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# **RULEBOOK INLINE SLALOM**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITION OF THE DISCIPLINE</b>	PAG. 3
<b>2. OFFICIALS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSION</b>	PAG. 3
2.1 International Events sanctioned by World Skate	PAG. 3
2.2 WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission	PAG. 4
2.3 Amending of the Rules	PAG. 5
<b>3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	PAG. 6
3.1 Athlete declaration	PAG. 6
3.2 Organizer	PAG. 6
3.3 Jury	PAG. 7
3.4 Technical delegate (TD)	PAG. 8
3.5 Technical delegate – Assistant (TDA)	PAG. 11
3.6 Functionaries at the Start, Race Track, and Finish	PAG. 11
3.7 Course Setter	PAG. 18
3.8 Pre-runner	PAG. 19
3.9 Accreditation	PAG. 20
<b>4. EQUIPMENT OF THE COMPETITOR</b>	PAG. 20
<b>5. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION</b>	PAG. 22
5.1 Inline Slalom Race Track	PAG. 22
5.2 Race administration	PAG. 31
5.3 Inline Slalom Disciplines	PAG. 46
<b>6. COMPETITIONS</b>	PAG. 56
6.1 World Championships and World Skate Games	PAG. 56
6.2 Continental Championships	PAG. 57
6.3 World Cup	PAG. 60
6.4 World Ranking Races	PAG. 64
<b>7. WORLD RANKING</b>	PAG. 64
<b>8. ANTI-DOPING</b>	PAG. 65
<b>9. CHANGES MANAGEMENT</b>	





## 1. INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Inline Slalom is a high-speed, dynamic racing discipline that serves as an asphalt-based counterpart to alpine skiing.

Competitors race on rollerblades, navigating a course marked by gates in the shortest time possible, striving to outpace their opponents. The event requires a steep incline and the use of flexible poles, which are securely anchored to the asphalt with heavy metal plates. The discipline has seen significant growth in popularity and continues to expand globally.

## 2. OFFICIALS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSION

### 2.1 International Events sanctioned by World Skate

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

To sanction an event by World Skate, an official request must be sent to Sports Department by email ([sportsdepartment@worldskate.org](mailto:sportsdepartment@worldskate.org)) specifying mandatory information:

- Name of the event,
- Discipline,
- Location, city/country,
- Days of the event,
- Typology of the event (Continental event, World Event...),
- Number of Participants Esteemed,
- Number International Judges/Referees,
- Competition Format and Schedule — specifies which award will be provided for the competition (medals, trophies, or prize-money).

As the Sports Department receives the info requested, they will be sent to the Technical Commission for the approval of the Chairman. In case of a positive answer, the Sports Department will send the Terms & Conditions.

## **2.2 WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission**

The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission is a Technical Commission of World Skate.

The official language of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission is English. The race year lasts from the 1st of January till the 31st of December. For the purposes of all financial obligations, organizer fees, reimbursements, entry fees, and prize-money regulations contained in these Rules, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission recognizes a fixed conversion rate of 1 USD = 1 EUR. The Organizer and the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission may opt to handle all financial transactions related to a particular race in EUR, without the need to specify USD amounts in the race invitation or event documentation.

WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission is represented at each race by the appointed Technical Delegate for that specific event.

### **2.2.1 Composition of the Technical Commission**

The Technical Commission is composed in accordance with the World Skate Statutes. Between General Assemblies, the management of each discipline is entrusted to an Executive Committee consisting of a Chair, one Vice Chair, and at least three but not more than four additional members. The Executive Committee is directly responsible to the Central Committee of World Skate for its actions and management between assemblies. The quorum of the Executive Committee is three members.

### **2.2.2 Responsibilities of the Technical Commission**

The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission:

- Organizes and promotes Inline slalom skating activities worldwide and prepares and administers the relevant regulations,
- Establishes and maintains close relationships with all National Federations and recognized Continental Areas affiliated with World Skate,
- Ensures that all affiliated National Federations and recognized Continental Areas comply with the World Skate Statutes and regulations,

- Amends the Rulebook when necessary,
- Ensures that all international competitions involving countries from different continents have received the required World Skate approval,
- Ensures that the behaviour of competitors and accompanying persons complies with the rules established by World Skate,
- Ensures that doping control is carried out in accordance with the World Skate Anti-Doping Rules and the WADA Code.

### **2.2.3 Duties of Technical Commission Members**

The Chair presides over meetings of the Technical Commission and is responsible for all administrative matters relating to its operation. The Chair has the casting vote and represents the Commission in all official circumstances.

- The Chair coordinates all matters concerning International Judges.
- The Vice Chair assists the Chair and assumes their duties when required. The Vice Chair is responsible for measures related to the WADA and World Skate Medical Regulations.
- The remaining members carry out individual tasks assigned to them during World Skate meetings, including:
  - Assisting the Chair in the development and revision of the Rulebook,
  - Supporting administrative matters, including public relations for World Championships and liaison with the media,
  - Assisting in operational and organizational tasks during World Championships.

## **2.3 Amending of the Rules**

The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission may amend or update these regulations only once per year, either at the end of the calendar year or before the start of the new competitive season. This practice is intended to ensure regulatory stability during the season. To support coordination and transparency, the Technical Commission will hold an annual consultation meeting with representatives of World Skate, typically in September, to review and align on proposed changes.

### 3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 3.1 Athlete declaration

All competitors must present either a valid start permit issued by the relevant national federation or a signed Athlete Declaration. This documentation must be submitted to the organizer prior to the distribution of start numbers.

#### 3.2 Organizer

The organizer of the event is the national association represented by the individual or group of individuals responsible for initiating and conducting the race within the resort. For international events, the Organizer must hold authorization from the relevant national association.

##### 3.2.1 Organizing committee

The Organizing Committee is composed of members delegated by the Organizer and the respective national federation. It carries the rights and obligations of the Organizer. The organizing committee consists of the following members:

- Chairman: they represent the Organizing Committee externally, chair its meetings, and decide on all matters not assigned to other persons or groups. They cooperate with the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission and its appointed officials before, during, and after the races. They are responsible for carrying out all additional tasks required for the proper execution of the race,
- Chief of Race,
- Chief of the Race Track,
- Chief of Time,
- Chief of Gate Judges,
- Race Secretary,
- Head of Order Service,
- Head of Medical Services,
- Head of Material and Technical Systems,
- Chief of Press,
- The Starter,
- The Starting Judge,
- The Finish Judge,

- Head of Finance,
- Head of Accommodation and Catering,
- Head of Ceremonies.

Organizer is entitled to appoint other functionaries to the Organizing committee.

### **3.3 Jury**

#### **3.3.1 Members of the Jury**

- Technical Delegate (TD),
- Technical Delegate – Assistant (TDA),
- Chief of Race,
- Chief of Time (no voting rights),
- Chief of the Race Track (no voting rights),
- Chief of Gate Judges (no voting rights),
- Starting Judge (no voting rights),
- Finish Judge (no voting rights).

As an aid in decision-making, the Jury may appoint additional advisers. Such advisers have no voting rights.

#### **3.3.2 Allocation of votes**

Each person with voting rights is entitled to cast one vote per voting. In all cases, the Technical Delegate presides.

#### **3.3.3 Tasks of the Jury**

- Ensuring compliance with the race rules throughout the entire event,
- Decisions on disqualifications,
- Decisions on disciplinary measures against competitors, Team Captains, coaches, Course Setters, service staff, sponsor representatives, and spectators,
- Decisions on protests,
- Issuing special instructions before and during the event,
- Changes to the starting sequence due to race track conditions or delays,
- Verification of start passes,
- Decisions on the Technical Delegate's applications to exclude a competitor for insufficient physical, mental, or technical ability,



- Decisions on restarts,
- Decisions to cancel a race,
- Allocation of competitors for the draw in accordance with the race rules,
- Decisions on matters not otherwise specified in the regulations,

### **3.3.4 Contradictoriness**

The competitor may not be a member of the jury. The member of the jury may not be a competitor.

### **3.3.5 Duration of the Jury's Mandate**

The Jury convenes for its first meeting prior to the draw of start numbers and concludes its duties at the end of the protest period following the publication of the results list.

### **3.3.6 Decision-Making Authority of the Jury**

Decisions that have a direct or indirect impact on the race may only be taken with the agreement of the voting members of the Jury. Such decisions must be made in a Jury meeting. All decisions shall be recorded in writing and posted on the designated notice board with the time, date, and the signature of the Chair. The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission may impose sanctions on the Jury or on individual Jury members.

## **3.4 Technical Delegate (TD)**

### **3.4.1 Assignment**

At WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM races, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission shall always appoint a Technical Delegate (TD) and a Technical Delegate Assistant (TDA), both of whom must be approved in accordance with the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Rulebook. The TD may not be from the Organizer's country.

### **3.4.2 Accountability**

The TD is subordinate to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission.

### 3.4.3 Tasks of the TD before the race

- At a pre-race meeting, allocates the Gate Judges together with the Chief of Gate Judges,
- Participates in all Jury and Team Captains' Meetings and acts as Chair,
- Reviews and approves official announcements, making amendments where necessary,
- Reviews reports of previous events, where available, and verifies that improvements have been implemented,
- Verifies accreditations,
- Inspects the training and race tracks,
- Verifies administrative and technical preparations,
- Checks safety precautions,
- Inspects the start area and the start,
- Verifies the quality of the course surface,
- Inspects the finish area,
- Defines the number of pre-runners in collaboration with the Jury,
- Decides on the method of course inspection in collaboration with the Jury,
- Verifies compliance with regulatory requirements and their enforcement,
- Ensures adherence to all scheduled times for training and starts,
- Approves the training and race tracks in compliance with governing regulations,
- Issues instructions to all people involved in the race,
- Provides guidance to all people involved in the race,
- Decides, in collaboration with the Jury, on shortening the race track or discontinuing the race in case of adverse conditions,
- Verifies compliance with sponsorship regulations (location and method of display),
- Reviews all race-relevant documents,
- Ensures availability of a sufficient number of two-way radios,
- Reviews the positioning of the Gate Judges,
- Reviews course setting,
- May move any gate up to 1 m in any direction; such adjustments do not require a new course inspection, but the Team Captains must be informed,
- Verifies positions of the rescue service,
- Checks the timing system and all related technical equipment,

- Works closely with all officials,
- In collaboration with the Jury, enforces penalties for violations of the race rules.

#### **3.4.4 Tasks of the TD during a race**

- Mandatorily attends at all trainings and races,
- Supervises the conduct of the race,
- Provides advisory support to the Course Setter during the event,
- Enforces penalties for violations of the race rules in collaboration with the Jury,
- Verifies hand timing in the event of a technical breakdown,
- Controls all rankings,
- Checks all gate judge cards,
- Submits all valid protests to the Jury.

#### **3.4.5 Tasks of the TD after a race**

- Prepares the race report,
- Controls the preparation of all ranking and result lists and signs them,
- Compares the electrical timing printout with all ranking and result lists in collaboration with the Chief of Time,
- Submits all valid protests to the Jury,
- Approves the award ceremony,
- Prepares any additional reports,
- Collects and organizes all ranking and result lists, disqualification lists, protests and protest decisions, gate judge documents, and all other written decisions in collaboration with the Race Secretary,
- If necessary, files an application to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission and Regulation Consultant for decisions that cannot be made on site.

#### **3.4.6 Instructions and Advice for the TD**

The appointed TD must be kept informed of the planning and conduct of the race continuously from the outset. This may be done by telephone or in writing.

#### **3.4.7 Rights of the TD**

The TD is entitled to reimbursement of all expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. These expenses shall be paid by the

Organizer. The TD is reimbursed for travel expenses at a rate of 0.15 USD per km in case of individual transport. If the TD is offered an airline ticket, they must either accept the offer or arrange individual transport, which will only be reimbursed up to the cost of the originally offered airline ticket.

### **3.5 Technical Delegate – Assistant (TDA)**

- The TDA is appointed by the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission,
- Makes decisions during the race only in collaboration with the TD,
- Must have passed the TD exam,
- Functionaries of the Organizer already assigned to the conduct of the race cannot serve as the TDA,
- Subordinates to the TD and the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission,
- Is entitled to reimbursement of all expenses incurred in the performance of duties, to be paid by the Organizer. The TDA is reimbursed for travel expenses at a rate of 0.15 USD per km in case of individual transport. If the TDA is offered an airline ticket, they must either accept the offer or arrange individual transport, which will only be reimbursed up to the cost of the originally offered airline ticket.

### **3.6 Functionaries at the Start, Race Track, and Finish**

#### **3.6.1 Chief of Race**

The Chief of Race is responsible for leading all preparatory work and supervising the functionaries appointed by the Organizer. The Chief of Race convenes meetings to address all relevant matters and, together with the TD, leads the Team Captains' Meeting.

#### **3.6.2 Chief of the Race Track**

The Chief of the Race Track is responsible for preparing the race track in accordance with the instructions and decisions of the Jury. This role requires familiarity with race track proportions and an understanding of the requirements of the race track profile. The Chief of the Race Track is further responsible for marking and securing the race track as well as for assigning the rescue service.

### 3.6.3 Chief of Time

The Chief of Time is responsible for coordinating the functionaries at the start and finish and for synchronizing the hand timekeepers' watches immediately before the start. This role includes deciding on start intervals of starters, ensuring accurate time measurement, and publishing unofficial times. Any malfunction of the timing system must be reported without delay to the TD and the Starting Judge. The Chief of Time is responsible for the prompt and accurate calculation of results and, together with the Race Secretary, must ensure that unofficial rankings are published immediately and that official rankings are published after the protest period has expired or all protests have been resolved. In addition, the Chief of Time must maintain a list of all competitors who did not start (DNS), were disqualified (DSQ), or did not finish (DNF).

The following functionaries work under the direction of the Chief of Time:

- Starter,
- Starting Judge,
- Recorder,
- Chief of Time Measurement,
- Chief of Hand Time Measurement,
- Control Post.

### 3.6.4 Chief of Gate Judges

The Chief of Gate Judges organizes the assignment of Gate Judges and supervises their work. He allocates positions for each Gate Judge and designates the gates under their control. After every run and at the conclusion of the race, he collects the control cards and submits them to the TD. He ensures that each Gate Judge receives the necessary materials (such as control cards, pencils, and starting lists) and allocates them to assist as required, whether for maintaining proper distance from observers or for rearranging the course. He is also responsible for ensuring that the gates are correctly numbered and identified in a timely manner.

### 3.6.5 Race Secretary

The Race Secretary is responsible for all secretarial tasks related to



the technical and organizational aspects of the race. This includes preparing the bib drawing and managing the official rankings and result lists with all required statements. He is responsible for composing the minutes of meetings of the functionaries, jury, and Team Captains. In particular, he ensures that all necessary forms for start, finish, time measurement, accountancy, and gate control are prepared and distributed to the appropriate functionaries in time. He receives protests and entries and submits them to the responsible authorities. By making capable preparations, he supports the calculation of results and ensures that results are copied and distributed quickly after the end of a race, while also maintaining contact with those responsible for publishing rankings and results online.

### **3.6.6 Head of Order Service**

The Head of Order Service is a subordinate of the Chief of the Race Track. He ensures that appropriate barriers are in place to keep observers at a safe distance. He must also guarantee that there is sufficient space for observers behind the barriers.

### **3.6.7 Head of Medical Services**

The Head of Medical Services is responsible for providing adequate rescue services during official training sessions and races. He must also set up facilities where injured competitors can receive medical care. Prior to the start of official training, the medical team, team doctors, and ambulance personnel meet to coordinate their assignments.

### **3.6.8 Head of Material and Technical Systems**

The Head of Material and Technical Systems is responsible for allocating equipment and support for the preparation and maintenance of the race track, for the conduct of races, and for registration tasks, provided these assignments are not already part of another functionary's responsibilities.

### **3.6.9 Chief of Press**

The Chief of Press is responsible for supervising and coordinating all press, radio, and TV activities in accordance with the instructions of

the Organizer.

### **3.6.10 The Starter**

The Starter is responsible for preparing the start signal and giving the starting command, as well as managing the time interval between the two. He assists competitors in taking the correct starting position and is connected to the Chief of Time Measurement via wired or wireless communication. The Starter decides whether a start is conducted in accordance with the rules.

### **3.6.11 The Starting Judge**

The Starting Judge must be present at the start for all trainings and races. He ensures that the rules for the start and the organization of the start are observed and decides whether competitors' equipment complies with the regulations. The Starting Judge may interrupt the race if necessary and, in cooperation with the Jury, can declare disqualifications. He records all delays and false starts and must be able to communicate with the Jury immediately at all times. He informs the TD of all competitors' names and bib numbers who fail to appear at the start or cause an aborted start.

### **3.6.12 The Finish Judge**

The Finish Judge must be present at the finish for all trainings and races. He supervises the track between the last gate and the finish, ensures correct passage of the finish line, and oversees the finish run-out. When necessary, he transfers the bib number of incoming competitors to the Chief of Time. He also supervises the control post at the finish, the time measurement, and the barrier service, and must be able to communicate with the start at all times.

### **3.6.13 Hand time measurement at the start**

The Starting Hand Timekeeper is responsible for recording the actual starting times in writing and maintaining these records for potential lap time calculations. At the end of the first run, the second run, and at the conclusion of the race, the Starting Hand Timekeeper submits all documents to the Chief of Time. The Starting Hand Timekeeper's position is directly next to the starting competitor, ensuring that he does not interfere with their start.

### 3.6.14 Hand time measurement at the finish

The Finish Hand Timekeeper calculates the actual finish times and maintains these records for potential lap time calculations. At the end of the first run, the second run, and at the conclusion of the race, the Finish Hand Timekeeper submits all documents to the Chief of Time. The Finish Hand Timekeeper's position is aligned with the extension of the photocells at the finish.

### 3.6.15 Track Speaker

The Track Speaker is responsible for announcing all relevant information to observers and competitors in English and the local language.

### 3.6.16 Gate Judge

Each Gate Judge must have an impeccable knowledge of the race rules. Each Gate Judge receives a form containing the following information:

- Name of the judge,
- Numbers of the allocated gates,
- Name of the run (1st run or 2nd run).

Every statement made by a Gate Judge must be clear and impartial. Conduct shall be calm, attentive, and careful at all times.

#### *a. Documentation of Competitor Misconduct*

Gate Judges must document any misconduct by a competitor using a standardized form, which includes the following details:

- Race number of the competitor,
- Number of the gate or gates that were not passed correctly,
- Description of the character of the misconduct,
- Drawing illustrating the committed mistake.

#### *b. Reporting of Misconduct*

Misbehaviour shall only be reported if the Gate Judge is fully convinced that a gate was not passed correctly. In the event of a protest, the Gate Judge must be able to explain clearly and calmly how the error occurred.

### *c. Verification of Inaccurate Gate Passing*

If a Gate Judge believes a mistake has occurred, observations must be made. The Gate Judge may request confirmation from a nearby Gate Judge or seek assistance from a member of the Jury, who may temporarily interrupt the race if necessary. The Gate Judge must record the circumstances of the incident on the official form and submit it to the Jury after the run. The competitor must be immediately called to consult with the TD or a member of the Jury.

### *d. Power of Judgment*

The Gate Judge's decision must remain impartial and cannot be influenced by the audience. Furthermore, the opinion of any witness, even if an expert, may not be accepted in place of the Gate Judge's own observation.

### *e. Area of Observation*

The responsibility of the Gate Judge begins when the competitor approaches the first gate assigned for observation and ends once the competitor has passed the last gate under the Gate Judge's supervision.

### *f. Information for the Competitor*

When a competitor becomes unable to continue during a run, they must leave the course immediately and inform the nearest Gate Judge. Competitors may consult a Gate Judge in the case of a mistake or a fall. Competitors are responsible for their own actions and may not hold the Gate Judge accountable. Decisions requiring the Gate Judge to announce a competitor's misconduct must be made immediately. Immediate announcements can be communicated by:

- Raising a flag under good weather conditions,
- Using an acoustic signal under poor weather conditions,
- Employing any other instruments designated by the Organizer or Course Setter.

The immediate announcement does not exempt the Gate Judge from completing the official form. The Gate Judge is also obligated to inform members of the Jury when requested.

### *g. Duties of the Gate Judge After the First and Second Run*

- Following the instructions of the Jury, the Chief of Gate Judges (or their representative) must collect the forms from each Gate Judge after every run and submit them to the TD,
- After the conclusion of the first run, the Chief of Gate Judges distributes the forms for the second run,
- Any Gate Judge who observes misconduct or witnesses an event that may lead to a rerun must remain available to the Jury for the duration of any protests,
- The TD is responsible for releasing a Gate Judge once their duties are complete.

### *h. Additional Duties of the Gate Judge*

- Ensures that all poles that do not erect themselves are returned to their correct positions,
- Relocates any dislocated platforms to their marked areas,
- Replaces torn-off or missing gate flags,
- Immediately replaces broken poles according to their colour,
- Maintains the area under supervision,
- Keeps the course clear,
- Removes any signs attached by competitors or third parties,
- Positions accredited personnel in locations that allow them to perform their duties without interfering with competitors,
- Ensures that the instructions and race rules established by the Jury are consistently followed.

### *i. Position of the Gate Judge*

The Gate Judge must choose an isolated position that provides a clear view of the assigned part of the course. The position should be close enough to allow immediate intervention if necessary, yet far enough to avoid interfering with the competitors.

### *j. Quantity of Gate Judges*

The Organizer is obliged to provide a sufficient number of Gate Judges. At difficult combinations of gates or at locations requiring continuous maintenance, an auxiliary person must be assigned to assist the Gate Judge. In certain cases, the Organizer may allocate backup Gate Judges to the Chief of Gate Judges, who will deploy them in the event of a shortage or congestion. The Organizer must



announce the number of available Gate Judges for both training and the race. Gate Judge cannot be responsible for more than 3 gates.

#### *k. Equipment of the Gate Judge*

- Bibs to clearly identify them as Gate Judges,
- Two pencils,
- Writing case,
- Blank sheets for documenting any incidents,
- Brooms to clean the track,
- Radios (if available),
- Gate Judge cards.

#### *l. Catering for the Gate Judges*

The Organizer must ensure that catering is provided for the Gate Judges at their assigned locations.

### **3.7 Course Setter**

#### **3.7.1 Nomination of the Course Setters**

Before the season, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission appoints the course-setting nation for each event.

- **First run:** The nomination is made by the organizing nation in consultation with the national association. The name of the Course Setter must be communicated to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission and the responsible TD no later than one week before the race date.
- **Second run:** The nomination is made by the course-setting nation. The name of the Course Setter must be communicated to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission and the responsible TD no later than one week before the race date.

The TD must announce the names of the Course Setters at the Team Captains' Meeting.

#### **3.7.2 Contradictoriness**

A competitor is not permitted to act as a Course Setter. A Course Setter is not permitted to attend the race as a competitor. The TD or the TDA cannot serve as the Course Setter at the World Skate Games, World Championships, Continental Championships and World Cup

competitions.

### **3.7.3 Monitoring of Course Setters**

Course may only be set under the supervision of the TD or the TDA.

### **3.7.4 Replacement of Course Setters**

If a Course Setter listed in the race calendar is unavailable, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission appoints an alternative. The alternative Course Setter must meet the same requirements as the original Course Setter.

### **3.7.5 Rights of the Course Setter**

- May propose changes to the race ground and security arrangements,
- May allocate assistants to help with course setting, allowing full focus on the task (assistants cannot be competitors),
- May request the necessary material from the Head of Material and Technical Systems.

### **3.7.6 Duties of the Course Setter**

- Must ensure the course is completed promptly,
- Conducts a pre-inspection of the course together with the TD, Chief of Race, and Chief of the Race Track to ensure the course matches the skill level of the competitors,
- Sets the course while incorporating all essential available safety measures,
- If possible, ensures course is completed no later than 1 hour before the start, to avoid disturbing competitors during their inspection,
- Holds sole responsibility for setting the course, ensuring compliance with race rules in consultation with the Jury,
- Must attend the Team Captains' Meeting, where a report on the completed courses is presented,
- Arrives early enough to allow sufficient time to set the course without haste.

## **3.8 Pre-runner**

Organizer may provide at most 3 pre-runners for each run.

The Jury may appoint different pre-runners for each run. Pre-runners

must wear designated pre-runner bibs and possess the necessary skills to navigate the course as if competing in a race. At international events, competitors who did not finish the first run may act as pre-runners in the second run if they submit an application, with a maximum of two pre-runners per nation. If there are more applicants than available positions, the Jury decides who may serve as a pre-runner. The Jury appoints the pre-runners and determines their starting order. Run times of pre-runners must not be published. Upon request, pre-runners are required to provide information about track conditions, visibility, and course setting. Competitors are not allowed to serve as pre-runners, nor are competitors under disciplinary sanctions.

### **3.9 Accreditation**

#### **3.9.1 Team Captains and Coaches**

Team Captains and coaches may serve as members of the Jury. They may also be appointed as race functionaries if the position has not already been filled by the national or regional organization. All Team Captains and coaches must act in accordance with the rules of the Jury and the Rulebook and behave fairly and correctly. When serving as a member of the Jury or as a Course Setter, a Team Captain must perform all duties required by that position.

#### **3.9.2 Press, Radio, and TV**

Press, radio, and TV personnel may be accredited to attend international races.

#### **3.9.3 Other Officials**

Other officials may be accredited to attend international races at the discretion of the Organizer.

## **4. EQUIPMENT OF THE COMPETITOR**

### **4.1 Number Bibs**

The form, size, lettering, and method of attachment of number bibs must not be altered. Bibs must have a minimum height of 8 cm and be clearly legible. Bibs may include commercial numbers and logos, provided that each bib is marked identically. Individual letters and

numbers may not exceed 10 cm in height. Standard sleeveless bibs, also used in other sports, are acceptable. Bibs made of paper or shirts worn over the race suit or protective gear are not permitted.

#### **4.2 Wheels**

Only linearly arranged wheels are permitted. Each skate may be equipped with three, four, or five wheels, with no restrictions on wheel diameter.

#### **4.3 Ski Poles**

Competitors may compete with or without form-fitting ski poles. Loose or unattached poles are not permitted.

#### **4.4 Helmet**

Competitors must wear a standard, properly fitting skate or ski helmet.

#### **4.5 Hand and Wrist Protection**

Competitors must wear standard, properly fitting wrist protection. Alternatively, cushioned gloves may be used.

#### **4.6 Elbow Protection**

Competitors must wear standard, properly fitting elbow protection with pads that do not shift during use.

#### **4.7 Knee Protection**

Competitors must wear standard, properly fitting knee protection with pads that do not shift during use.

#### **4.8 Other Protectors**

Competitors are recommended to wear additional protective equipment as needed.

## 5. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

### 5.1 Inline Slalom Race Track

#### 5.1.1 Basic Elements of a Race Track

- Start area,
- Start and start constructions,
- Race track,
- Timing and time measurement,
- Finish area and associated structures,

#### 5.1.2 Technical Elements of a Race Track

- Start and finish devices,
- Timing and measuring equipment,
- Sponsor advertising boards or signage,
- Wired connections,
- Slalom poles with pole platforms,
- Safety barriers continuously along both sides of the race track,
- Safety equipment,
- Public address / stereo system.

#### 5.1.3 Homologation of the Race Track

All international races shall be held only on race tracks that have been homologated by the respective national federation. The basic conditions for homologation must be adhered to, and any request for homologation of a race track must be submitted to the respective national federation. For the homologation of a race track, fees are applicable as specified in the tariff of the respective national federation.

##### *a. Required Documents for Homologation*

- Official approval from the relevant authorities to close the road for the duration of the event,
- Name of the race track (street, place, country),
- Photographs of the race track,
- Length of the race track,
- Widths of the race track,
- Grade of the race track (checkpoints every 15 m; first at the start, last at the finish, measured in percent),
- Width of the race track at checkpoints every 15 m (first at the start,



- last at the finish, measured in meters),
- Type of ambulance and emergency vehicles available,
  - Temporary safety barriers,
  - Description of the start and finish areas,
  - Description of the areas allocated for competitors at the start and finish,
  - Details of necessary security facilities,
  - Type of time measurement equipment,
  - Expected location of sanitary facilities,
  - Information on curbs and their heights,
  - Duct covers,
  - Access or service chambers for utilities along the race track,
  - Valves (gas/water),
  - Pavement stripes across the street,
  - Fences, walls, jetties, tree groups, traffic signs along the race track that must be secured or removed,
  - Location of the race office,
  - Map of the race track area,
  - General condition of the pavement (graining, elevations),
  - Description of the starting area,
  - Description of the finishing run-out,
  - Contact information for the organizing leader (telephone, fax, email),
  - Materials used for barriers,
  - Type of security.

Once all required documents are available, the applicant submits the request for homologation of the race track to the national federation or delivers it to the TD of the respective federation during the on-site inspection. While inspecting the race track, the TD prepares a report of the inspection and notes any required improvements directly on the homologation documents. The submission of the homologation documents is carried out by the TD of the respective federation.

#### *b. Duration of Validity of the Homologation*

A homologation remains valid as long as no alterations to the race track occur due to natural causes or construction, and as long as the technical conditions of the race track remain unchanged. Changes caused by natural or man-made influences may include:

- Collapse or damage to walls,
- Alteration or rezoning of the area,
- Construction of high buildings nearby,
- Deterioration of the pavement,
- Modification of the road layout, including changes to width, length, or grade.

### *c. Required Equipment*

The Head of Material and Technical Systems must prepare the following:

- Slalom poles in two different colours
- Enough pole platforms,
- A corresponding number of Giant Slalom flags with the Velcro system, compatible with the slalom poles,
- Chalk or tabs for marking the poles,
- Chalk or paint for marking the positions of the poles,
- Barrier material (metal barriers are prohibited; only plastic barriers and nets are allowed — nets must be touching the ground),
- Rebound mats.

## **5.1.4 Marking of Slalom Poles**

The position of the slalom poles must be clearly marked with colour or chalk that remains visible throughout the entire race.

## **5.1.5 Pole Numbering**

Poles must be numbered consecutively from the beginning of the course to its end. The numbers must be either affixed directly to each pole or pole platform or written next to the pole platform. The start and finish are not included in the numbering.

## **5.1.6 Reserve Poles**

The Chief of the Race Track is responsible for ensuring the proper storage and availability of a sufficient number of reserve poles. These poles must be positioned in such a way that they do not endanger or confuse competitors.

## **5.1.7 Blocking the Race Track**

Once the course setting has started, the race track is blocked, and

competitors are strictly prohibited from being on the race track during this time. Only personnel authorized by the Jury, such as coaches, Team Captains, and Service Staff, may be on the race track during this time. The Jury or the Organizer may also block the race track, or parts of it, outside official training and race times for preparation or setup; during these periods, competitors, coaches, and other unauthorized personnel are not allowed on the race track.

### **5.1.8 Changing the Race Track**

No one is allowed to move poles, markings, flags, or safety equipment, or to dismantle them, except under the instructions of the Jury.

### **5.1.9 Type of Poles and Pole Platforms**

Only tilt-poles connected to pole platforms and meeting all safety requirements are allowed. Only tilt-poles of standard construction may be used. The restrain system must not exceed a height of 9 cm after the pole has tilted over.

### **5.1.10 Time Measurement**

For all races, there must be a wired connection between the Start and Finish. At international races, a second connection is required, which does not have to be wired. At all races, an electrical timing system capable of measuring milliseconds must be used. The timing system must be switched on at least one hour before the race starts. Before the timing system is turned on, the complete system must be checked for proper function and correct placement in cooperation with the TD.

#### *a. Assembling of the Time Measuring System (Start)*

Two poles, approximately 70 cm apart, must be securely fixed. The start wand should be positioned at the height of the competitors' knees and must not be adjusted during the race. If a change is necessary, identical equipment must be used in the same position. The timing system must be assembled in a way that ensures competitors are not put at risk.

### *b. Assembling of the Time Measuring System (Finish)*

The photocells of the timing system must be mounted on posts, crossing the whole width of the track. They should be positioned so that the light beam is interrupted by the competitor somewhere between the ankles and knees. The line between the photocells must be clearly marked with colour or chalk. The timing system must be assembled in a way that ensures competitors are not put at risk.

### *c. Time Measuring*

**Start:** The exact moment when the competitor's skates cross the starting line must be recorded by the timing system. Pushing the Start Wand activates the timing system.

**Finish:** With electronic timing, the clock stops when the competitor crosses the finish line and interrupts the photocell beam. If a competitor falls and does not come to a complete stop, the clock may be stopped even if both skates have not crossed the finish line. The recorded time remains valid provided the competitor immediately crosses the finish line afterward. The official printout must be signed by the TD and kept by the Chief of Time.

If the official timing printer allows manual time input or correction, a clear mark of distinction (such as an asterisk) must be printed to indicate the correction on all timing documents.

### *d. Hand Time Measuring*

Hand timing, completely separate and independent from the electronic timing system, must be used as a backup. Stopwatches or battery-operated timing devices, equipped at both the Start and Finish and capable of measuring at least hundredths of a second, are suitable. Recorded times, whether measured manually or automatically, must be immediately available at both Start and Finish.

**Synchronization:** All hand timing devices must be synchronized before the start of each run, preferably to match the time of the electronic system.

**Corrected Hand Time Measuring:** In the event of a failure of the

electronic timing system, the hand time measuring shall be considered official.

Interpretation of Times Measured by Hand: Times measured by hand may be used in the official ranking after applying the necessary corrections.

Calculating the Correction: The correction for a competitor's hand time is calculated by comparing it with the electronically measured times of other competitors. The five times immediately before and the five times immediately after the competitor (excluding the competitor without an electronic time) are used. The differences between each of these ten times and the corresponding hand time are summed and divided by ten. The resulting value is applied as the correction to the competitor's hand time. In case there are not five competitors starting before or after the affected competitor, the ten closest competitors are considered for the correction calculation.

#### *e. Announcement of Times*

The Organizer must provide appropriate facilities for continuous acoustic and visual announcement of the calculated times. Loudspeakers should not be installed near the Start or the timing system.

### **5.1.11 Start**

#### *a. Starting Area*

The Starting Area must be set up so that only the starting competitor, accompanied by one designated coach, and the Officials working at the start are present. The area must also be protected against unfavourable environmental conditions.

#### *b. Starting Place*

A separate area must be provided next to the Starting Area for coaches, Team Captains, service personnel, and others. This area allows them to prepare for the race together with the competitors without interference.



### c. Starting Ramp

The Starting Ramp must provide enough space for the competitor to wait calmly for the starting command. The brakes of the skates must not touch the end of the ramp or the ground while descending. For World Cup, World Championships, Continental Championships, and World Skate Games events, a Starting Ramp with a minimum height of 1.5 m is required. In rainy conditions, the Jury will decide whether the ramp should be used. Adequate protection, such as mats, must be provided alongside the ramp.

### d. Starting Gate

The Starting Gate must be at least 45 cm high and no more than 65 cm high. All other dimensions must comply with the following specifications.

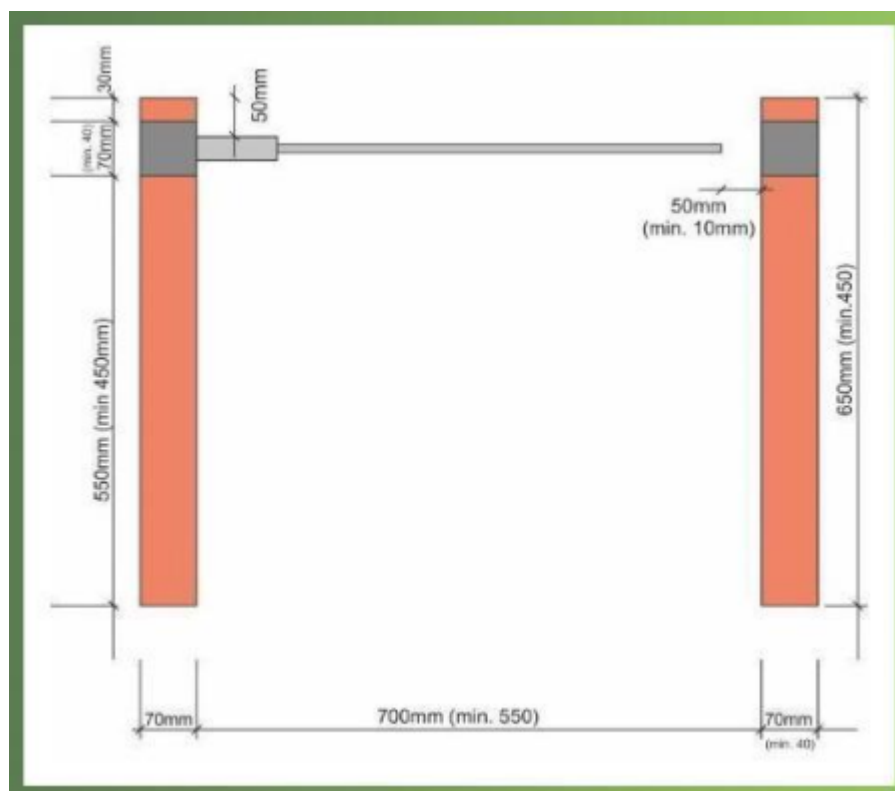
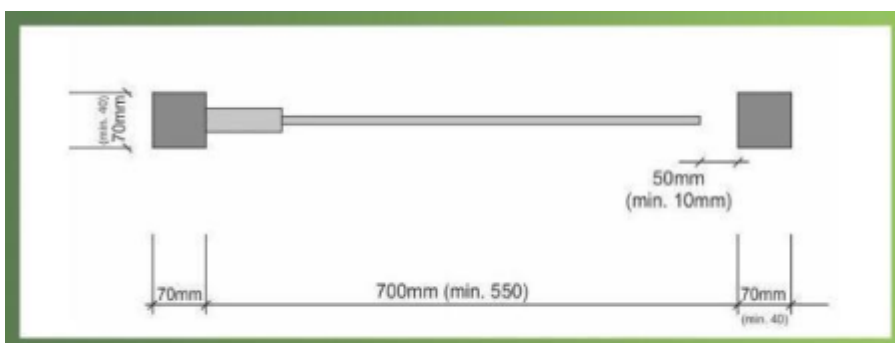


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 1: Allowed dimensions of the Starting Gate



UPDATED Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 2: Allowed dimensions of the Start Wand

### *e. Start Procedure*

Behind the starting competitor, no official or coach may provide any advantage or interfere with the start. Assistance from others is not permitted.

The Starter must not touch the competitor. The competitor must place their skates and poles in the designated position as directed by the Starter. Competitors without poles must start without any assistance.

### *f. Starting Command*

All starting commands must be given in English.

**Starting Command with Start Watch:** The Starter gives a signal to the competitor 10 seconds before the start: "10 seconds!" Five seconds before the start, the Starter counts: "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" and then gives the starting command: "Go!" A clearly audible signal should be used. The Starter must also allow the competitor to see the start watch.

**Starting Command without Start Watch:**

- Starter: "Start number ... ready?"
- Competitor: "Yes."
- Starter: "Set—Go."
- Starter: "Number ... started; next competitor with starting number ..."

In cases where no start watch is used, the Starter can give the starting command only after the competitor has confirmed that they are ready.

### *g. Valid Start and False Start*

In races with a fixed starting time, the competitor must start in response to the start signal. The start is valid if the competitor leaves the start within the window of 5 seconds before to 5 seconds after the fixed starting time. Competitors who start outside this window will be disqualified. The Starting Judge must report to the TD the

numbers of competitors who commit a false start or violate the starting rules.

#### *h. Delay at the Start*

A competitor who is not at the start at their designated time will be disqualified. However, the Starting Judge may excuse a delay if, in their opinion, it was caused by a force majeure. Material defects or personal indisposition are not considered force majeure.

In cases of doubt, the Starting Judge may allow the competitor to start conditionally. The Starting Judge's decisions regarding delays must be reported to the TD, including the names and bib numbers of competitors who were not allowed to start, those allowed to start despite a delay, or those permitted to start conditionally.

### **5.1.12 Finish**

#### *a. Finish Area*

The Finish Area must be located in a clearly visible location, be sufficiently wide and long, and have a gently sloping uphill finish drive. A large mat may be placed at the end of the finish drive for additional safety. The Finish Area must be fully secured, ensuring the safety of competitors at all times. Unauthorized people are not permitted to enter the area. A separate area, distinct from the main Finish Area, must be provided for competitors who have completed the race. This area should allow them to meet with the media. All Finish Areas must be designed to maintain the safety of competitors.

#### *b. Finish Line and Its Markings*

The Finish Line is marked on both sides by two indicators, with a minimum distance of 5 m between them. A banner displaying the word "Finish" may be placed above the line. The line itself must be clearly marked with an appropriate colour.

### **5.1.13 Execution Under Artificial Light**

The conduct of races under artificial light is permitted. Races conducted under artificial light must meet the following conditions:

- The light intensity must be at least 80 Lux, measured parallel to the ground. Illumination should be as uniform as possible, including the

Finish Area,

- Floodlights must be positioned so that they do not alter the perceived topography of the race track. The lighting must allow competitors to see the race track accurately and must not affect distance judgment or precision,
- The lighting must not cast shadows on the competitor or cause glare,
- The TD must verify in advance that the lighting complies with the rules. Organizers are responsible for providing Lux meters with cosine correction,
- The TD or Chief of Race must prepare an additional report on the quality of the lighting.

Organizers of night races must submit a detailed lighting and safety concept to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission for review together with the bidding concept for the race. The concept must include, at a minimum, the layout and number of lighting points, confirmed minimum illumination levels, and evidence that visibility and safety standards for competitors are assured. The Technical Commission may approve, request amendments to, or reject the submitted concept based on compliance with the applicable regulations.

The specific provisions of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission regulations for disciplines are applicable.

## **5.2 Race administration**

### **5.2.1 Registration for the Race**

Each nation is represented by the National Delegate nominated by their National Association who serves as the official representative for registering competitors. The National Delegate must be listed on every entry form submitted for races. The registration deadline for World Cup races is Wednesday at 24:00 before the race weekend. The entry list is published automatically on [www.worldskate-alpine.org](http://www.worldskate-alpine.org). The online entry list must be controlled by the National Delegate. The competitors exceeding the quota are clearly marked. After the registration deadline, the official starting list is generated automatically by the web application.

### 5.2.2 Team Captains' Meeting

At every international race, a Team Captains' Meeting must be held. Ideally, this meeting should take place about 80 minutes before the start or on the day prior to the race. The TD presides over the meeting.

The following must attend the Team Captains' Meeting:

- TD as a chairman,
- TDA,
- Team Captains,
- Chief of Race,
- Course Setter,
- Head of Medical Services,
- Officials of the Organizer.

In addition, journalists may also attend.

### 5.2.3 Training

Training on the race track, starting one day before World Ranking Races, World Cup Races, World Championships, Continental Championships, and World Skate Games, must be announced in the official invitation and made available to all competitors on the official start list.

### 5.2.4 Allocation of Start Numbers

A list of all eligible starters must be prepared and made available by the Race Secretary. The start draw is based on the World Ranking Points list, with competitors starting exactly in order from the highest to the lowest points and must be conducted one day before the race. For evening races, the draw must be completed by late morning. If a competitor is registered and drawn for a race, they may not participate in any other races.

**Entry Fees:** The entry fee must be paid to the Organizer before the race. The amount of the entry fee is specified in the respective regulations for World Championships, World Skate Games, Continental Championships, World Cup, and World Ranking races. Every registered competitor is required to pay the entry fee. A competitor is exempt from paying the entry fee if they provide a

medical certificate proving they are unable to start due to injury or illness.

### **5.2.5 Inspection of the Course**

Competitors are allowed to familiarize themselves with the final course during the official inspection period. The inspection must be carried out without skates, and competitors are required to carry their start numbers. The inspection proceeds from start to finish. The Jury announces the inspection time via loudspeakers, and the inspection period must last at least 25 minutes. The Organizer may extend the inspection time if deemed necessary. The race track must be cleared no later than 15 minutes before the official start.

### **5.2.6 Starting Order**

Women and men compete in separate categories. In each category, the starting order is as follows:

- First Run: Competitors start in order of World Ranking points, from the highest to the lowest.
- Second Run: Competitors start in reverse order of the first run times, beginning with the slowest and ending with the fastest.

A starting list for the second run must be announced in advance, made available in sufficient quantity, and physically posted at the start so that it is visible to everyone present at the race.

### **5.2.7 Verification of the Race Track**

After the course has been set by the Course Setter, the Jury must verify that the race track is correctly prepared for the race. The verification must confirm the following:

- Poles are securely fixed in the pole platforms,
- The correct sequence of gate colours is maintained,
- Gate positions are clearly marked,
- Gates are consecutively numbered,
- Backup poles are available and stored appropriately,
- Start and finish areas comply with the regulations.

### **5.2.8 Course Clearance**

Course clearance at the beginning of the race is given by the TD.

During the race, course clearance is given by the Chief of Time.

### 5.2.9 Start Intervals

Start intervals must be set to ensure the safety of all competitors and to allow Gate Judges and course staff sufficient time to perform their duties in accordance with the regulations. The Jury may authorize irregular start intervals when necessary.

If television crews are present, the start interval for the last 10 competitors must be at least 15 seconds, measured from the moment the previous competitor crosses the finish line. When there are multiple categories for women and men, this rule applies only to the last 5 competitors in each category.

### 5.2.10 Passing the Gates

The area around the gate is defined by two imaginary lines. The horizontal line extends from the pole platform to the barrier or curb on the outside of the curve. The vertical line extends upward from the pole platform. To correctly pass the gate, the competitor must pass this area with both skates.

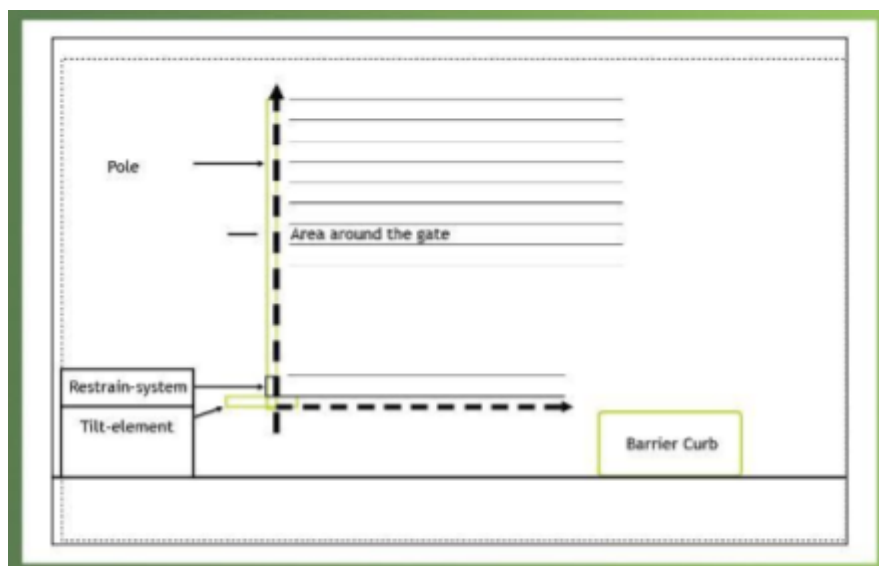


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 3: Area Around the Gate

#### a. Gate Failure

A gate failure occurs when any part of the skates crosses the imaginary vertical line of the pole.



### *b. Delay Gates*

Delay gates are passed from the same side and are marked with the same colour.

## **5.2.11 Gate Failure and Prohibition of Continuing**

If a competitor commits a gate failure, they must not proceed to subsequent gates. However, a competitor may return to the gate where the mistake occurred and continue their run. To indicate the intent to continue, the competitor must perform a complete circle around the gate, and this intention must be clearly visible. If the competitor moves the incorrectly passed gate, they must return and perform a circle around the mark on the ground, not around the actual gate, if the gate is no longer in its original marked position (provided they had not passed the displaced gate correctly).

Any competitor who disregards this prohibition will be disqualified and may also face additional disciplinary action.

A competitor who has dropped out or been disqualified should carefully proceed to an exit at the edge of the race track or to the Finish Area and they are strictly forbidden from passing any more gates. If a competitor falls and requires medical treatment, they are not permitted to continue their run.

## **5.2.12 Disqualifications**

A competitor will be disqualified by the Jury in any of the following cases:

- Practicing on a race track that is closed to competitors,
- Altering the course in any way without authorization from the Jury,
- Displaying improper behaviour toward officials, competitors, or spectators,
- Bad sportsmanship,
- Violating the regulations,
- Violating any decision made by the Jury,
- Competing under false personal details,
- Remaining on the course outside the designated inspection times set by the Jury,
- Changing their start number without authorization,
- Failing to pass a gate in accordance with the regulations,

- Failing to wear the required protective equipment or wearing it only partially,
- Using skates that do not meet the race regulations,
- Accepting external assistance,
- Shadow skating (driving along the course next to the race track),
- Failing to inspect the course as directed by the Jury,
- Displaying obscene names or symbols on equipment,
- Deliberately interfering with another competitor,
- Wearing an incorrect start number instead of the one assigned.

Bad sportsmanship includes:

- Intentional damage to race track equipment by a competitor,
- Verbal abuse or the use of offensive language toward other persons,
- Crossing the 6 m dividing line after the finish line in Parallel Slalom,
- Proceeding to the subsequent gates after committing a gate failure,
- Any other unsportsmanlike behaviour.

In case of disqualification on behalf of bad sportsmanship, competitors may also be sanctioned. Sanctions against competitors may be imposed either directly by the Jury or by the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission.

The Jury may impose the following sanctions:

- Oral warning,
- Warning through yellow card,
- A fine of 100 USD (paid to WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission),
- Prohibition from participating in a subsequent race on the same day or the following day (red card).

The infraction must be announced together with the disqualifications after the race and recorded in the official results. A competitor who receives a warning through yellow card will carry this sanction throughout the entire season for all World Ranking races and for races organized under the authority of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission. If unsportsmanlike behaviour is repeated, the Jury must impose a fine of 100 USD. If a competitor is sanctioned with a financial fine, they are not permitted to participate in any competition until the fine has been paid in full.

The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission is the only body authorized to announce sanctions at the international level. A meeting of the Commission may be convened, either orally or in writing, only by the appointed TD or by the TD of the Commission. The Commission may also forward a request for sanctions against a competitor to the federation with which the competitor is registered, for further handling. All decisions of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission are binding for all nations.

### 5.2.13 Protests

#### *a. Right to Protest*

The right to file a protest is granted to associations, Team Captains, coaches, and competitors.

#### *b. Form of Protests*

Protests must be submitted in written form. Collective protests by multiple competitors are not permitted; however, in team races, the protest must be submitted by the Team Captain. A protest that has been submitted may be withdrawn by the protestor before the Jury publishes its decision, in which case the protest fee must be refunded. Withdrawal is not possible if the Jury, or one of its members, has already issued an interim decision due to time constraints (e.g., a decision made “with reservation”). Protests that are not submitted in the prescribed manner, or without payment of the protest fee within the required time, will not be considered.

#### *c. Types of Protests and Deadlines*

Protests may be submitted under the following circumstances and within the specified deadlines:

- Against the admission of competitors: before the start number draw,
- Against the equipment of a competitor: up to one hour before the official start time,
- Against the race track or its condition: up to one hour before the official start time,
- Against the racecourse: immediately after finishing,
- Against another competitor or an official: immediately, if the protest concerns behaviour contrary to the rules during the race,

- Against a disqualification: within 15 minutes after the publication of the disqualification list,
- Against the timekeeping: within 15 minutes after the publication of the official results of the run or race,
- Against a decision of the Jury: immediately after its publication, but before the protest deadline expires,
- Against the starting list: immediately after its publication,
- Against the official results of the race: within 10 days after their publication,
- Against the World Ranking list of the race or World Cup points list of the race: within 10 days after publication,
- Against the evaluated World Ranking list or evaluated World Cup points list: within 10 days after publication.

#### *d. Protest Fee*

The protest fee is 50 USD. The fee remains with the Organizer unless the protest is accepted, in which case it is refunded to the protestor.

#### *e. Place of Protests*

Protests must be submitted in writing to the TD, either at the Finish Area or at a location designated during the Team Captains' Meeting.

#### *f. Protests to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission*

Decisions regarding protests may be made by the disciplinary body of the relevant organizing national federation or by the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission. A protest fee may be charged and is refunded if the protest is upheld. All protests must be submitted in writing with a detailed explanation of the reasons and accompanied by supporting evidence. Protests submitted after the deadline will be rejected by the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission.

### **5.2.14 Processing of Protests by the Jury**

The Jury shall convene to handle protests at a time and place assigned by the Jury.

When adjudicating a protest regarding a gate passage deemed contrary to the rules, the Jury may invite the involved Gate Judge, the

Gate Judges of adjacent gates if necessary, other relevant officials, the concerned competitor, and the protesting Team Captain or coach to provide clarification.

For the deliberation and decision on a protest, only the members of the Jury are present. The TD presides over the session. Minutes of the meeting must be taken and signed by all Jury members. The Jury exercises free consideration of evidence. The applicable regulation must be applied and interpreted in accordance with the principles of fair competition, with particular regard to upholding the rules.

The decision of the Jury must be published immediately after the conclusion of deliberations through an official communication channel, with the time of publication clearly indicated.

### **5.2.15 Video Evidence**

A video system may be installed during WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission races. The Jury may use any available video footage to assist in making a correct judgment of any situation that occurs during the race.

### **5.2.16 Competitor Re-Run**

If a competitor is interfered with during the race, they must stop promptly after the interference, leave the racing line, and request a re-run from the allocated Gate Judge or a member of the Jury. This request may also be submitted by the Team Captain or coach.

The decision to grant or deny a re-run rests solely with the Jury. If the TD or other members of the Jury are unable to consult the responsible officials in time, the TD or another Jury member may authorize a provisional re-run to avoid unnecessary delays. Such a re-run is valid only if it is later confirmed by the Jury.

#### *a. Valid Reasons for a Re-Run*

A re-run may be granted in the following cases:

- Blockage of the race track by an official, observer, animal, fallen competitor, or objects,
- Actions of the accident or medical service,
- A missing gate,

- Other similar incidents, independent of the competitor's will or ability, that cause a slowdown on the effective racing line and influence the competitor's result,
- Failure of all available timing devices.

*b. Validity of the Re-Run*

A provisional or granted re-run remains valid once approved by the Jury. The competitor may, after informing the Starting Judge and with their approval, start at the end of the current group.

*c. Denial of a Re-Run*

A re-run will not be granted in the following cases:

- If a competitor has been disqualified before their authorized re-run,
- If a competitor continues racing after the interference, they lose the right to request a re-run,
- If a competitor falls and causes movement of the pole platform or gate (when this movement is the competitor's fault), no re-run is granted.

## **5.2.17 Race Interruption**

*a. By an Official on the Race Track*

The race may be interrupted by an official to carry out maintenance work on the race track in order to ensure a fair and regular competition. After such an interruption, the race continues with the next competitor according to the start list. The all-clear to continue is given by the Jury once they have inspected and approved the race track for competition.

*b. By the Jury (Weather Conditions)*

If rain begins to fall, or if the race track is dried after the race has started on a wet surface, the Jury may interrupt the race to allow competitors to adjust their equipment. In the event of changing weather conditions, the Organizer, in cooperation with the Jury, must ensure equal conditions for all competitors within a category. The race track may be dried or flooded with water to maintain fairness. Whenever possible, the Organizer must prioritize preparing equal conditions on a dry surface.

After such an interruption, the race continues with the first competitor in the affected category. This ensures that if some competitors in the category have already started under the original weather conditions, they will start again under the changed conditions so that all competitors in the category race under equal conditions. On World Ranking races, all affected World Ranking categories must also be restarted to ensure a fair distribution of World Ranking points. However, in exceptional circumstances — such as strict time constraints, live television coverage, or other operational limitations — the Jury may decide not to restart categories that have already been fully completed. The all-clear to continue is given by the Jury once they have inspected and approved the race track for competition.

### **5.2.18 Cancellation of a Race**

A race may be cancelled under the following circumstances:

- When changing conditions make it impossible to guarantee a fair and regular race,
- When repeated interruptions make the continuation of the race impractical,
- When the first run cannot be completed on the same day, such a race is considered cancelled,
- When extreme weather conditions make the race unsafe or unfair (decision made by the Jury in cooperation with the Team Captains),
- When there is an insufficient number of Gate Judges, no or insufficient ambulance service, or timing/analysis equipment does not meet WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission regulations,
- When the race track surface or layout does not meet the approved regulations.

Rain alone is not a reason for cancellation.

Cancelled races are not counted toward the official rankings. Entry fees of cancelled races are not refunded by the Organizer. If a race consists of two runs and is cancelled during the second run, the results of the first run may be counted as the final result, provided this decision is announced in the Team Captains' Meeting. No World Ranking points are awarded if fewer than two runs are completed. However, on World Cup races, World Cup points are awarded based



on the results of the first run if the race is cancelled before or during the second run.

If a race is cancelled before the scheduled race day, the cancellation must be announced immediately to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission, the appointed TD for the race, and all registered associations and, if possible, the relevant national federations.

A race weekend may be cancelled either by the Organizer or by the National Federation. If the Organizer cancels, it must do so in close cooperation with the National Federation, which must promptly appoint a replacement club to host the race weekend. If the National Federation cancels, it must appoint a replacement organizer as quickly as possible. In both cases, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission must be informed without delay.

### 5.2.19 Official Lists

#### *a. Official Starting List for the First Run*

A sufficient number of final start lists is recommended for distribution to all nations.

Contents of the Official Start List

Header:

- Name of the Organizer,
- Discipline,
- Category of the Race,
- Names of the Jury members,
- Timekeeping equipment used,
- Classification/valuation of the race,
- Date of the race,
- Name of the race track,
- Official start time of the first and second run,
- Name of the Course Setter for the first and second run.

Middle Section:

- Bib number of the competitor,
- First name and last name of the competitor,

- Club or association,
- National federation,
- Nation,
- World Ranking points.

Space at the top, left, and right margins of the sheet may be used for sponsors or the Organizer. Alternatively, a separate cover page may be used.

### *b. Official Starting List for the Second Run*

Header:

- Name of the Organizer,
- Discipline,
- Category of the Race,
- Names of the Jury members,
- Timekeeping equipment used,
- Date of the race,
- Name of the race track,
- Official start time of the second run,
- Race statistics.

Middle Section:

- Bib number of the competitor,
- First name and last name of the competitor,
- Club or association,
- National federation,
- Nation,
- Results (times) of the first run.

Space at the top, left, and right margins of the sheet may be used for sponsors or the Organizer. Alternatively, a separate cover page may be used.

### *c. Official Result Lists*

The official result lists must be prepared using the times of all ranked competitors. If two competitors have the same run time, the competitor with the higher bib number is listed first in the ranking. Combined results are determined by adding the times of the relevant runs or disciplines.

The official, signed (by the TD) result lists must be published on the website of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission. If the Organizing Association has the ability, an official, TD-signed result list should also be provided to each nation.

### **Contents of the Official Result List**

#### **Header:**

- Name of the Organizer,
- Discipline,
- Category of the Race,
- Names of the Jury members,
- Timekeeping equipment used,
- Description of the race site,
- Weather conditions,
- Name of the race track,
- Length of the race track,
- Names of the Course Setters for the first and second run,
- Number of gates in the first and second run,
- Official start times of the first and second run.

#### **Middle Section:**

- Ranking position,
- Bib number,
- First name and last name of the competitor,
- Club or Association,
- National Federation,
- Nation,
- Time,
- World Ranking points.

#### **Footer:**

- Race statistics,
- Signature of the TD.

Space at the top, left, and right margins of the sheet may be used for sponsors or the Organizer. Alternatively, a separate cover page may be used.

## **5.2.20 Calculation of the Results**

The analysis of results must be performed using an analysis program approved by the national federation. Times recorded by the timing system must first be displayed as unofficial times on a visible panel and must be understandable to both competitors and the media. These times must also be announced over the loudspeakers. Unofficial times must be promptly posted on the official notice board at the start or finish before the inspection of the second run, and the Organizer must inform competitors when the results are published. From the moment of posting, the unofficial times become official, and the protest period begins.

## **5.2.21 Award Ceremony**

The award ceremony may not be held before the race has concluded and before the TD has given approval. It should take place as soon as possible after the end of the race, taking into account the protest period.

The Organizer may present the expected winners before the official award ceremony, but this presentation must be unofficial and held away from the award ceremony location.

At least the best three competitors in each category are awarded, but Organizer may decide to award more positions. This does not apply to the races with specific award ceremony regulations such as World Skate Games, World Championships, Continental Championships or World Cup. Prize-money, trophies, material prizes, flowers, or other awards are provided by the Organizer.

## **5.2.22 Sanitation and Medical Service**

Adequate toilet facilities for competitors and organizing staff must be available at the race track.

Medical service must also be available at the race track during both training sessions and the race. The Head of Medical Services must coordinate with their teams before the beginning of official training and agree on procedures with the Chief of Race. The Head of Medical Services must remain in direct communication with the Jury at all times.

### 5.2.23 Media and Sponsorship Rights

The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission and the Organizers are authorized to publish photos of competitors taken during official events. The sponsors of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission and of the race must also be presented in accordance with the award ceremony.

## 5.3 Inline slalom Disciplines

### 5.3.1 Slalom

A slalom gate consists of a tilt pole mounted on a pole platform (fixation system). The distance between gates must not be less than 3 m and not more than 8 m. In Slalom, the horizontal offset between gates must be between 0 m and 3 m. The offset is measured perpendicular to the fall line. A negative offset, or an offset in the same general direction as the previous gate, is permitted in diagonal vertical combinations and delay gates, provided that it maintains a natural rhythm and safe line for competitors. The course must include no fewer than 30 and no more than 60 gates, set in two different colours.

The slalom course must feature a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations, each consisting of three or four gates. The slalom course may include maximum 3 delay gates. The first two and the last two gates of the course must not be set as vertical combinations or delay gates.

The distance between the start and the first gate is measured from the end of the starting ramp.

#### *a. Grade of the Race Track*

The race track must have an average grade of between 6% and 15%.

#### *b. Width of the Race Track*

The race track should be approximately 5 m wide.

#### *c. Arrangement of the Course*

The course should avoid monotonous series of standardized gate combinations. Gates that force competitors into abrupt braking

should be avoided, as they disrupt smooth and continuous racing without adding meaningful technical difficulty.

Where possible, a gate should be placed before a difficult combination to allow competitors to approach the section in a controlled manner. Difficult combinations should not be placed at the very beginning or end of the course.

The final gates should be set so that competitors can cross the finish line at high speed. The last gate must not be placed too close to the finish line and should guide competitors toward the middle of the finish area. It should also be set in a way that minimizes the risk of gate failures.

#### *d. Conduct of the Slalom*

The slalom must always be conducted in two runs, each set on a different course.

### **5.3.2 Giant Slalom**

A Giant Slalom gate consists of two tilt poles mounted on pole platforms (fixation systems) with a panel stretched between them, designed to detach in the event of heavy impact. The panel must be attached in a way that allows instant release upon collision, with the use of a Velcro system strongly recommended. The panel may not be affixed solely as a slip-on sleeve. The gate panel (cloth) must not exceed a height of 140 cm.

The distance between gates must not be less than 10 m and not more than 15 m. In Giant Slalom, the horizontal offset between gates must be between 0 m and 5 m. The offset is measured perpendicular to the fall line. A negative offset, or an offset in the same general direction as the previous gate, is permitted in delay gates, provided that it maintains a natural rhythm and safe line for competitors. The course must include no fewer than 20 and no more than 35 gates, set in two different colours. The course may also include a maximum of three delay gates. The first two gates of the Giant Slalom course must not be set as delay gates.

If two consecutive gates are passed from the same side (delay gates), they must be the same colour, and the distance between them must

be at least 5 m and at most 15 m. The giant slalom course must include a variety of large, medium, and small-radius turns and must allow competitors freedom to choose their racing line between gates. The distance between the start and the first gate is measured from the end of the starting ramp and must also be between 10 m and 15 m.

*a. Grade of the Race Track*

The race track must have an average gradient between 6% and 10%.

*b. Width of the Race Track*

The race track should be approximately 5 m wide.

*c. Arrangement of the Course*

Gates that force competitors into abrupt braking should be avoided, as they disrupt smooth and continuous racing without adding meaningful technical difficulty. The final gate must not be placed too close to the finish line and should direct competitors toward the centre of the finish area.

*d. Conduct of the Giant Slalom*

The Giant Slalom must always be conducted in two runs, each set on a different course whenever possible. By decision of the Jury, as an exception, the Giant Slalom may be conducted on an identical course for both runs.

*e. Gate Failure in Giant Slalom*

If a competitor in Giant Slalom fails to pass a gate accurately, they are not permitted to return to the course and continue their run. However, if a competitor falls but passes the gate accurately, they are allowed to continue the race.

### **5.3.3 Parallel Slalom**

A parallel event is held on two adjacent courses that are driven simultaneously by two competitors. The two courses must be made as identical as possible, both horizontally and vertically. Parallel events are conducted in Slalom format. Both courses must be set in two different colours.



A parallel course must include a minimum of 20 gates and a maximum of 35 gates.

*a. Width of the Race Track*

The total width of the race track, including both parallel courses, must be at least 6 m. The two parallel courses must be built with a distance of at least 3 m between them.

*b. Starting Numbers*

Competitors must wear their bib numbers for the entire duration of the competition and keep them until the contest is fully completed.

*c. Qualification*

The qualification consists of one run for all competitors. For a 32-competitor parallel slalom format, a maximum of 32 fastest competitors in each category qualify based on their time from the qualification run. The seeding for the 32-competitor parallel slalom structure is determined by the results of this qualification run.

*d. Start Procedure for Parallel Events*

The start is supervised by the Starter positioned on a podium directly in front of or behind the two start gates to maintain full visibility of the starting area. The Starter is supported by a Starting Judge, who helps competitors take their predetermined starting positions, and is responsible for verifying the correct start procedure and proper opening of the gates. The Starter gives the starting command.

The start gate system consists of two doors controlled by an electrical system with an electromagnetic lock; manual operation is permitted if necessary. The opening of the starting gates must be triggered simultaneously for both competitors by an electrical pulse. If a technical error occurs with the starting devices, the start must be repeated.

All running times must be measured electronically, without exception, and to the nearest thousandth of a second. The Organizer may decide whether the time differences are determined based on total running time or differential timing. However, the published results must always indicate the exact time difference between

competitors.

Start Command: The Starter first calls “Red ready?” to the competitor in the red course, and then “Blue ready?” to the competitor in the blue course. Once both competitors have answered “Yes,” the Starter gives the command “Attention” followed by “Go.” An audible signal may also be used in place of, or in addition to, the verbal “Go.” In all cases, the start gates must open simultaneously, and competitors must start within 5 seconds after the start signal.

The starting order follows the bracket from top to bottom. All heats are run in sequence, first run followed by second run. In the first run, the competitor with the lower bib number starts in the red course and the competitor with the higher bib number starts in the blue course. In the second run, the courses are exchanged. This procedure is followed for all rounds of the finals.

#### *e. Parallel Slalom Finish*

The finish system must be symmetrical for both parallel courses. Photocells must be mounted in a straight line, and each finish must be defined by two poles with a band between them, forming a finish gate at least 3 m wide. The poles must be positioned side by side on the inner edges of the finish. After the finish line, the finish area must be divided into two separate lanes, corresponding to the layout of the parallel slalom course. The dividing line must be marked using a minimum 6 m long row of plastic cones. The cones must be easily movable to ensure they do not pose a safety risk to competitors. The finish line itself must also be clearly marked.

#### *f. Parallel Slalom Structure*

Parallel slalom is executed in two runs for each round. The competitors exchange courses and the winner is determined by the sum of the times from both runs for that round. The winner is the competitor with the smaller sum of times from both runs of the run. The winner proceeds to the next, and the loser is eliminated from the competition (except for the semifinals). In case of a tie after the second run, the result of the second run is decisive. From the Round of 32, 16 competitors proceed to the next round and 16 are eliminated. From the Round of 16, 8 competitors proceed to the next

round and 8 are eliminated. From the Quarterfinals, 4 competitors proceed to the next round and 4 are eliminated. From Semifinals, 2 winners proceed to the Finals, and 2 losers proceed to the Bronze Medal Round. All pairs must complete the first run of the round, followed by the second run of the round, before the competition proceeds to the next round. If there are empty seeds after qualification, the competitor without an opponent does not start and automatically advances to the next heat. No competitor may start alone, and test runs are strictly prohibited.

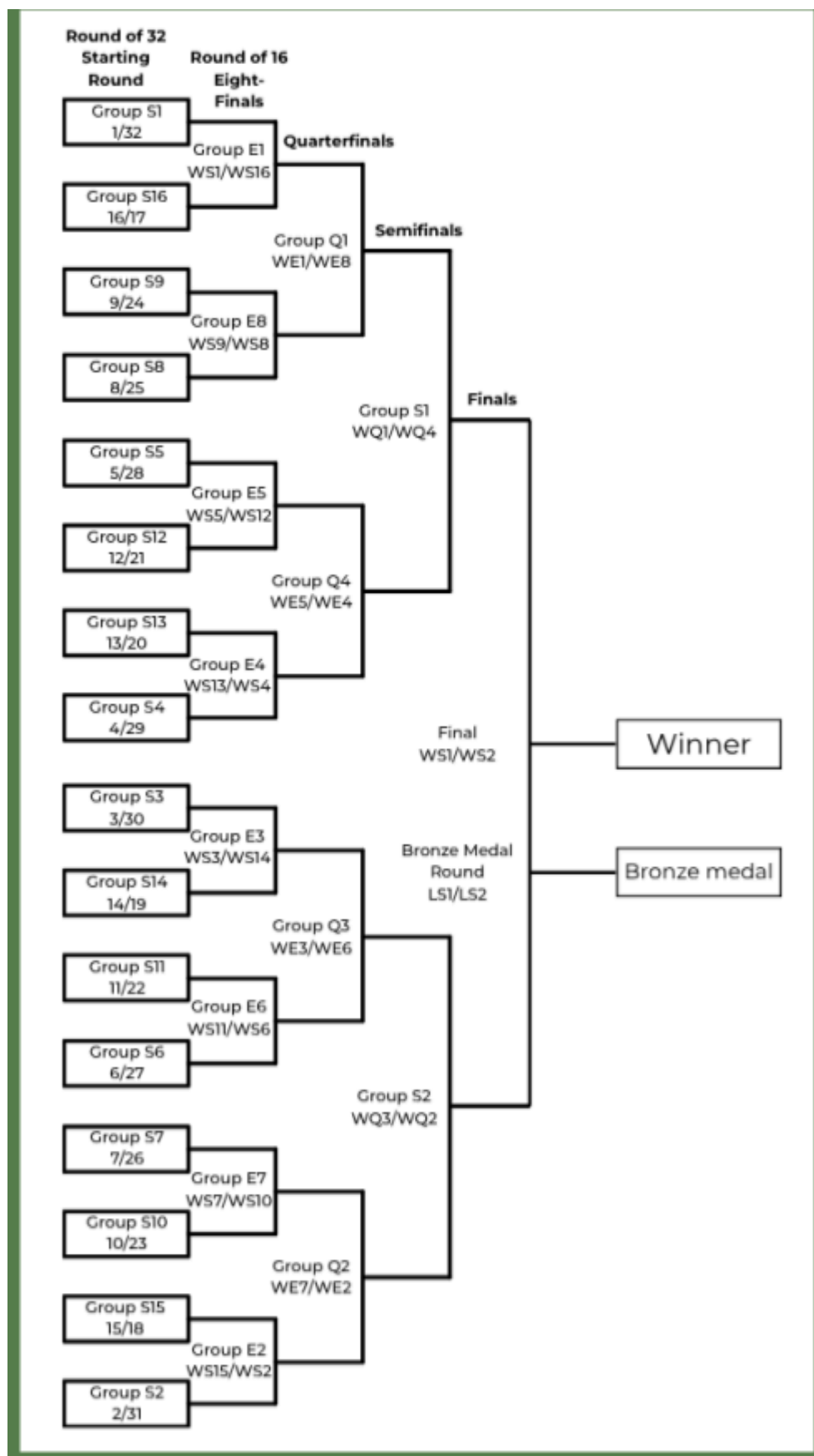


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 4: Parallel Slalom Structure

### *g. Special Regulations for Time Measurement in Parallel Slalom*

The maximum time difference allowed between competitors in the first run is 1 second. If the actual time difference exceeds 1 second, it will be adjusted (reduced) to 1 second for the purposes of the second run.

### *h. Ranking of the Parallel Slalom*

The winner of the Final Round is the Winner of the Parallel Slalom competition. The loser of the Final Round takes 2nd place. The winner of the Bronze Medal Round takes 3rd place and the loser takes 4th place. Competitors eliminated in the Quarterfinals are ranked 5th–8th according to their qualification times, those eliminated in the Round of 16 are ranked 9th–16th according to qualification times, and those eliminated in the Round of 32 are ranked 17th–32nd according to qualification times. This ranking method applies regardless of the manner of elimination, whether by time difference, disqualification (DSQ), did not finish (DNF), or any other reason.

There are no World Ranking points awarded for the Parallel Slalom competition.

### *i. Disqualifications in Parallel Slalom*

A competitor will be disqualified in the following cases:

- Failing to have at least one skate cross the start board,
- Starting before the “Go” command (false start),
- Failing to place both poles in the designated and marked areas,
- Changing from one course to the other,
- Intentionally or unintentionally obstructing the opponent,
- Committing a gate fault,
- Breaking through the start gates before they are opened.

Special Provisions for DSQ or DNF:

- If a competitor is disqualified (DSQ) or does not finish (DNF) in the first run, they start the second run with a 1-second penalty.
- If a competitor is DSQ or DNF in the second run, they lose the race.
- If both competitors are DSQ or DNF in the first run, they will start

the second run, and the competitor who covered the shorter section of the course without fault will receive a 1-second penalty.

- If both competitors are DSQ or DNF in the second run, the winner is the competitor who covered the longer section of the second run without fault.
- If both competitors have the same time in the first run and neither finishes the second run, the winner is the competitor who covered the longer section of the second run without fault.
- If one competitor fails to appear at the start and does not announce their withdrawal, they lose the race.

*j. Gate Failure in Parallel Slalom*

If a competitor in Parallel Slalom fails to pass a gate accurately, they are not permitted to return to the course or continue their run. Similarly, if a competitor falls and comes to a full stop, they are not allowed to re-enter the course or resume racing.

*k. Gate Judges in Parallel Slalom*

Gate Judges are positioned on both outer sides of the parallel courses.

### 5.3.4 Team Race

Team Race is a competition between teams consisting of four competitors. A Team Race may be organized in either Slalom or Giant Slalom, and in each case the rules of the respective discipline apply. The Jury may decide that both runs are held on the same course.

A team must consist of two women and two men or three women and one man, or four women.

*a. Starting Order of the Team Race*

In international races such as World Championships, World Skate Games, or Continental Championships, only one team per nation is permitted to start in a Team Race. Each nation may register up to six competitors, with the final four competitors to be announced at the Team Captains' Meeting after the inspection of the first run. All registered competitors are allowed to participate in the course inspection.

Within each team, start numbers are assigned beginning with the women and ending with the men, and within each gender, the competitor with the higher World Ranking points in the discipline receives the lower number. Teams are ranked according to the total sum of their competitors' World Ranking points in the discipline, from highest to lowest. Competitors start in groups according to their start numbers (all number ones, all number twos, all number threes, and all number fours). Within each group, the starting order in the first run follows the order of nations, while in the second run it follows the ranking of the teams from the first run.

#### *b. Ranking of the Team Race*

The placement of the teams is determined by the sum of their competitors' times. In the case of a tie, the ranking is decided by the best total time from both runs achieved by an individual competitor within each team.

If a member of a team is disqualified (DSQ) or does not finish (DNF) a run, they will be assigned the time of the slowest team member in that run, plus a penalty of 6.5 seconds. The same rule applies if two or three competitors are DSQ or DNF. If all four competitors are DSQ or DNF in a run, the entire team is disqualified.

#### *c. Awards Ceremony of the Team Race*

The top three teams must be present in full at the awards ceremony.

### **5.3.5 Combined Race**

The Combined Race consists of one Slalom run and one Giant Slalom run. The Organizer determines which discipline is held first.

#### *a. Starting Order of the Combined Race*

The starting order for the first run is determined by the competitors' World Ranking points in the discipline of that run, starting from the highest points to the lowest within each respective category.

#### *b. Ranking of the Combined Race*

The final result is determined by the sum of the times from both runs for each competitor. No World Ranking points are awarded for the



Combined Race.

## 6. COMPETITIONS

### 6.1 World Championships and World Skate Games

The World Championships are held in the following disciplines:

- Slalom,
- Giant Slalom,
- Parallel Slalom,
- Team Race (one team per nation),
- Combined Race.

A World Championships may only be approved if at least two disciplines are held over the course of two days. The organizer fee for a World Championships is 10 000 USD for the whole event. It is paid to the WORLD SKATE. The entry fee per competitor per race may not exceed 25 USD and is paid directly to the Organizer.

Inline Slalom competitions held during the World Skate Games are recognized as the World Inline Slalom Championships for that year. World Championships may be organized annually and are awarded as part of a World Ranking Race. Only competitors with “Active” status are eligible to participate in international competitions. A World Championship cannot be organized or awarded during a World Cup Race. World Championships and World Skate Games in Slalom and Giant Slalom are also World Ranking races.

#### 6.1.1 World Championships and World Skate Games Categories

At the World Championships and World Skate Games, two categories are recognized for both women and men in the individual disciplines: Juniors and Seniors. In the Junior category, competitors who are at least 15 years old and no older than 18 years old during the calendar year in which the races are held are eligible to compete. In the Senior category, competitors who are at least 19 years old during the calendar year of the races are eligible to compete.

These age categories apply only to the individual disciplines.

For the Team Race, each nation may enter only one team, consisting of competitors who are at least 15 years old during the calendar year

in which the races are held. No separate Junior or Senior categories are used in the Team Race.

### **6.1.2 Quota Regulations for World Championships and World Skate Games**

In each category, the nation whose competitors achieved the highest total of World Cup points among the top 15 ranked competitors in the Overall World Cup Standing of the previous year is granted a quota of 35 competitors. All other nations are granted a quota of 15 competitors in the respective category.

The reigning World Champions from the previous Championships are granted a fixed place in their respective disciplines, regardless of the quota system.

### **6.1.3 Ranking Regulations for World Championships and World Skate Games**

All competitors in all categories who complete the first run of Slalom, Giant Slalom or Combined Race in accordance with the rules are eligible to start in the second run without limitation. The World Cup limit of 40 men and 40 women does not apply.

The titles of "Inline Slalom World Champion" are awarded in all categories.

### **6.1.4 Award Ceremony of World Championships and World Skate Games**

Only the top three competitors in each category are awarded. During the ceremony, the national flags of the three winning nations are raised, and the national anthem of the winning nation is played.

### **6.1.5 Video Documentation**

The Organizer of a World Championships and World Skate Games must provide complete video documentation covering the entire race track for the full duration of the race. This video must be broadcast live.

## **6.2 Continental Championships**

The Continental Championships are held in the following disciplines:

- Slalom,
- Giant Slalom,
- Parallel Slalom,
- Team Race (one team per nation),
- Combined Race.

The organizer fee for the Continental Championships is 300 USD per race and it is paid to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission. The entry fee per competitor per race may not exceed 25 USD and is paid directly to the Organizer.

Only competitors with “Active” status are eligible to participate in international competitions. A Continental Championship cannot be organized or awarded during a World Cup Race. Continental Championships in Slalom and Giant Slalom are also World Ranking races.

Continental Championships may be organized annually. They may be held as a single event or separately for any combination of recognized age categories. The Organizer may choose to include one or more categories within the event, depending on logistical or regional considerations.

The Championships may also be organized separately for different disciplines (e.g., Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Slalom, etc.), provided that each discipline meets the eligibility and organizational requirements set by the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission. However, it is strongly recommended that multiple disciplines be held within a single event whenever possible.

### **6.2.1 Continental Championships Categories**

At the Continental Championships, four categories are recognized for both women and men in the individual disciplines:

- Children: competitors who are at least 11 years old and no older than 14 years old during the calendar year in which the races are held,
- Juniors: competitors who are at least 15 years old and no older than 18 years old during the calendar year in which the races are held,
- Seniors: competitors who are at least 19 years old and no older than 39 years old during the calendar year in which the races are held,
- Masters: competitors who are 40 years old or older during the

calendar year in which the races are held.

These age categories apply only to the individual disciplines.

### **6.2.2 Team Race Regulations for Continental Championships**

A Team Race may only be held during a full Continental Championships event – that is, an event in which all four age categories (Children, Juniors, Seniors, Masters) are represented in the individual disciplines.

For the Team Race, each nation may enter only one team, consisting of competitors who are at least 11 years old during the calendar year in which the races are held. No age categories are used for the Team Race; all eligible competitors may participate regardless of their individual discipline category.

### **6.2.3 Quota Regulations for Continental Championships**

In each category, the nation whose competitors achieved the highest total of World Cup points among the top 15 ranked competitors in the Overall World Cup Standing of the previous year is granted a quota of 35 competitors. All other nations are granted a quota of 15 competitors in the respective category.

The reigning Continental Champions from the previous Championships are granted a fixed place in their respective disciplines, regardless of the quota system.

### **6.2.4 Ranking Regulations for Continental Championships**

All competitors in all categories who complete the first run of Slalom, Giant Slalom or Combined Race in accordance with the rules are eligible to start in the second run without limitation. The World Cup limit of 40 men and 40 women does not apply.

The titles of “Inline Slalom Continental Champion” are awarded in all categories.

### **6.2.5 Award Ceremony of Continental Championships**

The top three competitors in each category must be awarded. The Organizer may, at their discretion, extend awards to additional competitors, up to the top ten in each category. During the

ceremony, the national flags of the three winning nations are raised, and the national anthem of the winning nation is played.

### **6.2.6 Video Documentation**

The Organizer of the Continental Championships must provide complete video documentation covering the entire race track for the full duration of the race. This video must be broadcast live.

## **6.3 World Cup**

The World Cup is held in the following disciplines:

- Slalom,
- Giant Slalom.

The Organizer fee for one World Cup race is 500 USD, payable to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission. If two World Cup races are held within the same event and at least one of them is a Giant Slalom, the total Organizer fee for both races is 700 USD. The entry fee per competitor per World Cup race may not exceed 25 USD, which is paid directly to the Organizer.

Each World Cup race is also recognized as a World Ranking race.

### **6.3.1 World Cup Categories**

At World Cup races, two categories are recognized: Women and Men. Competitors must be at least 13 years old during the calendar year in which the race is held.

### **6.3.2 Quota Regulations for World Cup**

In each category, the nation whose competitors achieved the highest total of World Cup points among the top 15 ranked competitors in the Overall World Cup Standing of the previous year is granted a quota of 35 competitors. All other nations are granted a quota of 15 competitors in the respective category. The host nation is granted an additional 30 start places in each category.

### **6.3.3 Starting Order of the World Cup**

In World Cup races, the starting order alternates between women and men. At one race, women start before men; at the next race, men

start before women. For the second run, only the fastest 40 women and 40 men from the first run qualify, and they start in reversed order, from the slowest time to the fastest.

#### 6.3.4 Award Ceremony of World Cup

The top ten competitors in each category must be awarded. During the ceremony, the national flags of the three winning nations are raised, and the national anthem of the winning nation is played.

#### 6.3.5 Valuation of World Cup

The results of each World Cup event are determined by the combined times of both runs. All World Cup races are included in the World Cup points list, with no cancellations, reductions, or eliminations of results.

Points are awarded to both Women and Men according to finishing rank as follows:

Rank	Points
1	100
2	80
3	60
4	50
5	45
6	40
7	36
8	32
9	29
10	26
11	24
12	22
13	20
14	18
15	16
16	15
17	14
18	13

Rank	Points
19	12
20	11
21	10
22	9
23	8
24	7
25	6
26	5
27	4
28	3
29	2
30	1

No points are awarded beyond 30th place.

### 6.3.6 Prize-Money Allocation for World Cup race

For each World Cup race, the Organizer must provide a minimum of 660 USD for prize-money. The prize-money is awarded equally in both men's and women's categories as follows:

- 1st place: 100 USD
- 2nd place: 80 USD
- 3rd place: 60 USD
- 4th place: 40 USD
- 5th place: 30 USD
- 6th place: 20 USD

If two World Cup races are held within the same event (e.g., within the same weekend), the minimum prize-money provided by the Organizer may be reduced to 480 USD per race, with prize-money awarded as follows in each category:

- 1st place: 100 USD
- 2nd place: 80 USD
- 3rd place: 60 USD

Additional prizes may be offered at the Organizer's discretion.

### 6.3.7 Overall World Cup Standings

The Overall World Cup standings are based on the total number of World Cup points accumulated by each competitor across all disciplines within the season. No reduction or elimination of results is applied. The top 10 competitors in both the Men's and Women's categories must be awarded.

For the Overall World Cup standings, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission provides a total of 3000 USD in prize-money, distributed as follows in each category:

- 1st place: 400 USD
- 2nd place: 300 USD
- 3rd place: 200 USD
- 4th place: 150 USD
- 5th place: 100 USD
- 6th place: 90 USD
- 7th place: 80 USD
- 8th place: 70 USD
- 9th place: 60 USD
- 10th place: 50 USD

### 6.3.8 Overall World Cup Discipline Standings

If World Cup races are held in multiple disciplines during the season, separate Overall World Cup standings are awarded for each discipline in which at least three World Cup races take place. Disciplines with fewer than three races are not awarded separately; however, the points from these races are still included in the Overall World Cup standings.

In each awarded discipline, the top five competitors in both the Men's and Women's categories must be awarded. For each awarded discipline, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission makes 1060 USD available for prizes, distributed as follows in each category:

- 1st place: 200 USD
- 2nd place: 150 USD
- 3rd place: 100 USD
- 4th place: 50 USD
- 5th place: 30 USD



### **6.3.9 Accompanying Races**

If an Accompanying Race is organized in connection with a World Cup competition, it must be scheduled either before or after the World Cup event so as not to interfere with the regular organization.

### **6.3.10 Video Documentation**

The Organizer of a World Cup race must provide complete video documentation covering the entire race track for the full duration of the race. This video must be broadcast live.

## **6.4 World Ranking Races**

This article applies only to standalone World Ranking Races that are not part of World Cup, World Championships, World Skate Games, or Continental Championships, even though those events also count toward the World Ranking.

No organizer fee is required. The entry fee per competitor per race is determined by the Organizer and is paid directly to the Organizer. There is no age restriction set by the rules for participation in standalone World Ranking Races. However, the Organizer may define specific age categories at their discretion. No quota regulations apply.

## **7. WORLD RANKING**

All result lists from Inline Slalom World Ranking races in the current season, including the official rankings of the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission, are published at [www.worldskate-alpine.org](http://www.worldskate-alpine.org) or on the websites of the participating nations. To participate in international events sanctioned by World Skate and to be eligible for earning World Ranking points, each competitor must pay an annual activation fee of 25 USD per discipline (Slalom and Giant Slalom separately).

### **7.1 World Ranking Calculation**

For each event, race points are calculated and the World Ranking points are determined by the Point Coordinator. The total result of a race is based on the sum of both runs. World Ranking points are calculated according to the guidelines published at:

[https://www.worldskate-alpine.org/documents/2022/Guidelines%20of%20WR%20points%20calculation\\_2022.pdf](https://www.worldskate-alpine.org/documents/2022/Guidelines%20of%20WR%20points%20calculation_2022.pdf).

## 7.2 Submission of Results

Each Organizer receives login data from the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission (Analysis Department) for their race. The following data must be submitted to [www.worldskate-alpine.org](http://www.worldskate-alpine.org):

- After the registration deadline: Official Starting List (World Ranking races only),
- No later than two days after the race: the Organizer's official result list (World Ranking races only) and the full result data in the format described in the Result Format Guidelines.

The data for the list header must include:

- Chief of Race, Technical Delegate, Chief of Time, Race distance,
- For both the 1st and 2nd runs: Course Setters, number of gates, course condition, and starting time.

If no result data is submitted within two days after the race, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission may impose a penalty fee of 100 USD.

## 8. ANTI-DOPING

Doping control sample collection and laboratory analysis shall be conducted in strict accordance with the World Skate Anti-Doping Rules, the World Skate Test Distribution Plan (TDP), the World Anti-Doping Code, and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI), while also incorporating the requirements of the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA).

## CHANGES CONTROL MANAGEMENT FOR VERSION 2026

### Changes

Article, Item	Previous	New
5.2.17 Race Interruption b. By the Jury (Weather Conditions)	After such an interruption, the race continues with the first competitor in the affected category. This ensures that if some competitors in the category have already started under the original weather conditions, they will start again under the changed conditions, so that all competitors in the category race under the same conditions. The all-clear to continue is given by the Jury once they have inspected and approved the race track for competition.	After such an interruption, the race continues with the first competitor in the affected category. This ensures that if some competitors in the category have already started under the original weather conditions, they will start again under the changed conditions so that all competitors in the category race under equal conditions. On World Ranking races, all affected World Ranking categories must also be restarted to ensure a fair distribution of World Ranking points. However, in exceptional circumstances — such as strict time constraints, live television coverage, or other operational limitations — the Jury may decide not to restart categories that have already been fully completed. The all-clear to continue is given by the Jury once they have inspected and approved the race track for competition.
3.4.3 Tasks of the TD before the race	TD may move any gate up to 1 m in any direction; such adjustments do not require a new course inspection.	TD may move any gate up to 1 m in any direction; such adjustments do not require a new course inspection, but the Team Captains must be informed.

### Additions

Page, Article, Item	New
2.2 WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission	For the purposes of all financial obligations, organizer fees, reimbursements, entry fees, and prize-money regulations contained in these Rules, the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission recognizes a fixed conversion rate of 1 USD = 1 EUR. The Organizer and the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission may opt to handle all financial transactions related to a particular race in EUR, without the need to specify USD amounts in the race invitation or event documentation.
5.3.1 Slalom	In Slalom, the horizontal offset between gates must be between 0 m and 3 m. The offset is measured perpendicular to the fall line. A negative offset, or an offset in the same general direction as the previous gate, is permitted in diagonal vertical combinations and delay gates, provided that it maintains a natural rhythm and safe line for competitors.
5.3.2 Giant Slalom	In Giant Slalom, the horizontal offset between gates must be between 0 m and 5 m. The offset is measured perpendicular to the fall line. A negative offset, or an offset in the same general direction as the previous gate, is permitted in delay gates, provided that it maintains a natural rhythm and safe line for competitors.
5.3.2 Giant Slalom	The first two gates of the Giant Slalom course must not be set as delay gates.
3.7.2 Contradictoriness	The TD or the TDA cannot serve as the Course Setter at the World Skate Games, World Championships, Continental Championships and World Cup competitions.

5.1.14 Execution Under Artificial Light	Organizers of night races must submit a detailed lighting and safety concept to the WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission for review together with the bidding concept for the race. The concept must include, at a minimum, the layout and number of lighting points, confirmed minimum illumination levels, and evidence that visibility and safety standards for competitors are assured. The Technical Commission may approve, request amendments to, or reject the submitted concept based on compliance with the applicable regulations.
2.3 Amending of the Rules	The WORLD SKATE INLINE SLALOM Technical Commission may amend or update these regulations only once per year, either at the end of the calendar year or before the start of the new competitive season. This practice is intended to ensure regulatory stability during the season. To support coordination and transparency, the Technical Commission will hold an annual consultation meeting with representatives of World Skate, typically in September, to review and align on proposed changes.

### Removal

Page, Article, Item,	Previous
3.6.16 Gate Judge f. Information for the Competitor	Conversely, the Gate Judge is obligated to guide a competitor after an error that could lead to disqualification. The Gate Judge must provide precise and clear answers or indicate the situation using the following signals: "Good!" to confirm correct passage of the gate and no disqualification, "Back!" to indicate a possible disqualification.





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