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2013

Speed Roller Skating
Track / Road / Marathon

Document Update

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Abbreviations

C.E.R.S.	Confédération Européenne de Roller Skating (European Federation of Roller Sports)
C.E.C.	Comité Européen de Course (European Committee of Speed Roller Skating)
C.I.C.	Comité International de Course (International Committee of Speed Roller Skating)
EC	European Cup
F.I.R.S	Fédération Internationale du Roller Sports (International Federation of Roller Sports)
GA	General Assembly
IOC	International Olympic Committee
m	Meters
WADA	World Anti Doping Agency

Preface

It is with great pleasure that the C.E.C. presents the new C.E.C. Sports Rules (Edition 2013).

These new regulations implement the decision of the C.E.C. meeting held in Bordeaux (France) March 2nd/3rd, 2013, to have **one rulebook for the sport** and therefore to adapt the existing regulations in accordance with the ***C.I.C. Sports Rules***.

According with the C.E.R.S. Statutes, the C.E.C. amends these regulations and they are applicable starting from April 1st, 2013.

Indication: The C.I.C. has a project to create a separate Roller Marathon World Championship starting from 2014.

These regulations contain the project of specific rules for this new championship on the european level (in blue).

They will be applicable in 2014.

April 2013

President of the C.E.C.

Irmelin B. **Otten**

0 General part - Introduction

0.1 Area of application

Application According with the C.E.R.S. Statutes, the C.E.C. amends these regulations and they are applicable starting from April 1st, 2013.

0.2 Redaction

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

Language The regulations are produced only in English.

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

0.3 Presentation



Article or point concerning the European Championship

C.I.C. C.I.C. project

C.E.C. C.E.C. project



Different from the C.I.C. regulations



Insertion of article(s) issued from the C.E.R.S. Statutes or C.E.R.S. Regulations

0.4 Definition

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

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

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

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

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

Elimination **Eliminated:** only during Elimination race

1 Part 1 - C.E.C. GENERAL ORGANISATION

1.1 Chapter 1 - Comité Européen de Course

1.1.1 Art. 1 - Constitution

Technical Committee The Comité Européen de Course (C.E.C.) is a technical committee of the Confédération Européenne de Roller Skating (C.E.R.S.).

Headquarter The headquarter is located in the country of the President of the C.E.C.

1.1.2 Art. 2 - Composition



The C.E.C. is composed respecting C.E.R.S. Statutes.

1.1.3 Art. 3 - Governing Body

C.E.C is the governing body for Speed Roller Skating and the following new disciplines:

- C.E.C.
- Alpine Inline
 - Freestyle

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

1.1.4 Art. 4 - Tasks

The C.E.C. carries out the tasks which have been given to them by C.E.R.S. Statutes, that is:

1. to organise and promote speed skating activities in Europe and prepare and administer the relative regulations;
2. to establish and maintain close relationships with all the National European Federations;
3. to make sure that all the affiliated National Federations comply with the C.E.R.S. Statutes;
4. to amend the C.E.C. General Regulations whenever necessary;
5. to make sure that all european competitions with countries of different continents have the C.I.C. approval when F.I.R.S. and C.I.C. regulations demand it;
6. to make sure that the behaviour of skaters and accompanying people comply with the rules established by C.E.R.S.;
7. to make sure that the doping control takes place according to C.E.R.S. and WADA Medical Regulations;
8. to impose fines to the affiliated Federations for the non-observance of C.E.C. Regulations.
The affiliated Federations can appeal against such fines, first to the C.E.C., if declined then to C.E.R.S.;
9. to sanction, by establishing the period of time, the skaters who resulted positive on the anti-doping control in accordance with C.E.R.S. and WADA Medical Regulations.

1.1.5 Art. 5 - Duties of the C.E.C. members

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| President | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President seats and presides over the General Assembly as well as C.E.C. meetings and is responsible for any administrative and financial matter regarding the Committee.
The president has the casting vote and represents C.E.C. in every official circumstance. |
| Commissions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The President may appoint commissions with special tasks (Freestyle, Alpine Inline, Coaches). |
| C.E.C | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The President shall take care of and co-ordinate matters concerning european judges. |
| Vice President | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The Vice President assists the president and when necessary takes his place, if invited to do so.

He is responsible for the measures to be taken according to the WADA and C.E.R.S. Medical Regulations. |

- C.E.C. members 5. The other members carry out individual functions assigned to them during C.E.C. first meeting, and are the followings:
- a) to assist the President in the evolution and modification of C.E.C. General Regulations;
 - b) to assist the President in any administrative matter according to the needs (public relations for the European Championships/European Cup and liaison with the media);
 - c) to assist the President in any task during the European Championship.

1.1.6 Art. 6 - Secretary General of the Committee

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

1.1.7 Art. 7 - the General Assembly (GA)



Regulations

1. The C.E.C. General Assembly takes place according to the C.E.R.S. Statutes and C.E.R.S. Meeting Regulations.



2. Federations having right to vote are those that have taken part in one European Championship in the two years before the C.E.C. Assembly.

Agenda

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

1.1.8 Art. 8 - Dismissals

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

1.1.9 Art. 9 - Revenue and expenditures

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



1.1.10 Art. 10 - C.E.C. Disciplinary Commission

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

1.1.11 Art. 11 - Other business

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

Furthermore they shall send to the C.E.C. the official results of their junior and senior national championships.

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

C.E.C. will issue, when approved, a specific authorisation.

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

1.2 Chapter 2 - Officials

1.2.1 Art. 12 - European Officials

C.E.R.S. The european officials are:

1. C.E.R.S. President, C.E.R.S. Vice presidents, Presidents of the European Technical Committees and the C.E.R.S. Secretary General;

C.E.C. 2. C.E.C. members.

1.2.2 Art. 13 - Officials of the competition

Officials The officials of the competition are:

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

C.E.C. 4. The race director (C.E.C. member)

1.2.3 Art. 14 - The Delegate(s)

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



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

1.2.4 Art. 15 -- Coaches

Status 1. The nation's or team's coaches are not officials. They are not allowed to represent their team or their country in any official approach.

2. A specific area called "Coaches Area" located near the race course is reserved for them.

1.3 Chapter 3 - Judges

1.3.1 Art. 16 - Composition and tasks

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

1.3.2 Art. 17 - C.E.C. rights

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

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

3. To ...

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

Chief Referee 4. C.E.C. will appoint the Chief Referee for all european/interclub events.

1.3.3 Art. 18 - Availability of European Judges

Overview/
List Each year by January 31st, every National Federation must send to C.E.C. a list of its working European Judges. Such Judges shall renew their card every year and pay the fee established by C.E.C.

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

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

1.3.4 Art. 19 - Examinations and appointment of European Judges

- Proposal
1. By the 31st of December of each year, National Federations shall communicate to C.E.C. the names of the judges they want to propose as European Judges, indicating their sports curricula. Each candidate must have officiated at least for two (2) years at the maximum category in his own country. Such candidates must have a senior high school certificate; they must be fluent in English and must be less than fifty (50) years old at the 1st of January of the same year.
 2. Proposed candidates will be examined in the following year by a C.E.C. member and an experimented Judge. At least one of the two will belong to a nation different from the one of the candidates. The examination shall take place during a european competition. After a written test, candidates will be interviewed about technical as well as other european regulations. They will be observed in their capacity as judges on curves, finishing and as starting judges and people responsible for counting laps. Candidates who pass such exams will be registered European (**International Type/Class B** from 2014 on) Judges and can be convened for european competitions. When a National Federation calls for an exam for european judges in a period in which no european championship takes place, it shall pay travel and accommodation expenses for the examiners. The journey from the examiner residence to the place of the exams will be recognised for the 1st class by train or, when difficult for the distance, for the tourist class by plane.
- C.E.C.

1.3.5 Art. 20 - Withdrawal of international qualification

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

1.3.6 Art. 21 - Chief Referees

- Chief Referee
- European Chief Referees are those who have been for at least five years european/international judges and who, in the opinion of the C.E.C., have already demonstrated in previous European Championships or European Cup stages to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a jury. They are, therefore, qualified to direct a European Championship or a European Cup stage.

1.3.7 Art. 22 - Registration fee for european Judge

Fee	The national federations have to pay a fee for the registration of their european judge(s).
	First entry fee for european/international Type/Class B judges (badge included) EUR 80.--
	Affiliation fee (annual renewal) EUR 50.--

1.3.8 Art. 23 - List of european/international Type/Class B judges

Available Chief Referees	Every year the C.E.C. communicates to the National Federations an updated list of international Judges available according to Art. 21 (1.3.6) of these regulations.
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1.3.9 Art. 24 - Honorary Judges

Honorary Judges	European/international Judges who have achieved the age limit of sixty five (65) and have successfully carried out their european/international activity for at least ten (10) years may be appointed by the C.E.C. as "Honorary Judges" receiving a proper certificate, upon proposal of the Federations to which they belong.
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1.3.10 Art. 25 - Employment of European/international Judges

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

1.3.11 Art. 26 - Restrictions

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

1.3.12 Art. 27 - Duties of European/International Judges

Enforcement European/International Judges appointed to European Championships or European Cup stages/competitions must respect and strictly enforce all regulations and other rules issued by the C.E.C. without any reference to their own country.

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

Disciplinary measures taken against European/International Judges by National Federations are definitely recognised as valid and applicable also by the C.E.C.

2 Part 2 - C.E.C. EUROPEAN COMPETITIONS

2.1 Chapter 1 - Organisation of European Competitions

2.1.1 Art. 28 - Organiser

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

2.1.2 Art. 29 -Championships

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

2.1.3 Art. 30 - C.E.C. Approval

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

2.1.4 Art. 31 - European fees



The various fees to be paid must be established during the C.E.C. Assembly. (According to the Finance regulations of the C.E.R.S.)

Organising fee for interregional competitions of club teams EUR 100.--

Organising fee for interregional competitions of national teams EUR 300.--

2.1.5 Art. 32 - Fees payment

Currency 1. The official C.E.R.S. currency is the Euro (€).

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

2.1.6 Art. 33 - C.E.C. authorisation for interclub/interregional competition

Federations, associations or private bodies organising interclub/interregional competitions must have C.E.C. authorisation by sending program ninety (90) days before its beginning. C.E.C. will grant corresponding authorisation if all requirements (including the payment of the organising fee) have been fulfilled. C.E.C. logo must be in all advertisements and printings of the competition.

2.1.7 Art. 34 - Official competition

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

2.1.8 Art. 35 - Official C.E.C. calendar

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

2.1.9 Art. 36 - Communication about competition

Content The communication of any competition must include the following information:

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

2.1.10 Art. 37 - Modification



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

2.1.11 Art. 38 - Participation

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

2.1.12 Art. 39 - Registration

Data

1. All skater registrations must contain; surname, name, date of birth, nationality and gender;
2. **European Championship:** the participation application must be in writing and must be signed by the applying National Federation.
European Cup: the participation application must be done via the official EC website, EC organisers receive the application data from the webmaster.

2.1.13 Art. 40 - Results & reports



National Federations, Confederations, Clubs and organisers shall send to C.E.C. a written report about National Championships, European Cup competitions and Interclub/interregional competitions organised by them.

2.1.14 Art. 41 - Nationality

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

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

2.1.15 Art. 42 - Categories gender

Gender test

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

2.1.16 Art. 43 - Age

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

1. A Cadet skater is aged 14 (U15) or 15 (U16) at December 31st of the year of the competition.
2. A Junior B skater is aged 16 (U17) or 17 (U18) at December 31st of the year of the competition.
3. A Junior A skater is aged 18 (U19) or 19 (U20) at December 31st of the year of the competition.
4. Minimum age to compete in a European Championship or European Cup Competition is fourteen (14) years at December 31st of the year of the championship.
5. A skater can compete in Master races when he is more than thirty (30) at December 31st of the year of the competition. The age of Master categories are :
 - Under 40 (30 to 39);
 - Under 50 (40 to 49);
 - Under 60 (50 to 59);
 - 60 and more.
6. A Junior A skater having participated at Senior European Championship shall not participate to any other Junior Championship.
7. Skater having participated at Master European Championship shall not participate to any other Senior Championship.

2.2 Chapter 2 - Anti Doping rules

2.2.1 Art. 44 - Anti Doping rules



Regulations

Concerning the anti-doping control, WADA and C.E.R.S. Medical Regulation will be observed.

2.3 Chapter 3 - European Championship

2.3.1 Section 1 - General rules for European Championship

2.3.1.1 Art. 45 - Definition

There are two (2) European Championships:

1. European Speed Skating Championship (ESSC)
- C.E.C. 2. *European Roller Marathon Championship (ERMC)*

2.3.1.2 Art. 46 - Participation

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Affiliation | 1. European Championships are open to all the national teams of the Federations, which are members of C.E.R.S., who have regularly paid their fees and have given confirmation of their participation according to the terms established by C.E.C. |
| Confirmation | 2. The national Federation must confirm its participation thirty (30) days before the beginning of the European Championship. |
| Membership | 3. All the skaters must be member of their national Federation and must be covered by a federal or personal insurance. |

2.3.1.3 Art. 47 - Withdrawal of a Federation

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Notification | 1. Each country that decides to withdraw after submitting an entry must notify C.E.C. and the organising Federation of this decision no less than ten (10) days prior to the beginning of the Championships. |
| Fine | 2. If, upon examination, the withdrawal is considered unjustified, the C.E.C. will fine the Federation in question for the inconvenience. |

2.3.1.4 Art. 48 - Candidature

1. Each National Federation interested in applying for the organisation of a European Championship must submit a written request within and not later than December 31 of the third previous year for which application is presented (example December 31, 2011 for the year 2014).
2. The candidature is presented with the payment of twenty (20) percents of the European Championship organising fee. Such amount will be returned in case of no assignation by C.E.C./C.E.R.S.
3. The C.E.C., at its own judgement, may request an official guarantee from the Sports Governing Body or by the National Olympic Committee of the applying nation.
4. The C.E.C. will evaluate all applications and will submit its selection within sixty (60) days for ratification of the C.E.R.S Central Committee.
5. After appointing a Federation as an organiser of a European Championship, a contract will be signed by C.E.R.S./C.E.C. and the National Federation.
6. All matters above dealt are detailed in the enclosed guidelines.

2.3.1.5 Art. 49 - Organising Federation responsibility

Role of
National
Federation

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

2.3.1.6 Art. 50 - Information to the participating countries

Information

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

2.3.1.7 Art. 51 - Broadcast charges

Broadcasting

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

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

2.3.1.8 Art. 52 - Anti Doping charges

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

2.3.1.9 Art. 53 - Nomination of the Jury & Chief Referee



Constitution/
designation

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

The Chief Referee is designated by the President of the C.E.C.

2.3.1.10 Art. 54 - Jury



Appointment

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

2.3.1.11 Art. 55 - Preparatory meeting

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

The agenda includes:

- Welcome of the C.E.C. President
- Information from the President of the organising committee
- Presentation of the Chief Referee and Jury
- Draw of the nations
- Technical information about the European Championship (modification of schedule, heats, etc.)

2.3.1.12 Art. 56 - Podium

Title

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



2.3.1.13 Art. 57 - Official Results

Results

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

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

2.3.2.1 58 - Composition

European Speed Skating Championships are divided as follows:

- Cadets, Juniors A & B, Seniors: men and women on track
- Juniors A, Seniors: men and women on road

2.3.2.2 Art. 59 - Frequency

The European Speed Skating Championship is organised every year in accordance with C.E.C. and C.E.R.S. Regulations.

2.3.2.3 Art. 60 - Programming

- Program 1. The European Speed Skating Championship is organised in accordance with C.E.C. General Regulations and C.E.R.S. rules with the following program:
- | | |
|--|---------------|
| - Payment of fees and preparatory meeting | 1 day |
| - Speed Skating (ESSC) on track | 3 days |
| - Free-day | 1 day minimum |
| - Speed Skating (ESSC) on the road | 3 days |
| - Free-day (if requested by the organising federation) | 1 day |
| - Marathon (until 2013) | 1 day |
- C.E.C. [\(The organisation of the European Marathon Championship will be as a separated event starting from 2014\)](#)
- Splitting 2. A country having no track or road circuit may request to organise the European Speed Skating Championship on track or on the road only.

2.3.2.4 Art. 61 - Official distances for European Speed Skating Championship

Program The race program will be the same for men and women, Junior A and Senior categories.

Track/ road	For the track :	For the road :
	300 m time-trial race	200 m time-trial race
	500 m sprint tournament	500 m sprint tournament
	1.000 m sprint tournament	10 000 m points race
	10.000 m points + elimination race	20 000 m elimination race
	15.000 m elimination race	5 000 m relays
	3.000 m relays	Marathon (until 2013)


2.3.2.5 Art. 62 - C.E.C. Program

- Final program 1. The C.E.C. decides the final program.
- Reduction 2. The race distances valid for the European Speed Skating Championship are established in Art. 61 (2.3.2.4). Should the need arise to reduce the number of races during the Championship, as a result of exceptional circumstances, C.E.C. members are then to decide which races to cancel.
- Loser's final 3. There will be no loser's finals at the European Speed Skating Championship.

2.3.2.6 Art. 63 - Training program

- Training times 1. The Organising Federation establishes the schedule of training times under the control of C.E.C.
- Availability 2. Track and Road circuit must be available for free trainings at least seven (7) days before the beginning of the European Championship.

2.3.2.7 Art. 64 - Inscription


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

2.3.2.8 Art. 65 - Entry form

The Federation must fill the C.E.C. official form before paying the fees. It will preregister race by race the name of the skater participating at the Speed Skating European Championship.

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

2.3.2.9 Art. 66 - Federation & Athlete participation fees

-  1. There is no federation registration fee for the country competing at the European Championship.

2. An athlete registration fee of EUR (€) 60.-- for each senior skater and EUR (€) 30.-- for each junior A + B/cadet skater entered on **track**.
3. An athlete registration fee of EUR (€) 60.-- for each senior skater and EUR (€) 30.-- for each junior A skater entered on **road**.
4. No fees for each junior B/cadet entered on **road**.

2.3.2.10 Art. 67 - European Speed Skating Championship fees



The organising Federation shall be responsible for the following fees:

1. Organising fee for the Senior/Junior A European Championship amounting to EUR (€) 20'000.-- paid in advance to C.E.C.
2. Organising fee for the Junior B/Cadet European Championship amounting to EUR (€) 9'000.-- paid in advance to C.E.C.
3. Only one fee of EUR (€) 24'000.-- will be paid if European Cadet/Junior B and Junior A/Senior Championships are organised together.

2.3.2.11 Art. 68 - Organising Federation charges



The organising Federation shall be responsible for the following expenses:

1. payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for the President, the Secretary General and five (5) C.E.C. members (single room in minimum 3 stars hotel);
2. payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for one (1) Representative of C.E.R.S. Medical Commission (single room in minimum 3 stars hotel);
3. payment of travel, board and lodging expenses for one (1) C.E.C. Responsible for communication (single room in minimum 3 stars hotel);
4. payment of board and lodging expenses for C.E.R.S. Officials, up to a maximum of three (3) (single room in minimum 3 stars hotel);
5. payment of board and lodging expenses for eight (8) European/International judges appointed by the C.E.C. President (double room in minimum 3 stars hotels)
6. payment of board and lodging expenses for maximum three (3) National judges appointed, according to the needs, by the C.E.C. President and preferably belonging to the Federation of the organising country (double room in minimum 3 stars hotels);
7. local transportation for C.E.R.S., C.E.C. Members and Judges;
8. for all, board and lodging expenses will be starting from the dinner of the second day preceding the beginning until the lunch of the day following the end of the European Speed Skating Championship;
9. provide the jerseys of the European Champion for each scheduled competition.

10. Reimbursement to C.E.C. of the cost of the medals for the first three placed skaters in each competition;
11. Organisers must let at C.E.C./C.E.R.S. disposal four (4) banners of 5m x 1m. Two (2) on the finish line and two (2) on the starting line of the Individual Time Trial on track, on road and on Marathon;
12. The organising Federation must put at disposal all necessary equipment for the verification of european records (Art. 85);
13. If the European Championship on the track and the European Championship on the road is scheduled in two different towns of the same country, the local transportation expenses for National teams, C.E.C. Members, C.E.R.S. Officials and Judges will be paid by the organising Federation;
14. It is the responsibility of the Organising Federation to insure the presence of translators for the official C.E.R.S. language during the European Championships and the meetings.

2.3.2.12 Art. 69 - Organising Federation technical charges

Time keeping 1. Time keeping charges

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

Ranking 2. Times and ranking information

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

- a. 200m (road) & 300m (track) for each skater:
 - the intermediate time every 100m and the difference with the best time;
 - the final time;
 - the intermediate ranking;
 - the composition of the finale.
- b. 500m (track & road):
 - the ranking of each race;
 - the composition of the next round provide by the jury.
- c. 1 000m (track)
 - the time of each lap,
 - the final time of each skater,
 - the composition of the next round provide by the jury.
- d. Point to point race
 - The result of each sprint (first and second skaters)
 - The intermediate ranking with the sum of points for at least the five (5) first skaters

Warm-up 3. Warm-up

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

2.3.2.13 Art. 70 - Trophies & Prices

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

- Eight (8) rankings per countries established by adding all points obtained by skaters of the same country, relay and marathon excluded. Awards to the first 5 countries in each category:

Track			
Senior Men & Ladies	Junior A Men & Ladies	Junior B Men & Ladies	Cadet Men & Ladies

Road			
Senior Men & Ladies	Junior A Men & Ladies	Junior B Men & Ladies	Cadet Men & Ladies

- Sixteen (16) individual rankings for skaters on the basis of the best 3 results obtained by each skater in individual races, relay and marathon excluded:

Track							
Men				Ladies			
Senior	Junior A	Junior B	Cadet	Senior	Junior A	Junior B	Cadet

Road							
Men				Ladies			
Senior	Junior A	Junior B	Cadet	Senior	Junior A	Junior B	Cadet

2.3.3 Section 3 - Specific rules for European Roller Marathon Championship (starting 2014)

C.E.C. Art. 72 – 82 (to be defined)



2.4 Chapter 4 - European Cup

Series The European Cup is an official european series of the C.E.R.S./C.E.C.
This series has its own regulations and applies the C.E.C. technical rules.



2.5 Chapter 5 - Interclub/Interregional Competitions

C.E.C. To be defined

2.6 Chapter 6 - European Records

2.6.1 Art. 83 - Validation

C.E.C. recognises and validates european records, set on current official European Championship distances as by program and during european championships.

2.6.2 Art. 84 - Records

Recognition The following records are recognised:

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

2.6.3 Art. 85 - Requirements

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

2.6.4 Art. 86 - Documentation

Notification/
minutes

1. When a record is set, the organising Federation of the European or Championship where the result has been obtained must notify C.E.C. within sixty (60) days of the following.
 - a. date when the record has been set;
 - b. minutes bearing the signatures of the chief referee and the judges who attended the competition. The minutes must include the list of times achieved and must be undersigned by the official time-keeper of the competition. When the records are set on a track or on a closed circuit, this list shall specify the total times and the times achieved for each lap around the track. The minutes must indicate where the competition was held, the day and hour, the name of the skater who set the record.

Signature

2. With this signature, the competition chief referee certifies that all the items of the C.E.C. official regulations have been respected and that those who sign the minutes have really acknowledged the times registered by the timekeepers with the corresponding tape or electronic recording.

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

2.6.5 Art. 87 - Publication

Information

C.E.C. must inform all the C.E.R.S. member Federations about the changes made in the list of the records. This shall take place through publication on the C.E.C./C.E.R.S. website.

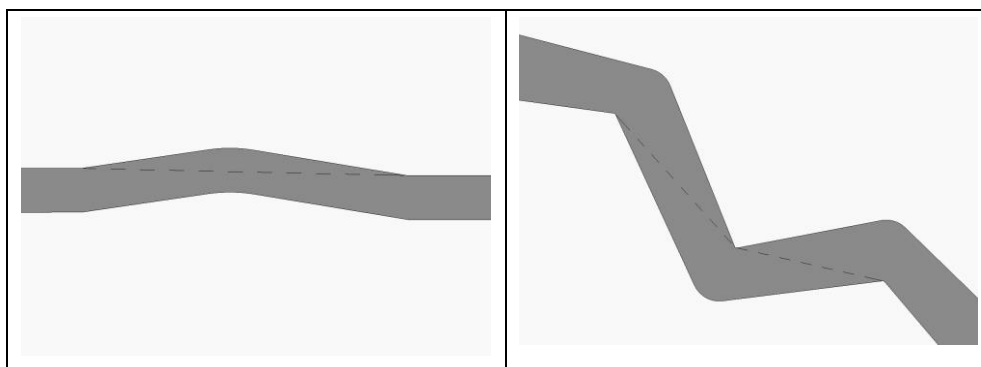
3 Part 3 - C.E.C. TECHNICAL RULES

3.1 Chapter 1 - General rules of competition

3.1.1 Section 1 - The race course & equipment

3.1.1.1 Art. 88 - Race course

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



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

3.1.1.2 Art. 89 - Safety zone

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

3.1.1.3 Art. 90 - Suitability of the race course

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


3.1.1.4 Art. 91 - Direction of the race

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

3.1.1.5 Art. 92 - Starting line

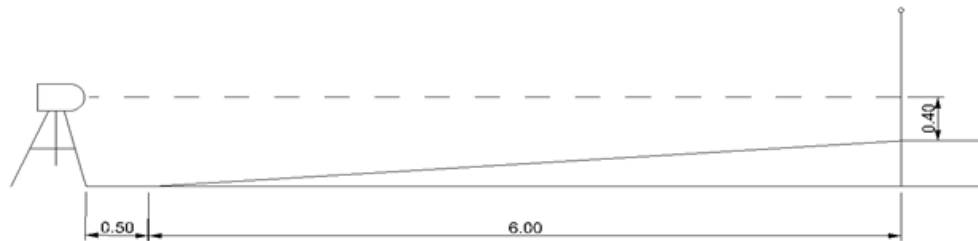
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|-----------------|---|
| Width | 1. The starting line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide; must not be on a bend. |
| Time trial | 2. For 200m & 300m, a dashed line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the starting line.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

3.1.1.6 Art. 93 - Finish line

1. The finish line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide; must not be on a bend.
2. The finish line must be placed after minimum sixty (60) m of a straight way
3. On track for European Championship see Art. 118 
4. On open road circuit, see Art. 124

3.1.1.7 Art. 94 - Starting & finish line equipment

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



3.1.1.8 Art. 95 - Equipments

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

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

3.1.1.9 Art. 96 - Timekeeping

1. Three (3) methods of timekeeping exist, two (2) automatical timekeeping and manual timekeeping
2. Automatic timekeeping procedure has to be put in place for the European Championship and European Cup Series.
3. A manual timekeeping procedure has to be put in place for all the competitions. If the automatic timekeeping is preferred, manual timekeeping procedure can be used in case of failure of the automatic timekeeping system.



3.1.1.10 Art. 97 - Manual timekeeping procedure

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

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

3.1.1.11 Art. 98 - Automatic timekeeping

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



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

3.1.1.12 Art. 99 - Transponders

Transponders The transponder must be placed on the skate



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

3.1.1.13 Art. 100 - Time announcement

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

3.1.1.14 Art. 101 - Official time

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

3.1.1.15 Art. 102 - Video recording

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

3.1.1.16 Art. 103 - Coaches' area

An area reserved for the coaches must be located near the race course so that these can communicate with the skaters during the race. This area takes place in the corner before the finish straightaway, close from the beginning of the relay zone (Art. 138/3)

3.1.2 Section 2 - The Skater

3.1.2.1 Art. 104 - Racing suit

1. The racing suit is the following:
 - a. for european championships and competitions all skaters of the same country must wear the same uniform with long or short sleeves, with the national colours;
 - b. the name of the nation or its official UNO abbreviation (annexe 3) must be clearly mentioned on the racing suit.
2. In european competitions with the participation of National teams advertisements are free. Nevertheless those advertisements must never hinder the easy identification of the official colours of the national team.
3. Skaters are to wear corresponding racing suits. Those who are not properly equipped are not allowed to start the competition.
4. Skaters must wear skates and their official racing suit during the medals presentation. Without any cap and sunglasses (Art. 56).

3.1.2.2 Art. 105 - Identification of the Champion

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

3.1.2.3 Art. 106 - Helmet

The helmet must be a hard gear with international certification.

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

3.1.2.4 Art. 107 - Skates

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

3.1.2.5 Art. 108 - Race numbers

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



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

3.1.2.6 Art. 109 - Other equipments

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

3.1.3 Section 3 - The Track

3.1.3.1 Art. 110 - The definition of the track

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

Tracks for european events and European Championships must be of standard sizes and certified by the C.E.C. (Art. 118)

3.1.3.2 Art. 111 - The length of the track

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

3.1.3.3 Art. 112 - The width of the track

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

3.1.3.4 Art. 113 - The profile of the track

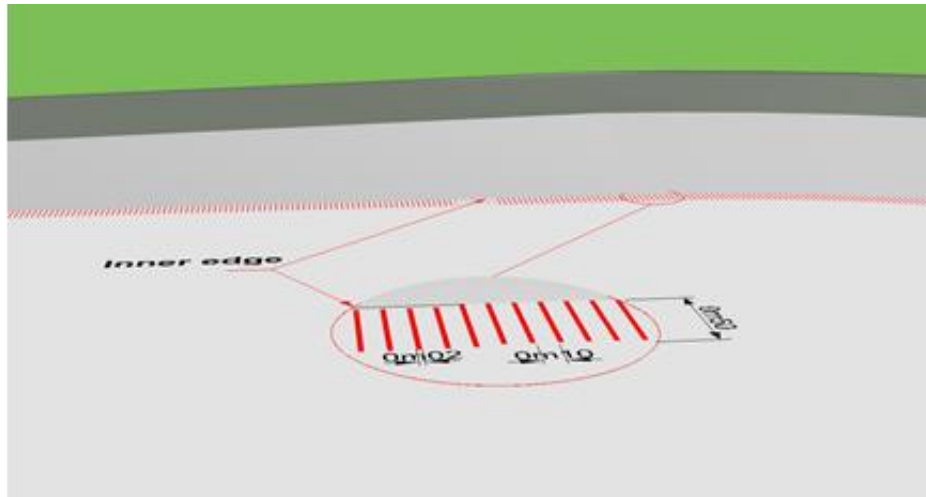
1. For the longitudinal profile of the straight line, 33% of the straight line must be flat and they represent the middle of the straight line. A tolerance of ± 0.5 % is admitted.
2. For the transversal profile of the straight line, the flat part of the straight line may have a transversal slope of 1%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

3.1.3.5 Art. 114 - The surface of the track

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

3.1.3.6 Art. 115 - The „no skating zone“

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



3.1.3.7 Art. 116 - The safety measures

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

3.1.3.8 Art. 117 - Painting and advertising on the track



1. Tracks for European Championships must be built in standard size and certified by the C.E.C.:
 - being 200 m in length;
 - 6m in width;
 - two straightaways being 57,84m in length;
 - two (2) symmetrical banked bends with an inner radius of 13,42m and a total length of the semi circumferences of 42,16m each.

3.1.4 Section 4 - The Road

3.1.4.1 Art. 120 - Road course

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

3.1.4.2 Art. 121 - Closed road circuit race course

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

3.1.4.3 Art. 122 - Open road race course

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

3.1.4.4 Art. 123 - Equipment of the finish line

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

3.1.4.5 Art. 124 - Finish line of open road circuit

On open road circuit:

1. a canvas stripe reading "FINISH LINE" to be placed above the finishing line. If there are preceding finishing lines, it will be written on the ground;
2. a signal indicating the last 500 m of the course;
3. the disposal exposed (Art. 123) must be applied on the external and internal edges of the road;



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

3.1.4.6 Art. 125 . Skating course

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

3.1.5 Section 5 - The Distances & Types of Race

3.1.5.1 Art. 126 - Official distances of the races

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

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

3.1.5.2 Art. 127 - Type of race

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

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

3.1.5.3 Art. 128 - Official distances of European Championships (see Art. 61)



3.1.5.4 Art. 129 - Individual time trial

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

3.1.5.5 Art. 130 - Team time trial

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



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

3.1.5.6 Art. 131 - Sprint tournament

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

3.1.5.7 Art. 132 - General rules for 500 m sprint tournament

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

- Rounds composition & qualification table

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

2. Heats of other rounds

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

- First: **Winner** of the **Heat** from Heat1 to Heat 8 WH1 to WH8
- Then: **Second** of the heat from **Heat 1** to Heat 8 SH1 to SH8

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

3.1.5.8 Art. 133 - General rules for 1'000 m sprint tournament

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

1. First Round composition & qualification table

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

2. Heats of other rounds

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

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

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

3.1.5.9 Art. 134 - Mass start distance race

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

3.1.5.10 Art. 125 - Elimination race

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

1. One lap before each sprint, at the passing of the finish line by the lead skater, the bell will sound.
2. The determination of who is the last skater is based on the last point of the last skate to cross the finish line (Art. 155).
3. Whenever a skater leaves the competition in which the heat or the final is taking place, be it because of a fall or fatigue, this retirement will count as the corresponding elimination.
4. If during an elimination sprint a skater violates any rule, the Chief Referee may eliminate him in replacement for the skater who crossed the finish line last.
5. In case of massive fall with the simultaneous retirement of a group of skaters, the elimination is suspended during some laps. The official speaker announces which lap the elimination will restart.



6. The skater eliminated is announced by the official speaker. The speaker announces the number and the name of the skater in the official and local languages; English first and then the local language.
7. On the opposite line of the finish line, a judge shows the number of the eliminated skater on a board (manual or electronic).
8. If the skater doesn't leave the track after the third announcement, he will be disqualified of the race.

3.1.5.11 Art. 136 - Point race

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

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

3.1.5.12 Art. 137 - Point-Elimination race

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

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

3.1.5.13 Art. 138 - Relay races

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

3.1.5.14 Art. 139 - Endurance race

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

3.1.5.15 Art. 140 - Pursuit race

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

3.1.5.16 Art. 141 - Stage race

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

3.1.6 Section 6 - The Race

3.1.6.1 Art. 142 - Area of call

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

3.1.6.2 Art. 143 - Starting line order

The starting rank is determined by:



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

3.1.6.3 Art. 144 - Starting order

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

3.1.6.4 Art. 145 - Time trial starting conditions

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



1. The skater must have at least one skate within the two lines (60 cm). The first movement of the skate must be in the direction of the race;
2. Both skates or parts of these must touch the ground and must not be rolling. The oscillation of skater's body is allowed;
3. The starter authorises the skater to go. The skater has fifteen (15) seconds to initiate the race (skate or skates within the two lines) and if he does not do, a false start will be declared and the skater receives one (1) warning;

4. On the referee's order the start may be repeated when the skater does not respect point 2 of this article and moves his skate before the start. A false start will be declared and the skater is sanctioned by one (1) warning;
5. If the starter judge notices a dysfunction of the automatic timekeeping during the race of a skater, this skater will resume the start in last position. In every case, a minimum of ten (10) minutes of rest is observed.
6. For team time trial the start will be with all the 3 skaters and starter will say "attention" and fire the gun.

3.1.6.5 Art. 146 - Speed tournament starting conditions (500 m and 1'000 m)

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

3.1.6.6 Art. 147 - Mass start starting order

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

3.1.6.7 Art. 148 - False start

1. A false start is signalled when a skater starts before the gun signal is given. The start is cancelled and the skater involved is sanctioned by one (1) warning for false start.
2. Only one (1) false start is permitted by skater. The skater, who commits two (2) false starts, is disqualified.

3. When one skater causes a false start, thereby causing the other skater to follow; only this skater shall be given one (1) warning for false start.
4. In any competition, in case of false start, the judge shall call back skaters to the starting line (with one or two gunshots or two blows of whistle). Skaters must resume their positions and the start is repeated.

3.1.6.8 Art. 149 - Neutralisation of the race

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

1. All the race referees go inside the track at one (1) meter from the inner edge. At this time, the skaters must lay down their speed and keep their position in the pack. It is allowed to the distanced skaters to join the pack;
2. The lap score is not neutralised but in case of Elimination or Points race, elimination and assignation of points are neutralised, the official speaker announces "No elimination" or "No points";
3. The judges have to come on the race course and take position to protect and signal the unsuitable area or the injured skater(s);
4. The race restarts when the Chief Referee asks to the jury to return inside the track.
5. In case of neutralisation of the race due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) can not continue the race when the race restarts.
6. No neutralisation is allowed in the last 1'000 m.

3.1.6.9 Art. 150 - Stop of the race

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

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

3.1.6.10 Art. 151 - Resuming the race

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



2. For the European Championship, it's the responsibility of the race director and the C.E.C. to decide and inform the jury, the skaters and the organiser.



3.1.6.11 Art. 152 - Cancellation of a race

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



2. For the European Championship, the cancellation of a race is decided by the C.E.C. (Art. 62).

3.1.6.12 Art. 153 - The bell

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

1. The last lap in every races (except for the Individual Time Trial 200 & 300m);
2. The bell rings only for the first skater. When a skater/skaters is/are escaped, the bell rings for this/these skater(s) and for the first following pack.
3. In the Elimination race, the bell announces the next elimination (Art. 135/1);
4. In the Points race, the bell announces the next assignation of points;
5. In Point and Elimination race, the bell announces the next assignation of points. No bell for eliminations.

3.1.6.13 Art. 154 - Lap scorer

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

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

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

3.1.6.15 Art. 156 - Ranking

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

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

3.1.6.16 Art. 157 - Placement of lapped skaters

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

3.1.6.17 Art. 158 - Withdrawn skater (DNF - *did not finish*)

1. Skater, who decides to abandon the race for any reason or for falling down, is ranked according to his placement.
2. Skaters who withdraw from the race should go to the finishing line and inform a member of the Jury, so that they will be ranked according to their position.

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

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

3.1.6.19 Art. 160 - Tie break trials and races against time

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

3.1.6.20 Art. 161 - Maximum time in road races


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

3.1.6.21 Art. 162 - Competition ratification

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

3.1.7 Section 7 - The Jury

3.1.7.1 Art. 163 - The Jury

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

3.1.7.2 Art. 164 - Uniform of judges

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

3.1.7.3 Art. 165 - Tasks of the Chief Referee

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

3.1.7.4 Art. 166 - The Jury Secretary

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

3.1.7.5 Art. 167 - The call judge (meeting point)

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

1. before the beginning of each race he should gather the skaters and give them the last directions. Checking their uniform and competition number;

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

3.1.7.6 Art. 168 - The starting judge

The tasks of the starting judge are the following:

1. he checks that all the skates of all skaters are behind the starting line;
2. After the Chief Referee's consent, he gives the starting signal as stipulated (Art. 144 to Art. 147).
3. he signals the false starts and calls back the skaters as stipulated (Art. 148).

3.1.7.7 Art. 169 - Course judges

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

3.1.7.8 Art. 170 - Finish judges

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

3.1.7.9 Art. 171 - Lap counting judge

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

3.1.7.10 Art. 172 - Official speaker

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

3.1.8 Section 8 - The Judgement

3.1.8.1 Art. 173 - Fair play

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

3.1.8.2 Art. 174 - Definition of the faults

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

3.1.8.3 Art. 175 - Sport faults

The infringements of rules presented from Art. 176 to Art. 181 are considered as sport faults. They are evaluated by the judges and notified to the skaters by the Chief Referee. The skater who commits sport fault is sanctioned by the Chief Referee (Art. 183).

3.1.8.4 Art. 176 - Trajectory

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

3.1.8.5 Art. 177 - False start

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

3.1.8.6 Art. 178 - Obstruction

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

3.1.8.7 Art. 179 - Leaving marked boundary

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

3.1.8.8 Art. 180 - Assistance to skaters

1. Skaters are strictly forbidden to accept any sort of help.
2. In case of fall, skaters who are still able to continue the race must stand up without any help from a third party. Otherwise, they shall be disqualified of the race.
3. The skater can receive advice or information from the trainers or coaches.

3.1.8.9 Art. 181 - Art. 181- No respect of the jury instruction

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

3.1.8.10 Art. 182 - Sanctions

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

Abbreviation
of sanctions

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

3.1.8.11 Art. 183 - Warning (W)

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

3.1.8.12 Art. 184 - Reduction in rank (RR)

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

During Elimination race, the skater who commits a fault is reduced in rank (Art. 135/4).

During Point race, the skater who commits a fault is reduced in rank (Art. 136/2).

3.1.8.13 Art. 185 - Disqualification

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

- a. when a skater receives three (3) warnings in a race, (cumulated in round, qualification heat & final);
- b. when a skater commits two (2) false starts;

- c. when a skater commits one (1) fault considered as voluntary or dangerous;
- d. when a skater benefits of assistance;
- e. when a skater commits a fault during the relay (pull or touch relay, relay out of the relay zone, enter in relay zone without relay) all the team is disqualified (Art. 138).

3.1.8.14 Art. 186 - Sanctions & Ranking

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

1. (W1) (W2) for one or two warnings;
2. (RR) for reduce in rank;
3. (DSQ) for disqualified.

The disqualified skater isn't ranked and he is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified. In case of general ranking he doesn't get any point.

3.1.9 Section 9 - Disciplinary measures

3.1.9.1 Art. 187 - Disciplinary faults

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

3.1.9.2 Art. 188 - Aggression

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

3.1.9.3 Art. 189 - Team fault

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

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

3.1.9.4 Art. 190 - Misconduct against officials and the jury

1. Any member of the jury who is affected before, during or after a competition by any offence or violence of any kind by a skater or another member of delegations, may immediately inform the Chief Referee who shall seize the Disciplinary Commission of the C.E.C.

2. Any C.E.R.S. official who is affected during an official event is in power to seize the C.E.C. Disciplinary Commission.

3.1.9.5 Art. 191 - Disciplinary procedure

1. It is the responsibility of the Chief Referee to seize the Disciplinary Commission of C.E.C. in case of disciplinary fault. The skater who commits the disciplinary fault is sanctioned by the Disciplinary Commission of the C.E.C.
2. Members of the C.E.C. who observe a disciplinary fault are in power to seize the C.E.C. Disciplinary Commission.

3.1.9.6 Art. 192 - Process of the Disciplinary Commission

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

3.1.9.7 Art. 193 - Disciplinary measures

Disciplinary measures that can be adopted by the Disciplinary Commission of C.E.C. are the following:

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

3.1.9.8 Art. 194 - Exclusion of the competition

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

3.1.9.9 Art. 195 - Suspension

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

3.1.9.10 Art. 196 - Body of first instance (claims)

1. The Chief Referee is the body of first instance for all the claims concerning the sanctions (Art. 182) taken in application of the Technical Rules of C.E.C.
2. The C.E.C. is the body of first instance for claims concerning all the aspects of general regulations of C.E.C.

3.1.9.11 Art. 197 - Claims procedure

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



For the European Championship, claim must be written in the official C.E.C. language, signed by the official delegate of the nation.

3.1.9.12 Art. 198 - Claims presented to the C.E.C.

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

3.1.9.13 Art. 199 - Claim fees

A fee in the amount of EUR (€) 150.-- shall accompany any claims to the Chief referee.

A fee in the amount of EUR (€) 250.-- shall accompany any claims to the C.E.C.

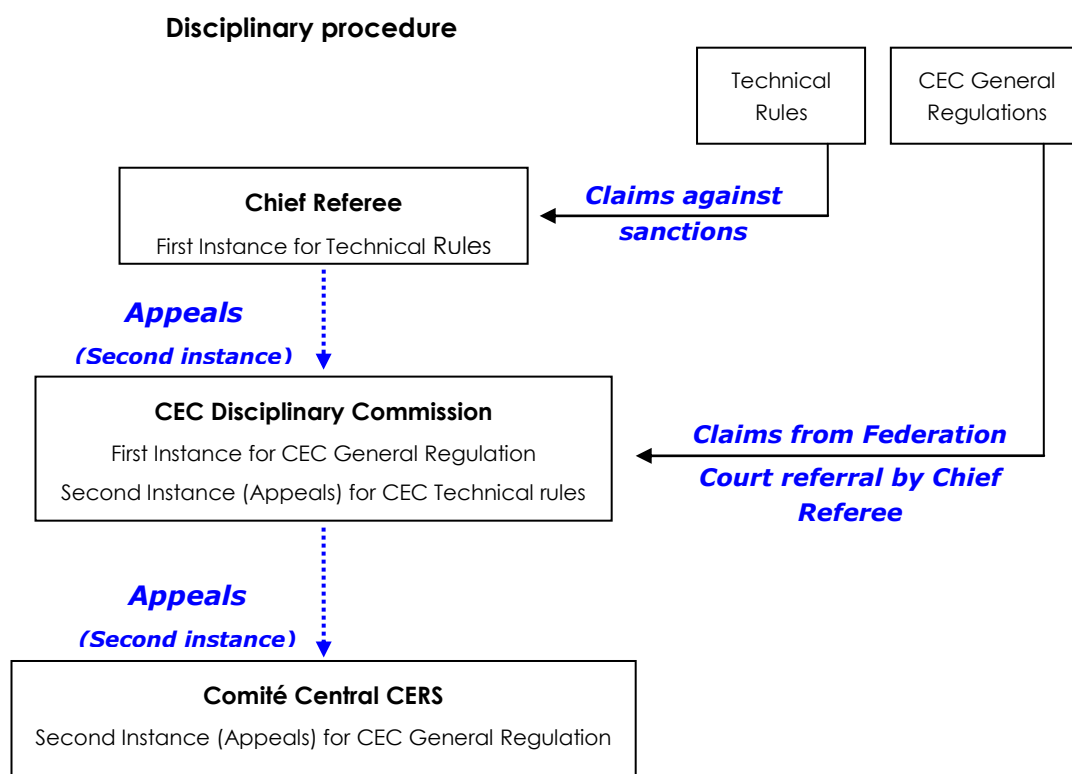
3.1.9.14 Art. 200 - Body of second instance (appeal)

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

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

3.1.9.15 Art. 201 - Appeal procedure

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



3.1.9.16 Art. 202 - Appeal fees

Appeal can be submitted to C.E.C. Disciplinary Commission along with the payment of a further fee of EUR (€) 300.--.

3.1.9.17 Art. 203 - Decisions

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

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

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

3.2.1 Art. 204 - ESSC: Official Track

Official track certified by the C.E.C. is defined in Art. 118.

3.2.2 Art. 205 - ESSC: Track 300 m time trial & Road 200 m

1. These trials will be skated individually according to the order decided by the draw of nations in the preparatory meeting, which will apply for women as well as men, and for track and road competitions.

The sequence determined by draw will be repeated two times, thus allowing for the performance of the two skaters per nations.

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

(See Art. 92 – Starting line & Art. 145 – Time trial starting conditions)

3.2.3 Art. 206 - ESSC: Sprint tournament (500 m & 1'000 m)

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

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

2. Starting line

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

3.2.4 Art. 207 - ESSC: Constitution of the qualification heats for the long distance race

If, for the following races; Elimination race (Art. 208), Point Race (Art. 210) and Elimination and point race (Art. 211), the number of skaters requires the organisation of qualification heats, then they are organised as follows:

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

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

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

3.2.5 Art. 208 - ESSC: Track 15'000 m Elimination race

1. Elimination system

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

2. Finale

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

a) Final 36 skaters

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

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

36 skaters = 3 files de 12 skaters on the starting line

(0,5m by skater on 6m wide track)

b) Finale 37 to 46 skaters

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

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

3. Qualification Heats

If there are more than 46 skaters, qualification heats must be planned. The final is run by 36 skaters without any double elimination (Art. 208/1).

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

4. Composition and protocol of the qualification heats

The heat will cover the official distance of the final

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

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

3.2.6 Art. 209 - ESSC: Road 20'000 m Elimination

1. Elimination system

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

2. Final

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

3.2.7 Art. 210 - ESSC: Road Point race

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

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

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

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

3. Qualification heats

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

3.2.8 Art. 211 - ESSC: Track Elimination & Point race

1. Elimination system

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

2. Punctuation system

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

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

3. Protocol of the Final

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

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

20 Eliminations + 10 skaters = 30 skaters / 20 sprints + arrival = 66 points

4. Qualification heats

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

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

5. Constitution of heats (Art. 207).

6. Protocol 10'000 m Elimination Qualification Heats

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

3.2.9 Art. 212 - ESSC: Relay races

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

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

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

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

3.3.1 Art. 213 - Circuit

Race will be run on an open road circuit or closed circuit being at least 1500 m in length.

3.3.2 Art. 214 - Number of participants

A number of skaters equal to that entered at the European Speed Skating Championship on the road and on track plus two other skaters, ladies and men, may participate at the European Marathon Championship, until a maximum of 14 male skaters and 14 female skaters.

3.3.3 Art. 215 -Further regulations

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

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

It is allowed to follow the race by private car or motor bikes (if the organisation does not provide transport for one delegate per nation), max. one per country, after the bus picking up withdrawn skaters; if in circuit, according to the Chief Referee.

They do not cause problems to the running of the race.

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

3.4.1 Art. 216 - Experimental rules

C.E.C. The experimental rules, to be confirmed after the 2nd year of activity of this event, are the following:

- Minimum number of organising countries : six (6)
- Minimum number of competitions in the circuit: eight (8)
- Maximum number of yearly competitions: ten (10), final included

3.4.2 Art. 217 - Duration

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

3.4.3 Art. 218 - Categories

Categories: competitions are for Cadet, Junior B, Junior A and Senior.

3.4.4 Art. 219 - Race composition

Races: in each event, every day, there will be one short distance speed race (up to 1000 m) and one long distance race.

Each Organiser may decide for another category (outside of the European Cup), like Masters or Beginners (up to 13 years old).

3.4.5 Art. 220 - Ranking

Rankings: separate rankings for short distance and long distance races will be prepared after each event. A skater may participate in short and long distance races. No rankings per team. Points will be assigned as follows: 20 points to the 1st skater, 19 points to the 2nd one and so on; 1 point for participation to all ranked skaters. Increase of 0,1 point to the first skaters just to mark the winners.

Final rankings: a skater must participate at 50% of all events plus one (+ 1) in order to enter in the final ranking. If the skater participated in more events the lowest points will be deleted.

3.4.6 Art. 221 - Participation

Open to everybody, from National and Regional Teams to clubs and individual skaters provided they are authorised by their corresponding National Federation which is affiliated to the C.E.C.

All skaters with European licenses and also from other Continental Federations may participate in the Euro Cup; they will be ranked in the Euro Cup rankings.

Participants may find details for entries on the EC website (Link to each organiser/website): <http://www.europeancupinline.eu/>

- central registration
- unique EC ID
- Fees: Euro (€) 15.-- (Senior and Junior A/B), Euro (€) 10.—(Cadets);
to be paid by bank transfer as indicated.

Venues: venues, dates, locations and web references will be uploaded on the EC website every year.

3.4.7 Art. 222 - Medals

The C.E.C. will supply medals for the first 3 skaters of each ranking.

3.4.8 Art. 223 - Organisation

Organisers are authorised to use CEC logo and must hoist CEC flag in the sports venue.

Organising fee and prize money: an organising fee amounting to Euro € 1500/1000 to be paid CEC at least 2 months before the event with all the corresponding documents.

A part of this sum will create a prize money to be assigned on the basis of the final ranking. In order to increase this prize, organisers will do their best in looking for sponsors, with the assistance of C.E.C.

This matter will be coordinated by the C.E.C. with the organisers.

The C.E.C. will attend every event with its own delegate; two delegates at the final event, being the board and lodging expenses up to the local organiser.

Board and lodging expenses of other C.E.C. attending members will be C.E.C. responsibility.

Insurance: each participant must have his own personal insurance. At the same time, organisers too must have an insurance against third party.

Website: each organisation must have its own website containing details about the event (proper application with entries, hotels, features of the track, modalities of entries, type of races, etc).

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

Questions about results: e-Mail to results@europeancupinline.eu.

3.4.9 Art. 224 - Judges

Judges: each organisation will send C.E.C. the list of necessary and available judges, with the name of the suggested Chief Referee. The CEC can change the Chief Referee; in that case the travelling expenses will be up to C.E.C.

3.4.10 Art. 225 - Technical equipment

Technical equipment: each organiser must have a finish-line or something similar and a photo-finish.

3.4.11 Art. 226 - Anti Doping control

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

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

3.4.12 Art. 227 - Future development/organisation

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

Organising Fees

For interregional/continental competitions (with national teams)	300.-- EUR (€)
For interregional/continental competitions (with club teams)	100.-- EUR (€)
For European Senior/Junior A Championships (track and road)	20000.-- EUR (€)
For European Junior B/Cadet Championships (track)	9000.-- EUR (€)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional organising fee European Junior B/Cadet Championships (if organised simultaneously with the Senior/Junior A ones). 20% to be paid upon C.E.C. request immediately after the assignment of the championship, 80% at least the day preceding the beginning of the competitions. 	4000.-- EUR (€)
For European Master Marathon Championship	1000.-- EUR (€)
For European Cup (100 and more participants)	1500.-- EUR (€)
For European Cup (less than 100 participants)	1000.-- EUR (€)

Claim Fees

Claim fee against the decision of the Chief Referee	150.-- EUR (€)
Claim fee against the decision of the C.E.C.	250.-- EUR (€)
Appeal fee to C.E.C.	300.-- EUR (€)

Fees for European Speed Judges

First entry fee for european judges (badge included)	80.-- EUR (€)
Affiliation fee (annual renewal)	50.-- EUR (€)

4.2 United Nations Organisations ISO ALPHA 3 Code

Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes	Country or area name	ISO ALPHA 3 codes
Afghanistan	AFG	Colombia	COL
Åland Islands	ALA	Comoros	COM
Albania	ALB	Congo	COG
Algeria	DZA	Cook Islands	COK
American Samoa	ASM	Costa Rica	CRI
Andorra	AND	Côte d'Ivoire	CIV
Angola	AGO	Croatia	HRV
Anguilla	AIA	Cuba	CUB
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	Cyprus	CYP
Argentina	ARG	Czech Republic	CZE
Armenia	ARM	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK
Aruba	ABW	Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD
Australia	AUS	Denmark	DNK
Austria	AUT	Djibouti	DJI
Azerbaijan	AZE	Dominica	DMA
Bahamas	BHS	Dominican Republic	DOM
Bahrain	BHR	Ecuador	ECU
Bangladesh	BGD	Egypt	EGY
Barbados	BRB	El Salvador	SLV
Belarus	BLR	Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Belgium	BEL	Eritrea	ERI
Belize	BLZ	Estonia	EST
Benin	BEN	Ethiopia	ETH
Bermuda	BMU	Faeroe Islands	FRO
Bhutan	BTN	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FLK
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL	Fiji	FJI
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	Finland	FIN
Botswana	BWA	France	FRA
Brazil	BRA	French Guiana	GUF
British Virgin Islands	VGB	French Polynesia	PYF
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	Gabon	GAB
Bulgaria	BGR	Gambia	GMB
Burkina Faso	BFA	Georgia	GEO
Burundi	BDI	Germany	DEU
Cambodia	KHM	Ghana	GHA
Cameroon	CMR	Gibraltar	GIB
Canada	CAN	Greece	GRC
Cape Verde	CPV	Greenland	GRL
Cayman Islands	CYM	Grenada	GRD
Central African Republic	CAF	Guadeloupe	GLP
Chad	TCD	Guam	GUM
Channel Islands		Guatemala	GTM
Chile	CHL	Guernsey	GGY
China	CHN	Guinea	GIN
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	HKG	Guinea-Bissau	GNB
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	MAC	Guyana	GUY

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

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

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

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



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