



INDIA SKATE

SPEED TECHNICAL COMMITTEE GENERAL REGULATIONS REGULATIONS /2019

ROLLER SKATING FEDERATION OF INDIA®

भारतीय रोलर स्केटिंग महासंघ

भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त : RECOGNISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
A 695, Shastri Nagar, New Delhi-110052. (India) | www.indiaskate.com

Affiliated to



International Federation
recognised by the IOC



Founder member of



World Skate Asia
recognised by OCA



Roller Skating Federation of India (R.S.F.I) is the governing body for skateboarding and roller sports in India.

The Roller Skating Federation of India (R.S.F.I) registered in 1955, is affiliated with World Skate (World Parent body of Roller Skating) since 1971. R.S.F.I is founder member of the Asian body World Skate Asia(In 1978).Roller Skating Federation of India was accorded recognition by the Government of India since September 1990 followed by recognition by the Indian Olympic Association.

RSFI has so far conducted 56 National Championships in all age groups & disciplines. National Championships are conducted for all age groups, cadet, Sub Juniors, Juniors ,Seniors, Masters(Male & female) for disciplines i.e. Skateboarding, Artistic Skating, Speed Skating, Inline Freestyle, Roller Freestyle, Roller Hockey, Inline Hockey, Inline Downhill, Inline Alpine, Roller Derby & Roller Scooter.

Roller Skating is a part of All India University Games, SGFI Nationals, CBSE Nationals, KV Nationals and ICSE Nationals.

Indian Team is overall 2nd in Asia. Meanwhile Roller Skating was included in the 1992 Olympic Games as a demonstration event and as a medal event in the 42nd National Games held in Andhra Pradesh in 2002 and as a medal event in the 16th Asian Games 2010 in Guangzhou, 3rd beach asian games 2012 in China, World University Games 2017 in Taiwan, 18th Asian games 2018 held at Indonesia and Youth Olympic Games 2018 at Argentina. Roller Sports event "Skateboarding" is included in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics Games.

RSFI Registered Office - R.S.F.I Secretariat A 695, Shastri Nagar, Delhi -110052, India

Tel : +91 11 2364 7788

Email : rsfi@indiaskate.com

Website: www.indiaskate.com

R.S.F.I. Executive Committee for 2017 - 2021

President	Tulsi Ram Agarwal	Tech. Advisor To President	Virendra Nanavati	Joint Secretary	Kishore Bhandari
Sr. Vice president	Reji Abraham	Chairman Jury Of Appeals	Arun Walia	" "	Jitendra Dhingra
Vice president	Dr. Amit Kumar Agarwal *	Chairman W Redressal Com	Smt. Vandana Sagar	" "	B.Venkitanarayanan Reddy
" "	Manpreet Singh Chhatwal *	Chairman Discipline	Tej Bahadur Singh Gill	" "	Ramesh Nagda
" "	Gurcharan Singh Khurmi	Chairman Medical	Madhuri Sharma	" "	G.S.R.Prasad@Rao
" "	D. Prasanna Kumar	Chairman Championship	Pushpendra Kumar Singh	" "	Daljinder Singh Chahal
" "	P. K. Bharath Kumar	Chairman Other Games	Ms Adesh P K Singh **	" "	Adv.Ashwini Kumar Mahrishi
General Secretary	Naresh Kumar Sharma	Chairman R & I Hockey	Gulrattan Singh Rathore	" "	R.Pratap Kumar
Addl. G.secretary	Sapna Pankaj Desai	Chairman Artistic	Pradeepak Malvai	" "	S. Madan Mohan Reddy
Treasurer	Sebastian Prem Cyril	Chairman Speed	Bhagirath Kumar Dadhich	" "	D. S. Rathore/ Tapan Das



Preface

It is with a great pleasure that we present before you the new Speed Technical Committee (STC) General Regulations for the year 2019.

According to the WORLD SKATE and RSFI Statutes, the Speed Technical Committee amends these regulations and they are applicable starting from 1st April 2019.

BHAGIRATH KUMAR DADHICH
International Referee &
Chairman Speed Technical Committee
Roller Skating Federation of India

NARESH KUMAR SHARMA
General Secretary
Roller Skating Federation of India



Part - I: STC GENERAL ORGANISATION

Art - 1 Constitution

The Speed Technical Committee (STC) is a Technical Committee of the RSFI that governs the rules of Speed Skating in India.

Art - 2 Composition

The Technical Committee is composed respecting RSFI Statutes.

The RSFI Executive constitutes the executive of each discipline consisting of a Chairman, one Vice Chairman and at least three but not more than five other members. The executive is directly responsible to the Central Committee of the RSFI for its actions and management between assemblies. A quorum of the executive of a discipline is three.

Art - 3 NATIONAL OFFICIALS

President, Secretary General, Sr Vice President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Additional General Secretary, Chairman of the Roller Skating Federation of India and the Chairman of the Speed Technical Committee of RSFI are the National Officials

Art - 4 OFFICIALS OF THE COMPETITION

1. The Chairman of the Speed Technical Committee if he is present.
2. The judges nominated for the championship and chief referee.
3. The Official Speaker, he is allowed inside the race course.
4. The Doping Control Officer (DCO) and Chaperone as defined in the WADA International Standard testing.

Art - 5 COACHES

The State/UT's or team's coaches are not officials. They are not allowed to represent their team or their State/UT in any official approach.

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

Art - 6 CHIEF REFEREES

National Chief Referees are those who have been International referees or who have been for at least five years officiated in the National Championship and who, in the opinion of the Technical Committee, have already demonstrated in previous National or State Championships to be able to carry out perfectly all the tasks included in a jury. They are, therefore, qualified to direct a National Championship.

Art - 7 STC DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

1. For all National competitions supervised by the Technical Committee, the Disciplinary Committee shall be constituted by the Technical Committee members. There must be at least three (3) present people.
2. When only one (1) or two (2) members of the committee are present to constitute the Disciplinary Committee, a second or third person, is nominated by the President / General Secretary Roller Skating Federation of India RSFI to constitute disciplinary Committee.
3. In a National competitions where there are no Technical Committee Members present, the President /General Secretary RSFI in consultation with the Jury constitutes a Disciplinary Committee composed of three (3) persons.
4. The decision of appeal taken by the Disciplinary Committee is final.



Part - II: TECHNICAL RULES

General Rules for National Competitions

Art - 8 Age Groups & Official distances for National Championship

Refer to Annexure A of Roller Skating Federation of India -RSFI 11th edition of Rules and Regulations (11RR).

Art - 9 Race course

1. A race course may be either a track or road course. A road race course may be either an "open" or "closed" circuit.
2. Both on the track and on the road, the race course is measured on the inner edge.
3. On road courses with both left and right bends, measuring is to be taken along an imaginary line from the extreme ends of the bends themselves.
4. On open road circuit, the measurement of the distance is done:
 - a. on the middle of the road when all the wide of the road can be used;
 - b. on the middle of the race course when only a part of wide of the road can be used.
5. In all courses, bends are to be bordered either by a natural edge or moving signals that are highly visible. Such signals are never to be placed on the race course because they may represent a danger for skaters.
6. During races only judges and skaters are allowed to stay on the course. Only delegates and medical team can enter on the race course when they have been authorized by the Chief Referee.

Art - 10 Safety zone

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

Art - 11 Suitability of the race course

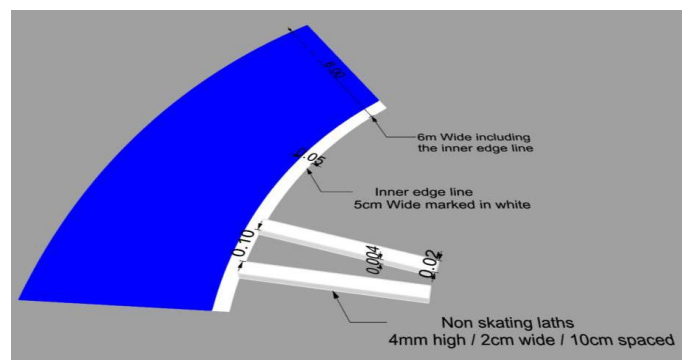
Any decision regarding the suitability for practice of a race course is up to the Chief Referee before and after the start of the competition itself.

Art - 12 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. The standard length of the track is two hundred (200) meters with a tolerance of ± 5 cm. The length of the track is measured on the inner edge. The minimum width of the race course of the track, in horizontal projection measured from the inside edge to the fence, is (6) meters, preferably (7), with a tolerance of (± 2). The Surface of the track shall be made with a combined synthetic based finishes.

Art - 13 The no skating zone

In the inner part of the track, a no skating zone of 50cm, must be foreseen besides the width of the track (Total width 6m + 50cm), The 50cm no skating zone area must be provided with non slippery self-sticking stripes, spaced out transversally every 10cm on the curves and every 40cm vertically on the straights; being minimum 2 to 5cm in width and 4mm in height.



Art - 14 The Safety measures

1. The track must be closed by polycarbonate fencing, (possibly transparent), being hundred and twenty (120) centimetres in height, having a feet safeguard panel of, twenty (20) centimetres in height and three (3) cm of wide, detached two (2) cm from the ground.
2. Fencing must observe safety measures to skaters, thus it must not have dangerous protuberances inside the track, and the gates must open outside. Fencing must be able to resist at the fall of a group of skaters.
3. A safety zone must be respected as (art 9)

Art - 15 Painting and advertising on the track

Painting and advertising are not allowed on the surface of the race course. Only finish line (art 19), starting line (art 18) and the relay zone (art 130.3) can be printed on the race course.

Art - 16 Road course

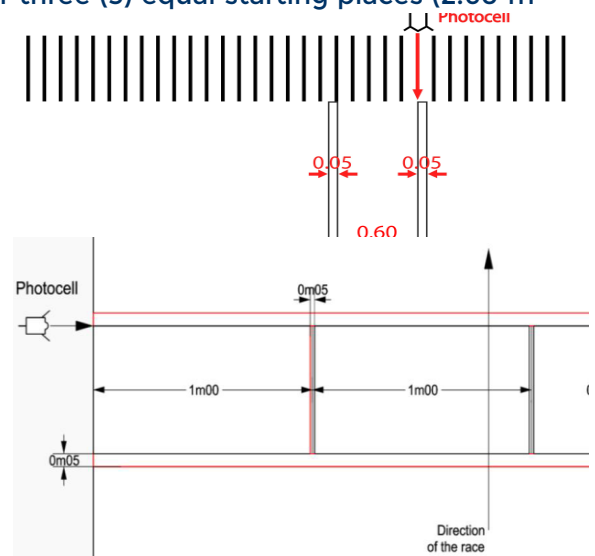
1. The road course cannot be less than eight (8) meters wide in any point of the course. Straightaways must represent 60% of the race course. However the decision of the Chief Referee shall be final.
2. The road surface must be uniformly and sufficiently smooth without hollows and fissures. From the inside of the course to the outside of the course there can be no more than 5% of the width of the course fall in camber.
3. Safety devices to be installed in the points which the Chief Referee may consider as dangerous.

Art - 17 Closed road circuit race course

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

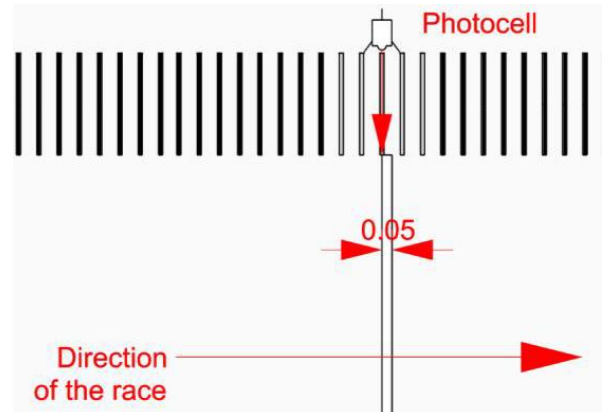
Art - 18 Starting line

1. The starting line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide must not be on a bend.
2. For 100 m, the starting line determines two (2) or three (3) equal starting places (2.60 m wide). A second line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the starting line.
3. For 200 m, and 500 + D a second line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the starting line. The photocells are positioned on the inner of the white start line (see draw).
4. For 1.000 m, a second line must be drawn sixty (60) centimetres from the starting line and a lateral line separating the 1m starting places (see draw).
5. For 500m+D, 1000 m and One lap races, the starting line determines equal starting places of one (1) meter (on track: 1 m on 6 m wide, but 0.80m on a 5 m wide). See draw
6. For Lap race on road, the starting line can be changed of place if there is not enough straight line.
7. For 1.000 m sprint the second line cannot be in white.



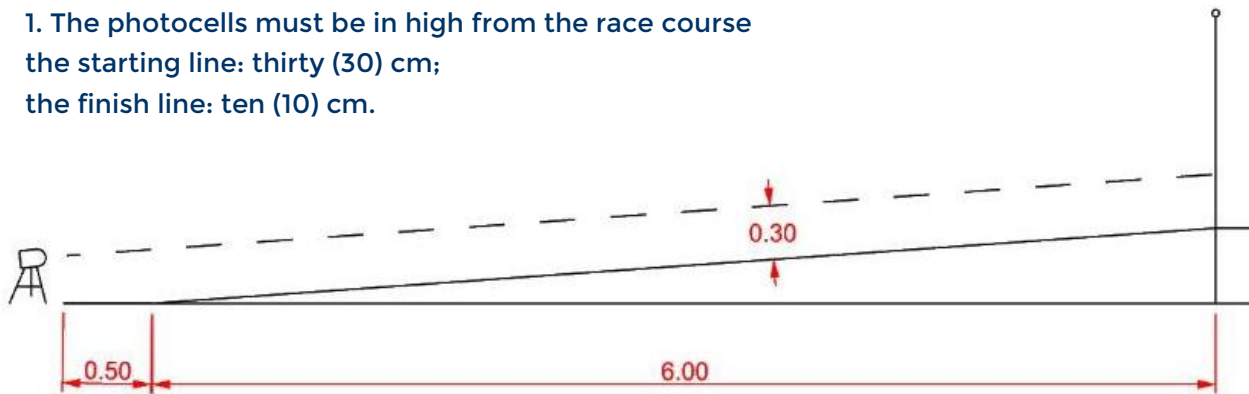
Art - 19 The Finish Line

1. The finish line must be marked with a white line of five (5) centimetres wide must not be on a bend. The judgement is established with the inner edge of this line. The electronic photo finish is placed on this inner edge of the finish line (see draw).
2. On road circuit, the finish line must be placed after minimum sixty (60) m of a straight way.
3. On track (200 Meters) The finish line must be at 8 m before the beginning of the bend and must be marked with a white line, 5 cm wide.
4. On open road circuit, refer to Inline Speed Skating Rule Book 2019 - World Skate.



Art - 20 Starting & Finish line equipment

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



2. In case of night race, the finishing line has to present a lighting allowing the smooth running of electronic photo finish (minimum 1 500 lux).
3. When transponders are used, the electronic photo finish must be present for the official ranking at least for the ten first skaters.

Art - 21 Equipment

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 13).

1. Photocell, electronic 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 is placed inside the inner edge near the lap scorer.

Art - 22 Official time

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



Art - 23 Video recording

1. In competition under the Technical Commission control and whenever possible, it is recommended the use of an official video recording of all races, on which the accuracy of performances and violation of the rules are recorded.
2. The video recording is used by the Chief Referee and the Chief Referee Assistant to do the control they need if they have doubts to take or confirm a decision.
3. For National Championships a video judge can be used.
4. The video recording is used as supporting documentation by the Chief Referee and the Disciplinary Commission.
5. Only the official video is used. Personal video is not accepted.

Art - 24 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. If no area for the coaches is located they should be with the team.

Art - 25 Racing suit

1. The racing suit is the following:
 - a. For National championships and other competitions all skaters of the same state must wear the same uniform with long or short sleeves, with the state colours.
 - b. The name of the state or its official abbreviation as listed in the RSGI Regulations (annex) must be clearly mentioned on the racing suit.
2. In National competitions with the participation of State/UT teams, advertisements are free. Nevertheless, those advertisements must never hinder the easy identification of the official colours of the state team.
3. Skaters are to wear corresponding racing suits. Those who are not properly equipped are not allowed to start the race.
4. Skaters must wear skates and their official racing suit during the medals presentation. Without any cap and sunglasses.
5. During the Marathon Race each nation can allow its skaters to add a logo of their own sponsor on the race suit.

Art - 26 Helmet

The helmet must be a hard gear with good quality and standard certification.

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

Art - 27 Skates

1. Skates having a maximum of five (5) 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. For the Marathon, the maximum diameter of wheel must not exceed hundred and twenty-five (125) millimetres.

Age	Age Group years	Category of Age Group	Size of Wheels to be used for tournaments / Championships under RSFI Umbrella
5	5 to 7	CADET	Max 90mm
6			
7			
8	7 to 9		
9			
10	9 to 11		
11	11 to 14	Sub Junior	Max 100mm
12			
13			
14	14 to 17	Junior	Max 110mm
15			
16			
17	Above 17	Senior	
30	Above 30	Masters	Max 110 mm

Art - 28 Race numbers

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

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

Art - 29 Type of races

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

Type	Individual Race	Team Race
Time Trial (Duel)	200 Meters	---
Sprint	100 M, 1 Lap, 2 Lap, 3 lap, 4 Lap on track, 500 + D, 1000 M	---
Mass Start Race	Road Race 1500 M, 3000 M, Elimination, Points, Points + Elimination	Relays



Art - 30 200m Dual Time Trial / 200m

1. 200m Dual Time trial is raced on track. Skaters are competing two by two (2). The start and finish lines are on the middle of the straightaway. The starting procedure is identical as for Sprint races.
2. During the first round only twelve (12) best times are qualified.
3. In final, the winner is the skater with the best time.

Art - 31 Sprint tournament

1. A sprint tournament is organized on short distance race with a certain number of rounds to accede to the final.
2. According to the number of skaters and the width of the race course, the Chief Referee has to organize the qualification system.
3. For all the rounds and final, the skaters are called and choose their position on the starting line according to art 135.
4. If skaters have the same time and they cannot be decided using hundredth or thousandth of second, then the alphabetic order of the given name or the ranking of State at Last National Championship will be used.
5. The skaters who do not qualify to the following round or the final will be ranked according to art 149.



Art - 32 General rules for 100 m sprint tournament

1. It is a race on 100 m road straight. The final is run by 2 or 3.
2. The qualification table is built according with the width of the race course with heats of 2 or 3 skaters.
3. During the first round, only best times are qualified.
4. The next rounds are built according to the best times of the winners
5. The others skaters are qualified according to the best times in the heats.
6. The heats are done respecting the following protocol:
7. If there are only two (2) lanes, the 100 m sprint tournament must be organised as below:

Number of Skaters Engaged	1/16 Final		1/8 Final		1/4 Final		1/2 Final	
	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
	X heats	16	8 x 2	8 Winners	4 x 2	4 Winners	2 x 2	2 Winners for I & II 2 Losers for III & IV

8. If there are three (3) lanes, the 100 m sprint tournament must be organised as below:

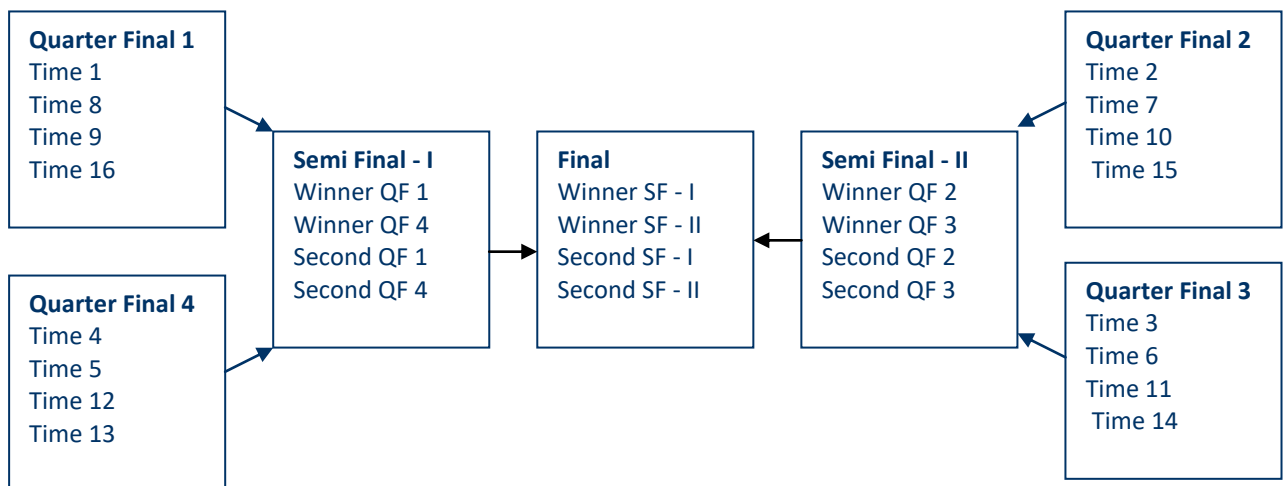
Number of Skaters Engaged	1/4 Finals		1/2 Finals	
	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
4 to 8	-----	-----	3 x 2-3	3 best times in Final
9	3 x 3	9 best times	3 x 3	3 Winners in Final
10 to 12	4 x 2-3			
13 to 15	5 x 2-3			
16 to 18	6 x 2-3			
19 to 21	7 x 2-3			
22 to 24	8 x 2-3			
25 to 27	9 x 2-3			

Number of Skaters Engaged	1/8 Finals		1/4 Finals		1/2 Finals	
	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified	Heats	Qualified
28 to 30	10x2-3	15 best times	5 x 3	5 Winners 4 times	3x3	3 Winners in Final
31 to 33	11x2-3	18 best times	6 x 3	6 Winners 3 times		
34 to 36	12x2-3					
37 to 39	10x2-3	21 best times	7 x 3	7 Winners 2 times		
40 to 42	10x2-3					
43 to 45	10x2-3					
46 to 48	10x2-3	24 best times	8 x 3	8 Winners 1 time		
49 to 51	10x2-3					
52 to 54	10x2-3					
More	X heats					



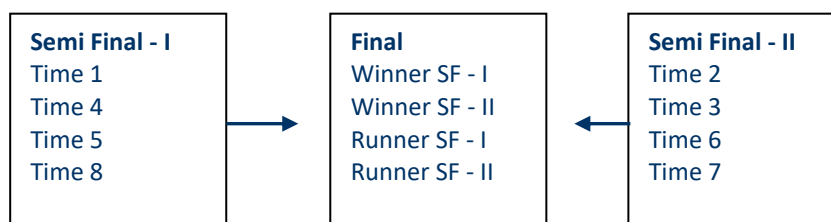
Art - 33 General rules for 1 lap & 2 laps on track, 500 m +D & 1 lap on road sprint race:

1. On track, the distance of race is 2.5 laps (500m) plus the Distance resulting to the middle of the straightaway, thus the start line will be in the middle of the straightway.
2. On the road circuit, for One Lap race, the line position does not change.
3. **One lap & 2 laps on Track:** The Track distance should not be shorter that 50 meters and longer than 200 meters. It can be a flat or banked track. The start and finish should be at the same point, Start and Finish on the bend should be avoided.
4. **Organisation of the race**
5. It is a sprint tournament. In each qualification heat, only the winner and the second accede to the following round except the first round qualification of the best sixteen (16) times. **(Not more than 6 skaters in each heat)**
6. Quarter Final, Semi Final and Final are organized according to the following table
7. If the 16th and 17th position skater cannot be decided then the quarters final are raced with seventeen (17) skaters. The Quarter series 1 will be raced with 5 skaters. (17th Skater will race in QF-1)
8. In case of sport fault, an additional skater can be added to the heat.



Starting line Ranking Quarter final	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4
Called in first	Best time	2	3	4
Called in second	8	7	6	5
Called in third	9	10	11	12
Called in fourth	16	15	14	13

9. If the total number of skaters are equal to 16 or less than then 16, then the first round Qualification shall be of 8 best times. If the 8th and 9th place cannot be decided than the 1st Semi Finals will be raced with 5 skaters.



10. If the total number of skaters are equal to 8 or less than then 8 then the first round Qualification shall be of 4 best times and they qualify to the finals.



Art - 34 General rules for 3 Laps, 4 Laps and 1.000m sprint race
Rink Race - III and Rink Race VI

It is 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 to the best times in the heats. The final is run, by the winner of each semi-final and the best loser times, for a total of eight skaters.

1. Round composition & Qualification table

Total No of Skaters	No. of Heats / No. of Skaters in each Heat	No. of 1st Place Skaters qualify for next round	No. of best Time qualify for the next round	Total Skaters Qualify for Semi Finals	No. of Heats / No. of Skaters in each Heat	No. of 1st Place Skaters qualify for next round	No. of best Time qualify for the next round	Total Skaters Qualify for Finals
8 skaters								8
9 to 16					2 x 4 - 8	2	6	
17 to 24					3 x 5 - 8	3	5	
25 to 32	4 x 6 - 8	4	12	16	2 x 8	2	6	
33 to 40	5 x 6 - 8	5	11	16	2 x 8	2	6	
41 to 48	6 x 6 - 8	6	10	16	2 x 8	2	6	
49 to 56	7 x 7 - 8	7	9	16	2 x 8	2	6	
57 to 64	8 x 7 - 8	8	8	16	2 x 8	2	6	
65 to 72	9 x 7 - 8	9	15	24	3 x 8	3	5	
73 to 80	10 x 7 - 8	10	14	24	3 x 8	3	5	
81 to 88	11 x 7 - 8	11	13	24	3 x 8	3	5	
89 to 96	12 x 7 - 8	12	12	24	3 x 8	3	5	
97 to 104	13 x 7 - 8	13	11	24	3 x 8	3	5	

2. Heats of other rounds

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

- ranking according to the best time of the winner (**Winner Time**) WT1, WT2,...

- ranking according to the time of the Qualified Time QT1, QT2,

As given below:

Starting line	SF 1	SF 2	SF 3
Called in first	Winner Time1	WT2	WT3
Called in second	WT6	WT5	WT4
Called in third	WT7	WT8	Qualified Time 1
Called in fourth	QT4	QT3	QT2
Called in fifth	QT5	QT6	QT7
Called in Sixth	QT10	QT9	QT8
Called in Seventh	QT11	QT12	QT13
Called in Eighthth	QT16	QT15	QT14

Finals:

WSF 1, WSF2, WSF3, QFT1, QFT2, QFT3, QFT4, QFT5.



Art - 35 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 to the size of the track or the road, qualification heats may take place, followed by a final event.

Art - 36 Elimination race

This race 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 148**).
3. Whenever a skater leaves the race, 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 State/UT of the skater in the official language English.
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 does not leave the track after the third announcement, he will be disqualified of the race DSQ-SF.

Art 37 Points race

This race 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 is about to cross the finish line, the bell will sound.
2. If in the opinion of 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 Speaker will inform in an unofficial manner, the number of the skaters who obtain points in each sprint. The Official classification will only be announced after viewing the electronic photo finish or video scanner.
4. If a skater does not finish the race, that skater will lose the points earned for this race.
5. If there is a tie in points among two or more skaters, it will be decided by who was the first of them at the finish line in the last lap.

Art 38 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 36 & **art 148**
2. Points see art 37 & **art 148**



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

Art 39 Relay race

1. The organisation of the team

- a. skaters of a team should wear identical racing suit. In case the racing suits of two teams are sufficiently similar, the Chief Referee can order the modification of one of them by draw;
- b. teams must be composed of three (3) skaters;
- c. if a skater commits a disqualifying act, the whole team is disqualified;
- d. each team is free to decide after how many laps to relay;
- e. During the relay the skaters are not allowed to exit of the race course. At the end of the race, when the relay-runner has finished his race, then he is allowed to enter in the middle of the track or exit of the race course under the direction of the jury.

2. The relay

- a. the relay will be completed by pushing with hand(s) from the arriving skater the hip of the starting skater;
- b. touch and pull relay is not permitted and it is sanctioned by the disqualification of the team;
- c. the last possible relay will be made prior to the start of the last lap;
- d. the Chief 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 straight;
- c. the lines signalling the relay zone must be marked with a white line, two (2) centimetres,
- d. the relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone. If not, the team is disqualified DSQ-TF;
- e. in the case a relaying skater enters the relay zone but is not relayed by the team mate, the team is disqualified DSQ-TF. **During the last lap and up to the moment in which the last skater crosses the finish line, only the finishing skater per team is allowed to enter in the relay zone.**
- f. the skater is considered as entered in the relay zone when the last part of his second skate has totally passed the first line signalling the beginning of the relay zone;
- g. the skater is considered as taken out the relay zone when the first part of his first skate crosses the line signalling the end of the relay zone.



Art 40 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 Thirty minutes (30) before the start of the race. If a skater does not answer the call area judge after being called twice, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as Do Not Start (DNS). This skater is not ranked.
2. The skater must present with his complete equipment and his race numbers correctly positioned.
3. The judge is in task to control the presence of the skater and to confirm him his place on the starting line. The judge checks the conformity of the race equipment, race numbers, transponders and size of wheels according to art 27.

Art 41 Starting line order

The starting rank is determined by:

1. The draw of the State/UT at the preparatory meeting or the draw of the jury when there is no preparatory meeting;
2. The results of the rounds

In sprint tournament, the heats are composed according to the result of the precedent round. The winners of the precedent round are head of heat.

3. The results of the qualification heats:

After qualification heats, the winners of the qualification heats are in first position in the starting line ranking, the seconds in second, and so on.

Art 42 Starting order

1. For Sprint tournament (100m, 500m+D, OneLap & 1.000m) the skaters are called one by one on the starting line by the starter judge respecting the starting line ranking (art 41). 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 41) and they are placed successively from the inner edge to the external edge. The number of row is determined by the judge starter according to the width of the race course and a place of 0.50m wide must be allowed between one skater and the other.
3. Call to the starting line. If there is not any area of call (art 40), the skater does not answer the starting judge after being called twice on the starting line, at one-minute interval from each other, he is marked as Do Not Start (DNS). This skater is not ranked.

Art 43 Speed tournament starting conditions (100m, 200m Dual TT, 500m+D, 1 Lap, 2 Laps, 3 Laps, 4 Laps on track, 1000m and 1 Lap on Road)

1. When all the skaters have been called, the starter judge gives them the authorization to take their place on the starting line by saying "IN POSITION". The skaters have up to five (5) seconds to take their spot at the start line:
 - a. Standing up
 - b. His first skate must be in the box, not touching any line: front, laterals nor back line
 - c. The second skate can be in or out of the box.

At the command "SET" the skater assume his position and must remain immobile. Then, under the decision of the starter, the gun is fired.

2. If a skater has any problem after the first signal "SET", he has the right to signal this problem to the starter judge by lifting 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.

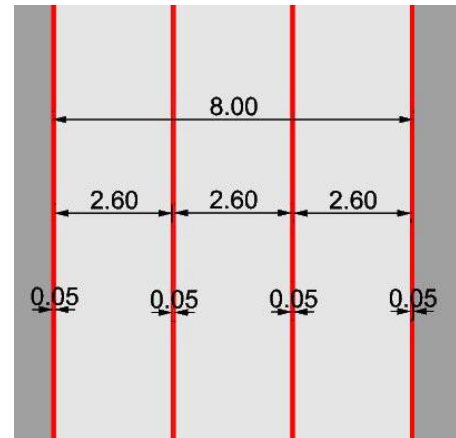
3. On the start judge or chief referee's order the start may be repeated when:

- a. there is an involuntary obstruction between two or more skaters which occurs a fall.
- b. a fault occurs at the start (rounds, semi-finals and finals) that may influence the outcome of the race.



Art 44 Specific rules for 100 m sprint tournament

1. Three (3) lanes of two point sixty (2.60) meters are drawn with white lines of five (5) cm. The race's condition must be identical in every lane, if it does not happen only two (2) lanes could be drawn on 8m wide road.
2. Skater must skate in his lane. Skater who touches a white line is judged as get out his lane (technical fault) and he is disqualified DSQ-TF.



Art 45 Mass start starting conditions

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 says "attention" and then he fires a shot.
3. On the Starter or Chief Referee's order the start may be repeated when the falling down of one skater causes the falling of several others, within 100 m from the starting line.

Art 46 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 judges go inside the race course at one (1) meter from the inner edge and shake a blue flag (50cm x 40cm). At this time, the skaters must lay down their speed and keep their position in the pack. It is allowed to the distanced skaters to join the pack and they must stay at the end of the pack.
2. The lap score is neutralised. 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 race course.
5. In case of neutralisation of the race due to a fall of skater(s), the fallen skater(s) cannot continue the race when it restarts.
6. No neutralisation is allowed in the last 1.000 m. Neutralisation is not possible during sprint tournament.
7. Neutralisation cannot be longer than four (4) minutes.
8. Only two (2) neutralisations by race are allowed. If a third incident happens, the race must be stopped (art 47).

Art 47 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.



Art 48 Resume the race

1. When there is a stop of race for reason exposed art 47, it is responsibility of the chief referee to decide about the official program by informing the skaters and the organiser of the competition.
2. If a time trial race (individual or team) or race with ranking / qualification by time is stopped, all the skaters registered or qualified (round or final) if it is the final, shall participate again.
3. If a long distance race is stopped in the first half (1st/2) of the race, and if the restart can be planned before fifteen (15) minutes after the stop, the race restarts with the same situation as the moment of the stop :
 - a. only the skaters who were competing at the moment of the stop shall participate again;
 - b. with the number of laps remaining to run;
 - c. without any modification of assignation of points (points race) or elimination;
 - d. If a skater (or group of skaters) leads the race with an advance or breakaway this advantage is restored to him (them). The pack starts on the starting line;
 - e. The number of points obtained in the first part of the race are conserved by the skaters.

Art 49 Restart of race

1. If the race is stopped in the last half (2nd/2) or if the race is stopped (art 48.3) without the possibility to re-race before fifteen (15) minutes, the race must be postponed and re-race totally with all the skaters who had taken the initial start.
2. Disqualified skater during the initial race cannot restart.

Art 50 Cancellation of race

1. The cancellation of a race is under the responsibility of the chief referee with the agreement of the organiser.
2. For the National Championship, the cancellation of a race is decided by the Speed Technical Committee and the RSFI Core committee.

Art 51 The bell

Under the responsibility of the lap scorer judge (art 165) the bell announces:

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

Art 52 Lap scorer

1. The lap scorer shows the number of laps to be covered.
2. The lap scorer changes each time the first skater crosses the finish line.
3. The lap scorer stops when the race is neutralised.

Art 53 Judgment on the finish line in the different types of race

1. In Mass start races (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 first wheel of the first skate crosses at the finishing line.
2. At the finishing line, the leading skate must be in contact with the ground. If the first skate is not in contact with the ground then the leading point of the first wheel 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 wheel of the second skate decides the placement.



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

Art 54 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 race and points-elimination races;

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

a. in 100 m Sprint tournament

- the round in which they are unqualified (series, quarters and semi-finals)
- their times obtained in this round

b. in 500 m +D 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-finals of 500m +D; the two third skaters are classified 5th and 6th. The best time is 5th.)

c. in 1.000 m Speed tournament,

- the round which they are unqualified (quarters and semi-finals)
- their times obtained in this round.

d. In sprint tournament only the skaters who race the final can access to the podium. In case of disqualifications during the final, the podium can be uncompleted and done with only 2 or 1 skater.

3. Ranking with the time of skater reduce in rank (RR), he takes the time of the skater who arrived at this place.

Example: skater A arrives second (2nd) but RR at the third place. He takes the time of the skater who arrived 3rd

Art 55 Placement of lapped skaters by the pack

1. In mass start races on track or on closed road circuit, the skaters who have been lapped by the pack or who are about to be lapped, and who may hinder the race, may be kept out. Skaters who have been lapped or kept out will be placed in the inverse order they left the race.

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

Art 56 Disqualified skater

When a skater is disqualified for sport fault (DSQ-SF), he is not ranked and his place is taken by the following skater.

Art 57 Withdrawn skater

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

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

Art 58 Ex-aequo placement in mass start race

1. In mass start races, 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.

2. In case of collective fall, all the skaters concerned by this fall are ranked ex-aequo and listed in alphabetic order.

3. The skaters disqualified for technical fault (DSQ-TFart 182) in the same round (100m, One lap, 500 m +D & 1.000 m) are ranked ex-aequo.



Art 59 Tiebreak trial and races against time

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

Art 60 Maximum time in road races, Elimination on Track and Road

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

b. **Elimination Track Race:** To be eligible to win medals in this race, Men and Boys should complete the race within 25 minutes while Women and Girls should complete the race within 26 minutes.

(e). **Elimination Road Race:** To be eligible to win medals in this race, Men and Boys should complete the race within 35 minutes while Women and Girls should complete the race within 37 minutes. Circuit (400 - 600 meters)

Art 61 The Jury

1. Each competition is directed by a Chief Referee and Judges. The Chief Referee is responsible for judges for the proper conduct of the races. The Chief Referee vouches directly for his own actions to the Technical Committee. On the occasion of the national competitions, the RSFI - STC itself appoints the Chief Referee by selecting him among the regularly registered National Judges.

2. For National 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 National Championship competitions, the minimum number of judges shall be 12 Twelve

a. one (1) chief referee;

b. one (1) or two (2) assistant chief referee;

c. one (1) chief referee secretary and one (1) secretary assistant;

d. a team of judges

e. a different number of technicians according to the electronic time keeping system

Art 62 Judge Uniform

In all the Official national competitions, uniform of Judges Shall be White Jersey, trousers, socks, shoes, and cap. How ever if the hosts/sponsors provides same colour jersey, trousers, socks, shoes and cap it becomes the uniform. Nothing else is allowed.

Art 63 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 judgment 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 the Technical Commission;

d. exert his disciplinary power towards skaters, coaches and State/UT Association 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 the Technical Commission 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 State/UT of the skaters participating in the competitions,

Art 64 The Jury secretary

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

Art 65 The Call area judge

The tasks of the call area judge are the following:

- 1. Before the beginning of each race he should gather the skaters and give them the last instructions. Checking their uniform, competition number, transponder, skates and size of wheels;
- 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 race for which they have been entered, and to make sure that no one may have access to the track where the race takes place before the Chief Referee has given his authorisation.

Art 66 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 136 to art 140;
- 3. he signals the false starts and call back the skaters as stipulated art 169.

Art 67 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 172);
 - c. to take note of lapped skaters, and of those skaters who withdrew and inform the Chief Referee.
- 2. According to their respective positions along the track, course judges are called in the following ways: straight judges, corner judges, relay judges, auxiliary judges.



Art 68 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 electronic photo finish or video scanner is used, the electronic photo finish or video scanner results are final.

Art 69 Lap scorer judge

1. The lap scorer judge shall:
 - a. take note of the number of laps covered;
 - b. signal the laps still to be covered using the counting device at his disposal;
 - c. signal the leading skater;
 - d. cross a lap, when covered by the pack (art 146);
 - e. provide that the last lap to be covered is signalled by means of a bell.

Art 70 Official speaker

1. The announcements are done in the official language of RSFI which is English and Hindi (Mostly English).
2. The Speaker shall inform the public of the names and numbers of the skaters taking part in each race, and all relevant information such as the composition of the heats and punctuation.
3. The result of each race should be announced at the earliest possible moment after receipt of the official result.
4. In conjunction with the general direction of the Organisation and the RSFI - STC Chairman, the Speaker is responsible for all matters of announcing protocol.

Art 71 Definition of the Faults

1. Three (3) kinds of faults are to be considered; technical faults (art 72), sport faults (art 76) and disciplinary faults ().
2. In any case, the Chief Referee can estimate that a sport fault presents a very negative attitude and qualifies it as a disciplinary fault (art 186).

Art 72 Technical faults

The infringements of rules from art 73 to art 75 are considered as technical faults.

Art 73 False start

1. General rules
 - a. The skater or a team (relay) who commits two (2) false starts in the same race (heats and final), is disqualified DSQ-TF.
 - b. 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.
 - c. In any race, 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.
 - d. The Starting judge signals the false start to the skater by showing a yellow card. He shows a red card to signal the disqualification after a second false start.



2. 200 m Dual TT, One lap, two laps, three laps, four laps on tack, 500 m +D & 1.000 m and one lap, 100 m on road.

a. A false start is signalled when a skater moves or starts before the gun signal is given. The start is cancelled and the skater involved is sanctioned by one (1) false start Technical fault TF.

b. A false start is signalled when a skater has his first skate out of his box (on the lines) when the starter says the command "SET" art. 43

c. For a skater, only one false start is allowed in a sprint tournament during all the rounds.

Ex: If a skater commits a false start in $\frac{1}{4}$ final and a second one in $\frac{1}{2}$ final, he is disqualified for technical fault DSQ-TF.

4. Mass start races

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

Art 74 Exit of the skating course

1. Skaters are not allowed to touch with one (1) roller skate the ground outside the line delineating the course. Skaters violating voluntarily this rule to cut distance or to gain positions will be disqualified (DSQ-TF). The judges take the decision when this fault is committed during a massive fall of skaters or to avoid a fall.

2. For the time trial race the exit of the skating course is sanctioned with the disqualification of the skater (DSQ-TF).

3. For 100 m sprint tournament, the lane between the two (2) white lines constitutes the race course. Touching the line is considered as exit of the race course and the skater who commits this fault is disqualified (DSQ-TF).

Art 75 Wrong Relay

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

2. The relay must start and be completed inside the relay zone (art 39). If not, the team is disqualified (DSQ-TF).

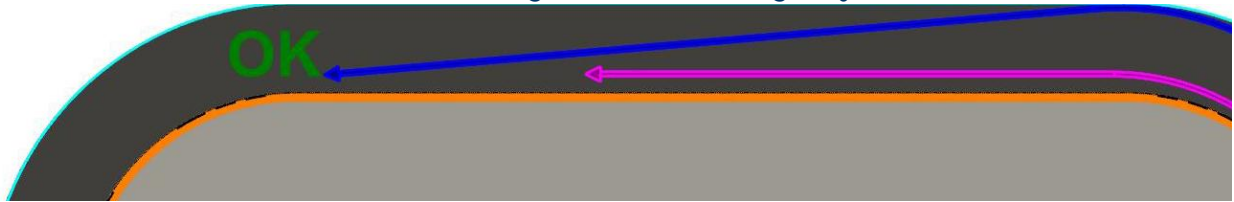
Art 76 Sport faults

The infringements of rules presented from art 77 to art 80 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 80).



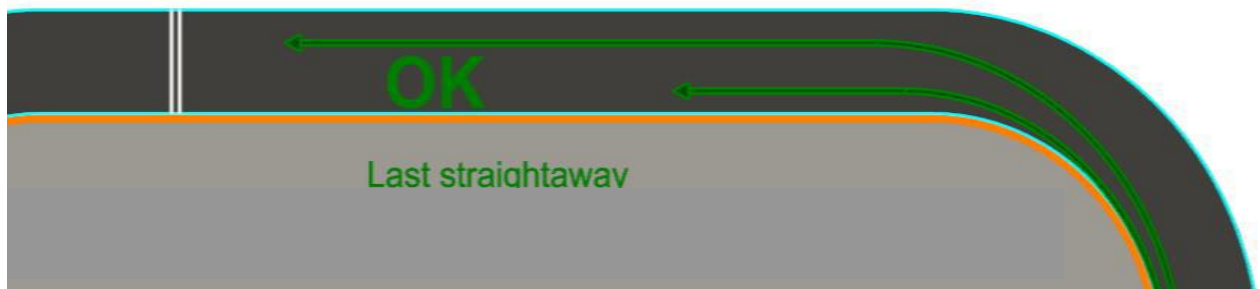
Art 77 Trajectory

1. Skaters are to reach the finish line along the shortest imaginary line.

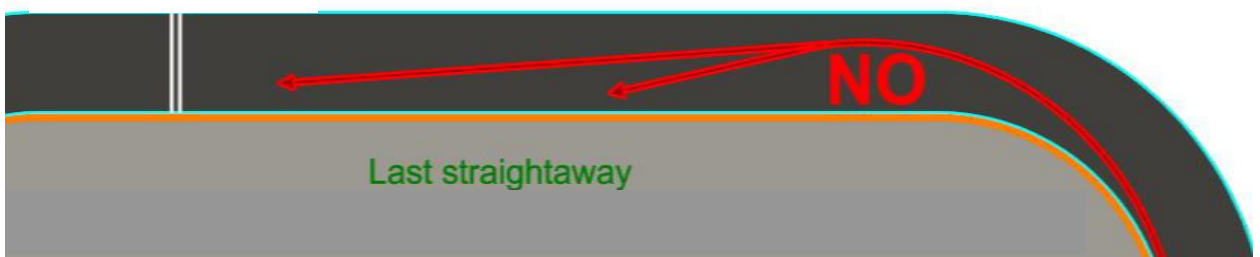


2. For the last straight, only the right trajectories are allowed.

Finish line

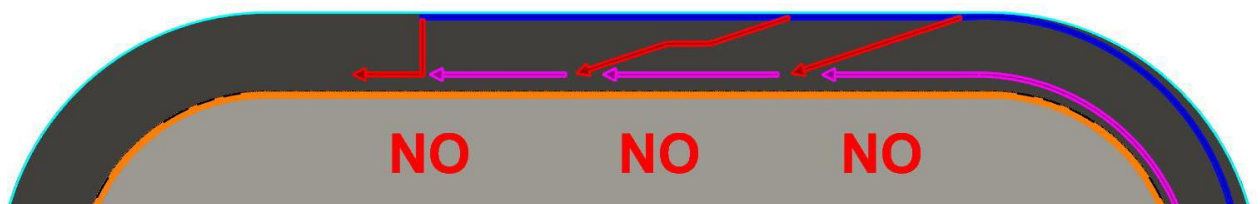


Finish line



Art 78 Obstruction

1. The skater leading the race shall not obstruct the runner-up and must continue in a straight path without loops or lateral deviations.



2. 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.

3. In no case, shall the passing of other skaters cause difficulty to other skaters (passage in force/ entry in force in the pack)

4. In track or road closed circuit competitions, skaters who are lapped passed shall not obstruct such pass or help another skater.



Art 79 Assistance to skater

1. Skaters are strictly forbidden to accept any sort of help.
2. In case of fall, skaters who are still able to continue the race must stand up without any help from a third party. Otherwise, they shall be disqualified of the race.
3. The skater can receive advice or information from the trainers or coaches.
4. During Marathon or longer distance race (more than 20k), a skater is allowed to give water or food to a teammate.

Art 80 No respect of jury instruction

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

Art 81 Sanctions

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

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

Art 82 Warnings

1. Warnings may be given to sanction technical and sport faults, in addition to those cases that are expressly included in General Regulations art 73 to art 80.
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: heat and final.
4. Warning for sport fault (SF) does not exist for sprint tournament art 183

Art 83 Reduction in rank

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

During Elimination race, see art 127.4

During Points race, see art 128.2

Art 84 Disqualification

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

1. Disqualification for technical fault (DSQ-TF):
 - a. when a skater commits two (2) false starts
 - b. when a skater commits a wrong relay (pull or touch relay, relay out of the relay zone, enter in relay zone without relay) all the team is disqualified (art 130);
 - c. During 100 m sprint, if the skater exits of his lane, he is disqualified.
2. Disqualification for sport fault:
 - a. when a skater commits one (1) fault considered as voluntary or dangerous;
 - b. when a skater receives three (3) warnings in a race, (cumulated in qualification heat & final);
 - c. when a skater benefits of assistance;
 - d. when a skater removes his helmet before the end of the race (art 96);
 - e. when a skater gets out voluntarily of the race course;
 - f. when a skater does not respect technical rules (size of wheels, radio, etc.).



Art 85 Automatic suspension

1. When a skater is disqualified for sport faults (DQS-SF), he is automatically suspended for the following race of the same Type: Sprint or Mass Start races –except for Team races– (art. 117); in which the skater is registered. This rule applies even if the following race is considered as begun, when the skater participated in the qualifying series.
2. For National Championship, the preregistration of a disqualified skater cannot be modified and this disqualified skater cannot be replaced by a teammate.
3. A suspended skater who did not purge his suspension at the end of the National championship remains suspended for the following National championship. (Ex: from track to road or S/UT to S/UT+1)

Art 86 Sanctions & Ranking

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

1. (W1) (W2) for one or two warnings
2. (FS1) for the first false start
3. (RR) for reduce in rank
4. (DSQ-TF) disqualified for technical fault. The disqualified skater is ranked at the end of the heat or round.
5. (DSQ-SF) disqualified for sport fault. The disqualified skater is not ranked and he is placed at the end of the official results as disqualified. In case of general ranking he does not get any point
6. (DNS) do not start
7. (DNF) do not finish

Art 87 Sanctions & Ranking for sprint tournament

1. Only one (1) false start is allowed for these sprint races. When a skater commits a second false start in the race, he must be disqualified for technical fault. He is ranked.
2. When a skater commits a sport fault, the Chief Referee will disqualify him (DSQ SF):
 - a. If the sport fault is estimated as involuntary, the sanction RR can be used only if the skater who receives the fault can be qualified for the next round using this sanction. This rule cannot be used in final.
3. If a skater in qualifying position is the victim of a disqualifying act from another skater in a heat of a qualifying round, the Chief referee may advance that skater to the next round.

Art 88 The discipline Disciplinary faults

The defined faults art 186 to art 188 are considered as disciplinary faults.

Art 89 Fair play

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

Art 90 Aggression

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

Art 91 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 Technical Committee from all the National Championship events;
2. the skater who benefices of the fault must be reduced in rank.



Art 92 Misconduct against the Jury

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

Art 93 Disciplinary procedure

1. It is the responsibility of the Chief Referee to seize the Disciplinary Commission in case of disciplinary fault. Anyone, skater, coach, parent, or delegate who commits disciplinary fault is sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee of RSFI.
2. Any member of the Technical Committee who observes a disciplinary fault is in power to seize the Disciplinary Committee.

Art 94 Progress of the disciplinary committee

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

Art 95 Disciplinary measures

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

1. exclusion of the competition
2. period of suspension

Art 96 Exclusion of the competition

In the case of very serious infringement, any skater, Coach, Parent or his ward or member of the official delegation may be excluded by the Disciplinary Committee from all the competition. In case of exclusion, the credential card is removed.

Art 97 Suspension

The Disciplinary Commission has the ultimate power to adopt suspension measures for period of time as mention in various codes of the disciplinary code of conduct, of a suspension from participation upto three years.

Art 98 Body of first instance (claims)

1. The Technical Commission is the body of first instance for claims concerning the application of general regulations different from Jury decisions about sanctions.
 - a. The Technical Commission evaluates if the claim proceeds and if, it does, they will give an official answer.

Art 99 Claims procedure

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

For the National Championship, claim must be written on an official form (annex) in the FSFI official language: English, signed by the Team Manager or Lady Manager of the State / Ut.



Art 100 Claims presented to the Technical Committee

1. Claims regarding the admittance of a skater to a competition may be submitted:
 1. by a State/UT Manager or Lady Manager who believes that one of his skaters has not been admitted though he was eligible;
 2. by all State/UT delegates believing to have been damaged because of the admittance to the competition of a skater belonging to another State/UT, who does not have the right to participate.

2. Claims are to be signed by the official Manager or Lady Manager and submitted in writing to the Chief Referee thirty minutes prior to the beginning of the race or 30 minutes after the announcement of the result. 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 the STC that will take care of any necessary control;
3. This decision must be made known to the official Manager/Lady Manager of the participating State/UT.

Art 101 Body of second instance (appeal)

The RSFI Executive Body is the body of second instance and receives the appeals after the decision taken in first instance by the STC - RSFI regarding disciplinary faults.

Art 102 Decisions

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

The protest fee shall be given back only when the claim is upheld.

Art 103. National Ranking

1. For National Speed Skating Championships, the rankings per state/ut are calculated by adding the points secured from the medals won. Six points are awarded for Gold, five for silver, four for bronze medal, three for fourth place, two for 5th place and one for sixth place. If states/uts have the same number of points the state /ut with more gold medals will be ranked higher, if in case it is the same than the silver medals, and then the bronze medals will be with considered as the criteria for the ranking.

At the end of the National championships, Twelve (12) National rankings per State/UT and One over Speed Champions are established as follows:

Sub - Junior - Boys, (Quad),	Sub - Junior Girls (Quad)
Sub - Junior - Boys, (Inline),	Sub - Junior Girls (Inline)
Junior - Boys, (Quad),	Junior Girls (Quad)
Junior - Boys, (Inline),	Junior Girls (Inline)
Senior - Boys, (Quad),	Senior Girls (Quad)
Senior - Boys, (Inline),	Senior Girls (Inline)

Over All Speed Champions

Art 104 Ranking of the previous National Championship

The ranking of S/UT-1 NC (art 103) is used for the composition of the starting order. The States/UT who did not participate at the previous National Championship complete the ranking using the alphabetic order in English.

Art 105 Planning and warm-up

Before each race, a warm-up of six (3 - 5) minutes is accorded to the skaters who are going to race. The last minute is announced by the official speaker.





Art 106 Sprint tournaments

Preparation of Heats for Sprint tournaments

The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the States/UTs of the previous National Championship (art 103). NC S/UT -1 ranking and the serpentine system.

If no ranking of previous national championship is available (Art 41) and (Art 42) Should be used to prepare the Ranking and draw of heats/start order.

States Ranking - S1	No. of Skaters	
Karnataka KA	2	
Haryana HR	2	
Tamil Nadu TN	2	
Maharashtra MH	1	
Delhi DL	2	
Andhra Pradesh AP	1	
Gujarat GJ	2	
Telangana TS	1	
Punjab PB	1	
Chandigarh CH	2	

Starting Line order	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7	
Called 1st	KA	KA	HR	HR	TN	TN	MH	
Called 2nd	PU	TS	GJ	GJ	AP	DL	DL	
Called 3rd	CH	CH	→					



Art 107 Track 200 m Dual time trial

1. Qualification heats (first round) The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the State/UT of the previous World Championship (art 103). NC S/UT-1. The best twelve (12) times are qualified for the final.
2. The heats of the final will be made according to the times obtained in qualification: Heat 1 (12th/11th), Heat 2 (10th /9th) and so on. The winner is the best time of the final.
3. Technical requirements: Two (2) photo finish timing systems, one per line. Photocells that indicate the unofficial partial times. An electronic Start Gun connected to the two (2) systems to make them start at the same time. And two (2) baffles, one near each start line, connected to the Gun.

Art 108 Sprint tournament

(500m+D, 1 lap, 2 laps, 3 laps, 4 laps & 1.000 m on track and 1 lap, 100 m road)

- Qualification heats (first round). The heats will be made up according to the ranking of the State/UTs of the previous World Championship (art 103). NC S/UT -1.
- Starting line

For all the rounds, the skaters are called and choose their position on the starting line according the starting line order art 41.

Art 109 Constitution of the qualification heats for the long distance race

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

1. The composition should be made according the ranking of the State/UTs, as follows: a. the State/UT with two skaters are drowned first. The skaters of a same State/UT cannot be in the same qualification heat;
- b. the State/UT with only one skater are drowned in second. They complete the heat according to the ranking of the State/UT (NC S/UT-1) and serpentine method.

Ranking S-1	Skaters By Nation	Starting line Ranking	Heat 1	Heat 2
1. Karnataka	2	I	Karnataka	Karnataka
2. Maharashtra	2	II	Maharashtra	Maharashtra
3. Haryana	1	III	Delhi	Delhi
4. Delhi	2	IV	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
5. Tamil Nadu	2	V	Punjab	Punjab
6. Andhra Pradesh	1	VI	Haryana →	Andhra Pradesh ↓
7. Telangana	1	VII	Gujarat	Telangana ←
8. Gujarat	1	VII	West Bengal	
9. West Bengal	1	IX		
10. Punjab	2	X		

Art 110 Track 10 000 m Elimination race

1. Elimination system

The final should be planned in such a way that after the last sprint (elimination), there must be three (3) skaters in order to determine the gold, silver and bronze medals. Double elimination consisting of the elimination of the last two skaters is permitted. Eliminations every two (2) laps, but every lap on 3, 2 and 1 laps to go (see image below).

2. Final





The final can be run by 26 to 30 skaters. Under

30 skaters, there are not any qualification heats.

a) Final 30 skaters; 5 laps without elimination, Three (3) double eliminations

Total 27 eliminations + 3 skaters at the end

b) Final 26 to 30 skaters

Seven (7) laps without elimination

Single eliminations from lap 43

Total 23 eliminations + 3 skaters at the end

Double elimination (DE) could be planned from the 1st to the 3d elimination (DE1 to DE3)

a. Qualification Heats

If there are more than 30 skaters, qualification heats must be planned. The final is run by 30 skaters (art 207).

The heats are composed according to art 207 and the protocol of the race is as follows:

3. Composition and protocol of the qualification heats - The first five (5) laps are without any elimination.

- Elimination every two (2) laps. - No double elimination.

- When the number of skaters to qualify is obtained, the qualification heat is finished.

Laps	Elims	Slaters
50		30
49		
48		
47		
Bell - 46		
45	E1/E2	
Bell - 44		28
43	E3/E4	
Bell - 42		26
41	E5/E6	
Bell - 40		24
39	E7	
Bell - 38		23
37	E8	
Bell - 36		22
35	E9	
Bell - 34		21
33	E10	
Bell - 32		20
31	E11	
Bell - 30		19
29	E12	
Bell - 28		18
27	E13	
Bell - 26		17

Laps	Elims	Slaters
25	E14	
Bell - 24		16
23	E15	
Bell - 22		15
21	E16	
Bell - 20		14
19	E17	
Bell - 18		13
17	E18	
Bell - 16		12
15	E19	
Bell - 14		11
13	E20	
Bell - 12		10
11	E21	
Bell - 10		9
9	E22	
Bell - 8		8
7	E23	
Bell - 6		7
5	E24	
Bell - 4		6
Bell - 3	E25	6
Bell - 2	E26	5
Bell - 1	E27 Last Eli	4
0	Arrival	3

Art 111 Track Elimination + Points 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 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

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

20 Eliminations + 10 skaters = 30 skaters

21 sprints x (2+1) = 63 points

Arrival = 6 points

Total of points = 69 points





Laps	10000 Mts	Skaters	Laps	10000 Mts	Skaters	Laps	10000 Mts	Skaters
50		30	33	Eli		16	Pts	17
49			32	Pts	25	15		Eli
48			31	Eli		14	Pts	16
47	7 laps free		30	Pts	24	13		Eli
46			29	Eli		12	Pts	15
45			28	Pts	23	11		Eli
44			27	Eli		10	Pts	14
43	BELL		26	Pts	22	9		Eli
42	Pts	30	25	Eli		8	Pts	13
41		Eli	24	Pts	21	7		Eli
40	Pts	29	23	Eli		6	Pts	12
39		Eli	22	Pts	20	5		Eli
38	Pts	28	21	Eli		4	Pts	11
37		Eli	20	Pts	19	3		Eli
36	Pts	27	19	Eli		2	Pts	10
35		Eli	18	Pts	18	1	Last Bell	10
34	Pts	26	17	Eli	Arrival		Final Pts	10

4. Qualification heats

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

Constitution of the heat

5. Protocol 10 Km Elimination Points Qualification Heats

Engaged	Heats	Qualified Place	Simple Elimination	Double Elimination	Final
41 to 90	2 x 21 to 45	15	6 to 20	1 to 10	30
91 to 120	3 x 30 to 40	10	20	1 to 10	
121 to 142	4 x 30 to 38	8	20	2 to 10	32

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

See the table

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



Art 112 Track 5 000 m Sub Junior 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 Six (6) skaters in order to determine the gold, silver, bronze medals and 4th, 5th and 6th Place.

2. Final

The final is run by 20/21 skaters.

3. Protocol

- 3 laps free without elimination
- 22 laps elimination (every 2 laps) With 3 DE (11+3) = 14 Eliminations (20 Skaters)
- 22 laps elimination (every 2 laps) With 4 DE (11+4) = 14 Eliminations (21 Skaters)
- 2 laps to the arrival with 6 skaters.

4. Qualification heats

According to the number of skaters the chief referee can organise the heats with the following table.

- upto 40 skaters: 2 heats each of 11 - 20 skaters - 10 skaters are qualified from each heat.
- 41 - 60 skaters: 3 heats each of 13 - 20 skaters - 7 Skaters are qualified from each heat.

If there are more skaters, it is the task of the STC to organise the protocol of the qualification heats with Double Elimination or more heats.

Chart for Conduction 5000 Meters Track Elimination for Sub Junior

Laps	Finals	Skaters	Laps	Elim	Skaters	Laps	Elim	Skaters
25		20	25		20	25		21
24			24		20	24		21
23			23		20	Bell 23		21
Bell 22			22		20	22 E1		21
21 E1/E2			21	BELL	20	Bell 21		19
Bell 20		18	20	E1	20	20 E2		19
19 E3/E4			19		19	Bell 19		17
Bell 18		16	18	E2	19	18 E3		17
17 E5/6			17		18	Bell 17		15
Bell 16		14	16	E3	18	16 E4		15
15 E7			15		17	Bell 15		14
Bell 14		13	14	E4	17	14 E5		14
13 E8			13		16	Bell 13		13
Bell 12		12	12	E5	16	12 E6		13
11 E9			11		15	Bell11		12
Bell 10		11	10	E6	15	10 E7		12
9 E10			9		14	Bell 9		11
Bell 8		10	8	E7	14	8 E8		11
7 E11			7		13	Bell 7		10
Bell 6		9	6	E8	13	6 E9		10
5 E12			5		12	Bell 5		9
Bell 4 E13		8	4	E9	12	4 E10		9
Bell 3 E14		7	3		11	Bell 3		8
Bell 2 E15		6	2	E10	11	2 E11		8
Bell 1 E16		5	1		10	Bell		7
Arrival		4	Arrival		10	Arrival		7



Art 113 Track Relays Races (3000 mts)

1. In relay races, each State/UT may enter up to 4 skaters. The teams must take part in the race with three skaters. In case any one of the skater is injured or not participating the fourth skater can be fielded 12 hours before the start of the Race. Medals will be awarded to the winning team's three skaters who participate in the finals.

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.

The relay heats are established according the ranking of the State/UT in the previous National Championship and are organised according to serpentine system.

Art 114 10,000 Road Point race

The STC 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.

Circuit 400 m 25 laps

The first 2 laps must be free.

- 22 point sprints (2 & 1 point)

- 1 final sprint (3, 2 & 1 point)

Circuit longer than 400 m

The first Km should be free or distance upto the second arrival to the finish must be free

- Sprint every lap (2 & 1 point)

- Final sprint (3, 2 & 1 point)

In case the points are equal for a group of skaters the order of finish must be taken into consideration to decide their position.

Art 114 Road 15 000 m Elimination

1. Elimination system

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

2. Final

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

Art 115 Marathon

1. There are two (2) marathons, one (1) Marathon men and one (1) Marathon ladies.

2. Junior Skaters are allowed to participate. They will be certified as per their category to which they belong.

3. Four (4) Junior Boys and Girls and four (4) Senior Men and Women skaters a total of 8 male and 8 female skaters are allowed to participate from each State/UT.

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



Note:

- 1. Over and above all the rules and regulation as listed in different articles of the General Rules and Regulations of Speed Technical Committee - RSFI, the updated General Rules and regulations of World Skater - Speed Technical Committee Shall be applicable.**
- 2. The State/UT shall organise the event in accordance to the Rules and Regulation as stipulated in the Speed Technical Committee General Rules and Regulation - RSFI.**
- 3. In case of small number of skaters the tables should be drawn in proportion to the tables listed in the above articles.**

