administrative matter according to the needs (public relations for the World Championships and liaison with the media);
 - c) to assist the President in any task during the World Championship.

Art .6. The Secretary of the Committee

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

Art .7. The General Assembly

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



Paragraph 4 – Working Procedure of Technical Committees and Commissions.

1. The Presidents of the Technical Disciplines are responsible to the General Assembly on all technical and official subjects, but, as a whole, are responsible to the Central Committee and the President of FIRS as Chief of the Central Committee and the Congress (Legislative). (Refer to Art. 5 of the Statutes).

5. The General Assemblies of each Technical Committee consist of such FIRS Federations, who have paid the basic fees and the respective additional fees for that particular sports discipline within the time limits stated in Article 8 of the Statutes and who have acquired a vote by having a national team compete in the World Championship of that discipline within two years preceding the year of the General Assembly. These General Assemblies have the character of an electoral and control body without limiting the over-all responsibility of all Committees towards the Congress.

6. The General Assemblies of the Technical Committees shall take place regularly every two years in connection with World Championships. With respect to the invitation, the agenda, legalization, candidatures, and elections, the same rules apply as stated in the respective articles of the FIRS Statutes. One third of the member Federations that have competed in the respective sport discipline's World Championship during the previous two year period must be present to form a quorum.

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



Art 11.6 VOTING CARDS shall be issued to those eligible to vote during the FIRS Congress. One card for being affiliated to FIRS and one supplementary card for each one of the four disciplines in which they have participated in a World Championships at least two years preceding the year of the FIRS Congress.


3. The agenda shall include;
 - a) President's welcome.
 - b) Appointment of scrutinizers.
 - c) Approval of the previous General Assembly minutes.

- d) President's Report.
- e) Financial Report.
- f) Approval of the Financial Report.
- g) Elections, when necessary or required.
- h) Proposals to CIC to study changes of CIC General Regulations.
- i) Bids of future World Championships and other competitions to be included in the international calendar of the following years.
- j) Other business.

Art .8. Dismissals

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

Art .9. Revenue and expenditures

1. CIC revenues consist of:
 - a) organisation fees of World Championship (Art .68.) and intercontinental competition(Art .31)
 - b) participation fee of World Championship (Art .66)
 - c) registration fee for International Judges (Art .22)
 - d) sale of its own publication;
 - e) fees for certification of tracks and technical equipment;
 - f) fines;
 - g) fees for claims and appeals;
 - h) sponsorship;
 - i) advertising.
2. CIC expenditures are:
 - a) administrative expenditure;
 - b) travel and stay expenses for the President, the Secretary and CIC members on the occasion of called upon meetings;
 -  c) travelling expenses for the International Judges appointed, during the World Championships;
 - d) support to countries that according to CIC need it; sports equipments, coaches and whatever esteemed useful.
3. Every financial transaction is registered on CIC accounts. According to art. 10 of FIRS Financial Regulations, the balance sheet must be submitted to CIC General Assembly and FIRS Congress after studying by FIRS Auditors.

Art .10. CIC Disciplinary Commission

1. For all world competitions supervised by CIC, the CIC Disciplinary Commission shall be constituted by CIC members. There must be at least three (3) present people.
2. When only one (1) or two (2) members are present to constitute the CIC Disciplinary Commission, a second or third person, selected by CIC Member(s) among the official Delegates of the participating countries, is (are) added to the Commission.

3. In international competitions where there are no CIC Members, the organizing committee constitutes a Disciplinary Commission composed of three (3) representatives from the Delegates of participating countries.
4. The decision of appeal taken by the CIC Disciplinary Commission is final.

Art .11. Other business

1. All National Federations, Confederations and Associations shall forward within three (3) months after the beginning of the new season in every country, a list of all the clubs involved in speed skating. Furthermore they shall send to the CIC the official results of their junior and senior national championships.
2. The organisers of important world competitions such as Championships, Cups, etc. shall send to CIC the programme and maps relative to such competitions within sixty (60) days before they start. CIC will issue, when approved, a specific authorisation.
3. All National Federations, Confederations and Associations that issued magazines and newsletter on roller-skating shall send a copy of every issue to the CIC.
4. All CIC minutes, letters and copies of administrative documents or any other document shall be kept by the President. Such documents shall be given to his successor.
5. Matters, which are not included in these regulations, will be settled by CIC, whose decisions shall be ratified during the following General Assembly.
6. Any point not covered in these General Regulations will be decided by the CIC in accordance with FIRS Statutes.

Chapter 2. Officials

Art .12. International officials

The international officials are:

1. FIRS President, FIRS Vice presidents, Presidents of the International Technical Committees and FIRS Secretary General;
2. CIC members.

Art .13. Officials of the competition

The officials of the competition are:

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

Art .14. The Delegate

1. Nation's or Team's delegate who have been officially appointed by the participating countries is responsible of its delegation and must behave according to the principles of sport honesty and fair play.
2. For World Championship, two (2) official delegates per nation are accredited by the CIC.



Art .15. Coaches

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

Chapter 3. Judges**Art .16. Composition and tasks**

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

Art .17. CIC Rights

1. To guarantee the uniform interpretation and application of CIC General Regulations and any other directions issued by CIC for the World Championships and all other intercontinental competitions.
2. To point out to the National Federations, any particular lack of proper performance of judging duties during a championship or intercontinental event, recommending or not their appointment for intercontinental competitions.
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 appoint from time to time the two collaborators who shall examine future international Judges.
4. CIC will appoint the Chief Referee for all intercontinental events.

Art .18. Availability of International Judges

Each year by January 31st, every National Federation must send to CIC a list of its working International Judges. Such Judges shall renew their card every year and pay the fee established by CIC.

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

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

Art .19. Examinations and appointment of International Judges

1. By the 31st of December of each year, National Federation shall communicate to CIC the names of the judges they want to propose as International Judges, indicating their sports curricula. Each candidate must have officiated at least for two (2) years at the maximum category in his own country. Such candidates must have a senior high school certificate; **they must be fluent in one of the two official languages of FIRS (English and Spanish)** and must be less than fifty (50) years old at the 1st of January of the same year.

2. Proposed candidates will be examined in the following year by a CIC member and an experimented Judge. At least one of the two will belong to a nation different from the one of the candidates. The examination shall take place during an international competition. After a written test, candidates will be interviewed about technical as well as other international regulations. They will be observed in their capacity as judges on curves, finishing and starting judges and people responsible for counting laps. Candidates who pass such exams will be registered International Judges and can be convened for international competitions. When a National Federation calls for an exam for international judges in a period in which no world championship takes place, it shall pay travel and accommodation expenses for the examiners. The journey from the examiner residence to the place of the exams will be recognised for the 1st class by train or, when difficult for the distance, for the tourist class by plane.

Art .20. Withdrawal of international qualification

If an International Judge does not officiate at national or international levels for three (3) consecutive years, his commission will be revoked. If an International Judge is not up-to-date with the payment of international fees, after three (3) years his commission will be revoked. In both cases, he must retake the exam.

Art .21. Chief Referees

International Chief Referees; are those who have been for at least five years international judges and who, in the opinion of CIC, have already demonstrated in previous World or Continental Championships to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a jury. They are, therefore, qualified to direct a World Championship.

Art .22. Registration fee for International Judge

The national federations have to pay a fee of the registration of their international judge

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

Art .23. List of International Judges

Every year CIC communicates to National Federations, Confederations or Associations an updated list of International Judges available according to Art .21 of these regulations.

Art .24. Honorary Judges

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

Art .25. Employment of International Judges

1. For international competitions, with the participation of at least two different continents, the organising country can arrange the composition of the jury with other participating nations, but must ask to CIC the name of the International Chief Referee.
2. If willing to bear all relative expenses, the organising country may apply to CIC for the appointment of a Chief Referee and other International Judges belonging to non-participating countries (but as near as possible to the site of the competition).

Art .26. Restrictions

1. All International Judges must retire at their sixty-fifth (65) birthday.
2. International Judges having relatives participating in the World or Continental Championships or who are trainers or managers of participating skaters must be excluded if possible from the Jury. When appointed, judges in such a situation must explain this to the Chief Referee who will consider their position in the assignment of tasks.

Art .27. Duties of International Judges

International Judges appointed to World Championships or Intercontinental competitions must respect and strictly enforce all regulations and other rules issued by CIC without any reference to their own country.

CIC can punish an International Judge for violating the present CIC General Regulations. This can be done by means of warning, suspensions of one year or a final removal from the roster.

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

Part 2. CIC INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

Chapter 1. Organisation International Competitions

Art .28. Organiser

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

Art .29. Championships


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

Art .30. CIC approval

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

Art .31. International fees

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

 **Paragraph 4 – Activity fees of the Technical Committees.**
 5. All activity fees raised by the Technical Committees need the prior approval of the General Assemblies responsible for the sports discipline concerned and must be incorporated in the respective regulations.

Organising fee for intercontinental competitions of national teams	500 US \$
Organising fee for intercontinental competitions of club teams	200 US \$

Art .32. Fees payment

1. The official FIRS currency is the US \$.
2. If fees are directly paid to CIC using bank transfer, it must be free of charge for the CIC. If such charges subsist, they will be presented for payment at the Federation.

Art .33. CIC authorisation for intercontinental competition

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

Art .34. Official competition

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

Art .35. Official CIC calendar

All intercontinental competitions must be authorised by CIC. Confederations and Federations affiliated to FIRS must send CIC the planning of their competition of the next year at least by December 15, so that CIC may draw up the official calendar.

Art .36. Communication about competition

The communication of any competition must include the following information:

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

Art .37. Modification

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

Art .38. Participation

Only skaters being member of affiliated Federations or Confederations can participate in International competitions approved by CIC.

Art .39. Registration

1. All skater registrations must contain; surname, name, date of birth, nationality and gender;
2. The participation application must be in writing and must be signed by the applying National Federation.

Art .40. Results & Reports

National Federations and Continental Confederations shall send to C.I.C. a written report about National and Continental Championships organised by them.

Art .41. Nationality

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

A skater who participated in a continental or world championship representing a country and changed his nationality or having double ore more passport or nationality can't represent another country in continental or world championship if three (3) years haven't elapsed from his last participation representing his previous country. Rule 42 of IOC Olympic Chart

Art .42. Categories gender

In conformity with IOC guidelines, FIRS is entitled to conduct some tests on specific occasions. This would mean laboratory tests could be done if there is a suspicion that a skater is competing is the wrong category. (FIRS Medical Regulation Chapter B Paragraph1 to 3)



FEMALE GENDER VERIFICATION

Paragraph 1 – Principles

1. Female participants of all age groups nominated or taking part in World Championships or Intercontinental competitions under the patronage of the IOC are subject to possible female gender verification.

Paragraph 2 – Exceptions

1. In cases of justifiable doubt reported to and sustained by the discipline's Executive Committee, the female in question must submit to a gender verification examination performed by a physician appointed by the FIRS.
2. The results of such an examination shall be treated strictly confidential and will be given by the appointed physician to the official FIRS representative in a sealed envelope. The FIRS representative shall inform the National Federations about the results.

Paragraph 3 – Procedure

1. The female participants being subject to a female gender verification test shall appear at the place and time determined by the testing physician. They may be accompanied by their team's physician or the female coach of their team. The following documents have to be presented:
 - a) National passport of the athlete.
 - b) The individual's Sports-Pass for the World Championship.

Art .43. 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) recognised categories; Junior, Senior and Master

1. A Junior skater is aged 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 at December 31st of the year of the competition.
2. A skater can compete in Master races when he is more than thirty-five (35) at December 31st of the year of the competition. The age of Master categories are :
 - Under 40 (36 to 39),
 - Under 50 (40 to 49),

Under 60 (50 to 59),
60 and more.

3. A Junior skater having participated at Senior Continental or World Championship shall not participate to any other Junior Championship.
4. Skater having participated at Master Continental or World Championship shall not participate to any other Senior Championship.
5. Minimum age to compete in a World Championship is fifteen (15) years at December 31st of the year of the championship.

Chapter 2. Anti Doping rules

Art .44. Anti Doping rules

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



Paragraph 1 – Principles

1. The International Federation of Roller Sports (FIRS) expressly forbids the use of drugs before or during the competition, which improve artificially the player's physical and or mental condition and thus augment his athletic performance. The principles of these regulations are in accordance with WADA Rules and Guidelines and of the Statutes and Rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Chapter 3. World Championship

Section 1 _ General rules for World Championship

Art .45. Definition

There are two (2) World Championships:

1. World Speed Skating Championship (WSSC)
2. *World Roller Marathon Championship (WRMC)*

Art .46. Participation (art 12.2 page 14)

1. World Championships are open to all the national teams of the Federations, which are members of FIRS, who have regularly paid their fees and have given confirmation of their participation according to the terms established by CIC.
2. The national Federation must confirm its participation thirty (30) days before the beginning of the World Championship.
3. All the skaters must be membership of their national Federation and must be covered by a federal or personal insurance.

Art .47. Withdraw of a Federation

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

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

Art .48. Candidature

1. Each National Federation interested in applying for the organisation of a World Championship must submit a written request within and not later than December 31 of the third previous year for which application is presented (example December 31, 2011 for the year 2014).
2. The candidature is presented with the payment of twenty (20) percents of the WC organising fee. Such amount will be returned in case of no assignation by CIC/FIRS.
3. The C.I.C., at its own judgement, may request an official guarantee from the Sports Governing Body or by the National Olympic Committee of the applying nation.
4. The C.I.C. will evaluate all applications and will submit its selection before December 31 of the same year, for ratification of the FIRS Central Committee.
5. After appointing a Federation as an organiser of a World Championship, a contract will be signed by FIRS/CIC and the National Federation.
6. All matters above dealt are detailed in the enclosed guidelines.

Art .49. Organising Federation responsibility

The organising Federation can delegate one of its Clubs or members to organise the Championships. Nonetheless, the appointed Federation will still be completely responsible, without exceptions, for all the organisational aspects towards FIRS/CIC as well as financial ones and unexpected incident to skaters and spectators.

Art .50. Information to the participating countries

Organisers shall inform the participating countries about category, cost and location in respect to the track and the kind of available transport as far as the stay is concerned. Such information must be given 6 months before the beginning of the championship, so that the participating countries can decide where to stay. As far as this latter aspect is concerned, the decision is completely free.



Paragraph 3 – Time Schedule

2. All member Federations active in the appropriate discipline must be advised of the Championship details as approved by the Technical Committee at least 180 days prior to the Championship.

Art .51. Broadcast charges

1. The organising Federation must broadcast the championship and it must provide the TV signal in EBU quality standard for all the final races of the Championships to FIRS that is the owner of international TV rights, at no charge. (see FIRS WC Paragraph 4)



Paragraph 4 – Television and Advertisements

1. All television rights to international events and World Championships belong to FIRS, and only the Central Committee has the right to authorize any telecast, either national or international in scope. Telecast by a single station, limited to city-wide or local area, can be established at the discretion of the organizers provided that such broadcasts are not in conflict with the written agreements executed by FIRS for national or international television rights.
2. The organizer and/or host Federation shall share in the proceeds of television contracts authorized by FIRS according to paragraph 6 of the financial regulations.
3. The organizing Federation shall make available the necessary working places for equipment and staff of television companies. Furthermore, the Federation shall permit the installation of additional lighting fixtures. The only cost reimbursed to this Federation would be that of the electricity used.

4. In the event that FIRS has no international television obligations or contracts and the organizing Federation has available an opportunity for international telecast, then all contracts and obligations should be to the satisfaction of FIRS and the organizing Federation.

5. FIRS shall have the right to enter into temporary advertising contracts for the duration of the World Championships. The proceeds resulting from such contracts as negotiated shall be shared between the FIRS and the organizing Federation according to written agreement, executed no later than six months prior to the event. In the absence of such contracts, or prior waiver of these rights by the FIRS Central Committee, the organizers and/or host Federation shall have full rights to arrange all advertising agreements.

6. Naming rights to any international event in which an advertiser or commercial enterprise is identified in the title, shall be subject to written approval by the FIRS Central Committee.

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

Art .52. Anti doping charges

The organising Federation must provide and pay for the anti doping controls. A minimum of all winners and one random for each final must be tested. The organising Federation must send to FIRS the official results of anti doping-control within and not later than one month from the end of the Championship.

Art .53. Nomination of the Jury & Chief Referee

The constitution of the jury is done by the CIC. The Chief Referee is designated by the President of the CIC

Art .54. Jury

The CIC President appoints by means of a written letter, sent at least thirty (30) days before the beginning of a Championship, the eight (8) International Judges belonging to different countries. The CIC will be responsible for the travelling expenses while Organisers for the board and lodging ones. Furthermore, he shall ask to the Organizing Federation, according to the needs, other International/National Judges.

Art .55. Preparatory meeting

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

- Welcome of the CIC President
- Information from the President of the organizing committee
- Presentation of the Chief Referee and jury
- Draw of the nations
- Technical information about the World Championship (modification of schedule, heats, etc.)



Paragraph 3.6. Within twenty-four (24) hours prior to the official start of a world event, the Technical Committees shall hold a meeting with the delegation heads of the participating National Federations and the members of the organizing committee of the particular world event. Place and time of this meeting must be included in the time schedule of the event and announced in advance. During this meeting all questions referring to the particular event shall be answered. Furthermore, matters referring to the next world event shall also be discussed

Art .56. Podium

1. The winner of each Championship competition is named Champion of that speciality and holds the title until the following Championship.
2. The organisers shall supply the jerseys for all the winning senior skaters only.

3. The first, second and third place winners of each Championship competition receive gold, silver and bronze medals, supplied by CIC or organisers.
4. Skaters must wear their racing suit during the award presentations. Cap and sunglasses are forbidden.



Paragraph 12 – Awarding of Medals

1. The awarding of medals to the World Champions and the winners of 2nd and 3rd place may only be done by holders of class A or B ID-cards or by guests seated in the Honorary Box. The official FIRS medals shall be presented at the cost to the Organizers.

2.

a) Immediately before, during and after the presentation of medals, the announcer must limit his announcements to the results of the competition in question.

b) The preparation of the presentation ceremony is the responsibility of the respective Technical Committee President. He must assign the persons for the presentation of the medals (maximum three). One member of the Executive of the Technical Committee must be assigned the responsibility of assuring that the awarding of the medals proceeds without any undue delay.

c) The awarding of prizes to skaters during the closing ceremony is not permitted. Loudspeaker advertisement and other information shall only be permitted during pauses

Art .57. Official Results

The last day of the WC, the Organizing Federation must provide to all the participating federations all the results of the World Championship on an informatics support.

Section 2 _ Specific rules for World Speed Skating Championship (WSSC)

Art .58. Composition

World Speed Skating Championships are divided as follows:

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

Art .59. Frequency

The World Speed Skating Championship is organised every year in accordance with CIC and FIRS Regulations.

Art .60. Programming

1. The World Speed Skating Championship is organised in accordance with CIC General Regulations and FIRS rules with the following program:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| - Payment of fees and preparatory meeting | 1 day |
| - Speed Skating WC on track | 3 days |
| - Free-day | 1 day as minimum |
| - Speed Skating WC on the road | 3 days |
| - Free-day (if requested by the organising federation) | 1 day |
| - Marathon (until 2013) | 1 day |

(The organisation of the World Marathon Championship will be as a separated event starting from 2014)

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

Art .61. Official distances for World Speed Skating Championship

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

For the track :

- 300 m time-trial race
- 500 m sprint tournament
- 1.000 m sprint tournament
- 10.000 m points + elimination race
- 15.000 m elimination race
- 3.000 m relays

For the road :

- 200 m time-trial race
- 500 m sprint tournament
- 10 000 m points race
- 20 000 m elimination race
- 5 000 m relays
- Marathon (until 2013)

Art .62. CIC Program

1. The CIC decides the final program.
2. The race distances valid for the World Speed Skating Championship are established in (Art .61). Should the need arise to reduce the number of races during the Championship, as a result of exceptional circumstances, CIC members are then to decide which races to cancel.
3. There will be no loser's finals at the World Speed Skating Championship.

Art .63. Training program

1. Organising Federation establishes the schedule of training times under the control of CIC.
2. Track and Road circuit must be available for free trainings at least seven (7) days before the beginning of the World Championship.

Art .64. Inscription

1. For SENIOR World Speed Skating Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) male skaters and a total of eight (8) female skaters on both championships; track and road.
2. For JUNIOR World Speed Skating Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) male skaters and a total of 8 female skaters on both championships; track and road
3. Two (2) skaters only from each country may take part in races of the Speed Skating WC.
4. However the eight (8) skaters entered for Road Championship are entitled to take part to the Marathon (until 2013).

Art .65. Entry form

The Federation must fill the CIC official form before paying the fees. It will preregister race by race the name of the skater participating at the Speed Skating WC.

This preregistration can be cancelled by the Federation. This modification must be done at the secretariat of the jury the day before the concerned race. The limit hour to give this modification is the hour of the end of races of the day more twenty (20) minutes. If no modification is done, preregistration will be considered as official inscription.

Art .66. Federation & Athlete Participation Fees

1. Each Federation must pay one federation registration fee of 400 US \$ for the country competing at the WC.

2. An athlete registration fee of 100 US \$ for each senior skater and 50 US \$ for each junior skater entered on **track**.
3. An athlete registration fee of 100 US \$ for each senior skater and 50 US \$ for each junior skater entered on **road**.

Art .67. World Speed Skating Championship fees

The organising Federation shall be responsible for the following fees:

1. organising fee for the Senior WC amounting to 45.000 U.S. dollars paid in advance to CIC.
2. organising fee for the Junior WC amounting to 45.000 US dollars paid in advance to CIC.
3. Only one fee of 45.000 US \$ will be paid if World Junior and Senior Championships are organized together;

Art .68. Organising Federation charges

The organising Federation shall be responsible for the following expenses:

1. payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for the President, the Secretary and five (5) CIC members (single room in minimum 4 stars hotel);
2. payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for one (1) Representative of FIRS Medical Commission (single room in minimum 4 stars hotel);
3. payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for one (1) CIC Responsible for communication (single room in minimum 4 stars hotel);
4. payment of board and lodging expenses for FIRS Officials, up to a maximum of three (3) (single room in minimum 4 stars hotel);
5. payment of board and lodging expenses for eight (8) International judges appointed by the CIC President (single room in minimum 3 stars hotels)
6. payment of board and lodging expenses for National judges appointed, according to the needs, by the CIC President and preferably belonging to the Federation of the organising country (single room in minimum 3 stars hotels);
7. local transportation for FIRS, CIC Members and Judges;
8. for all, board and lodging expenses will be starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning until the lunch of the day following the end of the World Speed Skating Championship;
9. provide the jerseys of Senior World Champion for each scheduled competition. The jersey of World Champion is reserved to senior category only;
10. Reimbursement to CIC of the cost of the medals for the first three placed skaters in each competition or provide medals with special design previously approved by CIC;
11. Organisers must let at CIC/FIRS disposal four (4) banners of 5m x 1m. Two (2) on the finish line and two (2) on the starting line of the Individual Time Trial on track, on road and on Marathon;
12. The organising Federation must put at disposal all necessary equipment for the verification of world records Art .85;

13. If the World Championship on the track and the World Championship on the road is scheduled in two different towns of the same country, the local transportation expenses for National teams, CIC Members, FIRS Officials and Judges will be paid by the organising Federation;
14. It is the responsibility of the Organising Federation to insure the presence of translators for the official FIRS language during the World Championships and the meetings.

Art .69. Organising Federation Technical charges

1. Time keeping charges

As stipulated in Art .98.d the time keeping must be supplied by an automatic timekeeping basing of the use of transponders and photo finish.

2. Times and ranking information

The organizing federation is in charge to provide the corresponding electronic equipment and be able to provide the following times and information displayed on a screen board:

- a. 200m (road) & 300m (track) for each skater:
 - the intermediate time every 100m and the difference with the best time;
 - the final time;
 - the intermediate ranking;
 - the composition of the finale.
- b. 500m (track & road):
 - the ranking of each race;
 - the composition of the next round provide by the jury.
- c. 1 000m (track)
 - the time of each lap,
 - the final time of each skater,
 - the composition of the next round provide by the jury.
- d. Point to point 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

3. Warm up

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

Art .70. International Ranking

1. For World Speed Skating Championship the rankings per country are calculated by adding the points obtained in each event, excluding Marathon. Skaters placed first in each race obtain a number of points equal to the number of skaters who took part in that race; skaters placed second obtain one point less; those placed third two points less; and so on till the skater placed last who obtains only one point.
2. There is no loser final. The unqualified skaters got one (1) point. Disqualified skaters do not receive any point.

Art .71. Trophies & Prices

At the end of the World Speed Skating Championship, two (2) types of ranking must be prepared with awarding of trophies and/or prizes, being responsibility of Organisers, as follows:

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

Track		Road	
Senior Men & Ladies	Junior Men & Ladies	Senior Men & Ladies	Junior Men & Ladies

- Eight (8) individual rankings for skaters on the basis of the best 3 results obtained by each skater in individual races, relay and marathon excluded:

Track				Road			
Men		Ladies		Men		Ladies	
Senior	Junior	Senior	Junior	Senior	Junior	Senior	Junior

Section 3 _ Specific rules for World Roller Marathon Championship (starting in 2014)

Art .72. Composition

Roller Marathon WC is divided as follows:

- Senior men is composed with :*
 - *National teams for men*
 - *Masters*
 - *Category Open for men*
- Senior women is composed with :*
 - *National teams for women*
 - *Masters*
 - *Category Open for women*

Art .73. Participation

The skater of the Senior and Master categories must be licensed by a national Federation.

Art .74. Frequency

The Roller Marathon WC is organised every year in accordance with CIC and FIRS Regulations.

Art .75. Programming

The Championship is organised in accordance with CIC General Regulations and FIRS rules with the following program:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| - <i>Payment of fees and preparatory meeting</i> | <i>1 day</i> |
| - <i>Marathons Senior and Master</i> | <i>1 day</i> |

Art .76. CIC program

The CIC decides of the final program

Art .77. Inscription

1. *For National team, each country may enter a total of ten (10) male skaters and a total of ten (10) female skaters;*
2. *For Master category, the inscription is done directly by the skater. He has to show his licence issued from a national Federation*
3. *For the Open category, the inscription is established by the organiser.*

Art .78. Skater Participation Fee

Each skater pay the same participation fee of fifty (50) US \$:

- *the fees of national teams and Master category are paid to CIC;*
- *the fee of Open category is paid to the organiser.*

Art .79. Organising Federation charges RMWC

The organising Federation shall be responsible for the following expenses:

1. *organising fee for the WRMC amounting to 15 000 (fifteen thousand) US \$ paid to CIC.*
2. *payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for 2 (two) CIC/FIRS Representatives;*
3. *payment of board and lodging expenses for 3 (three) International Speed Judges appointed by CIC President*
4. *For all, board and lodging expenses will be starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning until the breakfast of the day following the end of the World Championship;*
5. *local transportation for CIC Members and Judges;*
6. *Provide the jerseys of World Senior Champion for men and women.*
7. *Reimbursement to CIC of the cost of the medals for the first 3 winners of Senior and Master categories; or provide medals with special design previously approved by CIC;*
8. *Organisers must let at CIC/FIRS disposal two (2) banners of 5m x 1m on the finish line.*

Art .80. Technical charges

1. *The race is organised on an open road. Only a circuit of one (1) lap is allowed.*
2. *The time keeping procedure must be electronic time-keeping with transponders and photo finish.*

Chapter 4. World Games

Art .81. World Games Qualification

1. Every four (4) years, within March of the year of running of the World Games, the CIC will prepare the ranking of skaters who qualified with the corresponding National Federation according the following points:
 - a. Thirty (30) ladies and thirty (30) men are qualified
 - b. Three (3) ladies and (3) men of the organising country are directly qualified
 - c. **No more than three (3) ladies and three (3) men for a same nation can be qualified.**

- d. The World Champions (except Relay and Marathon) are directly qualified. Respecting point 3, it will be the responsibility of the national federation to designate the qualified skaters if it has more than 3 world champions.
 - e. The classification is done on the basis of the sum of the best three (3) results (except Relay and Marathon) obtained by skaters at the previous World Speed Skating Championships (track or road) according if World Games will be on track or on the road. The winner gets thirty (30) points, the second twenty-nine (29) points, and so on.
2. The corresponding National Federations are obliged to participate at the World Games with qualified skaters or with other skaters of same level if qualified skaters are not available.
 3. In case of withdraw of a nation; it's the task of CIC to qualify the athletes ranked in 31st, 32sdafter the World Speed Skating Championship.

Art .82. Officials distances for the World Games

TRACK	ROAD CIRCUIT
300m Individual Time Trial	200m Individual Time Trial
500m sprint	500m
1 000m sprint	1 000m sprint
15 000m Elimination	10 000m Points
10 000m Points and Elimination	20 000m Elimination

Chapter 5. World Cup (WIC Marathon)

The World Cup of Marathon is an official international event of the FIRS CIC. This event has its own regulations and applies the CIC technical rules.

Chapter 6. World Records

Art .83. Validation

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

Art .84. Records

The following records are recognised:

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

Art .85. Requirements

In order to have a record recognised, it is necessary to proceed accordingly to all the items of these CIC General Regulations and to have electronic time keeping.

Art .86. Documentation

1. When a record is set, the organising Federation of the world or continental championship and World Games where the result has been obtained must notify CIC within sixty (60) days of the following.
 - a. date when the record has been set;
 - b. minutes bearing the signatures of the chief referee and the judges who attended the competition. The minutes must include the list of times achieved and must be undersigned by the official time-keeper of the competition. When the records are set on a track or on a closed circuit, this list shall specify the total times and the times achieved for each lap around the track. The minutes must indicate where the competition was held, the day and hour, the name of the skater who set the record.
2. With this signature, the competition Chief referee certifies that all the items of the CIC official regulations have been respected and that those who sign the minutes have really acknowledged the times registered by the timekeepers with the corresponding tape or electronic recording.
3. Together with the minutes, it is necessary to enclose the following:
 - a. plan of the competition course, prepared by the competent technical office of the locality, indicating the course length, starting point, finishing line and the exact number of laps determining the distance;
 - b. a list of the skaters, in order of arrival, who took part in the competition during which the record was set;
 - c. certificate of nationality of the skater who set the record;
 - d. certification specifying that the doping control has been carried out.

Art .87. Publication

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

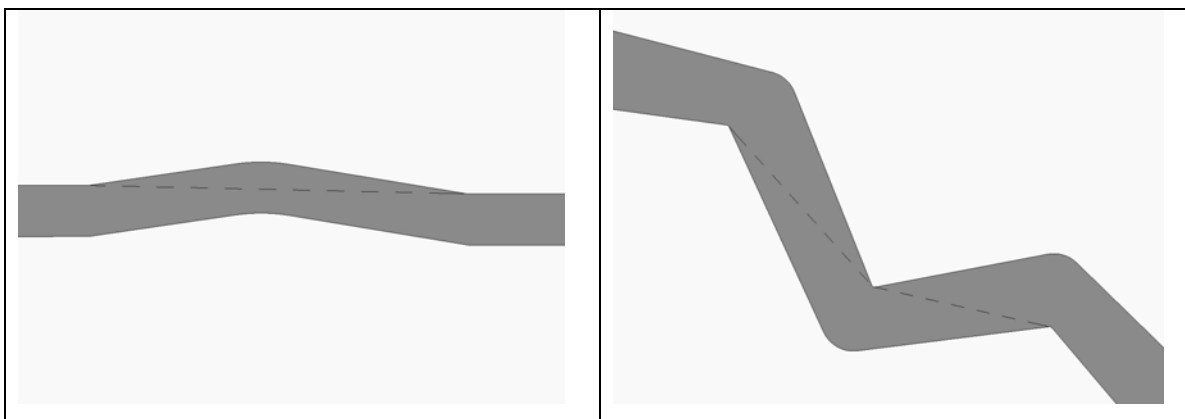
Part 3. CIC TECHNICAL RULES

Chapter 1. General rules of competition

Section 1 _ The Race course & Equipments

Art .88. Race course

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



4. On open road circuit, the measurement of the distance is done :
 - a. on the middle of the road when all the wide of the road can be used
 - b. on the middle of the race course when only a part of wide of the road can be used
5. In all courses, bends are to be bordered either by a natural edge or moving signals that are highly visible. Such signals are never to be placed on the race course because they may represent a danger for skaters.
6. During races only judges and skaters are allowed to stay on the course. Only delegates and medical team can enter on the race course when they have been authorized by the Chief Referee.

Art .89. Safety zone

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

Art .90. Suitability of the race course

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

Art .91. Direction of the race

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

Art .92. Starting line

1. The starting line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide must not be on a bend.
2. For 200m & 300m, a dashed line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the starting line
3. For 500m, the starting line determines 6 (six) equal starting places (1 m on 6 m wide but 0.80cm on a 5 m track)

Art .93. The finish line

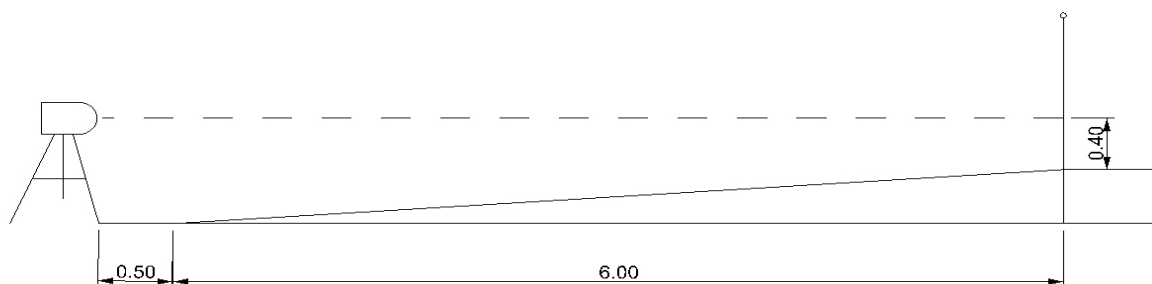
1. The finish line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide must not be on a bend.
2. The finish line must be placed after minimum sixty (60) m of a straight way



3. On track for World Championship see Art .118
4. On open road circuit, see Art .124

Art .94. Starting & Finish line equipment


1. The photocells of the starting and finish line must be forty (40) cm in high from the race course.
2. In case of race in night, the finishing line has to present a lighting allowing the smooth running of photo finish (minimum 1 500 lux).
3. When transponders are used, the photo finish must be present for the official ranking at least for the ten first skaters.

**Art .95. Equipments**

All the following equipment when they are placed inside the race course may not present any danger for the skaters. They must respect the safety zone (Art .89)

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

Art .96. Timekeeping

1. Three (3) methods of timekeeping exist, two (2) automatics timekeeping and manual timekeeping
-  2. Automatic timekeeping procedure has to be put in place for the World Championship and World Games.
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.

Art .97. Manual timekeeping procedure

1. For manual timekeeping only digital electronic watches shall be used. All watches used must have the capacity to measure and display times with an accuracy level of at least one hundred of second.
2. In order to guarantee the exact determination of times, it is necessary to observe the following:
 - a. The timekeeping jury is composed by one (1) Chief Time keeper and three (3) time keepers and one (1) substitute.
 - b. Each timekeeper should use only one watch
 - c. The timekeepers are to be positioned at the finishing line and start their watches at the moment when smoke or flash from the shot fired by the Starter becomes visible.
 - d. At the conclusion of the race, the Chief timekeeper shall read the watches. Only if one or more timekeepers have not taken the time (for any reason) the time taken by the substitute timekeeper shall be recorded
 - e. Under the supervision of the Chief timekeeper the time of each skater will then be determined and recorded in the time keeper protocol as follows :
 - when two (2) watches show the same time and the third watch a different time, the time of the two watches will be the result,
 - when the three stop-watches indicate three different times, the average of the three times is considered valid; if one time is plus or minus 0.5 sec. from the other two, it must be excluded, and the average of the other two times will be considered valid,
 - when only two stopwatches register the time, the worse time indicated will be considered valid.
3. In open road races, organisers must also provide transportation for the timekeepers, in order to carry them from the starting line to the finish line.

Art .98. Automatic timekeeping

1. The term automatic timekeeping denotes a time-measuring system that is started automatically by firing of a starting-gun or crossing an optical line and records automatically the reaching of the finishing line by each skater.
2. Different technologies or technical solutions may be used to establish automatic time keeping
 - a. Electronic system based on optical sensors to record the start of the skater only for the time trial race (200 & 300m) and their finish with two (2) complete sets of photo cells installed on the starting line and on the finish line (Art .94).
 - b. A transponder based system using signals from transmitter worn by the skater to record the finish of the skater.

- c. A photo-finish system using photographic evidence of the finish of the skater in such a way that an undistorted image containing a time scale can be reproduced immediately after the finish.



- d. For the World Championship, the times from a photo-cells system and transponder system may be displayed "live" on the scoreboard. But if the times of the systems in use differ, the times and order of the finish of skaters or teams from the photo-finish system determine the final results.

Art .99. Transponders

The transponder must be placed on the skate



For World Championship, two transponders by skater are used and they are placed on each skate with a fixation supplied and validated by CIC.

Art .100. Time announcement

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

Art .101. Official time

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

Art .102. Video recording

In competition under CIC control and whenever possible, it is recommended that an official video recording of all races on which the accuracy of performances and violation of the rules are recorded, be used as supporting documentation by the Chief Referee and the CIC Disciplinary Commission

Art .103. 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 .138.3)

Section 2 _ The Skater

Art .104. Racing suit

1. The racing suit is the following:
 - a. for international championships and competitions all skaters of the same country must wear the same uniform with long or short sleeves, with the national colours;
 - b. the name of the nation or its official UNO abbreviation (annexe 3) must be clearly mentioned on the racing suit.

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.
3. Skaters are to wear corresponding racing suits. Those who are not properly equipped are not allowed to start the competition
4. Skaters must wear skates and their official racing suit during the medals presentation. Without any cap and sunglasses Art .56

Art .105. Identification of the Champions

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

Art .106. Helmet

The helmet must be a hard gear with international certification.

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

Art .107. Skates

1. Skates having a maximum of six (6) wheels, fastened in line, or skates with two pairs of wheels fastened parallel to each other are permitted. The skate must not exceed fifty (50) centimetres in length. Skates must be firmly attached to the shoes and axles are not to protrude from the wheels. Brakes are forbidden.
2. The maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed hundred and ten (110) millimetres.

Art .108. Race numbers

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



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

Art .109. Others equipments

1. Heart rate monitor and corresponding watches are allowed.
2. Radios and earphones are forbidden
3. It is not allowed to skate with plaster, synthetic plaster or any hard contention.

Section 3 _ The Track

Art .110. The definition of the Track

A Track is defined as a racecourse within an outdoor or indoor facility provided with two straightaways of the same length and with two symmetrical bends having the same radius.

Tracks for international events and World Championships must be of standard sizes and certified by the CIC (Art .118)

Art .111. The Length of the track

1. The length of the track is two hundred (200) meters with a tolerance of $\pm 2\text{cm}$. The length of the track is measured on the inner edge.
2. The length of the two straightaways must represent 55 % ($\pm 2\text{cm}$) of the total length of the track. The length of the bends must represent 45 % ($\pm 2\text{cm}$) of the total length of the track.

Art .112. The Width of the track

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

Art .113. The Profile of the track

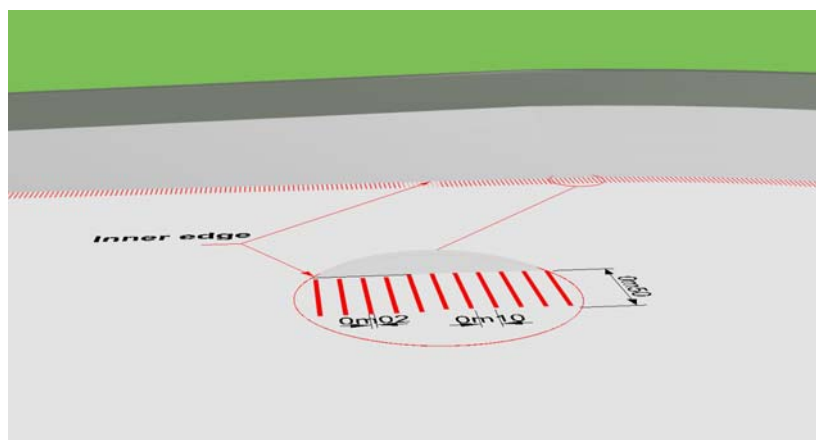
1. For the longitudinal profile of the straight line, 33% of the straight line must be flat and they represent the middle of the straight line. A tolerance of $\pm 0.5\%$ is admitted.
2. For the transversal profile of the straight line, the flat part of the straight line may have a transversal slope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

Art .114. The Surface of the track

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

Art .115. The no skating zone

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

**Art .116. The Safety measures**

1. The track must be closed by polycarbonate fencing, (possibly transparent), being hundred and twenty (120) centimetres in height, having a feet safeguard panel of, twenty (20) centimetres in height and three (3) cm of wide, detached two (2) cm from the ground.
2. Fencing must observe safety measures to skaters, thus it must not have dangerous protuberances inside the track, and the gates must open outside. Fencing must be able to resist at the fall of a group of skaters.
3. A safety zone must be respected as Art .89

Art .117. Painting and advertising on the track

Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the race course. Only finish line (Art .93), starting line (Art .92) and relay zone (Art .138.3) can be printed on the race course.



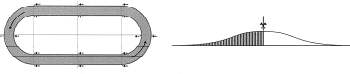
Art .118. Track for World Championship

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

Art .119. The certification of the track


The CIC certifies standard track available before the World Championship.

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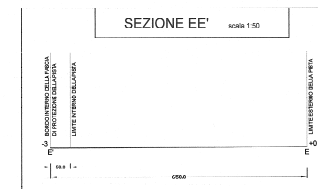
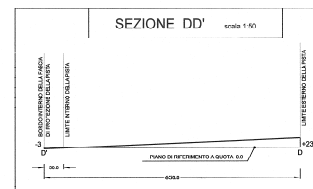
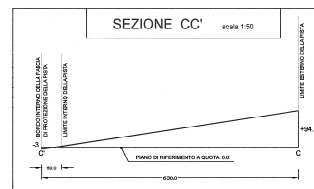
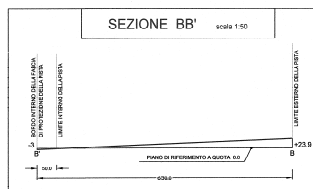
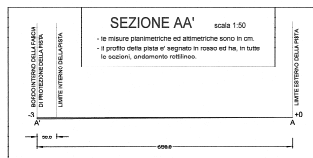
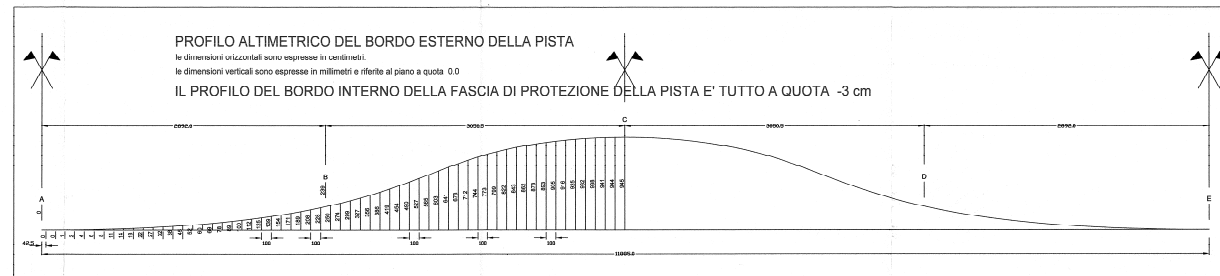
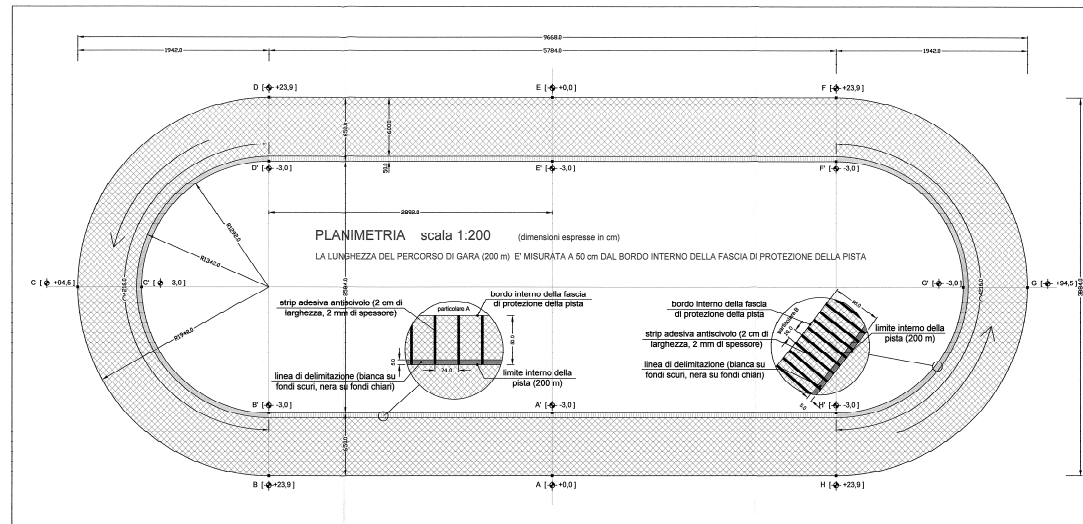
PISTA STANDARD PER PATTINAGGIO SU RUOTE (1 LUNGHEZZA 200 m) OMOLOGATA DAL C.I.C. IN DATA 07.02.2009

PLANIMETRIA DELLA PISTA
 - PROFILO ALTIMETRICO DEI BORDI INTERNO ED ESTERNO
 - SEZIONI TRASVERSALI SIGNIFICATIVE
 - PARTICOLARI



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L'AQUILA, 23 marzo 2009



Section 4 _ The Road

Art .120. Road course

1. The road course cannot be less than eight (8) meters wide in any point of the course.
2. The road surface must be uniformly and sufficiently smooth without hollows and fissures. From the inside of the course to the outside of the course there can be no more than 5% of the width of the course fall in camber.
3. Safety devices to be installed in the points which the Chief Referee may consider as dangerous

Art .121. Closed road circuit race course

1. A closed circuit road is a road course consisting of an asymmetrical closed circuit which skaters are to cover one of more times according to the distance of the event.
2. A closed circuit road must not be shorter than four hundred (400) meters and longer than six hundred (600) meters.
3. For the Marathon (42.195m) a closed circuit must be at least 3 km.

Art .122. Open road race course

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

Art .123. Equipment of the finish line

1. The external edge must be bordered by adapted equipment in order to isolate the skaters from the public. This disposal must be applied:
 4. 150 m before the finish line and 100 m after the finish line with barriers
 5. 300 m to 150 m before the finish line with strings or coloured bands
2. If the public can be present in the inner part of the circuit this disposal must be present on the inner edge too.

Art .124. Finish line of open road circuit

On open road circuit:

1. a canvas stripe reading "FINISH LINE" to be placed above the finishing line. If there are preceding finishing lines, it will be written on the ground;
2. a signal indicating the last 500 m of the course;

3. the disposal exposed Art .123 must be applied on the external and internal edges of the road



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

Art .125. Skating course

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

Section 5 _ The Distances & Types of race

Art .126. Official distances of the races

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

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

Art .127. Type of race

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

	Individual Race	Team Race
Time trial race	200 m 300 m	Team time trial
Sprint tournament	500 m 1 000 m	
Pursuit	Individual	Team pursuit
Mass start race	Elimination Point to point Elimination-point Endurance	Relays



Art .128. Official distances of World Championship see Art .61

Art .129. Individual Time trial

Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. In such competitions there are a certain number of skaters who cover a distance while their times are taken by means of a timekeeping (electronic or manual Art .96, Art .97 and Art .98.) Their finish time determine their ranking.

Art .130. Team Time Trial

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

Art .131. Sprint tournament

1. A sprint tournament is organized on short distance race with a certain number of rounds to accede to the final
2. According to the number of skaters and the wide of the race course, the Chief Referee has to organize the number of rounds and the qualification system.
3. For all the rounds and final, the skaters are called and choose their position on the starting line according Art .143.
4. The skaters who do not qualify to the next round or the final will be classified according to Art .156:

Art .132. General rules for 500 m sprint tournament

It's a sprint tournament. In each qualification heat, only the winner and the second accede to the following round. The final is run by 4 skaters.

1. Rounds composition & Qualification table

Engaged	1/16 Finale		1/8 Finale		1/4 Finales		1/2 Finales	
	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
8 skaters							2 x 4	4
9 to 10							2 x 4-5	
11 to 12							2 x 5-6	
13 to 16					4 x 3-4	8	2 x 4	
17 to 20					4 x 4-5			
21 to 24					4 x 5-6			
25 to 32			8 x 3-4	16	4 x 4			
33 to 40			8 x 4-5					
41 to 48			8 x 5-6					
49 to 64	16 x 3-4	32	8 x 4					
65 to 80	16 x 4-5	32	8 x 4					
81 to 96	16 x 5-6	32	8 x 4					
96 to 100	20 x 4-5	40	8 x 5					
100 to 120	20 x 5-6	40	8 x 5					
120 to 144	24 x 5-6	48	8 x 6					
Preliminary heat must be done								

2. Heats of other rounds

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

- 1. **Winner** of the **Heat** from Heat1 to Heat 8 WH1 to WH8
- 2. **Second** of the heat from **Heat 1** to Heat 8 SH1 to SH8

Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4
<i>Called in first</i>	Winner Heat 1	WH2	WH3	WH4
<i>Called in second</i>	WH8	WH7	WH6	WH5
<i>Called in third</i>	Second Heat 1	SH2	SH3	SH4
<i>Called in fourth</i>	SH8	SH7	SH6	SH5

Art .133. General rules for 1 000m sprint tournament

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

1. First Round composition & qualification table

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

2. Heats of other rounds

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

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

Starting 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	Qualified Time 1
<i>Called in fourth</i>	QT4	QT3	QT2

Art .134. Mass start distance race

Such races can be carried out both on the track or on the road. In these races an unlimited number of skaters can participate at the same time. When the number of registered skaters is too high in relation of the size of the track or the road, preliminary heats may take place, followed by a final event.

Art .135. Elimination race

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

1. One lap before each sprint, at the passing of the finish line by the lead skater, the bell will sound.
2. The determination of who is the last skater is based on the last point of the last skate to cross the finish line (Art .155).
3. Whenever a skater leaves the competition in which the heat or the final is taking place, be it because of a fall or fatigue, this retirement will count as the corresponding elimination.
4. If during an elimination sprint an skater violates any rule, the Chief Referee may eliminate him in replacement for the skater who crossed the finish line last.
5. In case of massive fall with the simultaneous retirement of a group of skaters, the elimination is suspended during some laps. The official speaker announces which lap the elimination will restart.
6. The skater eliminated is announced by the official speaker. The speaker announces the number and the nation of the skater in the two official languages; English first and then Spanish.
7. On the opposite line of the finish line, a judge shows the number of the eliminated skater on a board (manual or electronic).
8. If the skater doesn't leave the track after the third announcement, he will be disqualified of the race.

Art .136. Point-to-point race

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

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

Art .137. 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 skaters at certain laps. The winner of this race will be the one who, having run the whole course, has accumulated the greatest score

1. Elimination see Art .135 & Art .155
2. Points see Art .136 & Art .155
3. The bell will ring to indicate there is sprint for point next lap. The race starts by a sprint for the points and elimination next lap
4. The skater who is eliminated will loose the points obtained up to that moment.

Art .138. Relay race

1. The organisation of the team
 - a. skaters of a team should wear identical racing suit. In case the racing suits of two teams are sufficiently similar, the Chief Referee can order the modification of one of them by draw.
 - b. teams must be composed of three (3) skaters
 - c. if an skater commits a disqualifying act, the whole team is disqualified;
 - d. each team is free to decide after how many laps to relay;
2. The relay
 - a. the relay will be completed by pushing with both hands from the arriving skater the back of the starting skater;
 - b. touch and pull relay is not permitted and it is sanctioned by the disqualification of the team;
 - c. the last relay will be made prior to the start of the last lap;
 - d. the Chief Referee will advise how the skaters who are relayed should return and the path they must use, done in such a way that it does not interfere with development of the race.
3. The relay zone
 - a. the relay zone will be assigned on the straightaway that contains the finishing line and a waiting zone is also assigned for the relaying skaters; the relay zone may be extended further than the arrival line as far as the end of the straight line;
 - b. on track, the relay zone starts in the middle of the corner and finishes at the end of the finish straightaway;
 - c. the lines signalling the relay zone must be marked with a white line, two (2) centimeters,
 - d. the relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone. If not, the team is disqualified;
 - e. in the case a relaying skater enters the relay zone but is not relayed by the team mate, the team is disqualified;
 - f. 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;
 - g. the skater is considered as taken out the relay zone when the first part of his first skate crosses the line signalling the end of the relay zone.

Art .139. 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.

Art .140. Pursuit race

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

Art .141. Stage race

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

Section 7_ The Race

Art .142. Area of call

1. The skater must be present at the area of call when they are called by the official speaker of the competition or fifteen minutes (15) before the start of the race.
2. The skater must present with his complete equipment and his race numbers correctly positioned.
3. The judge is in task to control the presence of the skater and to confirm him his place on the starting line. The judge check the conformity of the race equipment and races number according

Art .143. Starting line order

The starting rank is determined by:

1. the draw of the country at the preparatory meeting or the draw of the jury when there is no preparatory meeting
2. 300m Individual Time Trial final; starting is in inverse order, from the worst time to the best one (Art .205).
3. The results of the rounds
In sprint tournament, the heats are composed according the result of the precedent round. The winners of the precedent round are head of heat and they are in first position in the starting line ranking.
4. The results of the qualification heats
After qualification heats, the winners of the qualification heats are in first position in the starting line ranking, the seconds in second, and so on.

Art .144. Starting order

1. For Sprint tournament (500m & 1 000m) the skaters are called one by one on the starting line by the starter judge respecting the starting line ranking (Art .143). The skater chooses a place vacant on the starting line. His choice is definitive.
2. For long distance race, the skaters are called one by one on the starting line by the starter judge respecting the starting line order (Art .143) and they are placed successively from the inner edge to the external edge. The number of row is determined by the judge starter according with the wide of the race course and a place of 0.50m wide must be allowed to each skater.
3. Call to the starting line. If a skater does not answer the starting judge after being called twice, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as Do Not Start (DNS). This skater is not ranked. (art 9.3 page 4)

Art .145. Time trial starting conditions

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

1. The skater must have at least one skate within the two lines (60 cm). The first movement of the skate must be in the direction of the race;
2. Both skates or parts of these must touch the ground and must not be rolling. The oscillation of skater's body is allowed;
3. The starter authorises the skater to go. The skater has fifteen (15) seconds to initiate the race and if he does not do, a false start will be declared and the skater receives one (1) warning;
4. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when the skater does not respect point 2 of this article and moves his skate before the start. A false start will be declared and the skater is sanctioned by one (1) warning;
5. If the starter judge notices a dysfunction of the automatic timekeeping during the race of a skater, this skater will resume the start in last position. In every case, a minimum of ten (10) minutes of rest is observed.
6. For team time trial the start will be with all the 3 skaters and starter will say "attention" and fire the gun.

Art .146. Speed tournament starting conditions (500 m & 1 000m)

1. When all the skaters have been called, the starter judge gives them the authorization to take place on the starting line by saying "in position". After a short delay, he fires the gun.
2. If a skater has any problem after the first signal "in position", he has the capacity to signal this problem to the starter judge by holding a hand. This possibility is allowed only one time for each skater. In this case, the starter stops the starting procedure and asks to all the skaters to leave the starting zone and then he resumes the starting procedure.
3. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when a serious fault occurs at the start (rounds, semi-finals and finals) that may influence the outcome of the race in the opinion of the Starting judge or the Chief Referee.

Art .147. Mass start starting condition

1. The starting signal is given when the skaters are standing behind the starting line at 50 centimetres from each other.

2. The rows of skaters are to be approximately 50 centimetres from each other. Skaters are to stand behind the starting line. The starter gives the start through two signals. He first says "attention" and then he fires a shot.
3. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when the falling down of one skater causes the falling of several others, within 200 m (1 lap on track) from the starting line.

Art .148. False start

1. A false start is signalled when a skater starts before the gun signal is given. The start is cancelled and the skater involved is sanctioned by one (1) warning for false start.
2. Only one (1) false start is permitted by skater. The skater, who commits two (2) false starts, is disqualified.
3. When one skater causes a false start, thereby causing the other skater to follow; only this skater shall be given one (1) warning for false start.
4. In any competition, in case of false start, the judge shall call back skaters to the starting line (with one or two gunshots or two blows of whistle). Skaters must resume their positions and the start is repeated.

Art .149. Neutralisation of the race

When a small part of the race course is unsuitable consequently of minor external problem, fall of a skater or small group of skaters or minor injury of a skater the chief referee can neutralise the race. The neutralisation is signalled to the skaters by:

1. All the race referees go inside the track at one (1) meter from the inner edge. 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 joint the pack;
2. The lap score is not neutralised but in case of Elimination or Point to Point race, elimination and assignation of points are neutralised, the official speaker announces "No Elimination" or "No points";
3. The judges have to come on the race course and take position to protect and signal the unsuitable area or the injured skater(s);
4. The race restarts when the judge referee asks to the jury to return inside the track.
5. In case of neutralisation of the race due to a fall of skater(s), the skater(s) felt can not continue the race when the race restarts.
6. No neutralisation is allowed in the last 1 000 m.

Art .150. Stop of the race

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

1. When the ground or weather conditions hinder the normal performance of a race or the continuation of the same, the chief referee can stop the race and the competition for a given period of time;
2. The fall of an important group of skaters;
3. A serious injury of one of the skaters which needs the intervention of first aid or the evacuation of one skater at least;
4. When the race which was interrupted starts again, only the skaters who were competing at the moment of the stop shall participate again.
5. If a time trial race (individual or team) is stopped, all the skaters registered or qualified if it is the finale, shall participate again.

Art .151. Resume the race

1. When there is a stop of race for reason exposed Art .150, it is responsibility of the chief referee to decide about the official program by informing the skaters and the organiser of the competition.



2. For the World Championship, it's the responsibility of CIC to decide and informe the jury, the skaters and the organiser.

Art .152. Cancellation of race

1. The cancellation of a race is under the responsibility of the chief referee with the agreement of the organiser.



2. For the World Championship, the cancellation of a race is decided by the CIC.(Art .62)

Art .153. The bell

Under the responsibility of the lap scorer judge (Art .171) the bell announces:

1. The last lap in every races (except for the Individual Time Trial 200 &300m);
2. The bell rings only for the first skater. When a skater(s) is escaped, the bell rings for this skater(s) and for the first following pack.
3. In the Elimination race, the bell announces the next elimination (Art .135.1);
4. In Point to point race, the bell announces the next assignation of points ;
5. In Point and Elimination race, the bell announces the next assignation of points. No bell for eliminations.

Art .154. Lap scorer

1. The lap score shows the number of laps to be covered
2. The lap score changes when the first skater is around one hundred (100) meters to the finish line.

Art .155. Judgement on the finish line in the different types of competition (race)

1. In mass start (elimination, point, relay and so on), qualification heats, team time trial and races against time, the ranking position of the skaters is determined according to the time at which the point of the skate crosses at the finishing line.
2. At the finishing 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 second skate decides the placement
3. If, in case of fall on the finish line, a skater crosses the finish line without any skate on the ground, the first part of the first skate decides the placement.
4. In the elimination race, the elimination will be established on the last part of the last skate crossing the finishing line (in contact or not with the ground).
5. For the team pursuit race the finish is judged on the second skater (Art .130)
6. In endurance races, the finish line is represented by the exact point where the skater is at the expiration of the fixed time.

Art .156. Ranking

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

(Example after the 2 semi final of 500m; the two third skaters are classified 5th and 6th. The best time is 5th.)
 - b. in 1 000 m Speed tournament,
 - the round which they are unqualified (quarters and semi-finals)
 - their times obtained in this round.
3. in Elimination race, their ranking in the heats;
4. in Points to point race, their points;
5. the time registered by each one of them.

Art .157. Placement of lapped skaters

1. In mass start races on track or on closed road-circuit, the skaters who have been lapped or who are about to be lapped, and who may hinder the competition, may be kept out. Skaters who have been lapped and kept out will be placed in the order opposite to their elimination.
2. Lapped skaters must cover the distance of the race to be ranked.

Art .158. Withdrawn skater (DNF)

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

2. Skaters who withdraw from the race should go to the finishing line and inform a member of the Jury, so that they will be ranked according to their position.

Art .159. Ex-aequo placement in mass start competitions

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

Art .160. Tiebreak trial and races against time

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

Art .161. Maximum time in road races

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

Art .162. Competition ratification

1. Competition results become official only after their ratification by the Chief Referee and their publication in the official communication.



2. For World Championship the results become official only after their ratification by a CIC Member and their publication in the official communication.

Section 6_ The Jury

Art .163. The Jury

1. Each competition is directed by a Chief Referee and Judges. The Chief Referee is responsible for judges for the proper conduct of the competitions. The Chief Referee vouches directly for his own actions to CIC. On the occasion of the world competitions, CIC itself appoints the Chief Referee by selecting him among the regularly registered International Judges.

2. For international competitions the following judges are required :
 - a. one chief referee;
 - b. one judge secretary;
 - c. a different number of judges according to the importance of the competition and type of course;
 - d. a different number of technicians according to the electronic time keeping system.



3. For the World Championship competitions, the minimum number of judges shall be:
 - a. one (1) chief referee;
 - b. one (1) or two (2) auxiliary chief referee;
 - c. one (1) chief referee secretary;
 - d. a team of judges
 - e. a different number of technicians according to the electronic time keeping system

Art .164. Judge Uniform

In international competitions, the uniform of judges consists mandatory of white jersey, white trousers (trousers or skirt for women), white socks, white shoes and white cap. In addition, the FIRS badge on the left part of the jersey. Nothing else is allowed.

Art .165. Tasks of the Chief Referee

1. Besides the specific tasks provided in the various articles of these general regulations, the Chief Referee is in charge of the technical and judgement of the competition. Therefore, he shall:
 - a. guarantee that all skaters enforce the regulations and decide about any technical problems that might arise during a competition, even when not covered in these regulations;
 - b. assign to each member of the Jury his particular task;
 - c. direct the work of the judges, co-ordinate, control and decide in case of discrepancy. He shall also prepare a report on the work of the jury and submit it to CIC;
 - d. exert his disciplinary power towards skaters, coaches and Federation delegates, when their behaviour on the course site requires the adoption of sanctions, provided in these regulations;
 - e. direct the repetition of any trial, when in his opinion any of them has been carried out in an irregular way
 - f. sign minutes of the competition, drawn up by the secretary, and forward them to CIC together with the reports of other possible events that might occur during the competition;
 - g. check that the judges are in the right place and that timekeepers are ready before ordering the starter to give the starting signal;
 - h. in case of immediate disqualification, check that it is announced and that the disqualified skater immediately leaves the-race course;
 - i. immediately disqualify those skaters who do not comply with judges warnings;
 - j. warn the skaters who have been reprimanded by the judges for sports faults;
 - k. remove or replace those judges who, in his opinion, do not completely carry out their duties.
2. He shall decide in the first instance on the claims, about the order of arrival, submitted by the Federations of the skaters participating in the competitions.

Art .166. The Jury secretary

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

Art .167. Area for call judge

The tasks of the starting judge are the following:

1. before the beginning of each race he should gather the skaters and give them the last directions. Checking their uniform and competition number;
2. he gives to the skaters the composition of the starting line;
3. under the order of the chief referee, he permits to the skaters to accede to the race course;
4. before the beginning of each event, to check that every skater is supplied with his racing suite and competition number;
5. to announce to the skaters when they must be at the start of the contest for which they have been entered, and to make sure that no one may have access to the track where the competition takes place before the Chief Referee has given his authorisation.

Art .168. The starting judge

The tasks of the starting judge are the following:

1. he checks that all the skates of all skaters are behind the starting line;

2. after the Chief Referee's consent, he gives the starting signal as stipulated Art .144 to Art .147
3. he signals the false starts and call back the skaters as stipulated Art .148

Art .169. Course judges

1. The tasks of the course judges are the following:
 - a. to supervise the progress of the event for the portion of which they are responsible;
 - b. to immediately inform the Chief Referee about any irregularities which took place during the race and they give warning to the skater(s) who commits sports faults Art .175;
 - c. to take note of lapped skaters, and of those skaters who withdrew and inform the Chief Referee.
2. According to their respective positions along the track, course judges are called in the following ways: straight judges, corner judges, relay judges, auxiliary judges.

Art .170. Finish judges

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

Art .171. Lap scorer judge

1. The lap scorer judge shall:
 - a. take note of the number of laps covered;
 - b. signal the laps still to be covered using the counting device at his disposal;
 - c. signal the leading skater;
 - d. cross a lap, when covered by the pack(Art .153);
 - e. provide that the last lap to be covered is signalled by means of a bell.
2. In case of long-lasting competitions, organisers must agree with the judge the method of determination of times to be adopted.

Art .172. Official speaker

1. The announcements are done in the official languages of FIRS which are English and Spanish. They can be done in the language of the organizing country.
2. The Speaker shall inform the public of the names and numbers of the skaters taking part in each race, and all relevant information such as the composition of the heats and punctuation.
3. The result of each race should be announced at the earliest possible moment after receipt of the official result.
4. In conjunction with the general direction of the Organisation and President of CIC, the Speaker is responsible for all matters of announcing protocol.

Section _ The Judgement

Art .173. Fair play

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

Art .174. Definition of the Faults

1. Two (2) kinds of faults are to be considered; sport faults Art .175 and disciplinary faults Art .187.
2. In any case, the Chief Referee can estimate that a sport fault presents a very negative attitude and qualifier it as a disciplinary fault Art .188.

Art .175. Sport faults

The infringements of rules presented from Art .176 to Art .181 are considered as sport faults. They are evaluated by the judges and notified to the skaters by the Chief Referee. The skater who commits sport fault is sanctioned by the Chief Referee Art .182.

Art .176. Trajectory

Skaters are to reach the finish line along the shortest imaginary line, without loops or lateral deviations. The skater leading the race shall not obstruct the runner-up and must continue in a straight path.

Art .177. False start

The skater, who commits a false start, he is sanctioned

Art .178. Obstruction

1. 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.
2. In no case, shall the passing of other skaters cause difficulty to other skaters (passage in force).
3. In track or road closed circuit competitions, skaters who are lapped passed shall not obstruct such pass or help another skater.

Art .179. Exit of the skating course

Skaters are not allowed to touch with their roller skates the ground outside the line delineating the course. Skaters violating voluntarily this rule will be disqualified. The judges take the decision when this fault is committed during a massive fall of skaters or to avoid a fall.

Art .180. Assistance to skater

1. Skaters are strictly forbidden to accept any sort of help.
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 shall be disqualified of the race.
3. The skater can receive advice or information from the trainers or coaches.

Art .181. No respect of jury instruction

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

Art .182. Sanctions

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

6. Warnings (W);
7. Reduction in Rank in the order of arrival (RR);
8. Disqualification from the race (DSQ)

Art .183. Warnings

1. Warnings may be given to sanction sport faults, in addition to those cases that are expressly included in CIC General Regulations Art .175 to Art .181
2. Any judge in charge of the progress of the race, who shall immediately inform the Chief Referee, can give warnings; Chief Referee only must communicate the warnings to the official speaker.
3. Warnings are cumulated to the next round, heat or final

Art .184. 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 Referee.

During Elimination race, the skater who commits a fault is reduced in rank Art .135.4

During Point to Point race, the skater who commits a fault is reduced in rank Art .136.2

Art .185. Disqualification

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

- a. when a skater receives three (3) warnings in a race, (cumulated in round, qualification heat & final);
- b. when a skater commits two (2) false starts
- c. when a skater commits one (1) fault considered as voluntary or dangerous;
- d. when a skater benefices of assistance
- e. when a skater commits a fault during the relay (pull or touch relay, relay out of the relay zone, enter in relay zone without relay) all the team is disqualified (Art .138).

Art .186. Sanctions & Ranking

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

1. (W1) (W2) for one or two warnings
2. (RR) for reduce in rank
3. (DSQ) for disqualified. The disqualified skater isn't ranked and he is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified. In case of general ranking he doesn't get any point.

Section 7 – The Discipline

Art .187. Disciplinary faults

The defined faults Art .188 to Art .190 are considered as disciplinary faults.

Art .188. Aggression

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

Art .189. Team fault

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

1. the skater who commits the fault is disqualified and may be excluded by the CIC from all the World Championship events;
2. the skater who benefices of the fault can be reduced in rank.

Art .190. Misconduct Disciplinary measures of the Jury

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

Art .191. Disciplinary procedure

1. It is the responsibility of the Chief Referee to seize the Disciplinary Commission of CIC in case of disciplinary fault. The skater who commits disciplinary fault is sanctioned by the Disciplinary Commission of the CIC.
2. Member of CIC who observes a disciplinary fault is in power to seize the CIC Disciplinary Commission.

Art .192. Progress of the disciplinary commission

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

Art .193. Disciplinary measures

Disciplinary measures that can be adopted by the Disciplinary Commission of CIC are the followings:

3. exclusion of the competition
4. period of suspension

Art .194. Exclusion of the competition

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

Art .195. Suspension

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

Art .196. Body of first instance (claims)

1. The Chief Referee is the body of first instance for all the claims concerning the sanctions (Art .182) taken in application of the Technical Rules of CIC.

2. The CIC is the body of first instance for claims concerning all the aspects of general regulations of CIC.

Art .197. Claims procedure

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



For the World Championship, claim must be written in one of the two FIRS official languages, signed by the official delegate of the nation.

Art .198. Claims presented to the CIC

1. Claims regarding the admittance of a skater to a competition may be submitted:
 - a. by a Federation delegate who believes that one of his skaters has not been admitted though he was eligible;
 - b. by all Federations delegates believing to have been damaged because of the admittance to the competition of a skater belonging to another Federation, who does not have the right to participate.
2. Claims are to be signed by the official delegate and submitted in writing to the Chief Referee thirty minutes prior to the beginning of the competition. When a referee believes he has adequate information to admit a skater to a competition, and that such an admittance is the subject of a dispute, he can admit said skater with due reservation, leaving the final decision to CIC that will take care of any necessary control;
3. This decision must be made known to the official delegates of the participating countries.

Art .199. Claims fees

A fee in the amount of 200 US \$ shall accompany any claims to the Chief referee.

A fee in the amount of 300 US \$ shall accompany any claims to the CIC.

Art .200. Body of second instance (appeal)

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

Comité Central of FIRS is the body of second instance and receives the appeals after the decision taken in first instance by CIC regarding disciplinary faults. See General regulation of FIRS Paragraph 5

Art .201. Appeal procedure

The Chief Referee will examine the claim in the first instance; if rejected, the complaining Federation can, within 15 minutes from the official announcement of the decision of the Chief Referee, submit appeal to CIC Disciplinary Commission.

Art .202. Appeals fees

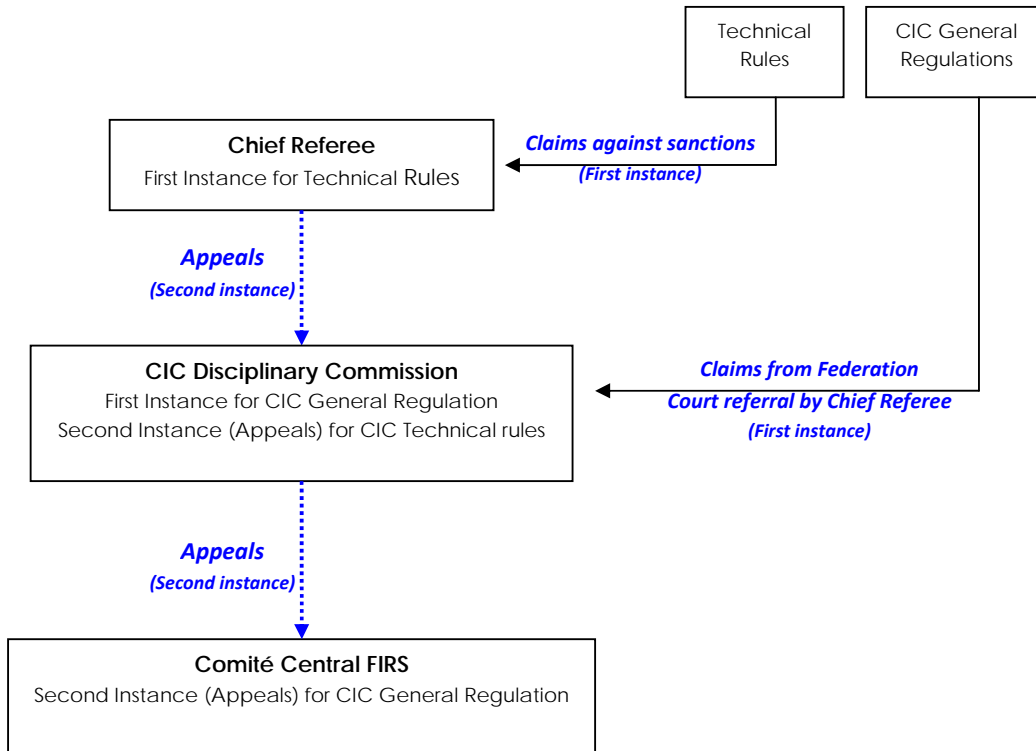
Appeal can be submitted to CIC Disciplinary Commission along with the payment of a further fee of 300 US\$

Art .203. Decisions

The decisions of the first and second instance 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.

Disciplinary procedure



FI **RS** Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports Paragraph 5.1 Appeals against decisions of the Technical Committees can only be made by National Federations to the Central Committee. Such appeals, stating all the reasons and evidence, must be lodged with the Secretary General within 60 days from the day that the appropriate decision was made public. The Central Committee can refer such appeals to an Appeal Board they will appoint consisting of one of the FIRS Vice Presidents and two independent persons involved in the sport of roller skating with the necessary knowledge to properly evaluate the special circumstances.

Chapter 2. Specific rules for World Speed Skating Championship (WSSC)



Art .204. WSSC - Official Track

Official track certified by the CIC are defined Art .118

Art .205. WSSC - Track 300m time trial & Road 200m

1. These trials will be skated individually according to the order decided by the draw of nations in the preparatory meeting, which will apply for women as well as men, and for track and road competitions. The sequence determined by draw will be repeated two times, thus allowing for the performance of the two skaters per nations.
2. It is the team's decision to indicate, at the starting time, the order in which its two (2) skaters will participate.
3. If the national team participates with only one (1) skater, he races in the second heat.
4. This race will be run in with qualifications and final. In the first part of the day there will be qualification for all entered skaters according to here above mentioned draw. The best 12 times of qualifications will run the final, starting in inverse order, from the worst time to the best one.

See Art .92 Starting line &.Art .145 Time Trial starting conditions

Art .206. WSSC - Sprint tournament (500m & 1 000m)

1. Qualification heats (first round)
 - a) The heats will be made up according to the result of 200m road or 300m track Individual Time Trial and the serpentine system. If the final can not be raced for any reason, the result of qualification heat is used.
 - b) The skater qualified after the 300m and who races (500m & 1 000m) must keep his place according the serpentine order.
 - c) A skater qualified can be replaces by a team mate who did not take part in the 300m Individual Time Trial. He will have to take the place left vacant by that skater.
 - d) In case there was no participant from his team (at the 300m) he will then occupy the place that corresponds at the end of the serpentine. For those skaters who did not take part in the 300mt race, the selection will be determined according to the English alphabetical order of the countries.
 - e) The drawing of the nations will be in force if the individual time trial (200 & 300 m) was not run.

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

2. Starting line

For all the rounds, the skaters are called and choose their position on the starting line according the starting line order Art .143.

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

If, for the following races; Elimination race Art .208, Point to point Race Art .210 and Elimination and point race Art .211, the number of skaters need the organisation of qualification heats, they are organised as follow:

1. The race distance of the heats is the same as the final

2. There will be no loser's final. Unqualified skaters are ranked according the result (place) obtained in the qualification heat.
3. For the general rankings (individual & team), the unqualified skaters obtained 1 point.
4. The composition should be made according the draw per countries done at the preparatory meeting and as follows
 - a. the nation with two skaters are drowned first. The skater of a same nation can't be in the same qualification heat.
 - b. the nation with only one skaters are drowned in second. They complete the heat according the Nation's draw and serpentine method.

Nations Draw	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. Chine	1	<i>VI</i>	Italy →	Chine ↓
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>		

Ranking Draw	Skaters by Nation	Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
1. Colombia	2	<i>I</i>	Colombia	Colombia	Italy
2. USA	2	<i>II</i>	Chine	USA	USA
3. Italy	1	<i>III</i>	Venezuela	Venezuela	Spain
4. Venezuela	2	<i>IV</i>	Chile	Korea	Korea
5. Korea	2	<i>V</i>	Japan	Japan	South Africa
6. Chine	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>			

Art .208. WSSC - Track 15 000m Elimination race

1. Elimination system

The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint (elimination), there must be at least five (5) skaters in order to determine the gold, silver and bronze medals. No more than ten (10) Double elimination consisting of the elimination of the last two skaters is permitted.

2. Final

Under the decision of the judge-referee the final can be run by 36 to 46 skaters. Under 46 skaters, there aren't any qualification heats.

a) Final 36 skaters

10 laps without elimination (2 km) (*around 3 or 4 minutes*)

31 eliminations + 5 skaters at the end = 36 skaters at the start

36 skaters = 3 files de 12 skaters on the starting line (0,5m by skater on 6m wide track)

b) Finale 37 to 46 skaters

10 more eliminations resulting of double elimination (DE) could be planed from the 1st to the 10th elimination (DE1 to DE10)

Laps				Laps				Laps		
75				50				25	E20	17 skaters
74				49	E8	29 skaters	DE8	44 skaters	24	
73				48				23	E21	16 skaters
72				47	E9	28 skaters	DE9	45 skaters	22	
71				46				21	E22	15 skaters
70				45	E10	27 skaters	DE10	46 skaters	20	
69				44				19	E23	14 skaters
68				43	E11	26 skaters		18		
67				42				17	E24	13 skaters
66				41	E12	25 skaters		16		
65				40				15	E25	12 skaters
64	Bell			39	E13	24 skaters		14		
63	E1	36 skaters	DE1	37 skaters	38			13	E26	11 skaters
62				37	E14	23 skaters		12		
61	E2	35 skaters	DE2	38 skaters	36			11	E27	10 skaters
60				35	E15	22 skaters		10		
59	E3	34 skaters	DE3	39 skaters	34			9	E28	9 skaters
58				33	E16	21 skaters		8		
57	E4	33 skaters	DE4	40 skaters	32			7	E29	8 skaters
56				31	E17	20 skaters		6		
55	E5	32 skaters	DE5	41 skaters	30			5	E30	7 skaters
54				29	E18	19 skaters		4		
53	E6	31 skaters	DE6	42 skaters	28			3	E31 Last E	6 skaters
52				27	E19	18 skaters		2		
51	E7	30 skaters	DE7	43 skaters	26			1	Bell Last lap	5 skaters

3. Qualification Heats

If there are more than 46 skaters, qualification heats must be planned. The final is run by 36 skaters without any double elimination (cf. Art .208.1.a).

Engaged	Heats	Qualified Place	Simple Elimination	Double Elimination	Finale
47 to 96	2 x 23 to 48	18	4 to 31	No Double Elimination in qualification heats	36
97 to 132	3 x 29 to 44	12	16 to 31		
133 to 160	4 x 33 to 40	9	23 to 31		

4. Composition and protocol of the qualification heats

The heat will cover the official distance of the final

The heats are composed according Art .207 and the protocol of the race is as following the table.

Laps			Laps			Laps												
75			50			25	E20	30 skaters										
74			49	E8	41 skaters	37 sk	33 sk	25 sk										
73			48			24												
72			47	E9	40 skaters	36 sk	32 sk	23	E21	29 skaters	24 sk	20 sk						
71	10 laps free		46			22			21	E22	28 skaters	23 sk	19 sk					
70			45	E10	39 skaters	35 sk	31 sk	19	E23	27 skaters	22 sk	18 sk						
69			44			43	E11	38 skaters	34 sk	30 sk	18							
68			42			41	E12	37 skaters	33 sk	29 sk	17	E24	26 skaters	21 sk	17 sk			
67			41			40			39	E13	36 skaters	32 sk	28 sk	16				
66			40			38			37	E14	35 skaters	31 sk	27 sk	15	E25	25 skaters	20 sk	16 sk
65			39	E13	36 skaters	32 sk	28 sk	14						13	E26	24 skaters	19 sk	15 sk
64	Bell		38			37	E14	35 skaters	31 sk	27 sk	12			11	E27	23 skaters	18 sk	14 sk
63	E1	48 skaters	44 sk	40 sk		36			35	E15	34 skaters	30 sk	26 sk	10				
62			43 sk	39 sk		35	E15	34 skaters	30 sk	26 sk	9	E28	22 skaters	17 sk	13 sk	8		
61	E2	47 skaters	42 sk	38 sk		34			33	E16	33 skaters	29 sk	25 sk	7	E29	21 skaters	16 sk	12 sk
60			41 sk	37 sk		32			31	E17	32 skaters	28 sk	24 sk	6				
59	E3	46 skaters	40 sk	36 sk		30			29	E18	31 skaters	27 sk	23 sk	5	E30	20 skaters	15 sk	11 sk
58			39 sk	35 sk		28			27	E19	30 skaters	26 sk	22 sk	4				
57	E4	45 skaters	38 sk	34 sk		26			25					3	E31 Last E	19 skaters	14 sk	10 sk
56			37 sk			24			23					2				
55	E5	44 skaters	36 sk			22			22					1	Bell Last lap	18 skaters	13 sk	9 sk
54			35 sk			21			21									
53	E6	43 skaters	34 sk			20			20									
52			33 sk			19			19									
51	E7	42 skaters	32 sk			18			18									

Art .209. WSSC - Road 20 000m Elimination

1. Elimination system

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

2. Final

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

Art .210. WSSC - Road Point to point race

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

1. Punctuation System.

- a. Sprints will take place in every lap
- b. Assignment of points: two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each fixed point of the course.
- c. At the completion of the last lap, 3, 2 and 1 point will be awarded to the first 3 skaters.

2. Final protocol

Under the decision of the judge-referee the finale can be run by 50 skaters. If there are more than 50 skaters, qualifications heats must be carried out.

Circuit 400 m 25 laps	Circuit longer than 400 m
The first 2 laps must be free - 22 point sprints (2 & 1 point) - 1 final sprint (3, 2 & 1 point)	The first Km must be free - Sprint every lap (2 & 1 point) - Final sprint (3,2 & 1 point)

3. Qualification heats

	Heats	Place	Finale
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

Art .211. WSSC - Track Elimination + Point to point race

1. Elimination system

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

2. Punctuation system

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

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

3. Protocol of the Final

Under the decision of the judge-referee the finale can be race from 30 to 40 skaters. From 31 to 40 skaters, the first ten eliminations can be Double Elimination (DE).

Laps	Laps	Laps	Laps	Laps
50	40 P	30 P	20 P	10 P
49	39 E2	29 E7	19 E12	9 E17
48	38 P	28 P	18 P	8 P
47	37 E3	27 E8	17 E13	7 E18
46	36 P	26 P	16 P	6 P
45	35 E4	25 E9	15 E14	5 E19
44	34 P	24 P	14 P	4 P
43	33 E5	23 E10	13 E15	3 E20 Last Elimination
42 P	32 P	22 P	12 P	2
41 E1	31 E6	21 E11	11 E16	1 Bell Last lap
				Arrival Points 3 - 2 - 1

20 Eliminations + 10 skaters = 30 skaters

20 sprints + arrival = 66 points

4. Qualification heats

If there are more than 40 skaters, qualifications heats must be done.

Engaged	Heats	Qualified Place	Simple Elimination	Double Elimination	Finale
41 to 68	2 x 21 to 34	15	6 to 19	0	30
69 to 88	2 x 35 to 44	15	19	1 to 10	
89 to 117	3 x 29 to 39	10	19	1 to 10	
118 to 148	4 x 29 to 37	8	19	2 to 10	32

5. Constitution of heats Art .207
6. Protocol 10 Km Elimination Qualification Heats

Laps						
50	10 Km	40 Pts		30 Pts		20 Pts
49		39 19e	DE	29 14e		19 9e
48		38 Pts		28 Pts		18 Pts
47		37 18e		27 13e		17 8e
46		36 Pts		26 Pts		16 Pts
45		35 17e		25 12e		15 7e
44		34 Pts		24 Pts		14 Pts
43	10 laps free	33 16e		23 11e		13 6e
42		32 Pts		22 Pts		12 Pts
41	BELL	31 15e		21 10e		11 5e
						1 Bell Last lap
						Arrival

Art .212. WSSC - Relays Races

1. In relay races, each Federation may enter 4 skaters. The teams must take part in the race with three skaters.
2. Qualification Heats
The Chief Referee determine whether the qualification heats will take place, and if so, they will indicate how many teams of each heat will go on to the final.

In order to determine the heats of the relay race a general classification of countries for men and women will be established the day before the relays schedule. The relay heats may be organised according to serpentine system.

Chapter 3. Specific rules for World Roller Marathon Championship (WRMC)

Art .213. WRMC - Starting conditions

1. The start of the Marathon is organised in three (3) lines as follows:
 - a. The starting zone must rather long to receive three (3) starting lines allocates 300m one of the other one.
 - b. The first starting line is reserved for the National Teams. The composition of the starting line is done according the draw of the preparatory meeting. National teams
 - c. The second starting line is reserved for the category Master. The composition of the starting line is free and it is organised by the Organising Federation.
 - d. The third starting line is reserved for the category Open. The placement on this starting line is free and it is organised by the Organising Federation.

Art .214. Security

Companion vehicles are not allowed. The only authorised vehicles are one guide car, one car with enough capacity for the withdrawal skaters, in which there must be a judge, and is located behind the last contestant, one or more ambulances.

Art .215. Judgement

5 motor-cycles required by CIC and the judges for the best control of the race.

ANNEXES

TABLE OF CIC FEES

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

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

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

Organising fee for World Senior Championships 45.000 US \$

Organising fee for World Senior and Junior Championships 45.000 US \$

Organising fee for World Junior Championships..... 45 000 US \$

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

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

ENTRY FEES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

At the World Championships each Federation must pay a registration fee as nation, and a registration fee for each skater entered on track and another registration fee for each skater entered on the road Art .66. Each Federation can enter a maximum of 8 male skaters and 8 female skaters.

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

For each participating Federation 400 US \$

For each senior skater entered 100 US \$

For each junior skater entered 50 US \$

CLAIM FEE

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

Claim fee against the decision of the CIC 300 US \$

Appeal fee to CIC 300 US \$

FEES FOR INTERNATIONAL SPEED JUDGES

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

Affiliation fee (annual renewal)..... 50 US \$

CIC OFFICIAL INSCRIPTION FORM

TRACK WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

SENIOR LADIES	Skater 1		Skater 2		Skater 3		Skater 4	
	Name	N°	Name	N°	Name	N°	Name	N°
300 m								
500 m								
1 000 m								
10 000 m								
Points & Elimination								
15 000 m								
Elimination								
3 000 m								
Relays								

SENIOR MEN	Skater 1		Skater 2		Skater 3		Skater 4	
	Name	N°	Name	N°	Name	N°	Name	N°
300 m								
500 m								
1 000 m								
10 000 m								
Points & Elimination								
15 000 m								
Elimination								
3 000 m								
Relays								

Source: United Nations Organisation ISO ALPHA 3 Code

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Afghanistan	AFG
Åland Islands	ALA
Albania	ALB
Algeria	DZA
American Samoa	ASM
Andorra	AND
Angola	AGO
Anguilla	AIA
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG
Argentina	ARG
Armenia	ARM
Aruba	ABW
Australia	AUS
Austria	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZE
Bahamas	BHS
Bahrain	BHR
Bangladesh	BGD
Barbados	BRB
Belarus	BLR
Belgium	BEL
Belize	BLZ
Benin	BEN
Bermuda	BMU
Bhutan	BTN
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Botswana	BWA
Brazil	BRA
British Virgin Islands	VGB
Brunei Darussalam	BRN
Bulgaria	BGR
Burkina Faso	BFA
Burundi	BDI
Cambodia	KHM
Cameroon	CMR
Canada	CAN
Cape Verde	CPV
Cayman Islands	CYM
Central African Republic	CAF
Chad	TCD
Channel Islands	
Chile	CHL
China	CHN
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	HKG
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	MAC

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Colombia	COL
Comoros	COM
Congo	COG
Cook Islands	COK
Costa Rica	CRI
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV
Croatia	HRV
Cuba	CUB
Cyprus	CYP
Czech Republic	CZE
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD
Denmark	DNK
Djibouti	DJI
Dominica	DMA
Dominican Republic	DOM
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
El Salvador	SLV
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Eritrea	ERI
Estonia	EST
Ethiopia	ETH
Faeroe Islands	FRO
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FLK
Fiji	FJI
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
French Guiana	GUF
French Polynesia	PYF
Gabon	GAB
Gambia	GMB
Georgia	GEO
Germany	DEU
Ghana	GHA
Gibraltar	GIB
Greece	GRC
Greenland	GRL
Grenada	GRD
Guadeloupe	GLP
Guam	GUM
Guatemala	GTM
Guernsey	GGY
Guinea	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Guyana	GUY

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Faeroe Islands	FRO
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FLK
Fiji	FJI
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
French Guiana	GUF
French Polynesia	PYF
Gabon	GAB
Gambia	GMB
Georgia	GEO
Germany	DEU
Ghana	GHA
Gibraltar	GIB
Greece	GRC
Greenland	GRL
Grenada	GRD
Guadeloupe	GLP
Guam	GUM
Guatemala	GTM
Guernsey	GGY
Guinea	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Guyana	GUY
Haiti	HTI
Holy See	VAT
Honduras	HND
Hungary	HUN
Iceland	ISL
India	IND
Indonesia	IDN
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN
Iraq	IRQ
Ireland	IRL
Isle of Man	IMN
Israel	ISR
Italy	ITA
Jamaica	JAM
Japan	JPN
Jersey	JEY
Jordan	JOR
Kazakhstan	KAZ
Kenya	KEN
Kiribati	KIR
Kuwait	KWT
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO
Latvia	LVA
Lebanon	LBN
Lesotho	LSO
Liberia	LBR

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LYB
Liechtenstein	LIE
Lithuania	LTU
Luxembourg	LUX
Madagascar	MDG
Malawi	MWI
Malaysia	MYS
Maldives	MDV
Mali	MLI
Malta	MLT
Marshall Islands	MHL
Martinique	MTQ
Mauritania	MRT
Mauritius	MUS
Mayotte	MYT
Mexico	MEX
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FSM
Monaco	MCO
Mongolia	MNG
Montenegro	MNE
Montserrat	MSR
Morocco	MAR
Mozambique	MOZ
Myanmar	MMR
Namibia	NAM
Nauru	NRU
Nepal	NPL
Netherlands	NLD
Netherlands Antilles	ANT
New Caledonia	NCL
New Zealand	NZL
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NER
Nigeria	NGA
Niue	NIU
Norfolk Island	NFK
Northern Mariana Islands	MNP
Norway	NOR
Occupied Palestinian Territory	PSE
Oman	OMN
Pakistan	PAK
Palau	PLW
Panama	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PRY
Peru	PER
Philippines	PHL
Pitcairn	PCN
Poland	POL
Portugal	PRT

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Puerto Rico	PRI
Pakistan	PAK
Palau	PLW
Panama	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PRY
Peru	PER
Philippines	PHL
Puerto Rico	PRI
Qatar	QAT
Republic of Korea	KOR
Republic of Moldova	MDA
Réunion	REU
Romania	ROU
Russian Federation	RUS
Rwanda	RWA
Saint-Barthélemy	BLM
Saint Helena	SHN
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA
Saint Lucia	LCA
Saint-Martin (French part)	MAF
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	SPM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT
Samoa	WSM
San Marino	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	STP
Saudi Arabia	SAU
Senegal	SEN
Serbia	SRB
Seychelles	SYC
Sierra Leone	SLE
Singapore	SGP
Slovakia	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Solomon Islands	SLB
Somalia	SOM
South Africa	ZAF
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CHE
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Spain	ESP
Sri Lanka	LKA
Sudan	SDN
Suriname	SUR
Svalbard and Jan Mayan Islands	SJM
Swaziland	SWZ
Tajikistan	TJK
Thailand	THA
The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia	MKD
Timor-Leste	TLS
Togo	TGO
Tokelau	TKL
Tonga	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO
Tunisia	TUN
Turkey	TUR
Turkmenistan	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TCA
Tuvalu	TUV
Uganda	UGA
Ukraine	UKR
United Arab Emirates	ARE
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA
United States of America	USA
United States Virgin Islands	VIR
Uruguay	URY
Uzbekistan	UZB
Vanuatu	VUT
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	VEN
Viet Nam	VNM
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WLF
Western Sahara	ESH
Yemen	YEM
Zambia	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZWE