

WORLD SKATE

SPEED RULEBOOK

SPEED TECHNICAL COMMISSION

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I. INTRODUCTION

Speed Technical Commission Rulebook, Edition 2027.

According to the World Skate Statutes, the Technical Commission amends the Rulebook, and it is applicable starting from January 1st, 2027.

The present Technical Regulations Rulebook is the Official version, written in the Official World Skate language: English. In these Regulations the masculine gender is used, for no other reason than simplicity, in relation to any physical person. It is a mere formality to indicate both the feminine and masculine gender. The word “skater” means any man or woman practicing the Speed discipline governed by the present Regulations. Quantity is written by letter and (by number). Example: *two (2)*.

II. TECHNICAL COMMISSION

1. SPEED TECHNICAL COMMISSION

a. Definition

World Skate Technical Commissions are internal sports and technical bodies, each one to be considered the utmost technical body of the relevant Sport.

b. Composition

International Technical Commissions shall be composed as follows:

- One Chair.
- Five (5) members. Each member of International Technical Commissions (exception made for the Chairs thereof), shall be considered as Chair of the relevant Continental Technical Commission.

2. TASKS

a. drawing up changes and/or amendments to the Sports and Technical Rulebooks, in accordance with these Statutes and World Skate By-Laws.
b. selecting Judges, Referees and any other person deemed necessary to run the competitions for World Championships and any other World Skate International Competition.
c. suggesting and checking the sports and technical contents of each official communication of their own Sport referring to World Championships and to any other World Skate International Competition.

For further Regulations, World Skate By-Laws shall apply.

3. SPEED DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

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

The decision of appeal taken by the Disciplinary Commission is final.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

a. All National Federations, Continental Areas shall forward within three (3) months after the beginning of the new season in every country, a list of all the clubs involved in the Speed sport.

b. The organizers of important world competitions such as Championships, Cups, etc. shall send to the Sports Department the program and information relative to such competitions within at least sixty (60) days before they start. The Sports Department will publish it, when approved, in the World Skate Calendar.

c. Technical Commission minutes, letters and copies of administrative documents or any other document shall be kept by the Chair. Such documents shall be given to his successor.

d. The Technical Commission will settle matters, which are not included in this Rulebook.

III. INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS

5. OFFICIALS

The international officials are:

5.1. World Skate President, World Skate Vice President and World Skate Secretary General.

5.2. Chair of the International Technical Commissions and Technical Commission members.

6. THE DELEGATE

a. A Nation or Team's delegate who has been officially appointed by the participating country is responsible for his delegation and must behave according to the principles of sports honesty and fair play.

b. For the World Championship, World Skate accredits two (2) Official Delegates per nation.

7. COACHES

7.1. The nation or team's coaches are not officials. They are not allowed to represent their team or their country in any official approach.

7.2. A specific area called "Coaches area" located near the racecourse is reserved for them.

8. OFFICIALS OF THE COMPETITION

The officials of the competition are:

8.1. The Jury is composed of judges, the Secretary Judge and the Chief Judge.

8.2. The Official Speaker, who is allowed inside the racecourse.

8,3 The World Skate Anti-Doping Manager and/or Delegate.

9. JUDGES – COMPOSITION OF THE JURY AND TASKS

The Technical Commission Referee in Chief, in accordance with the Chair, appoints, organizes, registers all International Speed Judges in the world, and verifies their activity.

10. TECHNICAL COMMISSION RIGHTS

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

10.2 To point out to the National Federations, any lack of proper performance of judging duties during a championship or international event, recommending or not their appointment to international competitions.

10.3 To draw up every year a report about its own activity, the activity carried out by its collaborators and by the International Judges employed throughout the year, to take care of financial

business, to draw up a regular financial statement; to coordinate together with the Referee in Chief to appoint from time to time the two (2) collaborators who shall examine future International Judges.

10.4 The Technical Commission Referee in Chief, in accordance with the Chair, will appoint the Chief Judge for all international events.

11. AVAILABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

11.1. Each year by February 28th, the Technical Commission Referee in Chief delivers on the World Skate website the list of the current International Judges. Such Judges shall renew their license every year and pay the fee established by World Skate.

11.2. Only International Judges recognized by the Technical Commission and registered for the current year can be appointed as members of the Jury for World Skate international competitions. In the absence of a sufficient number of recognized International Judges, National Judges may be used to assist the Jury.

11.3. It is mandatory to follow the World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar to maintain the international category (renewal every two years). If a Judge does not fulfill this requirement, his commission will be revoked, and he must retake the exam if willing to have a new commission.

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

12. CHIEF JUDGE

An International Judge, who speaks fluently the Official World Skate language and who, in the opinion of the Technical Commission

Referee in Chief, has already demonstrated in previous World Skate international competitions to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a Jury, can be the Chief Judge of such competitions.

13. EXAMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

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

13.2. Candidates must have officiated at least for two (2) years at the maximum category in their country. Such candidates must be fluent in the official language of World Skate: English.

13.3 Proposed candidates will be examined by a Technical Commission member and an experienced International Judge, (at least one of them belonging to a different nation from the one of the candidates) as follows:

a. Two (2) hours written test about the knowledge of the Speed discipline's Technical Regulations.
b. Twenty (20) minutes oral Test about the knowledge of the Speed discipline. The capacity to understand and speak the official language (English) is evaluated.
c. Candidates who succeed in the World Skate two (2) tests will be observed and evaluated in their capacity as judges in the different tasks of the Jury.
d. Candidates who pass such exams will be registered International Judges, only after having taken the World Skate Academy for Speed Judges and can be convened for international competitions.

13.4. The fee for the inscription at the International Judge examination is informed in the corresponding session bulletin.

14. WITHDRAWAL OF INTERNATIONAL QUALIFICATION

14.1. If an International Judge does not officiate at national or international levels for three (3) consecutive years, his commission will be revoked. He must retake the exam if wishing to have a new commission.

14.2. If an International Judge is not up to date with the payment of international fees, after three (3) years his commission will be revoked. He must retake the exam if wishing to have a new commission.

14.3. If an International Judge ceases to be active nationally for two years, he will lose his Category and would have to retest if wishing to have a new commission.

15. REGISTRATION FEE FOR INTERNATIONAL JUDGE

The National Federations must pay a fee for the registration of their International Judges no later than February 28th.

First entry fee for international judges.	100 US $
Affiliation fee (annual renewal)	50 US $

The fees related to the current year must be paid without additional bank expenses (free of charge) to the World Skate bank account whose details are provided by request to administration@worldskate.org.

16. LIST OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

Every year the Technical Commission Referee in Chief communicates on the World Skate website to National Federations, Continental Areas, an updated list of the available International Judges.

17. INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

There is currently only one International Category: International Judge. International Chief Judge is the nomination for a specific international competition.

All current International Judges must:

- be up to date with the fee established by World Skate.
- Participate in the World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar, at least every two (2) years.
- Demonstrate a high performance in the World Skate Academy test.
- Be fluent in the official language of World Skate: English.
- Be active nationally and maintain international standards.
- Be a lecturer in updating Speed international or national seminars.

18. EMPLOYMENT OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

18.1. For international competitions, with the participation of at least two (2) different countries, the organizing country can arrange the composition of the Jury with other participating nations but shall request the Technical Commission Referee in Chief to indicate and appoint the Chief Judge.

18.2. If willing to bear all relative expenses, the organizing country may apply to the Technical Commission Referee in Chief for the appointment of a Chief Judge and other International Judges belonging to non-participating countries (but as near as possible to the site of the competition).

19. RESTRICTIONS

19.1. All International Judges must retire at their seventieth (70) birthday.

19.2,. International Judges having relatives participating in World Skate international competitions or who are coaches or delegates of participating skaters may be excluded from the Jury. Nevertheless, if there are appointed judges in such a situation, they will have to present their reasons to the Chief Judge who can consider their position in the assignment of tasks.

20. DUTIES OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

20.1. International Judges appointed to World Skate international competitions must respect and strictly enforce all regulations and other rules issued by the Technical Commission without any reference to their own country.

20.2. All Judges must respect the World Skate General Rules and World Skate General Competition Rules.

20.3. International judges must follow the World Skate Academy Judge's Seminar to maintain the international category (renewal every two years). If they do not fulfill this requirement, their commission will be revoked, and he must retake the exam if wishing to have a new commission.

20.4. Each year no later than February 28th such Judges shall renew their category and pay the fee established by World Skate.

20.5. The Technical Commission can punish an International Judge for violating the present Rulebook. This can be done by means of warning, suspensions of one year or a final removal from the roster.

20.6. Disciplinary measures taken against Judges by National Federations, Continental Areas are recognized as valid and applicable also by the Technical Commission.

IV. INTERNATIONAL SKATERS

21. NATIONALITY

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

Skaters who participated in a World Skate international competition representing a country and changed their nationality or having double nationality or more passports cannot represent another country in an international or World Championship if three (3) years have not elapsed from his last participation representing his previous country. Rule 41 of the IOC Olympic Chart.

22. AGE

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

22.1. A Junior skater is aged 15, 16, 17 and 18.

22.2. A Senior skater is aged 19 and more.

22.3. Master categories are the following ten (10) age groups:

Master30 (30-34). **Master35** (35-39), **Master40** (40-44), **Master45** (45-49), **Master50** (50-54), **Master55** (55-59), **Master60** (60-64), **Master65** (65-69), **Master70** (70-74), **Master75+** (75 and more).

22.4. For the Master category competition, there must be at least three (3) registered participants in each age group. If it is not the case, then it shall be unified with the following age group up to complete such a minimal quota. If it is not the case, then it shall be merged to complete such a minimal quota.

22.5. A junior skater having participated at Senior World Skate international competitions shall not participate in any other Junior World Skate international competition.

22.6. A senior skater having participated at Master World Skate international competition shall not participate in any other

Senior World Skate international competition during the same season.

22.7. Minimum age to compete in a World Championship is fifteen (15) years on December 31st of the year of the championship.

V. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

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 may be included in the World Skate Events Calendar. Sanctioned events are international events not organized directly by World Skate.

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

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

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

23. ORGANIZER

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

24. CHAMPIONSHIPS

The World Championships, the National and the Continental Championships of the same sports discipline can be organized only once a year. The winners of each competition are the official holders of the title until the following competition of the same kind. Other competitions can have several editions during the year, such as the clubs' events, for instance.

25. APPROVAL

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

26. INTERNATIONAL FEES

The World Skate sanction fees for organising international events are available by request to sportsdepartment@worldskate.org

27. FEES PAYMENT

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

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

28. AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERCONTINENTAL COMPETITION

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

29. OFFICIAL COMPETITION

Races on road or track can be organized by all the different National Federations and Confederations, for all the recognized categories. As part of the "Next Generation" skate facilities program, World Skate has set the mandate to authorize and certify speed tracks and road circuits intending to host an International World Skate Event (continental level and above). To allow time for any necessary modifications, World Skate's designated personnel from the Facilities Department strongly advise conducting an inspection process at least a year before the event. Consequently, the track or road circuit should secure its certification no less than three months prior to the commencement of the event.

30. OFFICIAL WORLD SKATE CALENDAR

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

31. COMMUNICATION FOR COMPETITION

The communication of any competition must include the following information:

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

32. MODIFICATION

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

33. PARTICIPATION

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

34. REGISTRATION

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

34.2. The applying National Federation must sign the participation form.

35. RESULTS & REPORTS

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

36. WORLD SKATE ANTI-DOPING RULES

All procedures related to sample collection, laboratory analysis, results management, and any other associated matters shall be conducted in full compliance with the following regulatory frameworks:

- The World Anti-Doping Code (WADA Code)
- The World Skate Anti-Doping Rules
- The WADA International Standards
- The World Skate Test Distribution Plan
- The World Skate Technical Document for Sport-Specific Analysis

These documents collectively govern the anti-doping program and ensure adherence to international best practices and standards.

SECTION 1. ORGANIZATIONAL RULES

37. WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS DEFINITION

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

38. PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

39. WITHDRAWAL OF A FEDERATION

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

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

40. CANDIDATURE

Candidates' proposals for the organization of the World Championship must be presented to World Skate.

41. ANTI-DOPING CHARGES

The organizer must provide and pay for each step of the entire doping control process - the sample collection process, the laboratory analysis and the results management- in accordance with the current World Skate Anti-Doping Rules, the World Skate Test Distribution Plan, the WADA International Standards and the WADA Code, following the instructions of the World Skate Anti-Doping Manager, Assistant Manager and/or delegate. It will also have to provide an adequate number of chaperones.

42. NOMINATION OF THE JURY & CHIEF JUDGE

42.1. The constitution of the Jury and the designation of the Chief Judge is decided by the Technical Commission Referee in Chief in accordance with the Chair and based on the Judges' performances: Academy and track duties.

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

43. JURY

The Technical Commission Referee in Chief, in accordance with the Chair, appoints by means of a letter by the Sports Department, the (10) International Judges belonging to different countries, three (3) international judges from the host country, plus one (1) International Secretary Judge. Furthermore, he shall ask, according to the needs, more International Judges to complete the Jury. The Organizing Committee will be responsible for travel, board and lodging expenses.

44. TECHNICAL MEETING

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

- Welcome of the Technical Commission Chair;
- Information from the Chair of the Local Organizing Committee;
- Announcement of the Chief Judge and the Jury;
- Technical information about the World Championships.

45. PODIUM

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

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

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

45.4 Skaters must wear their racing suits and their skates during the award presentations. Cap and sunglasses are forbidden.

45.5. If a skater is not present for the award ceremony and this must be postponed, or be held with two or one skater, the skater loses his medal for the general rankings (individual & nation). The organizer and the Technical Commission must inform the Chief Judge if a skater was absent. In the case a skater is injured, and it is impossible to be present for the award ceremony, the Delegate can present a medical certification to the Technical Commission.

45.6. The IOC rules must be respected during their competitions.

45.7. The IWGA rules must be respected during World Games.

46. OFFICIAL RESULTS

All the World Skate international competitions' results will be uploaded on the World Skate webpage, in the section relating to the championship.

SECTION 2. COMPETITION RULES

47. COMPOSITION

World-Championships are divided as follows:

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

48. FREQUENCY

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

49. PROGRAMMING

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

- Technical Meeting & Opening Ceremony 1 day
- World Championship on track 3 days
- Free-day 1 day
- World Championship on road circuit 2 days
- Free-day 1 day
- Road 100m Sprint 1 days

This programming can be the object of modifications, based on the local specific conditions.

50. OFFICIAL DISTANCES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

For the track:	**For the road circuit:**
200 m Dual Time Trial 500 m +D Sprint 1.000 m Sprint 5.000 m Points race 10.000 m Elimination race 3.000 m Relays race	100 m Sprint 1 lap Sprint 10.000 m Points race 15.000 m Elimination race
Marathon race: 42.195 m	

51. PROGRAM

51.1. The Official Program for World Championships is released during the year of the Championships.

51.2. The Organizer of the World Championships has the possibility to propose a different program, but it is up to the Technical Commission to decide the final official version.

51.3 The race distances valid for the Word Championships are established in the corresponding article. Should the need arise to reduce or modify the races, because of exceptional circumstances, the Technical Commission members are then to decide which races to cancel.

51.4. There will be no losers' finals at the World Championships.

51.5. For television requests, the Technical Commission can change the program and the initial schedule during the World Championships.

51.6. The Technical Commission has the power to modify the program for any sports or technical reasons.

52. TRAINING PROGRAM

52.1. The Organizing Federation establishes the schedule of training times, under the control of the Technical Commission.

52.2. Track and Road Circuit must be available for training at least six (6) days before the beginning of the World Championships. Three (3) training days on demand and three (3) official training days.

53. COUNTRY QUOTAS & REGISTRATION

53.1 For the SENIOR World Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) Men skaters and a total of eight (8) Women skaters on both championships; track and road circuit.

53.2. For the JUNIOR World Championship, each country may enter a total of eight (8) Men skaters and a total of eight (8) Women skaters on both championships; track and road circuit.

53.3. There is not a minimum number of skaters as a quota per country. There is not a minimum number of skaters as a quorum to skate a race.

53.4. Two (2) skaters only from each country may take part in each race of the World Championships.

53.5. Three (3) or four (4) skaters from each country may be registered in the relay race. In case of obtaining medal positions, all the registered skaters per team will have access to the podium and receive the corresponding medal.

53.6. All registered skaters per National Team are allowed to participate in the Marathon race.

53.7. Registration must be done on the World Skate platform: infinity.worldskate.org

54. ENTRY FORM

139.1. The Federation's Delegate can modify the pre-registration. Only pre-registered skaters can be changed, supplementary registration cannot be done. Only one (1) modification is accepted per race, it is possible to change one (1) of the two (2)

pre-registered skaters per race. Unsubscribing a pre-registered skater is not allowed.

54.1. Modifications can be done the day before the concerned race in the time indicated in the Technical Meeting. The modification must be done using the method indicated for the corresponding competition (platform, Application, Form). If no modification is done, pre-registration will be considered as official inscription.

54.2. If an incident / accident occurs during the last session of the day, the Delegate of the involved skater in such incident may ask for a modification in their pre-registration to the Technical Commission. The Technical Commission makes a decision after analyzing the corresponding individual case.

54.3. If the Technical Commission accepts a late registration during the World Championship, the skaters are not allowed to race before the following day of their registration.

54.4. When a registered skater is suspended, the skater cannot be replaced by a teammate.

54.5. An injured skater or a skater with a particular situation can be replaced by a teammate until the call of the Chief Judge for the call area. The Delegate must present a medical certification and/or the reasons to the Technical Commission, the Commission evaluates the case and decides on whether accepting or not the modification of that pre-registration. Skaters having a serious injury will not be allowed to race until the end of the World Championship.

55. FEDERATION & ATHLETE PARTICIPATION FEES

- Each Federation must pay one federation registration fee of 400 US $ for the country competing at the World Championship.
- An athlete registration fee of 100 US $ for each Senior skater and 50 US $ for each Junior skater entered on **track**.

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

56. ORGANIZING TECHNICAL CHARGES

56.1. Timekeeping charges.

The timekeeping service must be supplied by an automatic timekeeping basing of the use of transponders and electronic photo finish.

56.2 Times and ranking information.

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

a. 200m/300m (track) for each skater:

- the intermediate time every one hundred (100) meters and the difference with the best time;
- the final time, the intermediate ranking;
- the composition of the final.

b. 500m +D (track) & One lap (road circuit):

- the ranking of each race;
- the composition of the next round, provided by the Jury.

c. 1.000m (track):

- the time of each lap, the final time of each skater;
- the composition of the next round provided by the Jury.

d. Points race:

- The result of each sprint (first and second skaters);
- The intermediate ranking with the sum of points for at least the five (5) first skaters.

56.3. Warm up.

A skating area of warming-up must be provided to the skaters. This zone is situated near the village of the skaters and

possibly contains a direct and reserved access to the venue of competition (track and road circuit).

56.4. For World Skate international competitions, the organizer must provide an official video recording.

57. INTERNATIONAL RANKING

57.1. For World Skate international competitions, the rankings per country are calculated by adding the medals, excluding those from the Relay race. The World Skate criteria is the number of gold medals, the second criteria the number of silver medals and third criteria the number of bronze medals. If nations have the same number of medals with one of these criteria, the following procedure is used to rank them.

57.2. For the countries without medals, the ranking is established adding the points obtained in each event. Skaters placed first in each race obtain several points equal to the number of skaters who took part in that race; skaters placed second obtain one (1) point less; those placed third two (2) points less; and so on till the skater placed last who obtains only one (1) point.

57.3. For long distance races (5km, 10km & 15km), there is no loser final.

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

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

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

58. RECOGNIZED RANKINGS

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

Track	**Road**

VI. THE WORLD GAMES

59. THE WORLD GAMES QUALIFICATION

Every four (4) years, the Technical Commission will prepare the ranking of skaters who give the qualification to the corresponding quotas to the National Federation, according to the following points. Such ranking is based on the previous World Championships.

59.1. Thirty (30) women and thirty (30) men are qualified:

a. Two (2) women and two (2) men from the Organizing Federation are directly qualified.

b. No more than two (2) women and two (2) men for the same nation can be qualified.

c. From a same nation, the maximum number of qualified skaters is:

- one (1) woman in Short Distance races,
- one (1) man in Short Distance races,
- one (1) woman in Long Distance races, and
- one (1) man in Long Distance races.

d. A total of fifteen (15) Women skaters and fifteen (15) Men skaters will qualify from the Short Distance races*****.

e. A total of fifteen (15) Women skaters and fifteen (15) Men skaters will qualify from the Long-Distance races******

f. The corresponding National Federations are obliged to participate at the World Games with qualified skaters or other

skaters of the same level and the same speciality (Short or Long Distance) if qualified skaters are not available.

59.2. Qualification per type of race:

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

59.3. Procedure:

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

59.4. Skaters per type of race:

a. All qualified skaters in Short Distance* races must take part in all the Short Distance races of the program at The World Games; Track and Road circuit.
b. All qualified skaters in Long Distance** races must take part in all the Long-Distance races of the program at The World Games; Track and Road circuit.
c. All qualified skaters in Long Distance** races can take part in the 1.000m Sprint.
d. All qualified skaters must take part in all the races they qualified for: Short or Long-Distance races; if skaters do not do it then they shall be excluded from the competition. In case of injured skaters, the Delegate must present a medical certification to the Technical Commission. The injured skater will not be allowed to race until the end of the World Games.

e. In case of Disqualification by Disciplinary fault (DQ-DF) in the 1.000m Sprint, the Long-Distance skater in fault is suspended for the following Long-Distance race.

59.5. Withdrawal:

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

59.6. Category

Junior Category skaters cannot participate at the World Games.

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

*** Elimination races (Track & Road Circuit), Points races (Track & Road Circuit).*

60. OFFICIALS DISTANCES FOR THE WORLD GAMES

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

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

VII. WORLD RECORDS

61. VALIDATION

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

62. RECORDS

The following records are recognized:

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

63. REQUIREMENTS

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

64. DOCUMENTATION

64.1. When a record is set, the Organizing Federation, the Delegate, the Team or the skater must notify the Technical Commission. The following information must be provided:

a. date when the record has been set;

b. Minutes bearing the signatures of the Chief Judge and the judges who attended the competition. The minutes must include the list of times achieved and must be undersigned by the Official Timekeeper of the competition. When the records are set on a track or on a closed circuit, this list shall specify the total times and the times achieved for each lap around the track. The minutes must indicate where the competition was held, the day and hour, the name of the skater who set the record.

64.2. With this signature, the competition Chief Judge certifies that all the items of the Technical Commission Regulations have been respected and that those who sign the minutes have really acknowledged the times registered by the Timekeepers with the corresponding tape or electronic recording.

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

a. plan of the competition course, prepared by the competent technical office of the locality, indicating the course length, starting point, finish line and the exact number of laps determining the distance;

b. a list of the skaters, in order of arrival, who took part in the competition during which the record was set;

c. certificate of nationality of the skater who set the record;

d. certification specifying that the doping control has been carried out.

65. PUBLICATION

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

VII. TECHNICAL RULES

GENERAL RULES OF COMPETITION

66. RACECOURSE

For both the tracks and closed road circuits, there is not a one-size-fits-all dimension.

A race course may be either a track or road course. A road race course may be either an "open" or "closed" circuit. Both on the track and on

the road (closed circuit), the race course is measured on the inner edge.

66.1. For the track, the inner part of the line means the inner edge of the line of five (5) cm (See drawing). The white line of the track is part of the same and therefore skateable.



There is no external boundary line of the course because this is represented by the balustrade.

66.2. For permanent closed road circuits, the inner part of the line refers to the eight (8) cm inner edge (see drawing). The road's white line is integral to it and is thus skateable. An eight (8) cm-wide line should border the circuit's outer edge.



The (new) road circuits must have a buffer strip of at least 3 meters beyond the two white lines. In existing circuits or closed roads where it is not possible to have a "buffer zone" (escape route), any obstacle that could be dangerous must be protected.

66.3. On road courses with both left and right bends, measuring is



to be taken along an imaginary line from the extreme ends of the bends themselves.

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

a. in the middle of the road when all the width of the road can be used.

b. in the middle of the racecourse when only a part of the width of the road can be used.

66.5. In all courses, bends are to be bordered by either a natural edge or moving signals that are highly visible. Such signals are never to be placed on the racecourse because they may represent a danger for skaters.

66.6. During races only judges and skaters are allowed to stay on the course. Only Delegates and medical teams can enter on the racecourse when the Chief Judge has authorized them.

67. SAFETY ZONE

A safety zone must be respected at two (2) meters inside the inner edge of the racecourse without any obstacle or person that may present a danger for the skaters. Even technologies closely related to the competition should not be positioned within the safety zone. This will be marked out in a visual way. The two (2) meters wide internal safety zone band is made up of the 50 cm wide "No Skating Zone" and the 150 cm wide buffer zone and will have two different colors from each other and from the rest of the track, so that they can be better highlighted and respected.



68. SUITABILITY OF THE RACECOURSE

In any case, a track and/or road course must have previously acquired approval or certification from the World Skate Facilities Department. Any decision regarding the specific suitability and conditions for a race to be held during a competition is up to the Chief Judge and the Technical Commission before and after the start of every single race.

69. DIRECTION OF THE RACE

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

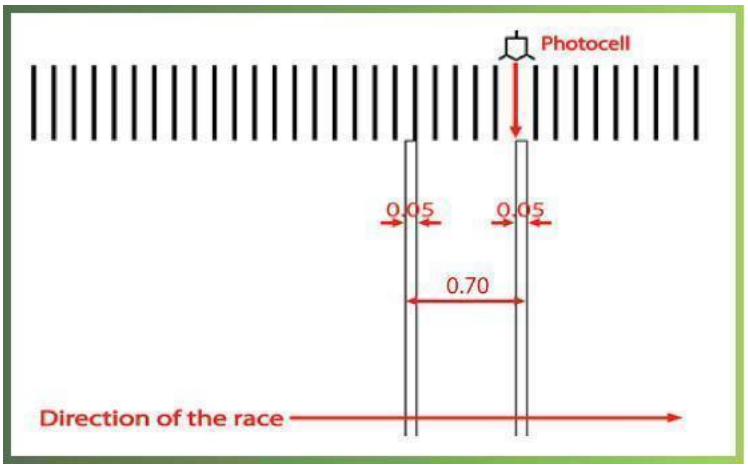
70. START LINE

70.1. The start line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimeters wide and must not be on a bend. In road circuits, the start of each race must be placed at least within twenty (20) and thirty (30) meters before the first bend, on a flat area.

70.2. When there is a second line, that line cannot be white nor dashed.

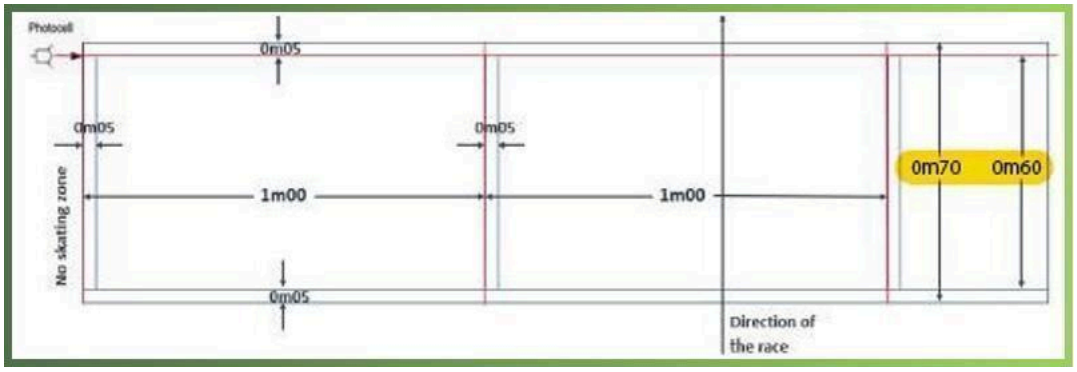
70.3. For the 100 m race, the start line determines two (2), three (3) or four (4) equal start boxes (2.60 m wide). There will not be a second line. The lateral lines shall have a length of fifteen (15) centimeters.

70.4. For the 200 m race on track, a second line must be drawn seventy (70) centimeters from the start line. The photocells are positioned on the inner of the white start line (see draw).



70.5. For 1.000 m, there will be no second line, only lateral equally distributed lines separating the one (1) meter start spots will be marked. These lateral lines shall have a length of fifteen (15) centimeters.

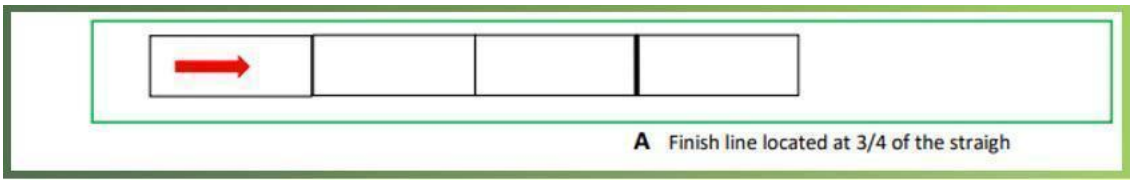
70.6. For 500 m +D and One lap race, the start line determines equal start boxes of one (1) meter. See draw. If the track measures less than six (6) meters width, then the six (6) starting boxes will be equally distributed.



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

71. THE FINISH LINE

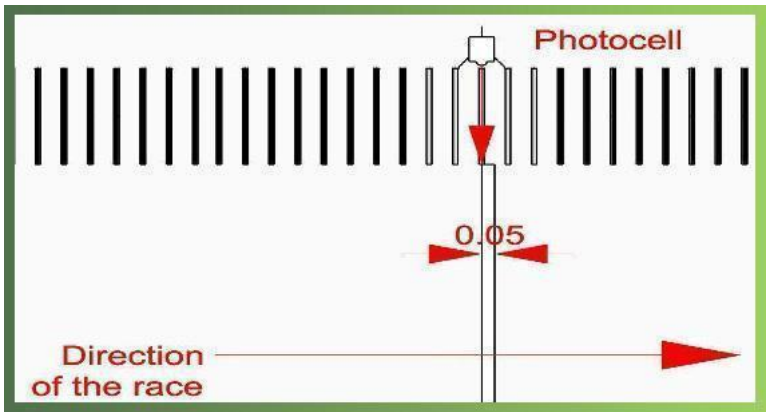
71.1. The arrival line is a white line 5 cm wide. The edge of this line, which is placed on the side of the direction of arrival, is considered the geometric line that determines the arrival itself. On the speed track, the finish line must be drawn at a minimum distance equal to 3/4 of the length of the straight and, in any case, in a flat area before the geometric start of the curve.



A Finish line located at 3/4 of the straigh

71.2. For existing tracks, where there are actual impediments to modifying and correctly positioning the finish line, different distances will be evaluated and possibly approved during the homologation or certification process by Facilities Department, even if set by a minimum of eight (8) meters to a maximum of fifteen (15) meters before the start of the curve (always in flat area).

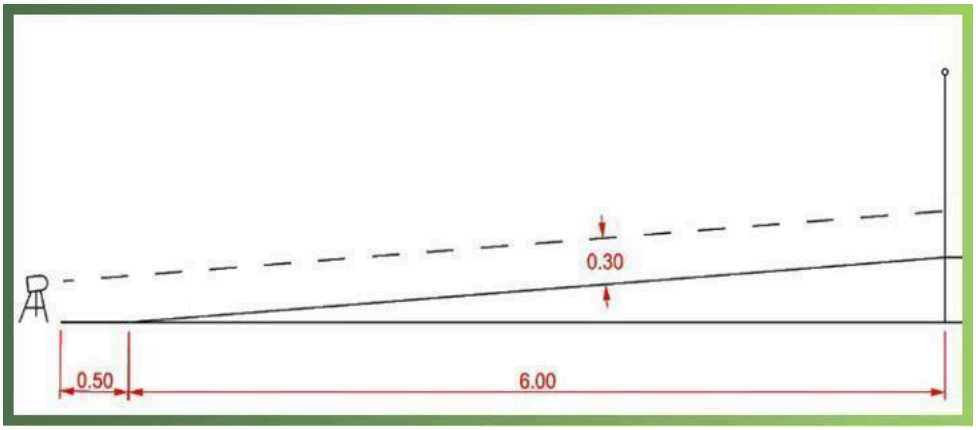
71.3. The skater's arrival judgement is established with the inner edge of this line. The electronic photo finish is placed on the inner edge of the finish line (see draw).



71.4. On a road circuit, the finish line must be placed after a minimum of at least sixty (60) m of a straight way and at least thirty (30) m before the curve placed after the arrival.

72. START & FINISH LINE EQUIPMENT

72.1. The photocells must be high from the racecourse: the start line: thirty (30) cm; the finish line: ten (10) cm.



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

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

73. EQUIPMENT

The following equipment when they are placed inside the racecourse may not present any danger for the skaters. They must respect the safety zone.

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

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

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

74. TIMEKEEPING

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

74.2. Automatic timekeeping procedure must be put in place for the World Skate international competitions.

74.3 A manual timekeeping procedure must be put in place for all the competitions. If automatic timekeeping is preferred, manual timekeeping procedures can be used in case of failures of the automatic timekeeping system.

75. MANUAL TIMEKEEPING PROCEDURE

75.1. For manual timekeeping only digital electronic watches shall be used. All watches used must have the capacity to measure and display times with an accuracy level of at least one hundred of seconds.

75.2. To guarantee the exact determination of times, it is necessary to observe the following:

a. The timekeeping Jury is composed by one (1) Timekeeper Chief and three (3) Timekeepers and one (1) substitute.
b. Each Timekeeper should use only one watch.
c. The Timekeepers are to be positioned at the finish line and start their watches at the flash or sound from the shot fired.
d. At the conclusion of the race, the Timekeeper Chief shall read the watches. Only if one or more Timekeepers have not taken the time (for any reason) the time taken by the substitute Timekeeper shall be recorded.
e. Under the supervision of the Timekeeper Chief the time of each skater will then be determined and recorded in the Timekeeper protocol as follows:

f. when two (2) watches show the same time and the third watch a different time, the time of the two (2) watches will be the result.
g. when the three (3) stop-watches indicate three (3) different times, the average of the three (3) times is considered valid; if one time is plus or minus 0.5 sec. from the other two (2), it must be excluded, and the average of the other two (2) times will be considered valid.
h. when only two stopwatches register the time, the worse time indicated will be considered valid.

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

76. AUTOMATIC TIMEKEEPING

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

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

a. Electronic system based on optical sensors to record the start of the skater, only for the time trial race (300m), and the finish with two (2) complete sets of photocells installed on the start line and on the finish line.
b. A transponder-based system using signals from a transmitter worn by the skater to record the finish of the skater.
c. An electronic photo finish system using photographic evidence of the finish of the skater in such a way that an undistorted image containing a time scale can be reproduced immediately after the finish.
d. The times from a photocell system and transponder system may be displayed "live" on the scoreboard. But, if the times of the

systems in use differ, the times and order of the finish of skaters or teams from the electronic photo finish system determine the results.

77. TRANSPONDERS

The transponder must be placed on the skate or ankle.

For the World Skate international competitions, two (2) active transponders per skater are used and they are placed on each skate with a fixation supplied and validated by the Technical Commission.

78. TIME ANNOUNCEMENT

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

79. OFFICIAL TIME

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

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

80. VIDEO RECORDING

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

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

80.3. For World Skate international competitions, a video judge can be used.

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

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

81. COACHES' AREA

An area reserved for the coaches must be located near the racecourse so that coaches can communicate with the skaters during the race. This area takes place in the corner before the finish straight, close from the beginning of the relay zone.

IX. THE SKATER

Each skater is solely responsible to meet the following rules on racing suit, helmet, skates, race numbers and other equipment. The skaters not respecting these rules will be disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

82. RACING SUIT

82.1. The racing suit is the following:

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

b. For international competitions the National Federations' skaters must wear one (1) national unique design / color uniform.

c. The name of the nation or its official UNO abbreviation must be clearly mentioned on the racing suit.

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

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

82.4. Skaters must wear skates and their official racing suit during the medal's presentation. Without any cap and sunglasses.

82.5. Health care face masks and gloves are allowed.

83. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHAMPIONS

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

84. HELMET

The helmet must be a hard gear with international certification.

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

84.2. On time trial races the hard headgear can present a profiled shape with profiled ends.

84.3. Skaters are solely responsible that their personal equipment meets the highest safety criteria to obtain the utmost safety of the skater.

84.4. The helmet must be well fastened on the head, all the time while being in the racecourse, in conformity with the safety instructions of the manufacturer.

84.5. Skaters who remove or unfasten their helmet are disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

85. SKATES

85.1. Inline skates and quad skates are permitted.

85.1.1. Inline skates shall have a maximum of five (5) wheels arranged in a single line. The skate must not exceed fifty (50) centimeters in length.

85.1.2. Quad skates must have two pairs of wheels arranged parallel to each other.

85.2. Wheel axles must not protrude beyond the wheels.

85.3. Brakes are forbidden.

85.4. WHEELS

85.4.1. For all World Skate Junior and Senior events, the wheel diameter must not exceed 110 mm, except for Marathon events, where it must not exceed 125 mm.

85.4.2. In all events held under the World Skate umbrella:

- Skaters aged 12 or under (under 13) can use wheels with a maximum diameter of 90 mm.
- Skaters aged 14 or under (under 15) may use wheels with a maximum diameter of 100 mm.

86. RACE NUMBERS

Skaters are identified by means of three (3) numbers. They are applied on both hips and on the top of the back. Plus, two (2) more numbers to be placed on both sides of the helmet.

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

87. OTHER EQUIPMENT

87.1. Heart rate monitors or watches are allowed.

87.2. Radios and earphones are forbidden.

87.3. It is not allowed to skate with plaster, synthetic plaster or any hard contention.

87.4. The judge is in power to ask the skater to take off any item that in his judgement may present a danger for himself or the other skaters.

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

87.6 Smart and Connected Devices

Smart glasses and other smart or connected devices are prohibited during competition if they can:

- record images or sound;
- display information to the athlete;
- send or receive data or communications
- use artificial intelligence.

Heart rate monitors and watches used only to monitor performance are permitted, provided that they cannot be used to communicate with or receive information from another person.

X. THE TRACK

88. THE DEFINITION OF THE TRACK

The design of a speed track must align with the guidelines outlined in this regulation. Depending on the project's vision, the designer should make thoughtful decisions concerning the track's plano-altimetric geometry, including aspects like curvature radius, track dimensions, and the type, placement, and length of the junctions between straights and curves. The stipulated maximum and minimum values in the regulation for each component should harmoniously integrate with one another in the design of the specific track under consideration.

88.1. Track is defined as a racecourse within an outdoor or indoor facility provided with two (2) straights of the same length and with two (2) symmetrical bends having the same radius. Curves must also be elevated in the same way along the outer edge of the track.

88.2. The existing tracks may be certified, according to the opinion of the World Skate notwithstanding the Rules of this Rulebook.

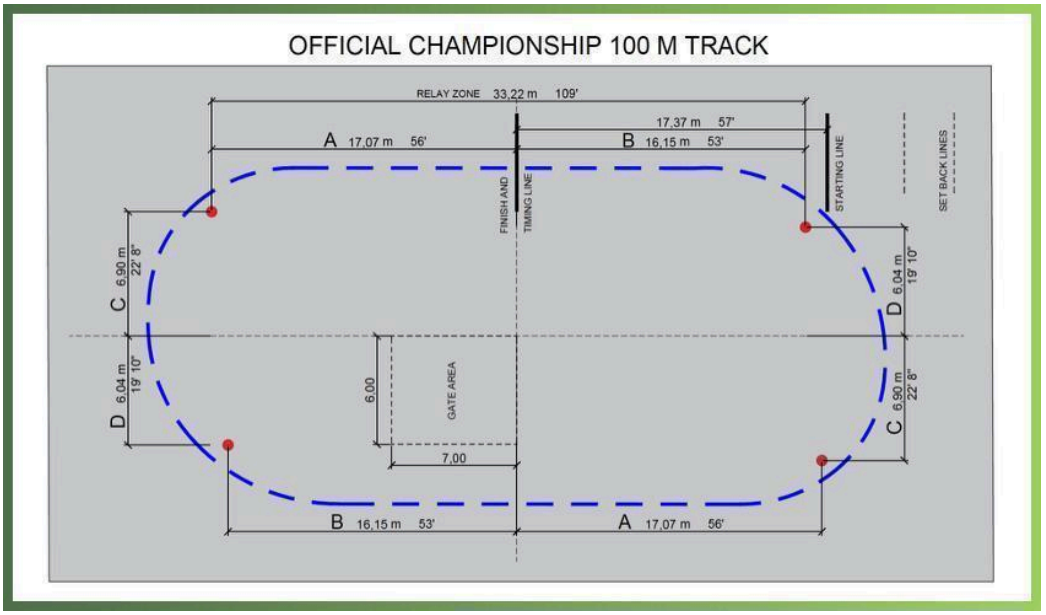
88.3. On all linear measurements in plan and heights, a tolerance of ± 0.5% is accepted.

89. FLAT TRACK

89.1. The track is made by placing a special skittle on a rectangular surface.

89.2. The size of the field and the position of the skittles is established according to the length of the competition path to be carried out, according to the following table:

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



89.3. The tolerance allowed on linear measurements is ± 0.5%.

89.4. The track must be closed by polycarbonate or high-density polyethylene fencing, (possibly transparent), being one hundred and twenty (120) centimeters in height, having a feet safeguard panel of twenty (20) centimeters in height and three (3) cm in width, detached two (2) cm from the ground. If the fence is not present, the track rectangle must be clearly marked with a white line five (5) cm wide. Outside the rectangle, there must be a 1.50 m wide safety band.

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

89.6. Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the racecourse. Only the finish line, the start line and the relay zone can be printed on the racecourse.

90. THE LENGTH OF THE TRACK

The length of a speed track is totally indicative, as the speed tracks can have different geometric characteristics, both planimetric (radius, widths, lengths, etc.) and altimetric (linear, parabolic, or

curved section, variation, etc.). However, defining a length for the planned or existing track is necessary to characterize it. The existing tracks will be able to maintain the original measurement, which will be called the "nominal measurement," even if this is higher than the "actual measurement" measured at the inner edge. The existing tracks, built in the presence of other and different regulations, will be certified by World Skate, even with different lengths.

90.1. The standard length of the track is between one hundred and seventy-five (175) meters, and two hundred (200) meters with a tolerance of ± 5cm.

90.2. The length of the track is measured on the inner edge.

91. THE WIDTH OF THE TRACK

The minimum width of the racecourse of the track, in horizontal projection measured from the inside edge to the fence, is minimum five and a half (5,5) meters and a maximum of six (6) meters, with a tolerance of (±5 cm).

The existing tracks, built in the presence of other and different regulations, will be certifiable by World Skate even with different widths.

92. THE PROFILE OF THE TRACK

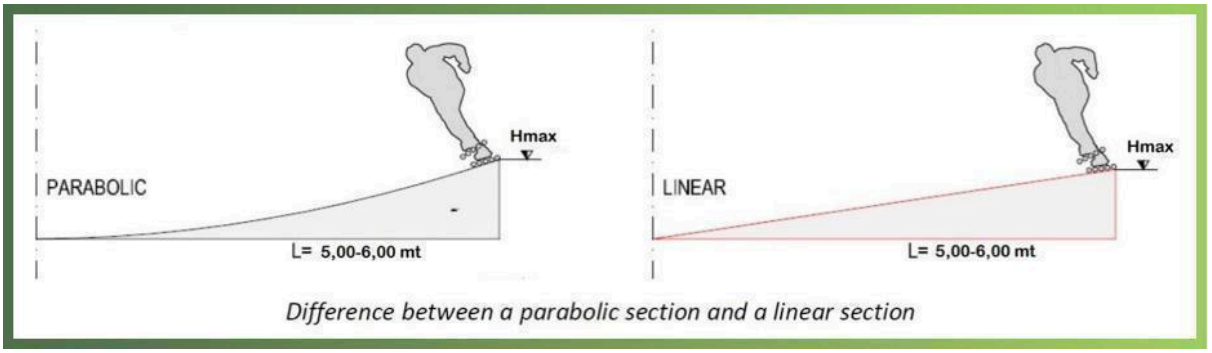
92.1. Each straight must have a flat longitudinal profile for at least 1/3 of its length with a tolerance of ± 0.5%. The inside edge of the track must be all at the same altitude.

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

92.3. In the curves and in the transition zones, the cross-section of the track must be inclined towards the inside. For tracks

measuring 175 m, the curve along the outer edge —excluding the curved portion of the siding— should have a minimum height of 80 cm. For 200 m tracks, this height should be at least 100 cm. For track lengths falling between 175m and 200 m, determine the maximum height using linear interpolation

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



Difference between a parabolic section and a linear section

92.5. Except for flat straight areas (with a linear profile), all the other sections of the track must relate to continuous and gradual variation. The transition area, which leads from the straight to the elevated area of the curve, and vice versa, must not have cusps and must vary longitudinally with a curved law and in a gradual manner and has a length defined by the combination of the other geometric elements of the track.

The two curve entry transition zones must be equal.

The two curves exit transition zones must be equal.

Their lengths and planimetric position with respect to the center of the curve must be chosen in the design phase based on the other geometric parameters that characterize the track itself.

93. THE SURFACE OF THE TRACK

The track surface of the track shall be made with a combined synthetic based finish. Synthetic Resin must be certified by World Skate. If a non-resin flooring with World Skate certified resins (for example asphalt, concrete, marble or synthetic grit) presents, after on-site tests, characteristics comparable to those of resin surfaces, its use may be validated by World Skate.

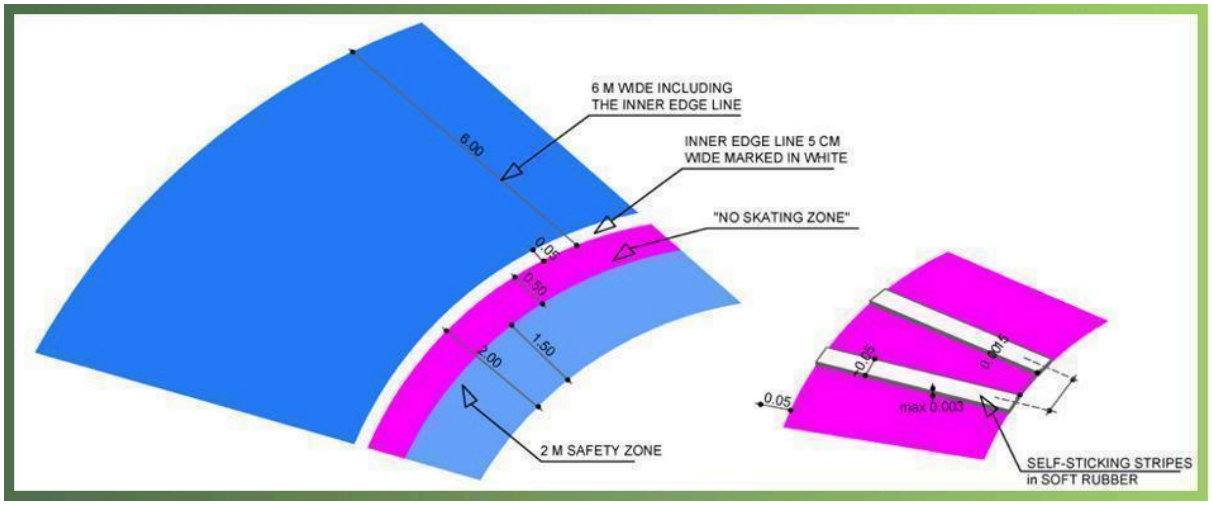
94. THE NO SKATING ZONE & THE SECURITY ZONE

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

The No Skating zone must be of a contrasting color from that of the track. It is also advisable to highlight the remaining meter and a half (1.50 m) of the Safety zone with a different color. Cases and only for existing slopes, where it is not possible to identify it. Exceptions may be permitted at the discretion of the World Skate Facilities Department without prejudice to respect for safety.

Beyond the inner Security zone, if there is additional flooring (like flat track and lunettes), it should be suitable for skating. This flooring needs to be level, considering a maximum 1% slope for effective drainage, and should not have any step-like discontinuities. If a green space exists, it should be on the same level as the Security zone.

Upon decision of the Technical Commission, the zone may be increased up to 2 m + 50 cm No Skating Zone (250 cm).



The non-slippery stripes are an accessory that can be applied to the No Skating Zone, as specified above, in terms of sizes and thicknesses. It is required for international competitions. The materials to be used must be approved by the World Skate Facilities Department.

95. DRAINAGE CHANNELS

In outdoor areas, the safety zone can incorporate drainage channels and can slope from 0,5% up to 1% towards the drains, depending on the local rainfall level. Any existing drainage systems, such as channels or drains, should not affect the pavement's evenness or present hazards to skaters. Drains and gutters can be covered with cross-weaved nets aligned with the competition direction or, more ideally, with perforated components. Each component should be securely fastened to prevent opening. No hole should permit the passage of a rounded object larger than 10 mm in diameter. The safety zone must seamlessly transition to the inner track, free from stepped pavements or irregularities.

96. THE SAFETY

The track must be closed by polycarbonate or high-density polyethylene fencing, (possibly transparent), being one hundred and twenty (120) centimeters in height, having a feet safeguard panel of twenty (20) centimeters in height Which must be an element resistant to impacts more than the infill panel, detached maximum one and a half (1,5) cm from the ground.

96.1. Fencing must observe safety measures to skaters; thus, it must not have dangerous protuberances inside the track, and the gates must open outside. Fencing must be able to resist the fall of a group of skaters. The polycarbonate must be transparent and of adequate thickness, on the side where the grandstands are located to maintain full visibility of the track. The materials that can be used for the fence may be different from those indicated above, if they have the same technical, strength and safety characteristics.

96.2. A safety zone must be respected as indicated in the present regulations to reach the highest security standards. Particular attention must be paid to the fence, which must meet current safety requirements for the protection of athletes. The fence must have a smooth surface without roughness, stepped discontinuities, without joints, possibly transparent, of adequate thickness in relation to the material and dimensions of the infill module adopted to resist the dynamic action of the athletes. Solutions with rounded edges and surfaces without joints or with joints having a maximum width of 5 mm must be adopted, both vertically and horizontally (except for the 1.5 cm distance of the toe board panel from the ground) shall be adopted.

96.3. Two access gates, 1.20 to 1.50 m wide, must be installed near the middle of the straight. Both access gates must open outwards in an anticlockwise direction. The closed gates must guarantee the continuity and resistance characteristics of the entire fence.

96.4. External safety band. Outside the fence that delimits the track, beyond the external edge, there must be an area with a minimum width of at least 1.50 m. that it is free from other activities, from the public during the races and from other obstacles (such as electricity poles, photo finish supports and photocells, grandstands, stands for TV operators, drinking fountains, electrical panels, etc.). In the case of existing facilities, whose buffer zones include non-removable structural components considered harmful to the participants in the competitions, the Technical Commission may evaluate, if they exist, proposals for the restoration of safety conditions through the progressive increase of the height of the fence. i.e. to protect dangerous components with certified impact protection.

96.5. Separation between spectators and skaters and buffer zone. There must always be different and separate access routes to the track for the skaters, staff and judges, and access routes to the stands for spectators. Outside the track, a 1.2 m wide area. free from obstacles must be placed in addition to the fence.

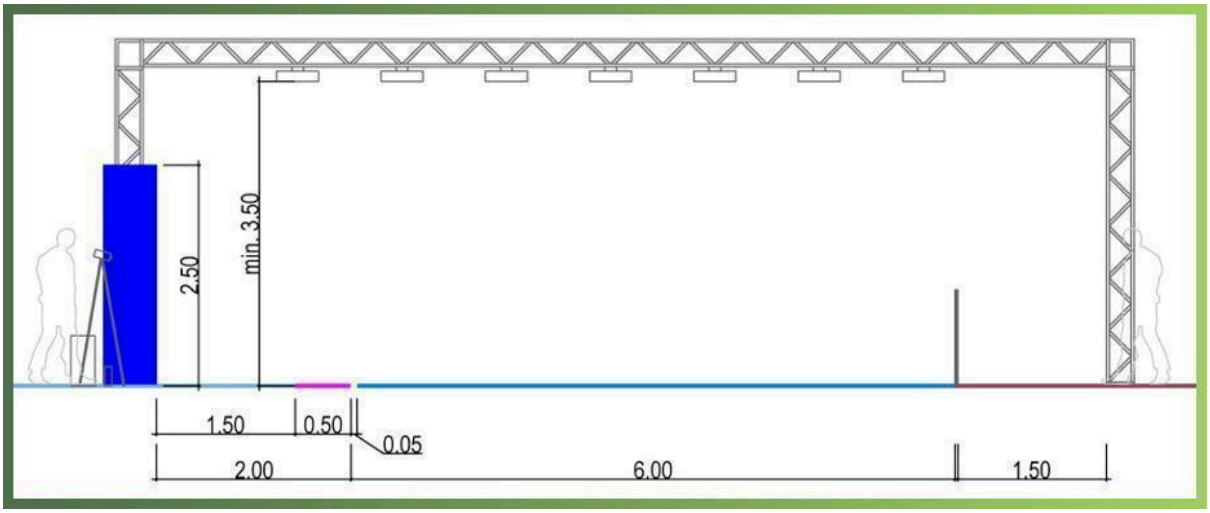
97. PAINTING AND ADVERTISING ON THE TRACK

Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the racecourse. Only the finish line on both straights can be printed on the racecourse.

98. FINISH GATE STRUCTURE

If the Finish Gate must be installed on the track, because it is not present in the system, this must respect the distances free of the two safety zone bands (external 1.50 meters and internal 2.00 meters). See drawing below.

The internal part of the vertical upright must in any case be covered with impact-resistant mats as per the security regulations in force in the host countries.



99. ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING

The artificial lighting during competitions shall comply with the level of homologation conferred. The minimum values of average lighting on the horizontal plane (in lux), and of the minimum lighting/average lighting ratio, shall be the following:

Level of facility	Average lighting (lux) of at least	Minimum/Average lighting ratio of at least
International Competitions	500	0.7

a. The track can have a basic 300lux system (with 0.6 Min/Med) that can be implemented at 500lux with mobile, temporary and

occasional systems to be installed in the event of an international event.

For an assessment of lighting specifications and matters not directly addressed in these guidelines, refer to UNI EN 12193.

b. For unique events or existing venues, the Technical Commission reserves the right to approve facilities with varied lighting specifications at their discretion. It is recommended to implement measures to decrease upward light pollution, which might include the adoption of asymmetrical reflectors.
c. To prioritize energy efficiency, set up systems for tiered lighting options, ranging from 200 to 500 lux. To balance construction and operational costs, elevated lighting for premier competitions can be achieved by occasionally adding supplemental lighting.
d. Lighting at the Finishing Line: A minimum of 2,000 LUX is essential at the finishing line, gauged 1 meter above the rink's surface. Lights supported by the “Finish Gantry” should be positioned 50 cm past the finishing line to eliminate shadows impacting the “FinishLynx” imagery.
e. Emergency Lighting System: Every lighting setup must be supplemented with a battery-backed emergency lighting system (UPS) that ensures 10 lux for 2 minutes and 5 lux for 30 minutes during practice sessions. For events and competitions, this emergency system should also be backed by a power generator, supplying 20 lux for 2 minutes and then 5 lux for 60 minutes, extending to exit.

100. SOUND SYSTEM

With a view to obtaining the approval, all the rinks shall be endowed with a sound system whose power and features shall be adequate to the size and to the acoustic characteristics of the facility.

101. THE CERTIFICATION OF THE TRACK

For World Skate international competitions, track certification is essential. The Facilities Department of World Skate oversees a certification process that evaluates the design and construction of the skate track, ensuring it aligns with the standards detailed in this document.

XI. THE ROAD

102. ROAD COURSE

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

102.2. The road surface must be uniformly and sufficiently smooth without hollows and fissures. From the inside of the course to the outside of the course there can be no more than 5% of the width of the course fall in camber.

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

102.4. If specified in the race schedule, the road course should include a flat straight, either within the same circuit or nearby, that's at least 8 meters wide, divided into three equal lanes (refer to point on the 100m race). The surface should be as level as possible, ensuring all three competitors race under identical conditions. A suitable slowing down area should also be available after the finish line. Circuits previously constructed under different regulations can still be approved or certified

by the World Skate Facilities Department, even if they have varying widths.

103. CLOSED ROAD CIRCUIT RACE COURSE

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

103.2. Closed road circuit lengths must be no shorter than three hundred and fifty (350) meters, and no longer than five hundred (500) meters.

103.3. Even if they have different sizes, closed road circuits that were built in accordance with earlier regulations can still be certified by World Skate.

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

104. OPEN ROAD RACECOURSE

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

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

104.3. On open road circuits, if the road course presents holes or excavations, they must be filled with an appropriate material, so they do not present any danger to the skaters. If irregularities of the racecourse cannot be repaired, they must be signaled with white paint.

104.4. For races exceeding twenty (20) kilometers, a refreshment stand must be provided. It shall be placed approximately at the middle of the course.

105. EQUIPMENT OF THE FINISH LINE

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

a. One hundred and fifty (150) m before the finish line and one hundred (100) m after the finish line with barriers.

b. Three hundred (300) m to one hundred and fifty (150) m before the finish line with strings or colored bands.

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

106. FINISH LINE OF OPEN ROAD CIRCUIT

On open road circuit:

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

106.2. A signal indicating the last five hundred (500) m of the race.

106.3. There must be adequate notification, announcing the proximity of the finish line (1km, 500m).

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

107. SKATING COURSE

107.1. Internal / External Safety Bands. In all new permanent closed road circuits, beyond the internal and external line of the road section, there must be a safety zone (at the same level as the road surface without step solutions) of at least 3 m wide, flat and free from any obstacle.

107.2. In the tracks, the safety zone may contain drainage channels or drains and have a maximum slope of 1% towards the drains.

The existing drainage systems (gullies, drains, etc.) must not alter the continuity of the flooring, nor be a source of danger for the skater. The closure of the drainage channels and drains can be achieved with grids having a texture transversal to the direction of travel or, preferably, with perforated elements; each element must be guaranteed against the possibility of accidental opening. The slots must not allow a ball with a diameter greater than 10 mm to pass through.

107.3. In the case of permanent closed road circuits built before the entry into force of this regulation, in which there are obstacles within the 3 meters of the safety zone, the latter must be eliminated. If elimination is not physically possible, these must be appropriately protected with shockproof mats. Where the use of shockproof mats is not the optimal solution for the safety of the athletes, it will be necessary to create a fixed balustrade (fence) of the type of those normally existing on ring tracks, which have a length, height and shape (beginning and ending) such as to eliminate external or internal danger. Similar attention and similar protections must be placed for the elements occasionally installed for races such as the Finish Gate, chronometric material, scoreboards etc.

Where barriers are provided to delimit the circuit, these barriers must:

- not have the bottom part (feet) protruding.
- not be subject to overturning, especially when subjected to stress (falls).
- be continuously coupled to each other.
- have a surface that is smooth, continuous and without dangerous elements for skaters.
- however, be placed in an area that goes beyond the roadway chosen for the circuit.

At the most dangerous points of a road circuit, appropriate protections with impact-resistant mats of adequate thickness must be provided to delimit the route.

XII. THE DISTANCES & TYPES OF RACES

108. OFFICIAL DISTANCES OF THE RACES

Both for track and road races, official distances are the following: 100 - 200 - 300 - 500 - 1.000 - 3.000 - 5.000 - 10.000 - 15.000 - 20.000 meters. Marathon (42,195 km) is only raced on the road.

109. TYPE OF RACES

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

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

110. INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIAL

Races against time may take place either on a track or on the road. In such races there is a certain number of skaters who cover a distance

while their times are taken by means of a timekeeping (electronic or manual). Their finish time determines their ranking.

111. TEAM TIME TRIAL

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

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

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

111.4. The start procedure is as for Sprint races.

112. 200M DUAL TIME TRIAL

112.1. 200m Dual Time trial is raced on track. Skaters are competing two by two (2). The start and finish lines are in the middle of the straight. The start procedure is identical as for Sprint races.

112.2. Constitution of the first round.

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

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

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

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

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

112.5. When there are fifteen (15) registered skaters or less, eight (8) best times are qualified to the final.

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

NATIONS RANKING	SKATER by NATION
1. Korea	2
2. Colombia	2
3. USA	1
4. Italy	1
5. China	2
6. Venezuela	1
7. Spain	2
8. Chile	2
9. South Africa	1
10. Germany	2
11. France	2
12. Poland	1
13. Ecuador	2
14. Czech Rep	1
15. Australia	1
16. Hong Kong	2
17. Ukraine	1
18. Portugal	1
19. Hungary	1
20. Canada	1
21. Japan	1
	30

HEAT	NATIONS
Heat 1	Canada
	Japan
Heat 2	Portugal
	Hungary
Heat 3	Australia
	Ukraine
Heat 4	Poland
	Czech Republic
Heat 5	Venezuela
	South Africa
Heat 6	Italy
	Hong Kong
Heat 7	USA
	Hong Kong
Heat 8	France
	Ecuador
Heat 9	France
	Ecuador
Heat 10	Chile
	Germany
Heat 11	Chile
	Germany
Heat 12	China
	Spain
Heat 13	China
	Spain
Heat 14	Korea
	Colombia
Heat 15	Korea
	Colombia

113. SPRINT RACES

113.1. A sprint race is organized as a short distance race with a certain number of rounds to accede to the finals.

113.2. In the first round, the number of skaters determines the number of heats, based on the specific rules for each sprint race.

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

113.4. For all the rounds and finals, the skaters are called and choose their position on the line as per the starting order rules.

113.5. The skaters who do not qualify to the next round or the finals will be ranked according to the race result, following the Ranking rules specific criteria.

114. GENERAL RULES FOR 100 M SPRINT

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

114.2. The qualification table is built according to the width of the racecourse with heats of two (2), three (3) or four (4) skaters.

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

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

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

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

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

114.4. During all the qualifying round, only best times are advanced to the following round.

NATIONS RANKING	SKATER by NATION
1. Korea	2
2. Colombia	2
3. USA	1
4. Italy	1
5. China	2
6. Venezuela	1
7. Spain	2
8. Chile	2
9. South Africa	1
10. Germany	2
11. France	2
12. Poland	1
13. Ecuador	1
14. Czech Rep	1
15. Australia	1
16. Hong Kong	2
17. Ukraine	1
18. Portugal	1
19. Hungary	1
20. Canada	1
21. Japan	1
	29

HEAT	NATIONS
Heat 1	Canada
	Japan
Heat 2	Ukraine
	Portugal
	Hungary
Heat 3	Ecuador
	Czech Republic
	Australia
Heat 4	Venezuela
	South Africa
	Poland
Heat 5	Italy
	France
	Hong Kong
Heat 6	USA
	France
	Hong Kong
Heat 7	Spain
	Chile
	Germany
Heat 8	Spain
	Chile
	Germany
Heat 9	Korea
	Colombia
	China
Heat 10	Korea
	Colombia
	China

114.5. The following rounds are built according to the best times.

114.6. The unqualified skaters are ranked according to the best times in the heats.

114.7. The heats are built respecting the following protocol:

¼ Final		½ Final		Final
Engaged		Qualified		Qualified
	Heats		Heats	
9 skaters				
10 to 12	4 x 2-3			
13 to 15	5 x 2-3			
16 to 18	6 x 2-3	9 best times	3 x 3	3 best times In final
19 to 21	7 x 2-3			
22 to 24	8 x 2-3			
25 to 27	9 x 2-3			

⅛ Final		¼ Final		½ Final		Final
Engaged		Qualified		Qualified		Qualified
	Heats		Heats		Heats	
28 to 30	10 x 2-3					
31 to 33	11 x 2-3	15 best times	5 x 3			
34 to 36	12 x 2-3					
37 to 39	13 x 2-3					
40 to 42	14 x 2-3			9 best times	3 x 3	3 best times In final
43 to 45	15 x 2-3					
46 to 48	16 x 2-3	21 best times	7 x 3			
49 to 51	17 x 2-3					
52 to 54	18 x 2-3					
more	x heats					

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

114.8. If there are only two (2) lanes, the 100 m sprint can be organized on two (2) days.

114.9. Constitution of the first round with two (2) lanes.

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

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

NATIONS RANKING	SKATER by NATION
1. Korea	2
2. Colombia	2
3. USA	1
4. Italy	1
5. China	2
6. Venezuela	1
7. Spain	2
8. Chile	2
9. South Africa	1
10. Germany	2
11. France	2
12. Poland	1
13. Ecuador	2
14. Czech Rep	1
15. Australia	1
16. Hong Kong	2
17. Ukraine	1
18. Portugal	1
19. Hungary	1
20. Canada	1
21. Japan	1
	30

HEAT	NATIONS
Heat 1	Canada
	Japan
Heat 2	Portugal
	Hungary
Heat 3	Australia
	Ukraine
Heat 4	Poland
	Czech Republic
Heat 5	Venezuela
	South Africa
Heat 6	Italy
	Hong Kong
Heat 7	USA
	Hong Kong
Heat 8	France
	Ecuador
Heat 9	France
	Ecuador
Heat 10	Chile
	Germany
Heat 11	Chile
	Germany
Heat 12	China
	Spain
Heat 13	China
	Spain
Heat 14	Korea
	Colombia
Heat 15	Korea
	Colombia

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

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

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

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

114.12. The heats of the ½ final will be made according to the best times obtained in the ¼ final: Heat 1 (2nd BT/3rd BT), Heat 2 (1st BT/4th BT).

H1	H2
BT 2	BT 1
BT 3	BT 4

114.13. The Finals will be made according to the best times obtained

½ final: Final A: BT1 & BT2. Final B: BT3 & BT4.

FINAL B	FINAL A
Bronze / 4th	Gold / Silver
BT 3	BT 1
BT 4	BT 2

In summary:

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

115. GENERAL RULES FOR 500 M +D & ONE LAP SPRINT

a. It is a sprint race.

b. On track, the distance of race is 2.5 laps (500m) plus the Distance resulting in the middle of the straight, thus the start line will be in the middle of the straight

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

d. In the first round, only sixteen (16) best times to qualify to the quarterfinals.

e. After the qualification heats, only the winner and the second skaters' access to the following round.

f. In the qualifying round, if there are less than sixteen (16) registered skaters, there will not be quarter-finals and only eight (8) best times are qualified to the semi-finals.

g. In One Lap race, the Chief Judge and the Technical Commission will determine and organize the qualification system, taking in

consideration the length and the width of the road circuit and the number of skaters.

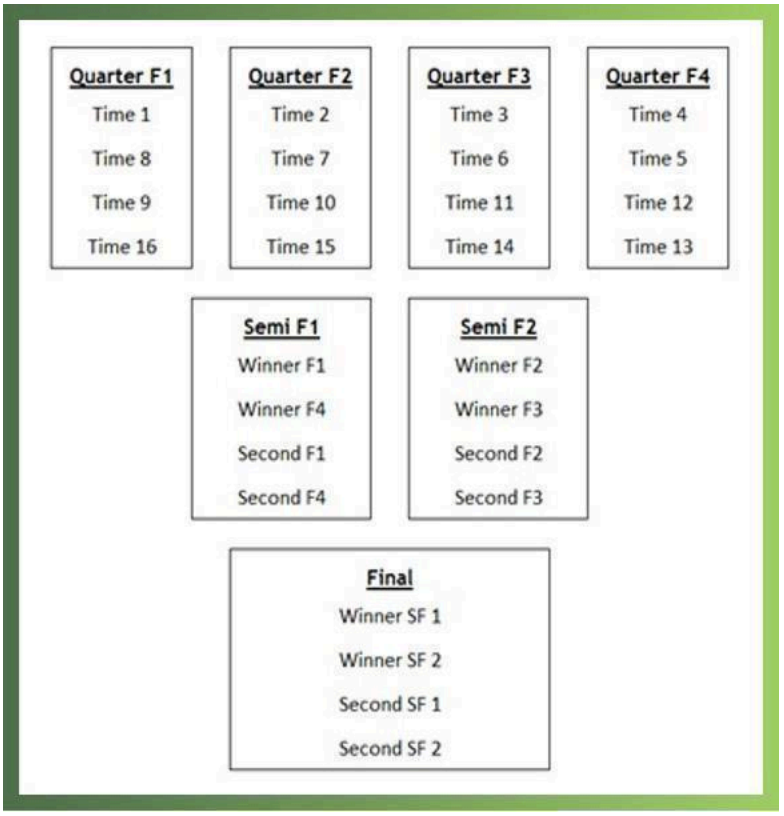
Organization:

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

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

c. If skater's 16th and 17th cannot be decided, then the quarters of the final are raced with seventeen (17) skaters. The Quarter Final series 1 will be raced with five (5) skaters.

d. In case of sports fault or when a skater was the victim of an unfair circumstance, that additional skater can be added.



116. GENERAL RULES FOR 1.000M SPRINT

It is a sprint race with a maximum of three (3) rounds. In the qualifying round, only the best times advance to the semifinal. In the

semifinal, the winner of each heat plus best times advances to the final. The final is run with a total of eight (8) skaters.

Qualifying Round composition & Qualification table:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Qualifying Round</th><th colspan="2">Semi Final</th><th>Final</th></tr>
<tr><td>Engaged</td><td>Heats</td><td>Skaters to Qualify</td><td>Heats</td><td>Skaters to Qualify</td><td>Heats</td></tr>
<tr><td>8 skaters</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="2"></td><td rowspan="14">1 x 8</td></tr>
<tr><td>9 to 16</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>2 x 4-8</td><td rowspan="2">8 best times</td></tr>
<tr><td>17 to 24</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>3 x 5-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>25 to 32</td><td>4 x 6-8</td><td rowspan="5">16 best times</td><td rowspan="5">2 x 8</td><td rowspan="5">2 WT + 6 QT</td></tr>
<tr><td>33 to 40</td><td>5 x 6-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>41 to 48</td><td>6 x 6-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>49 to 56</td><td>7 x 7-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>57 to 64</td><td>8 x 7-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>65 to 72</td><td>9 x 7-8</td><td rowspan="6">24 best times</td><td rowspan="6">3 x 8</td><td rowspan="6">3 WT + 5 QT</td></tr>
<tr><td>73 to 80</td><td>10 x 7-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>81 to 88</td><td>11 x 7-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>89 to 96</td><td>12 x 7-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>97 to 104</td><td>13 x 7-8</td></tr>
<tr><td>105 to 112</td><td>14 x 7-8</td></tr>
</table>

Semi Final Heats composition

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

116.2. If the last position of the qualified skaters cannot be decided, an extra skater will be accepted in the following round.

116.3. In case of sports fault or when a skater was the victim of an unfair circumstance, that additional skater can be added.

117. LONG DISTANCE RACE

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

118. ELIMINATION RACE

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

118.1. There will not be eliminations during the first one thousand (1.000) meters of the race.

118.2. One lap before each sprint, at the passing of the finish line by the lead skater, the bell will sound.

118.3. The eliminated skater is determined by the last point of the last skate to cross the finish line.

118.4. Whenever a skater leaves the race, be it because of a fall, fatigue, or disqualification, this retirement will count as the corresponding elimination.

118.5. If during an elimination sprint a skater violates any rule, the Chief Judge may eliminate him in replacement for the skater who crossed the finish line last.

118.6. In case of massive fall with the simultaneous retirement of a group of skaters, the elimination is suspended during some laps. The Official Speaker announces which lap the elimination will restart.

118.7. The Official Speaker announces the eliminated skater. The Speaker announces the number and the nation of the skater in the official language, English and then in the language of the Organizer country.

118.8. On the opposite side of the finish line, a judge can show the number of the eliminated skater on a board (manual or electronic).

118.9. Eliminated skaters who refuse to leave the racecourse after the third announcement, will be disqualified (DQ-SF).

119. POINTS RACE

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

119.1. There will not be points sprints during the first one thousand (1.000) meters of the race, except for the 5.000m Points race.

119.2. One lap before the first sprint, as the lead skater is about to cross the finish line and before the last lap, the bell will sound.

119.3. If in the opinion of the Chief Judge, a skater commits a fault on any point sprint, the Chief Judge may change the order of the arrival and the assignment of points.

119.4. The Speaker will inform in an unofficial manner, the number of the skaters who obtain points in each sprint. The Official classification will only be announced after viewing the electronic photo finish or video scanner.

119.5. If a skater is lapped or does not finish the race for any reason (withdrawal, fall, overtake), that skater will lose the points earned for this race.

119.6. If there is a tie in points among two (2) or more skaters, it will be decided by who was the first of them at the finish line in the last lap.

120. POINTS + ELIMINATION RACE

This race is a combination of the elimination and points races. It consists in eliminating the last skater or the last skaters and in assigning points to the first two (2) skaters at certain laps. The winner of this race will be the one who, having run the whole race, has accumulated the greatest score.

120.1. The bell will ring to indicate there is a sprint for points in the following lap. The race starts by a sprint for the points and elimination next lap.

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

120.3. The skater who is lapped or does not finish the race for any reason (withdraw, fall, overtake), will lose the points obtained up to that moment.

120.4. If final or qualification heats must be done but with an insufficient number of skaters to realize all the elimination, the number of eliminations is adapted by deleting the first eliminations. The number points attribution sprints do not change.

121. RELAY RACE

121.1. The organization of the team.

a. Skaters of a team should wear identical racing suits. In case the racing suits of two (2) teams are sufficiently similar, the Chief Judge can order the modification of one of them by draw.

b. teams must be composed of three (3) skaters.

c. false starts, warnings, technical disqualifications (DQ-TF) and sports disqualifications (DQ-SF) are applied for the whole team.

d. if a skater is disqualified by disciplinary fault (DQ-DF), this disqualification applies only for himself, but the whole team is disqualified from the race.

e. each team is free to decide after how many laps to relay.

121.2. The relay.

a. the relay will be completed by pushing with hand(s) from the arriving skater the hip of the starting skater.
b. touch and pull relay is not permitted and it is sanctioned by the disqualification of the team.
c. the last possible relay will be made prior to the start of the last lap.
d. the Chief Judge will advise how the skaters who are relayed should return and the path they must use, done in such a way that it does not interfere with development of the race.

121.3. The relay zone:

a. a relay zone will be assigned on the straight.
b. the relay zone starts in the middle of the corner and finishes on the straight; this zone will be extended further than the finish line, as far as the end of the straight.
c. the lines signaling the relay zone must be marked with a white line, two (2) centimeters width.
d. the relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone. If not, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF);
e. in the case a relaying skater enters the zone, but the relay is not completed by the relayed skater, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF);
f. during the last lap and up to the moment in which the finish skater crosses the finish line, only himself is allowed to enter the relay zone, if not, the team is disqualified (DQ-TF);
g. the skater is considered as entered in the relay zone when the last part of his second skate has totally passed the first line signaling the beginning of the relay zone.
h. the skater is considered to have taken out the relay zone when the first part of his first skate crosses the line signaling the end of the relay zone.

i. during the development of the race, the skaters having finished their relays or stopped the race for any reason (DQ, overtake, fall, withdraw) are not allowed to leave the track, however they can enter infield to wait for the race to finish.

j. during the last lap, skaters entering the relay zone before their relay-runner teammate crosses the finish line will be disqualified (DQ-TF).

121.4. The waiting zone:
A waiting zone is also assigned for the relaying skaters.

122. ENDURANCE RACE

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

123. PURSUIT RACE

This race is carried out both on track and closed road circuits in the form of preliminary heats by two (2) skaters or by two teams that start from two (2) points equidistant from each other and that covers a fixed distance. When a skater or team passes the opponent, the preliminary heat is over. Teams shall be composed of three (3) or four (4) skaters. As far as pursuit races by teams are concerned, the penultimate skater is the one who establishes the ranking or the elimination.

124. STAGE RACE

124.1. Stage races can take place only on a regular road course. They are a combination of middle distance, long-distance, and against-time races, combined and arranged together

according to specific regulations. The final ranking results from the total of the different times or points obtained by each skater after covering the fixed distances, which are called "stages".

124.2. For each stage, some bonus, such as point or time allowance, can be granted to the skater or skaters according to their placements. This bonus must be included in the program.

124.3. If several skaters get the same time, the final ranking is to be made according to the best result obtained for each stage.

124.4. The competition can take place on one (1) day or on several consecutive days according to the number and length of the stages. Some rest days may be included.

XII. THE RACE

125. CALL AREA

125.1 The skaters must be present at the Call Area when they are called by the official speaker of the competition or fifteen (15) minutes before the start of the race. If skaters do not answer the call area judge after being called twice, at one-minute intervals from each other, they are marked as Did Not Start (DNS). A registered skater not showing up for a race -Did Not Start (DNS)- during the first round, will not be allowed to take part in the following race (except for Team races) in which the skater is registered (DNS2).

125.2. In case a skater is unable to be present in a race, first round, due to a particular situation, the delegate shall report it to the Technical Commission, for them to evaluate the situation and decide whether to apply the DNS2 or not.

125.3. The skater must present with his complete equipment and his race numbers correctly positioned.

125.4. The judge is in task to control the presence of the skater and to confirm his place on the start line. The judge checks the conformity of the race equipment, race numbers, transponders and size of wheels accordingly.

125.5. Skaters are solely responsible to meet the technical rules. In case they do not respect them, they will be disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

126. START LINE ORDER

126.1. In the first round the start line order is determined by ranking, by the draw of the country at the technical meeting or the draw of the Jury when there is no technical meeting.

126.2. The results of the rounds

In sprint races, the heats are composed according to the result of the precedent round, following the specific rules for each corresponding race.

126.3. The results of the qualification heats:

In Long Distance races, after qualification heats, the winners of the qualification heats are in first position in the start line ranking, the seconds in second, and so on.

The qualified starting positions in the start line are definitive. The skaters cannot choose their position.

Starting Order:

126.4. For Short Distance races (100m, 200 m DTT, 500m+D, One Lap & 1.000m) the skaters are called one by one on the start line by the starters respecting the start line ranking. The skater chooses a box vacant on the start line in all rounds. His choice is definitive.

126.5. For the Long-Distance races, the Starter calls the skaters one by one on the start line, respecting the start line order* and they are placed successively from the inner edge to the external edge. The number of rows is determined by the Starter according to the width of the racecourse and a place of 0.50m wide must be allowed between one skater and the other.

*The starting line order for long distance races direct finals is built by taking one skater by country, in the ranking order. Then, the procedure is repeated with the second skater.

126.6. Call to the start line. If there is not any call area, the skater does not answer the Starters after being called twice on the start line; at one-minute intervals from each other, they are marked as Did Not Start (DNS). A registered skater not showing up for a race -Did Not Start (DNS)- during the first round, will not be allowed to take part in the following race (except for Team races) in which the skater is registered (DNS2).

126.7. In case a skater is unable to be present in a race, first round, due to a particular situation, the delegate shall report it to the Technical Commission, for them to evaluate the situation and decide whether to apply the DNS2 or not.

127. CIRCUMSTANCES TO RESTART THE START PROCEDURE

127.1. Circumstances:

a. there is an involuntary obstruction between two (2) or more skaters.
b. the Starter notices a dysfunction of the automatic or manual timekeeping.
c. a part of the racecourse is unsuitable consequently of an external problem.
d. a sports fault occurs at the start (rounds, semi-finals and finals) that may influence the outcome of the race.

e. a false start (FS) occurs.

f. in Individual Time trial, when a skater does not respect the lines rules.

g. in Short Distance races, the falling of one (1) skater causes the falling of one (1) or more skaters, within one hundred (100) m from the start line.

h. In Long Distance Races, the falling of one (1) skater causes the falling of two (2) or more skaters, within one hundred (100) m from the start line.

i. a skater has any problem after the command "READY" or “ATTENTION” and signals this problem to the Starter by raising a hand.

j. in the 200m Dual TT race, when the falling of one (1) of the skaters affects the other skater’s normal race outcome, the affected skater can repeat his race.

k. When in a heat in the 200m DTT race, there is a malfunction of the time keeping for one (1) of the skaters, only the concerned skater has to repeat it.

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

128. INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIAL START PROCEDURE

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

128.1. The skater must have at least one (1) skate on the start box within the two (2) lines: seventy (70) cm. All the wheels must be in contact with the racecourse. When not complying with this rule, false start will be declared (FS).

128.2. During the initiation of the start, the skate cannot leave the surface of the ground, and all the wheels must stay in contact with the racecourse. The skate can roll but it is not allowed to cut out the back line. When not complying with these conditions, a false start (FS) will be applied to the skater.

128.3. The oscillation of the skater's body is allowed.

128.4. The Starter authorizes the skater to go. The skater has up to fifteen (15) seconds to initiate the race, he does not start, a false start (FS) will be declared (FS).

128.5. If the Starter notices a malfunction of the automatic timekeeping during the race of a skater, this skater will restart the start in last position. Anyway, a minimum of ten (10) minutes of rest is observed.

128.6. For the team time trial, the start will be with all the three (3) skaters and the starter will say “attention” and fire the gun.

129. SPRINT RACES START PROCEDURE (100M, 200M DUAL TT, 500M +D, ONE LAP), EXCEPT 1.000M

129.1. When all the skaters have been called, the Starter gives them the authorization to take their box on the start line by saying "ON YOUR MARKS”. The skaters must enter in the box:

a. Standing up

b. Their first skate must be in the box, not touching any line: front, lateral nor back lines.

c. The second skate can be in or out of the box, not touching lateral lines.

After five (5) seconds, at the command “READY” the skater assumes his final position and must remain stationary. Then, under the decision of the starter, the gun is fired.

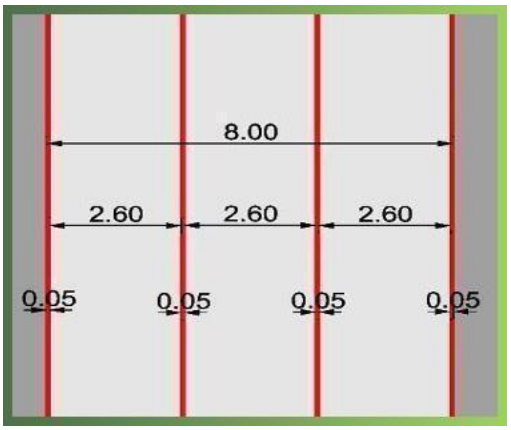
d. The Starter shall give the start commands in English.

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

129.3. 1.000 m Sprint race specific start procedure. Skaters are to position standing up behind the start line in their respective spots. The Starter gives the start through two (2) commands: "ATTENTION" and then fires a shot.

130. SPECIFIC RULES FOR 100 M SPRINT

130.1. Three (3) lanes of two-point sixty (2.60) meters are drawn with white lines of five (5) cm. The race's condition must be identical in every lane, if it does not happen, only two (2) lanes could be drawn.



130.2. Skaters must skate in their lane. Skaters who touch one of the lane's white lines are considered to get out of his lane (technical fault) and they are disqualified (DQ-TF). When it happens due to a fall, the skater will be reported as DNF in the time column.

131. LONG DISTANCE RACES START PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

132. NEUTRALIZATION OF THE RACE

When a small part of the racecourse is unsuitable consequently of minor external problem, fall of a skater or small group of skaters, minor injury of a skater or a slight weather condition hinder the normal performance of a race, the Chief Judge can neutralize the race. The neutralization is signaled to the skaters by:

132.1. All the race judges go inside the racecourse at one (1) meter from the inner edge and shake a blue flag (50cm x 40cm). At this time, the skaters must lay down their speed and keep their position in the pack. It is allowed for the distanced skaters to join the pack, and they must stay at the end of the pack.

132.2. The lap counter is neutralized. In case of Elimination or Points race, elimination and assignment of points are neutralized, the official speaker announces, "No Elimination" or "No points".

132.3. The judges must come on the racecourse and take position to protect and signal the unsuitable area or the injured skater(s).

132.4. The race restarts when the Chief Judge asks the Jury to leave the racecourse and return to their judging positions.

132.5. In case of neutralization due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when it restarts.

132.6. No neutralization is allowed in the last 1.000 m.

132.7. Neutralization is not possible during sprint races.

132.8. Neutralization is not possible during relay races.

132.9. Neutralization cannot be longer than four (4) minutes.

132.10. Only two (2) neutralizations by race are allowed. If a third incident happens, the race must be stopped.

133. STOP OF THE RACE

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

133.1. When the ground or weather conditions hinder the normal performance of a race or its continuation.

133.2. The fall of a significant group of skaters.

133.3. A serious injury of one of the skaters that needs the intervention of First aid or the evacuation of one (1) skater at least.

If a race with ranking / qualification by time is stopped, all the registered or qualified skaters in that round or finals shall participate again, except the disqualified skaters (DQ-SF / DQ-DF).

When there is a stop of the race, it is the responsibility of the Chief Judge to inform about the resume or the restart of such a race in the Official Program.

134. RESUME OF THE RACE

If a long-distance race is stopped and the resume can be planned during the same competition day, the race resumes with the same situation now of the stop:

a. only the skaters who were competing now of the stop shall participate again.
b. with the number of laps remaining to run.
c. without any modification of assignation of points (points race) or elimination.
d. if a skater (or group of skaters) leads the race with an advance or breakaway, this advantage is restored to him (them). The pack starts on the start line.
e. the number of points obtained in the first part of the race are conserved by the skaters.
f. In case of resume due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when it restarts.
g. Disqualified skaters during the initial race cannot take part of the race after the resume of that (DQ-TF / DQ-SF / DQ-DF).

135. RESTART OF THE RACE

If a long-distance race is stopped and the resume cannot be planned during the same competition day, the race must be postponed and restarted totally with all the skaters who had taken the initial start.

a. Disqualified skaters during the initial race cannot restart (DQ-TF / DQ-SF / DQ-DF).
b. The injured fallen skaters during the stop skater(s) cannot restart the race when it restarts.

136. CANCELLATION OF THE RACE

For the World Skate international competitions, the Technical Commission decides about the cancellation of a race.

137. THE BELL

Under the responsibility of the Lap Scorer Judge, the bell announces:

137.1. The last lap in every race (except for the Individual Time Trial 300m);

137.2. The bell rings only for the first leading skaters.

137.3. In the Elimination race, the bell announces the next elimination.

137.4. In the Points race, the bell announces the lap in which the assignment of points starts.

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

138. LAP SCORER

138.1. The Lap Scorer Judge shows the number of laps to be covered.

138.2. The lap counter changes each time the first skater crosses the finish line.

138.3. The lap counter stops when the race is neutralized.

139. JUDGMENT ON THE FINISH LINE IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF RACES

139.1. In Long Distance races (Elimination, Points, Relay and so on), qualification heats, Team Time Trial and races against time, the ranking position of the skaters is determined according to the time at which the point of the first wheel of the first skate crosses at the finish line.

139.2. At the finish line, the leading skate must be in contact with the ground. If the first skate is not in contact with the ground, then the leading point of the first wheel of the second skate decides the placement.

139.3. If, in case of fall on the finish line, a skater crosses the finish line without any skate on the ground, the first part of the first wheel of the second skate decides the placement.

139.4. In the Elimination race, the elimination will be established on the last part of the last skate crossing the finish line (in contact or not with the ground).

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

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

140. RANKING

140.1. According to the type of race, the ranking is established as follows:

a. the best times in Time Trial race.

b. placement on the finish line for the Elimination race.

c. sum of points in Points race and Points - Elimination races.

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

a. in 100 m Sprint races,

- the round in which they are unqualified (Series, Quarters and Semi-finals),
- their times obtained in the corresponding round.

b. in 500 m +D Sprint and One Lap races,

- the round in which they are unqualified (Qualifying round and Quarterfinals).
- in the qualifying round: their times. In the Quarterfinals: their place (first criteria) and their times (second criteria) obtained in this round.

c. in 1.000 m Sprint race,

- the round in which they are unqualified (Qualifying round and Semi-finals),
- their times obtained in this round.

d. In the same round, skaters having the same technical sanction (DQ-TF), sports sanction (DQ-SF), disciplinary sanction (DQ-DF) or the same race situation as DNS -except for the first round- will have the same placement of the corresponding situation.

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

f. When a group of skaters leaves the race together (withdrawal, fall, overtake), or takes part of collective fall, and thus it is not possible to determine their exact finish order, all these skaters will be ranked in the same placement position and will be listed in the nations' ranking order.

g. In the results bulletin, only in Short Distance races, skaters not having finished the race will be reported as DNF in the time column. In Long Distance races, skaters who have been kept out for any reason (lapped, withdraw, fall, elimination, overtake) will be placed in the inverse order they left the race.

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

140.4. When the Reduction in Rank (RR) occurs in a qualifying round by positions or in a final, the skater in fault is placed after the affected skater's position.

141. PLACEMENT OF LAPPED SKATERS BY THE PACK

141.1. In Long Distance races on track or on closed road circuits, the skaters who have been lapped by the pack or who are about to be lapped, and who may hinder the race, must be kept out. Skaters who have been kept out for any reason (lapped, withdrawal, fall, elimination, overtake) will be placed in the inverse order they left the race.

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

141.3. For the Marathon race, the Chief judge will determine the procedure taking into consideration the number of skaters, the length and the width of the circuit. Anyway, a transponder check points system must be installed to be sure that the skaters cover the whole racecourse.

142. DISQUALIFIED SKATER BY SPORTS FAULT (DQ-SF) OR DISCIPLINARY FAULT (DQ-DF)

When skaters are disqualified for sports or disciplinary faults (DQ-SF / DQ-DF), they are not ranked, and the following skater takes his place.

143. WITHDRAWN SKATER

143.1. A skater who abandons the race for any reason, is ranked in the inverse order they left the race.

143.2. A skater who decides to quit the race, may inform a member of the Jury, so that they are ranked; accordingly, if not they might be ranked last.

144. EX-AEQUO PLACEMENT

144.1. When a group of skaters crosses the finish line all together, and thus it is not possible to determine their exact finish order, all

these skaters involved will be awarded the same placement position and will be listed in the nations' ranking order.

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

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

144.4. In short distance races, DNS (except the first round) and DNF (from different heats) skaters shall be ranked ex-aequo.

145. TIEBREAK TRIAL AND RACES AGAINST TIME

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

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

146. RESULTS RATIFICATION

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

146.2. For the World Skate international competitions, the results become official only after their ratification by a Technical Commission Member and their publication in the Official Communication.

XIV. THE JURY

147. THE JURY

147.1. A Chief Judge and Judges direct each competition. The Chief Judge is responsible for judges for the proper conduct of the races. The Chief Judge reports directly for his own actions to the Technical Commission.

147.2. For international competitions, the following judges are required:

a. one (1) Chief Judge.
b. one (1) Secretary Judge.
c. a different number of judges according to the importance of the competition and type of course.
d. a different number of Timekeepers according to the electronic timekeeping system.

147.3. For the World Championship competitions, the minimum number of judges shall be:

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

148. JUDGE UNIFORM

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

149. TASKS OF THE CHIEF JUDGE

Besides the specific tasks provided in the various articles of this Rulebook, the Chief Judges oversee the technical and judgement of the competition. Therefore, they shall:

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

149.2. assign to each member of the Jury his task.

149.3. direct the work of the judges, co-ordinate, control and decide in case of discrepancy. They shall also prepare a report on the work of the Jury and submit it to the Technical Commission.

149.4. exert his disciplinary power towards skaters, coaches and Federation Delegates, when their behavior on the course site requires the adoption of sanctions, provided in this Rulebook.

149.5. direct the repetition of any trial, when in his opinion any of them has been carried out in an irregular way.

149.6. with the assistance of the Secretary Judge, prepare the start lists of the races, organize the competition protocols, prepare all Championship's minutes, letters and copies of reports of other possible events that might occur during the competition.

149.7. together with the Secretary Judge, prepare the ranking of skaters and countries to be given to The Technical Commission.

149.8. check that the judges are in the right place and that Timekeepers are ready before ordering the starter to give the start signal; a flag can be used to this purpose.

149.9. warn himself the skaters who commit sports faults.

149.10. warn the skaters who have been reprimanded by the judges for sports faults.

149.11. immediately disqualify skaters who commit disqualifying acts.

149.12. immediately disqualify skaters who do not comply with judges' warnings.

149.13. Make sure to immediately take out skaters who were disqualified and to have it announced. Skaters who refuse to leave the racecourse, after the third announcement, will be disqualified by disciplinary fault (DQ-DF), and may be excluded from the competition;

149.14. remove or replace those judges who, in his opinion, do not completely carry out their duties.

149.15. prepare an official report about the Championship and send it to the Technical Commission Chair.

150. THE SECRETARY JUDGE

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

151. THE VIDEO ASSISTANT JUDGE

The Video Assistant Judge oversees watching the live video races and assisting the Chief judge by reporting the situations that need to be analyzed for possible sanctions.

152. THE CALL AREA JUDGES

The tasks of the Call Area Judges are the following:

152.1. Before the beginning of each race, they shall gather the skaters and give them the last instructions. Checking their uniform, competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels.

152.2. this judge gives to the skaters the composition of the start line.

152.3. under the order of the Chief Judge, this judge asks the skaters to accede to the racecourse.

152.4. before the beginning of each event, to check that every skater is supplied with his racing suite and competition number.

152.5. to announce to the skaters when they must be at the start of the race for which they have been entered, and to make sure that no one may have access to the track where the race takes place before the Chief Judge has given the authorization.

153. THE STARTER TEAM

The tasks of the Starters are the following:

153.1. they check that all the skates of all skaters are behind the start line.

153.2. after the Chief Judge's consent, they give the start signal.

153.3. they signal the false starts (FS), involuntary obstruction, sports faults that occurred at the start procedure, skaters with any problem, dysfunction of the timekeeping or falling down skaters, and call back the skaters.

153.4. Official sanction form must be completed by the Starters.

154. COURSE JUDGES

154.1. The tasks of the Course Judges are the following:

a. to supervise the progress of the event for the portion of which they are responsible.

b. to immediately inform the Chief Judge about any irregularities which took place during the race and to report the skaters

who commit faults; After the Chief Judge's final decision, the Course Judge must fill out the Official Sanction Form.

c. to take note of lapped skaters, and of those skaters who withdrew and inform the Chief Judge.

154.2. According to their respective positions along the track, course judges are called in the following ways: Straight Judges, Corner Judges, Relay Judges.

155. PLACEMENT JUDGES

155.1. The task of the Placement Judges is to exactly establish the order of arrival of skaters.

155.2. In Long Distance races, the number of judges shall be established according to the requirements. The Chief Judge shall assign specific tasks to each judge.

155.3. Placement Judges must be a minimum of three (3). According to the requirements, such a number can be increased but shall always be an odd number. In case of discrepancies, the majority will make the decision.

155.4. In any case, when electronic photo finish or video scanner is used, the electronic photo finish or video scanner results are final.

156. LAP SCORER JUDGE

The Lap Scorer Judge shall:

a. take note of the number of laps covered.

b. signal the laps still to be covered using the counting device at his disposal.

c. signal the leading skater.

d. cross a lap, when covered by the leader skaters;

e. provide that the last lap to be covered is signaled by means of a bell.

157. OFFICIAL SPEAKER

157.1. The announcements are done in the Official Language of World Skate which is English. They can be done in the language of the Organizing Country.

157.2. The Speaker shall inform the public of the names and numbers of the skaters taking part in each race, and all relevant information such as the composition of the heats and punctuation.

157.3. The result of each race should be announced at the earliest possible moment after receipt of the official result.

157.4. In conjunction with the general direction of the Organization and the Technical Commission Chair, the Speaker is responsible for all matters of announcing protocol.

XV. THE JUDGMENT

158. DEFINITION OF THE FAULTS

158.1. Three (3) kinds of faults are to be considered, technical faults, sports faults and disciplinary faults.

158.2. The Chief Judge must decide whether a fault is a Disciplinary fault.

159. TECHNICAL FAULTS

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

159.1. Technical Requirements.

Each skater is solely responsible to observe the technical rules. When a skater does not respect technical rules (uniform,

competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels etc.), the skater in fault is disqualified by technical fault (DQ-TF).

159.2. Racing suit.

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

159.3. Helmet.

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

159.4. Type of helmets.

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

160. FALSE START

160.1. General rules:

a. The Starter signals the false start (FS) to the skater by showing a yellow card. He shows a red card to signal the disqualification after a second false start (FS).

b. Cards are shown in two (2) steps: the Judge shows it to the skater and then raises it up in front of the skater.

c. In the case one skater causes a false start (FS), thereby causing the other skater to follow; only the first shall be given one (1) false start (FS).

d. The skater or a team (relay) who commits two (2) false starts (FS) in the same race (heats and finals), is disqualified DQ-TF.

e. In any race, in case of false start (FS), the Starters shall call back skaters to the start line (with one (1) or two (2) gunshots or two blows of whistle). Skaters must go back to their positions immediately and the start procedure is repeated.

f. During the start procedure, when simultaneous situations occur, more than one skater can receive a false start.

160.2. Types of Short Distance races False Start:

a. **Get ahead of the commands:** When a skater moves or starts before the gun signal is given.

b. **Moving:** When the skater does not remain stationary in his assumed starting position.

c. **Lines:** When the first skate is not in the box or it is touching lines: front, lateral or back lines; or when the second skate is touching lateral lines.

d. **Momentum:** When the skater does not remain stationary and pulls his body backwards, to gain momentum, force, impetus and speed of movement during the start procedure, except for the 300m Time Trial.

e. **Slow:** When a skater moves and descends his body slowly, to gain momentum, force, impetus and speed of movement during the start procedure, except for the 300m Time Trial.

f. **Starter orders:** When a skater does not enter in the box when called by the starter judge.

g. **Immediate restart:** When the start procedure is repeated and the skater voluntarily does not go back immediately, by the shorter path, delaying the restart procedure.

h. **Delaying:** (in Short Distance races) When a skater after the READY command voluntarily delays the start procedure by his actions.

160.3. Individual Time Trial:

a. A false start (FS) is signaled when the skater crosses the back line.

b. One (1) false start (FS) is permitted in qualification heat and one (1) false start (FS) in final.

160.4. Short Distance races:

Only one (1) false start (FS) by race, by skater is permitted (heats and final).

160.5. Long Distance races

Only one (1) false start (FS) by race, by skater is permitted (heats and final).

161. EXIT OF THE RACE COURSE

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

161.2. For the Time Trial races, the exit of the racecourse is sanctioned with the disqualification of the skater (DQ-TF) when there are no stripes on the No Skating Zone or when it represents an advantage to the skater.

161.3. For 100 m Sprint races, the lane between the two (2) white lines constitutes the racecourse. Touching the line is considered as exit of the racecourse and the skater who commits this fault is disqualified (DQ-TF). When it happens due to a fall, the skater will be reported as DNF in the time column.

162. WRONG RELAY

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

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

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

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

163. SPORTS FAULTS

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

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

The following actions are considered as sports faults.

163.1. Get out voluntarily the racecourse

When a skater leaves the racecourse without the Jury permission or against the Jury directions and this disturbs the race being held, the skater in fault is disqualified by sports

fault (DQ-SF). If this action represents assistance to a teammate, then team fault rules are applied.

163.2. Voluntary shortcut of the racecourse

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

163.3. Direction of the race

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

163.4. Sports fault during the start procedure

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

163.5. Fault against a skater in qualifying position

When a skater commits a fault against a skater in qualifying position, in a qualifying round, and the victim skater is advanced to the next round by the Chief Judge.

164. SPECIFIC SPORTS FAULTS

Disruptive body contact or any kind of disruption between skaters can be considered as a sports fault.

a. **Grabbing:** to seize suddenly, or roughly.
b. **Hipping:** the intentional use of the hips by a skater to gain an advantage over or disrupt the progress of another skater.
c. **Jamming:** a skater suddenly slowing up, causing the trailing skaters to run into each other.

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

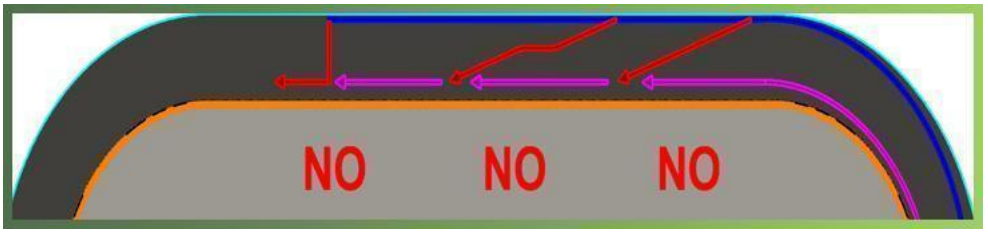
e. **Interference:** Skating with arms or elbows extended, or use of the hands, or shoulders in any manner so as to interfere with another skater.

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

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

165. SPORT FAULT - TRAJECTORY AND OBSTRUCTIONS

Skaters are to reach the finish line along the shortest imaginary line. In no case can skaters push other skaters or cut in front of them. It is also forbidden to let oneself be taken in tow, to push, obstruct or help any skater. In no case, shall the passing of other skaters cause difficulty to other skaters (passage in force/ entry in force in the pack).



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



b. Reduction in rank: During heats and finals, when a skater voluntarily obstructs and causes difficulty to a runner-up with loops or lateral deviations on the last sprint, to avoid the runner-up to reach the finish line, the sanction Reduce in Rank (RR) can be used. This is possible only if the skater in fault did not push, cut, cause a fall, affect or benefit the placement of other skater(s).

The following are considered sports faults by trajectory and obstruction:

a. **Blocking:** Any unnatural method used by one skater to prevent another from passing, with or without body contact. A skater does not follow a reasonable course in a race, sailing in a zigzag.
b. **Elbowing:** Use of the elbows to interfere with the progress of another skater.
c. **Pushing:** Intentional body contact by one skater against another, shoving against with force in order to move him.
d. **Riding in:** Skater's body contacts from the outside of the track forcing another skater to the inside of the track.
e. **Riding Out:** Skater's body contact from the inside of the track forcing another skater to the outside of the track.
f. **Shoving:** A skater intentionally pushing another with the intent to impede his progress in the race.

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

h. **Weaving:** Irregular or unnecessary side-to-side movement of a skater when skating the straight of the track-a type of blocking.

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

166. ASSISTANCE TO SKATER

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

166.2. In case of fall, skaters who are still able to continue the race must stand up without any help from a third party. Otherwise, they are disqualified for sports faults (DQ-SF) of the race.

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

166.4. During longer than 20 km distance races, a skater is allowed to receive water, food or any implements to repair or replace his equipment.

167. TEAM FAULT

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

167.1. Team Fault 1

- When skater A makes a voluntary sports fault to let his teammate (Skater B) win one (1) or more positions.

- Skater A who commits the fault is disqualified by sports fault or disciplinary fault (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) and may be excluded by the Technical Commission from the whole Competition.

- Skater B who benefits from the fault must be reduced in rank (RR). If Skater B does not receive benefits, there will be no penalty.

167.2. Team Fault 2

2.A - When two (2) skaters (A and B) make a voluntary sports fault acting physically together to avoid and prevent another or other skaters from passing them and win one (1) or more positions.

2.B - When two (2) skaters (A and B) make a voluntary sports fault cooperating physically together (to relay or grab to drag the teammate) to let his teammate (Skater A - B) win one (1) or more positions.

- Skaters A and B are disqualified by sports fault or disciplinary fault (DQ-SF / DQ-DF) and may be excluded by the Technical Commission from the whole Competition.

168. SANCTIONS

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

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

169. WARNINGS

169.1. Warnings may be given to sanction sports faults, in addition to those cases that are expressly included in this Rulebook.

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

169.3. Warnings are cumulated: heat and finals.

169.4. Warning for sports fault (SF) does not exist for sprint races.

170. REDUCTION IN RANK

170.1. During a race, when skaters commit a fault towards one or several opponents, they may be reduced in rank according to the decision of the Chief Judge. It is also applicable during sprints for points or eliminations.

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

170.3. In qualification heats, the Chief Judge can also reduce in rank when the fault happens in positions where there is not a qualifying definition.

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

170.5. When the Reduction in Rank (RR) occurs in a qualifying round by positions or in a final, the skater in fault is placed after the affected skater's position.

171. DISQUALIFICATION

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

171.1. Disqualification for technical fault (DQ-TF):

a. when a skater commits two (2) consecutive false starts (300m) (FS), that is to say: in the same round;
b. when a skater commits two (2) false starts (FS);
c. when a skater commits a wrong relay (pull or touch relay, relay out of the relay zone, enter in relay zone without relay) all the team is disqualified;
d. During the 100 m sprint, if the skater exits the lane, he is disqualified. (Touching the line = exiting the race course);
e. during Time Trial races, crossing the inner part of the line delineating the course and skate on the ground outside when there are no stripes on the No Skating Zone or when it represents an advantage to the skater;
f. during Short and Long-Distance races, skaters skate voluntarily the ground outside the line delineating the course to take advantage or to gain positions;
g. when a skater removes or unfastens his helmet;
h. when a skater does not respect technical rules (uniform, competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels etc.);
i. when, during international competitions, skaters of the same country do not wear identical uniforms and this is not approved by the Technical Commission.

171.2. Disqualification for sport fault:

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

172. SUSPENSION

172.1. When a skater is disqualified for disciplinary fault (DQ-DF), the skater is suspended for the following race (except for Team races) in which the skater is registered. This rule applies even if the following race is considered as begun, when the skater participated in the qualifying series.

172.2. The preregistration of a disqualified skater for disciplinary faults (DQ-DF) cannot be modified and this disqualified skater cannot be replaced by a teammate.

172.3. A suspended skater who did not purge his suspension at the end of the World Championship remains suspended for the following World Championship.

173. OFFICIAL REMARKS

The Chief Judge applies the sanctions, and they shall be made public. They must be notified on the Official Results of the race as:

1. (W1) (W2) for one or two warnings.
2. (FS1) for the first false start.
3. (RR) for reduction in rank.
4. (DQ-TF) disqualified for technical fault. The disqualified skater is ranked at the end of the heat or round.
5. (DQ-SF) disqualified for sports fault. The disqualified skater is not ranked and is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified. In the case of general ranking, he does not get any points.
6. (DQ-DF) disqualified for disciplinary fault. The disqualified skater is not ranked and is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified after disqualifications for sports fault. In the case of general ranking, he does not get any points.
7. (DNS) did not start.
8. (DNS2) did not start 2.
9. (DNF) did not finish.

174. SANCTIONS & RANKING

174.1. Only one (1) false start (FS) is allowed per race (except 300m TT). When skaters commit a second false start (FS) in the race, they must be disqualified for technical fault (DQ-TF). They are ranked in the last place of the round. When a skater commits a voluntary sports fault, the Chief Judge can disqualify him

(DQ-SF). When a skater commits a disciplinary fault, the Chief Judge will disqualify him (DQ-DF).

174.2. When a sports fault is estimated as involuntary the sanction reduction in rank (RR) can be used in qualification heats or finals. The Chief Judge can reduce in rank even when the fault happens in positions where there is not a qualifying definition. In sport faults due to change of trajectory and obstructions the corresponding rules will be applied. About Placement sanction procedures, see the article about Ranking.

174.3. If a skater in qualifying position is the victim of a fault from another skater in a heat of a qualifying round, the Chief Judge may advance that skater -or his team for the Relay race- to the next round, with the last qualified skater's time.

XVI. THE DISCIPLINE

175. DISCIPLINARY FAULTS

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

176. FAIR PLAY

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

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

177. PROFANITY

The use of profanity in any competition is not accepted. It is considered a Disciplinary Fault.

178. AGGRESSION

It is the responsibility of the Chief Judge to determine if a fault is an aggression, and therefore a Disciplinary Fault (DQ-DF).

179. NO RESPECT OF JURY INSTRUCTION

If the skaters do not respect the instruction of a Judge/Chief Judge or the announcement of the Official Announcer, they are sanctioned.

180. MISCONDUCT AGAINST THE JURY

180.1. Any member of the jury who is affected before, during or after a competition by any offense or violence of any kind on the part of a skater or another member of delegations, may immediately inform the Chief Judge who shall seize the Disciplinary Commission.

180.2. Any World Skate official who is affected during an official event is in power to seize Disciplinary commission.

181. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

181.1. It is the responsibility of the Chief Judge to seize the Disciplinary Commission in case of disciplinary fault. Anyone, skater, coach, delegate or any team member, who commits disciplinary fault is sanctioned by the Disciplinary Commission.

181.2. Any member of the Technical Commission who observes a disciplinary fault is in power to seize the Disciplinary Commission.

182. PROGRESS OF THE DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

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

183. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

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

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

184. EXCLUSION OF THE COMPETITION

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

185. PERIOD OF SUSPENSION

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

186. BODY OF FIRST INSTANCE

The Technical Commission is the body of first instance for claims concerning the application of this Rulebook, different from Jury decisions on race situations and sanctions. The Technical Commission evaluates if the claim proceeds and if it does, they will give an official answer. The technical, sports or disciplinary sanctions from the Chief Judge are final, therefore they cannot be the object of claims.

187. CLAIMS PROCEDURE

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

For the World Skate international competitions, the claim must be written in the World Skate official language (English), signed by the Official Delegate of the nation.

188. CLAIMS PRESENTED TO THE TECHNICAL COMMISSION

188.1. Claims regarding the admittance of a skater to a competition may be submitted:

a. by a Federation Delegate who believes that one of his skaters has not been admitted though he was eligible.

b. by all Federations Delegates believing to have been damaged because of the admittance to the competition of a skater belonging to another Federation, who does not have the right to participate.

188.2. Claims are to be signed by the Official Delegate and submitted in writing to the Technical Commission thirty (30) minutes prior to the beginning of the race. When the Chief Judge believes he has adequate information to admit a skater to a competition, and that such an admittance is the subject of a

dispute, he can admit said skater with due reservation, leaving the final decision to the Technical Commission that will take care of any necessary control.

188.3. This decision must be made known to the Official Delegates of the participating countries.

189. CLAIMS FEES

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

190. BODY OF SECOND INSTANCE (APPEAL)

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

191. DECISIONS

The decisions shall be verbally communicated to the Delegate of the complaining country and then made official by writing. Such an amount shall be given back only when the claim is upheld.

XVII. SPECIFIC RULES FOR WORLD SKATE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

192. OFFICIAL TRACK

Official tracks certified by the World Skate Facilities Department.

193. RANKING OF THE PREVIOUS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

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

194. PLANNING AND WARM-UP

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

195. SPRINT RACES HEATS COMPOSITION

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous competition of the same type, and the serpentine system (for example: Continentals, Worlds).

Nations Ranking N-1	Skaters By Nation
64. Colombia	2
65. USA	2
66. Italy	1
67. Venezuela	2
68. Korea	2
69. China	1
70. Spain	1
71. Chile	1
72. South Africa	2
73. Germany	2

Starting Line	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6
Called first	Colombia →	Colombia	USA	USA	Italy	Venezuela ↓
Called second	Chile ↓	Spain	China	Korea	Korea	← Venezuela
Called third	South Africa →	South Africa	Germany	Germany	...	

196. TRACK 200 M DUAL TIME TRIAL

196.1. Qualification heats (first round). Heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous year competition. The best twelve (12) times are qualified for the final. The best ranked skater in each heat has the choice to select his start line, he shall inform the judges at the Call Area fifteen (15) minutes before the race.

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

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

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

197. SPRINT RACES (100 M, 500 M +D, ONE LAP & 1.000 M)

Qualification heats (first round). The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the nations of the previous year competition.

During the first round, only best times are qualified.

Start line order: For all the rounds, the skaters are called and choose their position on the start line according to the start line order.

198. CONSTITUTION OF THE QUALIFICATION HEATS FOR THE LONG-DISTANCE RACE

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

198.1. The composition should be made according to the ranking of the nations, as follows:

a. the nations with two (2) skaters are drawn first. The skaters of a same nation cannot be in the same qualification heat.

b. the nations with only one (1) skater are drawn in second. They complete the heat according to the ranking of the nation and serpentine method.

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

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

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

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

199. TRACK 10.000 M ELIMINATION RACE

199.1. Elimination protocol:

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

Double elimination consisting of the elimination of the last two skaters is permitted.

Eliminations every two (2) laps, but every lap on three (3), two (2) and one (1) lap to go (see image below).

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

199.2. Final:

Thirty (30) to thirty-six (36) skaters can run the final. In any case, the Chief judge and the TC can decide the maximum number of skaters to run the final, based on the racecourse's particular characteristics.

a. Final 36 skaters: 5 laps without elimination.

Total 31 eliminations + 5 skaters at the end. Seven (7) double eliminations.

Lap	Bell	Elim.	Skaters
50			36
49			
48			
47			
46	BELL		
45		Elim 1/Elim 2	
44	BELL		34
43		Elim 3/Elim 4	
42	BELL		32
41		Elim 5/Elim 6	
40	BELL		30
39		Elim 7/Elim 8	
38	BELL		28
37		Elim 9/Elim 10	
36	BELL		26
35		Elim 11/Elim 12	
34	BELL		24
33		Elim 13/Elim 14	
32	BELL		22
31		Elim 15	
30	BELL		21

Lap	Bell	Elim.	Skaters
25		Elim 18	
24	BELL		18
23		Elim 19	
22	BELL		17
21		Elim 20	
20	BELL		16
19		Elim 21	
18	BELL		15
17		Elim 22	
16	BELL		14
15		Elim 23	
14	BELL		13
13		Elim 24	
12	BELL		12
11		Elim 25	
10	BELL		11
9		Elim 26	
8	BELL		10
7		Elim 27	
6	BELL		9
5		Elim 28	

29		Elim 16	
28	BELL		20
27		Elim 17	
26	BELL		19

4	BELL		8
3	BELL	Elim 29	
2	BELL	Elim 30	7
1	BELL	Elim 31	6
0		**ARRIVAL**	**5**

b. Final **30** skaters:

Five (5) laps without elimination; eliminations from lap 45.

Total 25 eliminations + 5 skaters at the end. One (1) double elimination**.**

Qualification Heats:

199.3. Composition and protocol of the qualification heats:

The race protocol is as follows:

- The first five (5) laps are without any elimination.
- Elimination every two (2) laps.
- No double elimination.
- The qualification heat distance must be completed, even when the number of skaters to qualify is obtained before the end.

200. TRACK 10.000 M POINTS + ELIMINATION RACE

200.1. Elimination system:

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

200.2. Punctuation system:

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

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

200.3. Protocol of the Final:

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

20 Eliminations + 10 skaters = 30 skaters.

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

Lap	10 km	Skaters
50	7 Laps free	30
49		
48		
47		
46		
45		
44		
43	BELL	
42	POINTS	30
41		Elim
40	POINTS	29
39		Elim
38	POINTS	28
37		Elim
36	POINTS	27
35		Elim
34	POINTS	26
33		Elim
32	POINTS	25
31		Elim
30	POINTS	24
29		Elim
28	POINTS	23
27		Elim
26	POINTS	22

Lap	10 km	Skaters
25		Elim
24	POINTS	21
23		Elim
22	POINTS	20
21		Elim
20	POINTS	19
19		Elim
18	POINTS	18
17		Elim
16	POINTS	17
15		Elim
14	POINTS	16
13		Elim
12	POINTS	15
11		Elim
10	POINTS	14
9		Elim
8	POINTS	13
7		Elim
6	POINTS	12
5		Elim
4	POINTS	11
3	**Last Elimination**	
2	POINTS	10
1	BELL	10
0	**ARRIVAL**	**10**

200.4. Qualification heats:

If there are more than forty (40) skaters, qualification heats must be done.

200.5. Protocol 10 Km Points + Elimination Qualification Heats:

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

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

For finals or qualification heats with an insufficient number of skaters, the number of eliminations is adapted by deleting the first eliminations.

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

- No double elimination on the qualification heats.

201. TRACK 3.000 M RELAY RACE

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

201.2. Qualification Heats:

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

The relay heats are established according to the previous WSC ranking and are organized according to the serpentine system.

202. ROAD 10.000 M POINTS RACE

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

Punctuation protocol:

a. Sprints will take place in every lap.

b. Assignment of points: two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each points sprint.

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

Qualification heats:

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

203. TRACK 5.000 M POINTS RACE

Protocol:

a. Bell will ring at lap 22.

b. Sprints will take place in every lap, from lap 21.

c. Assignment of points: two points will be awarded to the winner and one point to the second skater after each points sprint.

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

e. The final is raced from 24 to 30 skaters. In any case, the Chief judge and the TC can decide the maximum number of skaters to run the final, based on the racecourse's particular characteristics.

f. If a skater is lapped or does not finish the race, for any reason (disqualification, withdrawal, fall, overtake), that skater will lose the points earned for this race.

Qualification Heats:

If there are more than 24 skaters, qualification heats must be planned. Qualification heats shall be skated with the total distance (5km).

204. ROAD 15.000 M ELIMINATION RACE

204.1. Elimination system:

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

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

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

205. MARATHON RACE

For the marathon race, all the technical regulations from the present rulebook shall apply.

XVIII. JUDGE'S ETHICS & CONDUCT

206. WORLD SKATE'S SPEED JUDGES' ETHICS AND CONDUCT

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

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

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

206.3. Respect competition officials and skaters.

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

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

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

206.7. Not to discriminate against anyone based on race, color, religion, gender, age, national origin, disability, or sexual orientation.

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

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

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

206.11. Remain free from any bribes, betting, or attempt to manipulate results or be involved in any other form of corruption in any skate activity.

206.12. Not to be biased when executing their mandate on the juries.

206.13. Not to use smartphones or other communication devices while judging or during competition warm-ups. During these times, the use of mobile phones is allowed in emergency situations only.

206.14. Not to share personal opinions or preferences, in respect to a competition they are judging, with any third-party including skaters, delegates, coaches, any other National Federation Members or the public. Neither verbally or in a written form, nor via social media.

206.15. Refrain from verbally expressing personal opinions, comments, recommendations or suggestions related to any competing skater while officiating. This rule applies to the time: Starting

with the release of the World Skate bulletin; For the duration of the event; 30 days after the event completion.

206.16. Not to verbally and visually promote, use, or endorse any products, substances, or other materials that are: Illegal; Prohibited; Might be hazardous to minors; Listed among WADA sanctioned substances.

206.17. Not to encourage skaters, especially minors, delegates, coaches, any other National Federation Members or the public to conduct any illegal activity. They shall not encourage disobeying the rules of the competition or to not follow any effective and valid regulations and norms.

206.18. Respect and follow all venue regulations.

206.19. Not to behave in any way, public or private, which may cast doubt on their impartiality as a Speed Judge.

206.20. Report any violation of the World Skate Rules, situations that can hinder the development of competition, or constitute a hazard for the skaters, Team members, Staff, and the audience immediately to the Chief Judge and to the Technical Commission.

207. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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

207.1. Conflict of interest definition:

"Possible conflict of interest" is any situation in which a person's and/or an entity's judgements or decisions on matters affecting World Skate might be influenced by relations that person and/or entity has (or is on the point of having) with other persons or organizations that might be

affected (positively or negatively) by his/her judgements or decisions.

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

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

207.2 Types of interest:

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

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

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

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

207.3. Conflicts of interest:

a. A Judge must withdraw from a panel if a conflict of interest should arise for financial relationship.

b. A conflict of interest occurs when a judge is assigned to an event in which one or more of the skaters are: A former

student and a former competitive partner, a student of a relative. A time period must elapse between skating with a partner, or teaching a pupil, who you are likely to judge.

c. A direct conflict of interest exists when the Judge (or a parent, sibling, child, spouse, skating or life partner) has been teaching or consulting any competitor in an event, in the previous one year.

d. An indirect conflict of interest could arise through any personal, family or financial relationship that could be perceived as a conflict of interest. This includes any situation that has the potential to undermine the impartiality of a person.

207.4. Judges must agree on the following:

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

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

207.5. Level of responsibility:

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

b. Definitions:

207.6. Fraud: Intentional breach is the essential and general kind of violation. It consists in a conscious and deliberate action performed with a clear representation of the consequences

combined with the will to do those actions and to cause those consequences. In case of verification of both those elements (will and representation) and in presence of a clear and beyond any reasonable doubt proved causal connection, between a behavior and the realization of the concerned event, a subject can be defined guilty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMINOLOGY

Competition:	It is an association of races. The World championship is a competition.
Race:	the 10.000 m Elimination is a race. A race is considered to begin from the moment the skater announces to the Call Area Judge to be present for the race and ends when skaters leave the racecourse.
Pack / Peloton:	It is the main group of skaters.
Qualification heats:	In the same competition, it is the race where a skater must skate to get to the final.
Rounds:	in a sprint race, it is the successive races (more than one) to accede to the final.
Eliminated:	It is only during Elimination and Points-Elimination races.

ABBREVIATION

IOC: International Olympic Committee.

WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency.

DCO: Doping Control Officer.

TC: Technical Commission.

YOG: Youth Olympic Games.

LOC: Local Organizing Committee.

NGB: National Governing Body.

BT: Best Time.

FS: False Start.

DQ-TF: Disqualification by Technical Fault.

DQ-SF: Disqualification by Sports Fault.

DQ-DF: Disqualification by Disciplinary Fault.

NSZ: No Skating Zone

DISCLAIMER

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Changes Chart

Art., Item	**Previous**	**New**
Art. 26 Event Sanction fees	The various fees to be paid must be established during the World Skate Assembly. These are the current sanction for organizing competitions' fees...	The World Skate sanction fees for organising international events are available by request to sportsdepartment@worldskate.org
Art. 85 Skates		Wording change for clarification
Art. 87.6 Other Equipment		Smart and Connected Devices Smart glasses and other smart or connected devices are prohibited during competition if they can: - record images or sound; - display information to the athlete; - send or receive data or communications - use artificial intelligence. Heart rate monitors and watches used only to monitor performance are permitted, provided that they cannot be used to communicate with or receive information from another person.
Art. 116 General Rules for 1.000m Sprint race	The qualification table did not apply the Qualifying round rule by times when less than 25 skaters	Qualification table amended with the Qualifying round rule by times for less than 25 skaters
Art. 196.1 Track 200m Dual Time Trial		The best ranked skater in each heat has the choice to select his start line, he shall inform the judges at the Call Area fifteen (15) minutes before the race start.

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