

# **INTERNATIONAL SKATING UNION**

## **SPECIAL REGULATIONS & TECHNICAL RULES**

### **SPEED SKATING**

**2018**

as accepted by the 57th Ordinary Congress  
June 2018

In the ISU Constitution and Regulations, the masculine gender used in relation to any physical person (for example, Skater/Competitor, Official, member of an ISU Member etc. or pronouns such as he, they, them) shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.

See also the ISU Constitution  
and General Regulations

# INTERNATIONAL SKATING UNION

## Regulations laid down by the following Congresses:

1 <sup>st</sup>	Scheveningen	1892	30 <sup>th</sup>	Helsinki	1963
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Copenhagen	1895	31 <sup>st</sup>	Vienna	1965
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Stockholm	1897	32 <sup>nd</sup>	Amsterdam	1967
4 <sup>th</sup>	London	1899	33 <sup>rd</sup>	Maidenhead	1969
5 <sup>th</sup>	Berlin	1901	34 <sup>th</sup>	Venice	1971
6 <sup>th</sup>	Budapest	1903	35 <sup>th</sup>	Copenhagen	1973
7 <sup>th</sup>	Copenhagen	1905	36 <sup>th</sup>	Munich	1975
8 <sup>th</sup>	Stockholm	1907	37 <sup>th</sup>	Paris	1977
9 <sup>th</sup>	Amsterdam	1909	38 <sup>th</sup>	Davos	1980
10 <sup>th</sup>	Vienna	1911	39 <sup>th</sup>	Stavanger	1982
11 <sup>th</sup>	Budapest	1913	40 <sup>th</sup>	Colorado Springs	1984
12 <sup>th</sup>	Amsterdam	1921	41 <sup>st</sup>	Velden	1986
13 <sup>th</sup>	Copenhagen	1923	42 <sup>nd</sup>	Davos	1988
14 <sup>th</sup>	Davos	1925	43 <sup>rd</sup>	Christchurch	1990
15 <sup>th</sup>	Luchon	1927	44 <sup>th</sup>	Davos	1992
16 <sup>th</sup>	Oslo	1929	45 <sup>th</sup>	Boston	1994
17 <sup>th</sup>	Vienna	1931	46 <sup>th</sup>	Davos	1996
18 <sup>th</sup>	Prague	1933	47 <sup>th</sup>	Stockholm	1998
19 <sup>th</sup>	Stockholm	1935	48 <sup>th</sup>	Québec	2000
20 <sup>th</sup>	St. Moritz	1937	49 <sup>th</sup>	Kyoto	2002
21 <sup>st</sup>	Amsterdam	1939	50 <sup>th</sup>	Scheveningen	2004
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Oslo	1947	51 <sup>st</sup>	Budapest	2006
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Paris	1949	52 <sup>nd</sup>	Monaco	2008
24 <sup>th</sup>	Copenhagen	1951	53 <sup>rd</sup>	Barcelona	2010
25 <sup>th</sup>	Stresa	1953	54 <sup>th</sup>	Kuala Lumpur	2012
26 <sup>th</sup>	Lausanne	1955	55 <sup>th</sup>	Dublin	2014
27 <sup>th</sup>	Salzburg	1957	56 <sup>th</sup>	Dubrovnik	2016
28 <sup>th</sup>	Tours	1959	<u>57<sup>th</sup></u>	<u>Sevilla</u>	<u>2018</u>
29 <sup>th</sup>	Bergen	1961			

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# I. SPECIAL REGULATIONS SPEED SKATING

## A. Distances

### Rule 200 Distances and team competitions

1. International Competitions may include competitions as follows:

distances: 100, 500, 1000, 1500, 3000, 5000, 10000m;

races: Mass Start;  
Team Pursuit;  
Team Sprint.

Allround or Sprint combinations with several distances with one prize:

500 + 1000 + 500 + 1000m;  
500 + 1500 + 1000 + 3000m;  
500 + 1500 + 1000 + 5000m;  
500 + 3000 + 1500 + 5000m;  
500 + 5000 + 1500 + 10000m.

2. In addition to the competitions prescribed in paragraph 1, International Competitions may also include races held over other shorter and longer distances and other combinations. Team competitions may be held as relay races, mixed gender relay races, etc. (see also Rule 261). Such races do not need to be held on the ordinary tracks (see also Rule 204). Specific rules must be announced by the organizer and should refer to relevant regulations or guidelines issued or endorsed by the ISU.

3. New methods may be tried out in International Competitions (with the exception of ISU Championships) provided the following directions are observed:

- a) An application must be sent in advance to the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee, and the approval of the Committee must be obtained;
- b) In the announcement of the competition information must be given as to the kind of method to be tried out;
- c) Not later than two weeks after the competition the Organizing ISU Member must submit a report on the new method to the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee.

4. Novelty formats at International Competitions

For modifications of a technical nature and new methods/systems with respect to the Special Regulations and Technical Rules, the provisions of Rule 104, paragraph 11.b) apply.

## **Rule 201 Distances and team competitions at ISU Championships**

### **1. World Championships**

World Championships are organized annually. The competitions are as follows:

1.1. Competitions in single distances and team races (until season 2019/20 organized under the name of World Single Distances Championships):

- a) single distances / individual races for Ladies: 500, 1000, 1500, 3000, 5000m, and Mass Start;
- b) single distances / individual races for Men: 500, 1000, 1500, 5000, 10000m, and Mass Start;
- c) team races for Ladies;
- d) team races for Men.

1.2. Competitions in Allround and Sprint combinations (until season 2019/20 organized under the names of World Allround and World Sprint Championships):

- a) allround combination competitions for Ladies:
  - 500 and 3000m are skated on the same day, 1500 and 5000m on the next day;
- b) allround combination competitions for Men:
  - 500 and 5000m are skated on the same day, 1500 and 10000m on the next day;
- c) sprint combination competitions for Ladies and Men:
  - 500 and 1000m are skated twice, and on two consecutive days for each gender;
  - On each day the 500m is skated before the 1000m.

1.3. As of season 2020-21 the format for the Championships shall be decided by the ISU Council not later than 2 years before the first day of the Event. The order of races and competitions for each day will be decided by the ISU in consultation with the organizer and the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee.

### **2. European Championships**

The European Championships are organized annually with two alternating programs.

2.1. In the seasons before and after the seasons of Olympic Winter Games the European Championships will be held with competitions in Allround and Sprint combinations.

- a) allround combination competitions for Ladies:
  - 500 and 3000m are skated on the same day, 1500 and 5000m on the next day;
- b) allround combination competitions for Men:
  - 500 and 5000m are skated on the same day, 1500 and 10000m on the next day;

- c) sprint combination competitions for Ladies and Men:
- 500 and 1000m are skated twice, and on two consecutive days for each gender;
  - on each day the 500m is skated before the 1000m.

2.2. In the other seasons the European Championships will be held with competitions in single distances and team races. The competitions are as follows:

- a) single distances / individual races for Ladies: 500, 1000, 1500, 3000m, and Mass Start;
- b) single distances / individual races for Men: 500, 1000, 1500, 5000m, and Mass Start;
- c) team races for Ladies;
- d) team races for Men.

2.3. The order of races and competitions for each day will be decided by the ISU in consultation with the organizer and the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee.

### **3. Four Continents Championships.**

3.1. As of season 2019/20 the Four Continents Championships are organized annually.

3.2. The format for the Championships shall be decided by the ISU Council. For the season 2019/20 the decision shall be taken not later than 1 year before the first day of the Event, and as from season 2020/21 not later than 2 years before the first day of the Event.

The order of races and competitions for each day will be decided by the ISU in consultation with the organizer and the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee.

### **4. World Junior Championships**

4.1. The World Junior Championships are organized annually. The competitions are:

- a) single distances / individual races for Ladies: 500, 1000, 1500, 3000m, and Mass Start;
- b) single distances / individual races for Men: 500, 1000, 1500, 5000m, and Mass Start;
- c) team races for Ladies;
- d) team races for Men;
- e) allround combination competitions for Ladies;
- 500+1500+1000+3000m;
- f) allround combination competitions for Men;
- 500+1500+1000+5000m.

4.2. The order of races and competitions for each day will be decided by the ISU in consultation with the organizer and the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee.

## **Rule 202 Distances and races at Olympic Winter Games**

1. The Speed Skating events at the Olympic Winter Games are:
  - a) single distances / individual races for Ladies: 500, 1000, 1500, 3000, 5000m, and Mass Start race over 16 laps;
  - b) single distances for Men: 500, 1000, 1500, 5000, 10000m, and Mass Start race over 16 laps;
  - c) team races for Ladies: Team Pursuit race over 6 laps;
  - d) team races for Men: Team Pursuit race over 8 laps.
2. The program of the Speed Skating competitions at the Olympic Winter Games shall be drawn up by the ISU Member concerned. The program must be approved by the ISU Council in consultation with the IOC and the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Winter Games.

## **B. Tracks and Venues**

### **Rule 203 Standard Tracks**

1. A Standard Speed Skating Track has a competition track consisting of two lanes, maximum 400 meters, minimum 333 1/3 meters long, with two curved ends each of 180°, in which the radius of the inner curve should not measure less than 25 meters and not more than 26 meters. The track can be laid out in an open-air ice rink, in a covered or an enclosed ice rink.
2. The crossing area shall be the whole length of the straight from the end of the curve.
3. The width of the inner competition lane shall be 4 meters. The width of the outer competition lane must be at least 4 meters.

### **Rule 204 Other Speed Skating tracks**

Speed Skating tracks which do not comply with the form or length of the standard track shall be prepared with a competition track consisting of two lanes at least 200 meters long, with an inner radius of at least 15 meters, and a crossing area of length not less than 40 meters and competition lane widths of at least 2 meters. For competitions not following the general racing rules (see Rule 200, paragraphs 2 and 3) the track may be arranged without separate competition lanes, for example on lakes, rivers, etc.

### **Rule 205 Track at ISU Championships and ISU World Cup Competitions**

The ISU Championships and ISU World Cup Competitions must be run on a 400 meters standard Speed Skating track. Inside the competition lanes the track should have a warm-up lane with a width of minimum 4 meters.

### **Rule 206 Track and Venue at Olympic Winter Games**

The Speed Skating Competitions of the Olympic Winter Games must be skated on a standard ISU 400 meters Speed Skating track on artificially frozen ice. The track must be laid out in accordance with ISU Regulations, and must have a warming-up lane of minimum width 4 meters inside the competition lanes. The ice rink must be enclosed within a heated building to be protected from wind and weather. The area inside the competition track (infield) must be accessible without crossing the surface of the ice. A reasonable number of spectator seats must be provided, together with proper facilities for Competitors, Officials, guests, television and other media.

## **C. Organization of the Competitions**

### **Rule 207 Entrance fees**

There are no entrance fees for ISU Championships.

### **Rule 208 Entries for ISU Championships and ISU Events**

#### **1. General conditions**

##### **1.1. Entries**

Entries for ISU Championships and other ISU Events can be made only through the respective ISU Members, (for exceptions see Rule 109, paragraph 5).

##### **1.1.1 Preliminary entries**

Preliminary entries with the number of coaches and other team staff, the number of Competitors and substitutes, as well as provisional names of the Competitors and the Team leader must be submitted 18 days before the first day of the Event (i.e. the day of the first competition, Ladies or Men). The ISU Members are requested to include in their preliminary entries only the number of Coaches and other team staff, and the number and provisional names of Competitors and substitutes whom they actually intend to send to the Event concerned. For Events where ISU has issued a reserve list of entry quotas or qualified Skaters, the ISU Members concerned must confirm as soon as possible (and well before the deadline for final entries) to the ISU Secretariat whether they will make use of their full entry quotas, and if Skaters in reserve position will be available to compete in case of withdrawals.

##### **1.1.2 Final Entries**

The final entries shall include the names of the Competitors and available substitutes, as well as the names of the Team leader, Coaches and other Team Officials for whom the ISU Member is requesting accreditation for the Championships. The amount of available accreditations for Team Officials will be restricted according to Guidelines issued by the ISU. The final entries must be communicated to the Organizing Committee as per rule 115, paragraph 6.a), not later than 20.00 (8 p.m.) (local time at the site of the Competition) according to the date mentioned in the Announcement.

##### **1.1.3 Post Entries**

For post entries, Rule 115, paragraph 6 of the General Regulations applies.

##### **1.2. Qualifying times**

Minimum qualifying times are required for entries in all ISU Speed Skating Championships and for certain other ISU Events. The required qualifying times

for the respective Events, the qualifying period, the category of competitions and other conditions according to which the times must have been achieved, are decided by the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee and will be announced in an ISU Communication. The ISU Members are responsible to submit verification of the best qualifying time achieved by each Competitor entered for ISU Events where qualifying times are required. If sufficient verification is missing, the entry will not be accepted.

## **2. Entry quotas and qualification system**

### **2.1. World Championships – Single distances / Individual races and Team races (until season 2019/20 called World Single Distances Championships)**

#### **2.1.1 Entry quotas**

Entry quotas for the World Championships will be allocated to ISU Members according to a Special Qualification Ranking List (SQRL) for each competition based on the results achieved in designated World Cup Speed Skating Competitions during the season. The actual World Cup Competitions counting for the SQRL will be announced in an annual ISU Communication. This Communication will also announce the required qualifying times for Competitors to be entered for the respective competitions.

The maximum entry quota for an ISU Member is 3 Competitors for each of the individual competitions, except for the 5000m Ladies, 10 000m Men, Mass Start Ladies and Mass Start Men. For these competitions the maximum entry quota is 2 Competitors. For each of the competitions in Team races one quota place is allocated to ISU Members qualified according to the SQRL.

The total number of competitors in each of the competitions will be limited as follows:

500m Ladies and Men:	24
1000m Ladies and Men:	24
1500m Ladies and Men:	24
3000m Ladies and 5000m Men:	20
5000m Ladies and 10 000m Men:	12
Mass Start Ladies and Men:	24
Team Pursuit Ladies and Men	8 teams
<u>Team Sprint Ladies and Men</u>	<u>8 teams.</u>

#### **2.1.2 Qualification system**

a) For each competition the SQRL will be a combination of two sets of rankings:

- a ranking according to the World Cup points earned on the occasion of the designated World Cup Competitions (“SQRL points ranking”). For Ladies' 3000m and 5000m and for Men's 5000m and 10 000m the SQRL points ranking for each distance will be based on the World Cup points for both distances, counted together;
- a ranking based on the best times per Skater achieved on the occasion of the designated World Cup Competitions (“SQRL times ranking”) on the actual distance.

In case of a tie in either of the two ranking lists the Skater with the better rank in the other list will get the higher rank in the SQRL. However, ties in the SQRL points ranking shall first be resolved by the ISU World Cup ranking rules, if possible;

For each competition the highest ranked SQRL positions will consist of a certain number of Skaters (for each ISU Member counting only Skaters inside the maximum quota for the competition concerned) or Teams from the SQRL points ranking and remaining part of the SQRL will be based on SQRL times ranking, as follows:

Ladies	Men	“SQRL points ranking”	“ <u>SQRL times ranking</u> ”
500, 1000, 1500m	500, 1000, 1500m	14	<u>10</u>
3000m	5000m	12	<u>8</u>
5000m	10 000m	6	<u>6</u>
Mass Start	Mass Start	24	-
Team Pursuit	Team Pursuit	6	<u>2</u>
Team Sprint	Team Sprint	6	<u>2</u>

The SQRL ranking positions beyond the total number of quota places for a competition will be referred to as “SQRL reserve positions” and will be limited to a maximum 6.

b) Allocation of quota places to ISU Members.

The allocation of quota places to ISU Members for each competition will be announced by the ISU shortly after the last of the designated Speed Skating World Cup Competitions counting for the SQRL.

Quota places will be allocated according to the SQRL, with the exception that the hosting ISU Member will be allocated one quota place per competition also in the case that their best ranked Skater will only be ranked among the 6 first SQRL reserve positions. However, for competitions in the Team races the hosting ISU Member will be allocated a quota place also in the case that their team will only be ranked among the 3 first SQRL reserve positions.

c) Reallocation of quota places:

If some ISU Member(s) will not enter Competitors according to their allocated quota places, these quota places will be reallocated to other ISU Members according to the SQRL ranking, but with priority for ISU Members that would not



yet have been allocated a quota place for the competition concerned. The reallocation procedure will be limited to six (6) SQRL reserve positions for the individual competitions and to three (3) SQRL reserve positions for the team competitions. ISU Members that do not intend to make use of all their allocated quota places are obliged to inform the ISU Secretariat as soon as possible.

d) Use of allocated quota places (entries for each competition):

Following the allocation of quota places, the entries of Competitors, including maximum one substitute per competition, are at the discretion of the respective ISU Member. However, all entered Competitors must have achieved the Qualifying Times set by the ISU for the respective competitions (see paragraph 1.2 above).

## **2.2. World Championships - Allround combination** (until season 2019/20 called World Allround Championships):

### **2.2.1 Entry quotas**

The number of Competitors in the Championships is 24 Ladies and 24 Men. The maximum number of Competitors from one ISU Member is three (3) per gender. An ISU Member may enter a maximum of one (1) substitute for each gender. The entry quotas for the ISU Members in the Championships are determined partly by the results from the preceding Championships, and partly by the results in special qualifying ISU Events held on the occasion of World Cup Competitions during the same season. The allocation of entry quotas will be made as follows:

- ISU Members will be pre-allocated quota places (but maximum 2 quota places) according to their number of Skaters placed among the 12 best in the preceding Championships. The hosting ISU Member will be pre-allocated a quota place also in the case that the ISU Member had no Skater placed among the 12 best in the preceding Championship;
- The remaining quota places are allocated to ISU Members based on a Special Qualification Ranking List (SQRL).

### **2.2.2 Qualification system**

The SQRL will be formed by the combined results (total points in accordance with Rule 265, paragraph 3) of Skaters competing in both 1500m and 3000m (for Ladies) and 1500m and 5000m (for Men) in World Cup Competitions designated as qualifying Competitions. For ISU Members that have been pre-allocated quota places based on results from the preceding Championships, their best ranked Skaters from the SQRL corresponding to the number of these pre-allocated quota places, will be disregarded for the further allocation of quota places.

The SQRL ranking positions beyond the total number of quota places for a competition will be referred to as "SQRL reserve positions" and will be limited to a maximum of 6.

This reserve list will be applied to reallocate quota places in the case that some ISU Members will not use all their achieved quota places. In the reallocation process, priority will be given to ISU Members that have not yet been allocated a quota place.

Within its allocated entry quota for the Championships an ISU Member may enter Competitors, and substitute, among Skaters who have achieved the required qualifying times (see paragraph 2.1.2 a) above).

Detailed regulations for the special qualifying ISU Events and the SQRL will be issued in an annual ISU Communication.

### **2.3. World Championships - Sprint combination** (until season 2019/20 called World Sprint Championships):

#### **2.3.1 Entry quotas**

The number of Competitors in the Championships is 28 Ladies and 28 Men. The maximum number of Competitors from one ISU Member is three (3) per gender. An ISU Member may enter a maximum of one (1) substitute for each gender.

The entry quotas for the ISU Members in the Championships are determined partly by the results from the preceding Championships, and partly by the results in special qualifying competitions held on the occasion of World Cup Competitions during the same season. The allocation of entry quotas will be made as follows:

- ISU Members will be pre-allocated quota places (but maximum 2 quota places) according to their number of Skaters placed among the 16 best in the preceding Championships. The hosting ISU Member will be pre-allocated a quota place also in the case that the ISU Member had no Skater placed among the 16 best in the preceding Championship;
- The remaining quota places are allocated to ISU Members based on a Special Qualification Ranking List (SQRL).

#### **2.3.2 Qualification system**

The SQRL will be formed by the combined results (total points in accordance with Rule 265, paragraph 3) of Skaters competing in both 500m and 1000m (for Ladies and Men) in World Cup Competitions designated as qualifying Competitions. For ISU Members that have been pre-allocated quota places based on results from the preceding Championships, their best ranked Skaters from the SQRL corresponding to the number of these pre-allocated quota places, will be disregarded for the further allocation of quota places.

The SQRL ranking positions beyond the total number of quota places for a competition will be referred to as "SQRL reserve positions" and will be limited to a maximum of 6.

This reserve list will be applied to reallocate quota places in the case that some

ISU Members will not use all their achieved quota places. In the reallocation process, priority will be given to ISU Members that have not yet been allocated a quota place.

Within its allocated entry quota for the Championships an ISU Member may enter Competitors, and substitute, among Skaters who have achieved the required qualifying times (see paragraph 2.1.2 a) above).

Detailed regulations for the special qualifying ISU Events and the SQRL will be issued in an annual ISU Communication.

## **2.4. European Championships**

### **2.4.1 Entry quotas**

a) The maximum number of Competitors for Championships in the format described in Rule 201, paragraph 2.1 (competitions in single distances / individual races and team races) are the same as the maximum number of Competitors for the distances and team competitions concerned in the World Championships, see 2.1.1 above. The maximum number of entries for an ISU Member will be 10 Skaters per gender in total (substitutes included).

b) The maximum number of Competitors for Championships in the format described in Rule 201, paragraph 2.1 (competitions in the Allround and Sprint combinations) format are 24 Men and 20 Ladies.

c) Actual quotas (numbers of Competitors per competition) will be fixed in an annual ISU Communication.

d) The maximum number of Competitors from one ISU Member in each competition of the European Championships is the same as the maximum number of Competitors for the same competition in the World Championships, see paragraph 2.1.1 above.

An ISU Member may enter a maximum of one (1) substitute for each competition.

### **2.4.2 Qualification system**

Entry quotas for each competition will be allocated to European ISU Members according to a qualification system with the same structure as the system applied for the corresponding competitions in the World Championships, see paragraph 2.1.2 above.

Detailed regulations for the special qualifying Competitions and the SQRL will be issued in an annual ISU Communication.

## **2.5. Four Continents Championships**

### **2.5.1 Entry quotas**

a) The maximum number of Competitors from one ISU Member in each competition of the Championships is the same as the maximum number of Competitors for the same competition in the World Championships, see paragraph 2.1.1 above.

b) Each ISU Member may enter a maximum of one (1) substitute for each competition.

c) Actual quotas (numbers of Competitors per competition) and maximum number of entries per Member will be fixed in an annual ISU Communication.

### **2.5.2 Qualification system**

Detailed regulations for the system qualifying quota places and entry quotas will be issued in an annual ISU Communication.

## **2.6. World Junior Championships**

### **2.6.1 Entry quotas**

In the World Junior Championships each ISU Member may enter a total of maximum 5 Ladies and 5 Men. For each competition substitutes can be named among the maximum 5 Competitors entered for the Championships. Maximum entries per competition will be as follows:

Junior Ladies		Junior Men	
500m	5 Skaters	500m	5 Skaters
1000m	4 Skaters + 1 sub.	1000m	4 Skaters + 1 sub.
1500m	4 Skaters + 1 sub.	1500m	4 Skaters + 1 sub.
3000m	4 Skaters + 1 sub.	5000m	4 Skaters + 1 sub.
Mass Start	2 Skaters + 1 sub.	Mass Start	2 Skaters + 1 sub.
Team races	1 team (3 Skaters + 1 sub.)	Team races	1 team (3 Skaters + 1 sub.)

Competitors entered for all the four individual distances, are eligible to compete in the Allround competitions.

## **Rule 209 Entries for Olympic Winter Games**

### **1. Entry quotas**

For each edition of the Olympic Winter Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) stipulates an overall maximum number of Competitors to be entered into Speed Skating events (IOC Quota), with a target number for each gender. If for either Ladies or Men the respective IOC Quota target number would not be reached according to the qualifying system described in the ISU Regulations, the respective unused number of quota places would be credited and added to the quota of the other gender.

a) The total overall number of entered Speed Skaters per ISU Member, respectively National Olympic Committee (NOC), will be maximum 20 Competitors; maximum 10 Ladies and maximum 10 Men. The overall quota for an ISU Member/NOC will be further restricted, depending on the allocated ISU Member/NOC event quota places, as follows:

- Maximum 10 for Ladies and 10 for Men for ISU Members/NOCs that have been allocated quota places for all events/distances, including the Team Pursuit and Mass Start events.
- Maximum 8 for Ladies and 8 for Men for other ISU Members/NOCs.

- The total number of entered Competitors (for Ladies and Men, respectively) cannot exceed the total number of allocated quota places in the individual events/distances for the ISU Member/NOC concerned.
- b) The maximum number of participating Competitors per ISU Member/NOC per event/distance may not exceed:
  - three (3) in each of the individual events/distances 500m, 1000m, 1500m (Ladies and Men), 3000m (Ladies) and 5000m (Men);
  - two (2) in each of the individual events/distances 5000m (Ladies), 10000m (Men) and in the Mass Start (Ladies and Men);
  - four (4) in each of the Team Pursuit events. The maximum of one team per ISU Member/NOC may be entered in each event (Ladies and Men).
- c) The maximum number of Competitors per event/distance (event/distance quota) will be:
 

• 500m, 1000m and 1500m for Ladies:	32
• 500m, 1000m and 1500m for Men:	36
• 3000m for Ladies and 5000m for Men:	24
• 5000m for Ladies and 10000m for Men:	12
• Mass Start for Ladies and Men:	24
• Team Pursuit events: 8 teams, each team consisting of maximum 4 Skaters.	

## **2. Qualification System**

- a) The qualification system is based on three key elements:
  - i) Allocation of ISU Member/NOC event quotas (qualification places for each event) according to Special Olympic Qualification Classifications (SOQCs) based on results from designated ISU World Cup Competitions. These qualification places are earned by the ISU Members, respectively National Olympic Committees (NOCs), based on the Special Olympic Qualification Classifications (SOQC) per event/distance resulting from the ISU World Cup Speed Skating Competitions designated by the ISU to be held during the Olympic Winter Games' season. There will be SOQCs for Team Pursuit Ladies and Men, and for each of the individual events;
  - ii) Achievement of Qualifying Times: To be eligible to be entered for the Olympic Winter Games within the qualification places earned by the respective ISU Member/NOC, Skaters must have achieved ISU Qualifying Times during a period between July 1 the year preceding the Olympic Winter Games and the deadline for entry for the Olympic Winter Games. The applicable qualifying time standards and conditions for approval of achieved qualifying times will be announced in an ISU Communication not later than July 1 the year preceding the Olympic Winter Games;
  - iii) Use of allocated quota places (entries by name for each event/distance): Upon confirmation by the ISU of the quota places

earned by the ISU Members/NOCs, the subsequent entries by name to the Olympic Winter Games (to be made within the applicable deadlines) are at the discretion of the respective ISU Member/NOC. All entries are subject to the entered Competitors being eligible according to ISU and IOC rules as well as having reached the Qualifying Times set by the ISU for the respective events/distances.

- b) Definition of Special Olympic Qualification Classification (SOQC)
- i) SOQCs will be calculated according to criteria based on the ISU rules for the ISU Speed Skating World Cup classification and the ISU rules for qualification for the ISU World Single Distances Championships as published in the ISU Regulations and dedicated ISU Communications. Each SOQC will be combined of two sets of rankings:
- a ranking according to the World Cup points earned on the occasion of the designated World Cup Competitions (“SOQC points ranking”);
  - a ranking based on the best times per Skater achieved on the occasion of the designated World Cup Competitions (“SOQC times ranking”);
- ii) In case of a tie in either of the two ranking lists the Skater with the better rank in the other list will get the higher rank in the SOQC. However, ties in the SOQC points ranking should first be resolved by the ISU World Cup ranking rules, if possible;
- iii) For each event/distance the highest ranked SOQC positions will consist of a certain number of Skaters/teams (for each ISU Member/NOC, counting only Skaters inside the maximum ISU Member/NOC quota for the event/distance concerned) from the SOQC points ranking as follows for each event/distance:
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| • for 500m, 1000m and 1500m (Ladies and Men) | 20 |
| • for 3000m Ladies, 5000m Men                | 16 |
| • for 5000m Ladies and 10000m Men            | 8  |
| • for Mass Start Ladies and Men              | 24 |
| • for Team Pursuit Ladies and Men            | 6; |
- iv) The remaining part of the SOQC will be based on the SOQC times ranking;
- v) For the long distances (3000m and 5000m for Ladies, 5000m and 10000m for Men) the SOQC points ranking will be based on the total of World Cup points achieved for both of the two distances, in accordance with ISU World Cup rules. The SOQC times ranking will be based on times achieved in the distance concerned only.
- c) Allocation of quota places to ISU Members/NOCs:

The ISU Member/NOC quota places for each event/distance will be allocated according to the Special Olympic Qualification Classification (SOQC) for the event/distance, based on results from designated ISU World Cup Competitions. The event/distance quotas are:

- for 500m, 1000m and 1500m: 32 Ladies and 36 Men, out of which maximum 3 per event/distance per ISU Member/NOC;
- for 3000m Ladies and 5000m Men: 24 each, out of which maximum 3 per event/distance per ISU Member/NOC;
- for 5000m Ladies and 10000m Men: 12 each, out of which maximum 2 per event/distance per ISU Member/NOC;
- for Mass Start Ladies and Men: 24 each, out of which maximum 2 per event/distance per ISU Member/NOC;
- for Team Pursuit: 8 Ladies' team and 8 Men's team, out of which maximum 1 Ladies' team and 1 Men's team per ISU Member/NOC, with each team consisting of maximum 4 Skaters.

For each event, quota places for each ISU Member/NOC will be allocated according to the position of Skaters or team from the ISU Member/NOC concerned in the SOQC for the event, respecting the following conditions and exceptions:

- i) When an ISU Member/NOC has been allocated the maximum allowed ISU Member/NOC event quota (3 for 500m, 1000m, 1500m and 3000m for Ladies, 3 for 500m, 1000m, 1500m and 5000m for Men; and 2 for 5000m for Ladies, 10000m for Men, Mass Start Ladies & Men), additional Skaters from this ISU Member/NOC will not be considered in the further allocation of quota places;
  - ii) For Team Pursuit (quota of 8 teams, 1 team per ISU Member/NOC): The Host ISU Member/NOC of the Olympic Winter Games has the right to enter a team for each of the Team Pursuit events;
  - iii) If there would be a tie in the SOQC determining the last quota place for an event/distance, this position will be decided by a random draw done by the ISU Director General, at the ISU Secretariat, in presence of an independent auditor;
  - iv) When the maximum total quota places for an event/distance (as specified above) has been reached, the next SOQC positions per event/distance will constitute a reserve list of quota places. For the individual events/distances the reserve list consists of 6 reserve quota places. For the Team Pursuit events the reserve list consists of 3 reserve quota places.
- d) Reallocation of quota places:

When some ISU Members/NOCs will reject the use of allocated quota places, unused quota places will be reallocated on the condition that the IOC quota for Speed Skating will not be exceeded. The reallocation will be done according to the ranking order in the SOQC reserve list, but with the exception that priority shall be given to ISU Members/NOCs that have not already been allocated a quota place for the event/distance concerned.

e) Use of allocated quota places (entries by name for each event/distance):

Upon confirmation by the ISU of the quota places earned by the ISU Members/NOCs per event and in total, the subsequent “entries by name” to the Olympic Winter Games to be made within the applicable deadlines, are at the discretion of the respective ISU Member/NOC. All entries are subject to the entered Competitors being eligible according to ISU and IOC rules, as well as Competitors having achieved the Qualifying Times set by the ISU for the respective events/distances.

The “entries by name” to be submitted before the deadline for entries of Competitors for the Olympic Winter Games, must indicate in which event(s) each Competitor is considered for participation. For each event/distance, the number of Competitors indicated can be maximum one more than the allocated ISU Member/NOC quota for the event/distance. When on site of the Olympic Winter Games, the final entries for each individual event/distance shall be made (deadline: 3 days prior to the event), the ISU Member/NOC can only enter Competitors according to these indications in the “entries by name”. For the Team Pursuit events the ISU Members/NOCs may select their team (consisting of 3 or 4 Skaters) at their discretion among Skaters who have been entered for the Olympic Winter Games, but it is expected that all members of the team have been entered for the Olympic Winter Games with the intention also to fill an allocated quota place for at least one individual event/distance.

f) Host ISU Member/NOC qualification

The host ISU Member/NOC will be subject to the same qualification procedure and rules for the allocation of quota places as other ISU Members/NOCs, except for the Team Pursuit events where the host ISU Member/NOC will have the right to enter a team, only subject to the general conditions for entry of Skaters and teams.

g) Qualifying Times

Only Skaters having achieved the ISU Qualifying Times, in accordance with specifications as announced by the ISU not later than by July 1 in the year preceding the Olympic Winter Games, may be entered as Competitors for the Olympic Winter Games. To be entered for an individual event/distance, a Skater must have achieved the Qualifying Time for the event/distance concerned. To be entered for the Team Pursuit event, a Skater must have reached the Qualifying Time for at least one of the individual events/distances.

h) Conditions for recognition of achieved Qualifying Times

The period permitting Skaters to achieve Qualifying Times shall be announced in an ISU Communication. Only the following competitions will be considered for achievement of Qualifying Times:

- ISU Championships;
- ISU World Cup Speed Skating Competitions (to be announced in an ISU Communication no later than August 1 prior to the Olympic Winter Games);
- International Competitions open to all ISU Members, announced according to ISU Regulations, Rule 110;



- Country matches announced according to ISU Regulations, Rule 110;
- National Championships organized by the ISU Members, including competitions officially declared by the ISU Member concerned as National Olympic Trials.

For Country matches and National Championships/National Olympic Trials to be considered for achievement of Qualifying Times, the organizing ISU Member must announce to the ISU Secretariat by October 1 (see Rule 104, paragraph 14 c) the program as well as the planned date and place for such competitions. A copy of the announcement for the competition must be sent to the ISU Secretariat not later than two weeks before the first competition day.

Moreover, ISU Regulations must be respected and in particular, but not limited to, the following conditions must be met in order for competitions to be recognized for achievement of Qualifying Times:

- Automatic timekeeping equipment must have been used at the Competition;
- The Referees and Starters at the competition must be included in the lists of ISU recognized Speed Skating Referees and Starters for the season concerned, as published in the annual ISU Communication, or any amendments to this Communication;
- Anti-Doping tests in accordance with the valid ISU Anti-Doping Rules and ISU Anti-Doping Procedures must be organized at the competition.

i) Verification and approval of achieved Qualifying Times

The ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee is responsible for the approval of achieved Qualifying Times.

The ISU Members are responsible for submitting to the ISU verification of the best achieved Qualifying Time per event/distance for each Skater intended for participation in the Olympic Winter Games. The verification shall include the date and venue where the time has been achieved. Unless the time has been achieved at an ISU Championship or an ISU World Cup Competition, a copy of the list of results must be enclosed. Furthermore, the verification must include a statement from the organizing ISU Member that all conditions for recognition of achieved Qualifying Times (as stated above) have been fulfilled. The deadline to submit such information shall be communicated in an ISU Communication.

j) Confirmation/rejection/adjustment of quota places

After the conclusion of the qualification process for allocation of quota places for the respective events, the ISU will announce provisionally allocated quota places. NOCs will have to confirm and/or reject their use of these quota places to the ISU Secretariat.

If these responses from the NOCs would indicate that the overall IOC Speed Skating quota for the Olympic Winter Games will be exceeded, the maximum number of Competitors for individual events/distances will be adjusted, with the consequence that some NOCs will lose provisionally allocated quota places for the events concerned. In the first step, adjusted quota places will be based on

a reduction in the maximum number of Competitors in the events starting with 500m, then 1000m and then 1500m by one Competitor until the IOC quota is reached. The respective quota place having been earned last for the respective event/distance would be eliminated first. If necessary, the next step will be to adjust quota places in the same manner as described above based on a further reduction in the maximum number of Competitors in the same events/distances.

k) Reallocation of unused quota places

Unused quota places will be reallocated on a continuous basis for each event/distance, based on the reserve lists and other criteria and conditions given above.

l) Additional Regulations

The ISU Special Regulations and Technical Rules for Speed Skating give details concerning the submission of final entries for each event/distance, for the seeding of Skaters and the drawing of pairs/heats.

## **D. Officials and their duties**

### **Rule 210 Officials necessary**

1. The following Officials are at least necessary:
  - a) one Referee;
  - b) one Assistant Referee;
  - c) one Starter and his Assistant;
  - d) one Finishing line judge to support the manual timekeeping procedure and observe any infringements of Rule 260, paragraph 2;
  - e) one Chief Timekeeper for the manual timekeeping and a minimum of four Manual Timekeepers;
  - f) when automatic timekeeping is used: one Chief Timekeeper for the automatic timekeeping procedure, and Assistant Chief Timekeepers for each of the automatic timekeeping systems (as defined in Rule 251) in use.
  - g) Lap Scorers;
  - h) Track Judges: two Corner Judges, one for each curve (for Olympic Winter Games, ISU Championships and other ISU Events at least two for each curve), at least one Judge to observe crossing of the lines in the finishing straight, and one Crossing Controller;
  - i) necessary substitutes for these Officials;

For Olympic Winter Games, ISU Championships and other ISU Events;

  - j) one Ice Technical Expert;
  - k) one sport expert to assist the Referee with the control of entries and preparation of the drawing procedures.
2. For ISU Championships and Olympic Winter Games the Ladies' competitions/events and the Men's competitions/events shall each have a separate team of Referees and Starters. Each team consists of: one Referee, one Assistant Referee and one or two Starters.

### **Rule 211 Appointment of Officials**

The ISU Member or affiliated club holding the competition is entitled to appoint the Officials (for exception in ISU Championships see Rule 214; in Olympic Winter Games see Rule 215). All Officials must be eligible persons.

### **Rule 212 Nomination of Referees and Starters for ISU Championships and Olympic Winter Games**

1. Every Member of the ISU shall before April 15th announce to the ISU Secretariat the names of those individuals whose service is recommended as:
  - a) ISU Referee, see Rule 121, paragraph 1 b), (not more than four);
  - b) ISU Starter, see Rule 121, paragraph 1 b), (not more than three).

Nominations accompanied by the official form duly completed must be submitted separately for the two categories.

2. Referees/Starters nominated by an ISU Member should in general have the nationality of the country of the nominating ISU Member.
3. If an ISU Member nominates a Referee/Starter of a foreign nationality, the Referee/Starter concerned can be accepted only with the approval of the ISU Member of the country of which he is a national. The name of such Referee/Starter is to be entered in the list of the ISU Member nominating the Referee/Starter. A Referee/Starter so nominated is counted in the quota of the nominating ISU Member.
4. Members of the ISU should exercise the utmost care to nominate as Referees and Starters only fully experienced, reliable and entirely impartial individuals who possess a thorough knowledge of the appropriate ISU Rules and the English language. See also Rule 122, paragraph 1 c).
5. a) No person who has reached the age of 65 before July 1st shall thereafter be eligible to be an ISU Referee in ISU Championships and Olympic Winter Games.  
b) No person who has reached the age of 60 before July 1st shall thereafter be eligible to be an ISU Starter in ISU Championships and Olympic Winter Games.
6. Among the nominated Referees/Starters the Speed Skating Technical Committee recognizes for one year a maximum of 25 individuals who may officiate as ISU Referees or Assistant Referees (A) and a maximum of 25 individuals who may officiate as ISU Starters.
7. The full list of Referees and Starters approved by the Speed Skating Technical Committee must be communicated to the ISU Members by August 1<sup>st</sup> every year.

### **Rule 213 Nomination of Referees and Starters for International Competitions and National Championships**

Every Member of the ISU shall before April 15th announce to the ISU Secretariat the names of Referees and Starters approved by the ISU Member to officiate as International Referees and International Starters, see Rule 121, paragraph 1 b).

### **Rule 214 Appointment of Referees, Starters and other Officials for ISU Championships**

1. The Referees, Assistant Referees and Starters for ISU Championships shall be appointed according to Rule 129, paragraph 4 of the General Regulations.
2. The Referee and the Assistant Referee for each category of Championships competitions (Ladies' competitions and Men's competitions, respectively) shall be of different nationalities. The same applies for the Starters for each category.

3. For ISU Championships the appointed Referees, Assistant Referees and Starters, as well as the ISU Representative and the Representative of the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee, must be invited by the organizing ISU Member not less than 60 days before the start of the Championships.
4. For ISU Championships all other Officials required (except the ISU Representative and the Representative of the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee) shall be appointed by the organizing ISU Member.

### **Rule 215 Appointment of Officials for Olympic Winter Games**

1. As per Rule 121, the Referees, Assistant Referees and Starters for the Speed Skating events of the Olympic Winter Games, must be ISU Referees and ISU Starters.
2. The appointments will be made in accordance with Rule 126, paragraph 9 and Rule 214, paragraph 2.
3. The appointed Referees, Assistant Referees and Starters must be invited by the organizing committee not less than 60 days before the start of the Olympic Winter Games.
4. All other Officials required (other than the ISU Technical Delegates) shall be appointed by the ISU Member of the country in which the Olympic Winter Games are held.
5. The names of the Officials appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Rule must be communicated by the ISU to the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Winter Games as well as to the ISU Member concerned.
6. The Officials appointed are not permitted to wear national team emblems or uniforms while officiating.

### **Rule 216 Duties and powers of the Referee**

1. The Referee is responsible for:
  - a) checking the eligibility of Officials and Competitors;
  - b) drawing or arranging pairs, in accordance with Rules 239 to 244;
  - c) adjusting and rearranging pairs, according to Rules 245 and 246;
  - d) seeing that all applicable Rules be observed for the competition;
  - e) taking all decisions on disqualification of Competitors in case of violation of ISU Special Regulations or Technical Rules for Speed Skating, except for those matters related to the starting procedure, which belong to the powers of the Starter (see Rule 217);
  - f) in ISU Championships, Olympic Winter Games, other ISU Events and International Competitions, giving information as to the preparation of the ice (see Rule 229).

2. The Referee is empowered:
  - a) to decide whether the condition of the ice and the safety measures at the track permits the holding of the event;
  - b) if unfavourable circumstances arise, to alter the shape and size of the track and to change the distances;
  - c) to introduce alterations in the announced program of the competition, in so far as these do not conflict with the ISU Regulations;
  - d) to accept, in agreement with the organizing ISU Member or affiliated club, another rink for the holding of the event;

At ISU Events decisions as mentioned above can only be made in consultation with the ISU Representative(s) assigned for the competition;

- e) to decide whether, where and when, a race that has been declared invalid, shall be rerun;
  - f) if necessary, to exclude Competitors from the competition and coaches from the coaches' area (see Rule 227, paragraph 3);
  - g) to stop a race during its progress if there are safety concerns in the case of a fallen or injured Competitor;
  - h) to suspend skating until order is restored, in the case that the public interrupts the competition or interferes with its orderly conduct;
  - i) to cancel or postpone the competition in case of extremely cold weather (see also paragraph 4 c) below);
  - j) to replace the Starter or other Officials.
3. The Referee decides upon:
  - a) all protests made, and other matters in dispute, except those concerning the start (see Rule 217, paragraph 1) and the decisions of the finishing line judge (see Rule 220, paragraph 1);
  - b) all matters concerning breaches of the ISU Regulations, even if no protest has been made.
4.
  - a) If on one day of a Championship one of the distances has been properly completed and the second distance, by decision of the Referee, is postponed to a following day, the completed distance shall not be rerun. If the Referee for any reason has to stop the race over one distance and postpone the competition to a following day before all the entered Competitors have completed the distance, all Competitors have to start again on that distance on the following day;
  - b) For ISU Championships and ISU Events (incl. World Cup Competitions) the Referee should recognize an air temperature limit of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) as a reason to postpone races until later in the day or the following day. It is important to take into consideration that wind increases the danger of hypothermia by lowering the effective temperature;
  - c) In case of unfavorable weather or other exceptional circumstances the Referee can decide to postpone some races to a following day in order to secure the completion of a Championship. The organizer of the

Championship has to pay the lodging expenses for the additional days (see Rule 137, paragraph 14).

### **Rule 217 Duties and powers of the Starter**

1. The Starter initiates the starting procedure by calling the Competitors to their starting lanes after having received the confirmation that the timekeepers are ready. The Starter shall give the starting orders in English (see Rule 255, paragraph 2);
2. The Competitors stay under the command and control of the Starter during the starting procedure, i.e. from the moment the Competitors are going to their starting lane until a valid start of the pair or heat has been completed. The Starter shall decide all disputes relating to the starting procedure in the mentioned period. However, exceptions to this may apply if equipment to disclose false starts is used (see rule 255 paragraph 1.2);
3. The Starter shall take his position so that he has a clear view of the Competitors starting in the pair or heat.

### **Rule 218 Duties of Track Judges**

1. The Corner Judges at each curve and the judge(s) observing the finishing straight shall watch for any infringement of the racing rules by the Competitors, and inform the Referee as soon as possible if observing any irregularities. The judge(s) observing the finishing straight should be positioned at the outside of the track. In competitions with two judges appointed for each curve they shall be located inside the track at the entrance and exit of each curve, respectively. If additional corner judges are available, a third judge should be located on the outside of the track at the entrance of each curve.
2. The Crossing Controller shall stay inside the race track and check the correctness of the Competitors changing from one lane to the other.

### **Rule 219 Duties of Lap Scorers**

Lap scorers must display visibly the number of laps still to be skated. 20 to 30 meters before the beginning of the last lap a signal by bell shall be given to the Competitors.

### **Rule 220 Duties of Finishing Line Judge**

The Finishing line judge shall determine which of the Competitors is the winner, or if they are equal. There is no appeal from his decision. However, if automatic timekeeping is being used according to Rule 251, the time recorded shall decide which of the Competitors in a pair or race is the winner, or if they are equal (see also Rule 265).

## **E. World Records**

### **Rule 221**

#### **1. World Record events**

The following set of World Records will be registered by the ISU:

a) For Men over distances of 500, 1000, 1500, 3000, 5000 and 10 000m and for the combined result of 2 x 500m (only from competitions where the final result of the 500m is determined by the total time after 2 races); for the total number of points over 4 distances in one and the same competition: Allround combination 500, 5000, 1500, 10 000m; Allround combination 500, 3000, 1500, 5000m; and Sprint combination 500, 1000, 500, 1000m; for National teams: for Team Pursuit races over 8 laps, for Team Sprint races over 3 laps;

b) For Ladies over distances of 500, 1000, 1500, 3000 and 5000m, and for the combined result of 2 x 500m (only from competitions where the final result of the 500m is determined by the total time after 2 races); for the total number of points over 4 distances in one and the same competition: Allround combination 500, 3000, 1500, 5000m; Allround combination 500, 1500, 1000, 3000m; and Sprint combination 500, 1000, 500, 1000m; for National teams: for Team Pursuit races over 6 laps, for Team Sprint races over 3 laps;

c) For Junior Men over distances of 500, 1000, 1500, 3000 and 5000m and for the combined result of 2 x 500m (only from competitions where the final result of the 500m is determined by the total time after 2 races); for the total number of points over 4 distances in one and the same competition: Allround combination 500, 3000, 1500, 5000m; Allround combination 500, 1000, 1500 and 5000m; and Sprint combination 500, 1000, 500, 1000m; for National teams: for Team Pursuit races over 8 laps, for Team Sprint races over 3 laps;

d) For Junior Ladies over distances of 500, 1000, 1500 and 3000m and for the combined result of 2 x 500m (only from competitions where the final result of the 500m is determined by the total time after 2 races); for the total number of points over 4 distances in one and the same competition: Allround combination 500, 1500, 1000, 3000m; and Sprint combination 500, 1000, 500, 1000 meters; for National teams: for Team Pursuit races over 6 laps, for Team Sprint races over 3 laps.

#### **2. Conditions to be observed**

The ISU Council will recognize as World Records only results achieved in competitions listed in Rule 107, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 12, or in properly announced National Championships, and where the conditions for recognition have been verified by the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee.

General conditions for recognition of World Records are:

a) The announcement of the Competition must have been published in accordance with Rule 110. For International Competitions (as specified in Rule 107, paragraphs 8 and 9) and National Championships the announcement with



the detailed program of the Competition must have been received by the ISU Director General at least four weeks before the competition;

b) Distances to be skated and starting times must be in accordance with the announcement. The only exception is changes made according to Rule 216, paragraph 4;

c) The track must be a Standard Speed Skating Track of 400 meters, as per conditions given in Rule 227;

d) The Referee at the Competition must belong to the list of ISU Referees, as defined in Rule 121, for the season concerned;

e) Automatic timekeeping, with photo-finish equipment as the primary system, must have been used (see Rules 248, 250 and 251);

f) The ISU World Record application forms, with supporting documents as indicated in paragraph 3 below, must be submitted by the organizing ISU Member to the ISU Director General not later than May 1st of the season concerned. The submitted documents must confirm that all applicable conditions have been fulfilled.

Further conditions for recognition of World Records are:

g) If the existing World Record is broken more than once on the same day in competition(s) at the same venue, only the best result obtained shall be recognized as a World Record. However, when the final classification for the 500m is decided based on the total time in two races, each 500m race is considered as a separate competition;

h) For individual distances the Skater who achieves a World Record result, must have been selected for doping control on the day of the race and have tested negative in order for the World Record to be ratified;

i) For Team competitions, a minimum of 2 Skaters per team must have been selected for doping control on the day of the race and have tested negative in order for the World Record to be ratified;

j) If the existing World Record is broken more than once on the same day in Competitions at the same venue, the top two Skaters or top two Teams achieving a World Record result must have been selected for doping control on the day of the race;

k) World Records over 3000 and 5000m Ladies and over 5000 and 10000m Men may be recognized for times achieved in quartet starts in ISU Championships, World Cup Competitions and other ISU Events;

l) World Records over 3000m Junior Ladies and over 3000 and 5000m Junior Men may be recognized for times achieved in quartet starts in ISU Championships, World Cup Competitions and other ISU Events;

m) World Records in total points in Allround combinations over four distances can only be recognized if the competition is held over a maximum of three days, and the distances are skated in an order of sequence that is an allowed option for ISU Championships (see Rule 201, paragraphs 2 and 7). Moreover, the distances must have been skated in the order indicated in the announcement;

n) World Records in total points in the Sprint combination can only be recognized if the competition is over two days, with each individual distance skated only once each day and with changed starting lanes (see Rule 242) on the second day;

o) Results achieved in National Championships will be considered for recognition as World Records only if recognized as national records by the ISU Member concerned.

### **3. Documents to be submitted and issued**

The organizing ISU Member must submit to the ISU Director General the original official Protocol of the event, as specified in Rule 273, enclosing a certified survey of the track, certification documents for the timekeeping equipment used, as well as other supporting documents specified in the ISU World Record application form.

Any Competitor who equals an existing World Record and will have the result recognized by ISU according to paragraph 2 above, shall be entered in the ISU list of World Records.

For each World Record obtained, or the equalling of a World record, the ISU shall issue a diploma to the Skater.

## **F. World Cup**

### **Rule 222 Speed Skating World Cup**

1. A World Cup for Ladies and Men will be organized as an ISU Event under the responsibility of the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee. Rule 208, paragraph 1.1. apply for the entry process. However, different entry deadlines may apply, if so stated in ISU Communications or Event announcements.

2. The Speed Skating World Cup is a series of International Competitions. World Cup points are awarded in each Competition. The final World Cup standings for each distance, or distance category, and for Team competitions will be decided by World Cup points accumulated by the competing Skaters or national teams during the season. A Grand World Cup ranking may be issued, based on a total of "Grand World Cup points" achieved from races held during the World Cup season.

3. The Rules and the program will be issued in a special ISU Communication for the World Cup.

## **G. Sport Equipment of Competitors**

### **Rule 223**

#### **1. Racing suits, safety equipment and team uniforms**

a) Racing suits shall conform to the natural shape of the body of the Skater. Insertion or attachment of forms or devices to create different shape is not permitted. No attachments except for permanently attached stripes with a maximum height of 0.5 cm and a maximum width of 2.5 cm are allowed. For the purpose of protection against injuries, Competitors may be equipped with shin guards and padded knee protection inside of the racing suit. Competitors may wear a helmet, neck protection, gloves or mitts outside the racing suit. For ISU Events only helmets with a regular shape (conforming to the natural shape of the head) and in accordance with the specifications approved for Short Track Speed Skating (Rule 291, paragraph 1 a) will be allowed.

Further specifications concerning allowable racing suits and safety equipment may be issued by the ISU and shall then be announced in an ISU Communication or ISU Circular Letter;

b) In ISU Championships and ISU Events Skaters of the same national team (i.e. Competitors entered by the same ISU Member) must wear racing uniforms with identical design, which display the name of the country or its official ISU abbreviation. The name of the Skater may be displayed near the name of the country. (See also General Regulations, Rule 102, paragraph 6);

c) During ISU Championships, World Cup Competitions, other ISU Events and Olympic Winter Games the warming-up suits of all Competitors belonging to the same national team must display the name of the country or its official ISU abbreviation. During ISU Championships, World Cup Competitions and other ISU Events the name of the Skater may be displayed near the name of the country. (See also General Regulations, Rule 102, paragraph 6).

#### **2. Skates**

a) A skate is a passive mechanical extension of the leg, meant to facilitate the gliding technique. The skate consists of a blade and a shoe of any material with dimensions which do not change significantly during a competition, and a construction which connects the shoe to the blade. This construction may allow any translation and rotation of the shoe relative to the blade, in order to enable an optimal utilization of the physical capacity of the Skater, as far as it does not jeopardize the safety of the Skaters.

The skate does not contain any element that would violate the requirement that all energy expended during the Speed Skating exercise originates from metabolic work generated by the Skater during the race. There is no connection between the Skater and the skate, and no transmission of energy, matter or information to the skate, other than via the anatomical structures of the lower leg and foot. In particular, it is not permitted to heat the blades of the skates

from any external source or by means of any artificial mechanisms;

b) If deemed necessary in order to avoid confusion as to what kind of equipment is permitted for Speed Skating competitions, the ISU may issue further specifications concerning the definition of allowable skates, which shall then be announced in an ISU Communication or ISU Circular Letter;

### **3. Infringement of equipment rules**

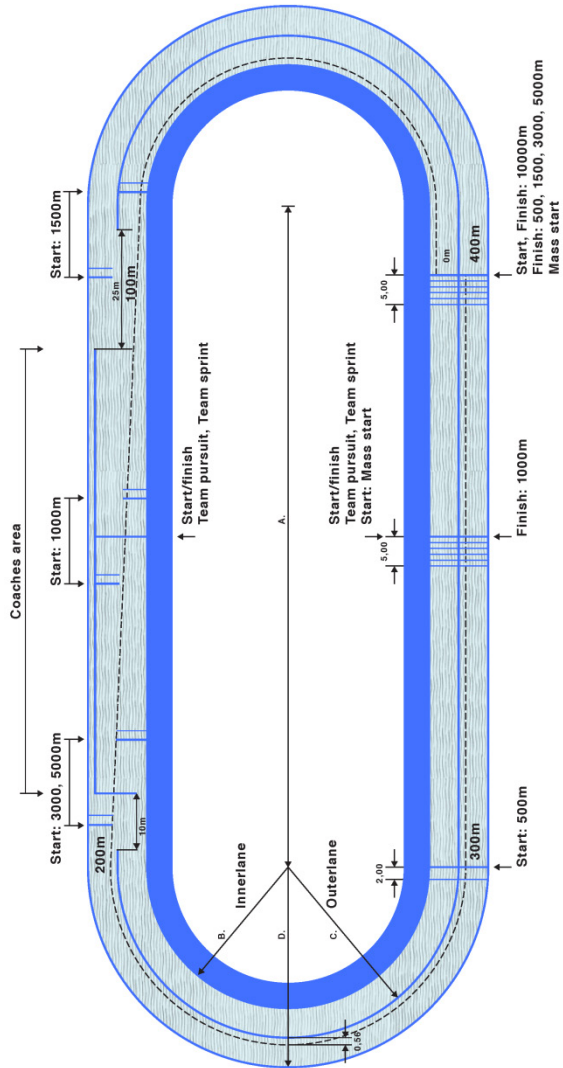
A Competitor not complying with the rules in paragraph 1 and 2 above regarding proper or required equipment, will be disqualified.

**Rules 224 – 225 Reserved**

## **II. TECHNICAL RULES SPEED SKATING**

## A. Track

### Track measurements and partitioning of the standard speed skating track



## Example of standard speed skating tracks

$$1 = 2 \times \text{mean axis} = 2 \times A$$

$$3 = \text{Outer Curve} = C \times \pi$$

$$2 = \text{Inner Curve} = B \times \pi$$

$$4 = \text{Crossing} = \sqrt{A^2 + (\text{width of track})^2} - A$$

### 400m Tracks

Radius inner curve	25m
Width of each track	4m
1 = 2 x 113.57	= 227.14m
2 = 25.5 x 3.1416	= 80.11m
3 = 29.5 x 3.1416	= 92.68m
4 = $\sqrt{113.57^2 + 4^2} - 113.57$	= 0.07m
<b>400.0m</b>	

Radius inner curve	25.5m
Width of each track	4m
1 = 2 x 112.00	= 224.00m
2 = 26 x 3.1416	= 81.68m
3 = 30 x 3.1416	= 94.25m
4 = $\sqrt{112^2 + 4^2} - 112$	= 0.07m
<b>400.0m</b>	

Radius inner curve	26m
Width of each track	4m
1 = 2 x 110.43	= 220.86m
2 = 26.5 x 3.1416	= 83.25m
3 = 30.5 x 3.1416	= 95.82m
4 = $\sqrt{110.43^2 + 4^2} - 110.43$	= 0.07m
<b>400.0m</b>	

### 333,33m Tracks

Radius inner curve	26m
Width of each track	4m
1 = 2 x 77.08	= 154.16m
2 = 26.5 x 3.1416	= 83.25m
3 = 30.5 x 3.1416	= 95.82m
4 = $\sqrt{77.08^2 + 4^2} - 77.08$	= 0.10m
<b>333.33m</b>	

Radius inner curve	25m
Width of each track	4m
1 = 2 x 80.22	= 160.44m
2 = 25.5 x 3.1416	= 80.11m
3 = 29.5 x 3.1416	= 92.68m
4 = $\sqrt{80.22^2 + 4^2} - 80.22$	= 0.10m
<b>333.33m</b>	

## Rule 226 Demarcation of the competition track

(See also Rules 203 and 204 in the Special Regulations)

For demarcation of the competition lanes, fully painted lines, 5 cm wide, should be used, both in the straights and in the curves.

Normally, and always on indoor tracks, the demarcation of the lanes in the curves must include movable blocks of rubber or synthetic material (of maximum height 5 cm), 50 centimeters apart for the first 15 meters of the curve and 2 meters apart for the remaining part of the curve. The blocks shall touch the inside of the painted lines. Closed cones (20-25 centimeters high) shall be used as the first block at the entrance of each curve. When considered necessary for the visibility of the demarcation, blocks may be placed on the painted demarcation lines on the straights, with a distance of 10 meters between each block.

On open-air tracks snow may be used instead of movable blocks, but the snow must not be iced. The snow lines must then lie along the whole competition track except the crossing straight.

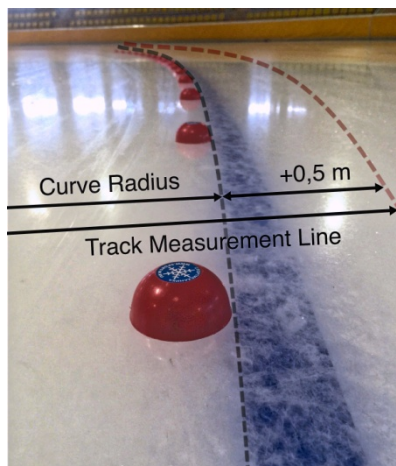
The Referee decides if the demarcation is in conformity with the rules.

## Rule 227 Layout of the track

### 1. Measurement

The track must be measured by a qualified surveyor, detailed for the purpose, and with the correct position of all starting and finishing lines fixed. A protocol signed by the surveyor shall be handed to the Referee before the start of the event. This protocol remains valid for one (1) year only, unless reconfirmed by a qualified surveyor on an annual basis.

The measurement of the track shall be made half a meter outside the inner edge.





## **2. Starting and finishing lines**

The starting and finishing lines are to be denoted by colored lines, not more than 5 centimeters wide, drawn at right angles to the straight or its extension. A pre-start line shall be placed two (2) meters before the starting lines. For the last five (5) meters before the finishing line each meter of the track shall be clearly marked. (see diagram page 38).

On standard 400 meters tracks, the starting and finishing lines for all distances shall be at right angles to the finishing straight. The finishing line for 1000 meters shall be placed in the middle of the finishing straight and the starting lines accordingly. For Team Pursuit and Team Sprint races the starting and finishing lines shall be placed in the middle of the straights. For all other distances the finishing line shall be placed towards the end of the finishing straight, and the starting lines positioned accordingly. (see diagram page 38)

On other tracks the starting and finishing lines should be placed so that neither the start nor the finish is in a curve.

## **3. Coaches' area**

For coaches there shall be a specially marked area on the crossing straight. The coaches' area shall be marked by a line two (2) centimeters wide, drawn one meter from the outside edge of the track. The line begins 25 meters from the end of the curve and goes all along the crossing straight until 10 meters before the entrance to the next curve. During the starting procedure the coaches must stay at least 20 meters away from both: the Starter and the starting lines of the Competitors. During Team Pursuit races the coaches' area for each Team is on the opposite straight of where the respective team starts.

a) For distances 1000m and shorter and for races with quartet starts, maximum one (1) person for each Competitor is allowed in the coaches' area. For longer distances without quartet starts and for Team Pursuit races maximum two (2) persons for each Competitor or team are allowed in the coaches' area. For Mass Start and Team Sprint races coaches are not allowed in the coaches' area;

b) In order to ensure a clear view of the finishing line for photo finish and television cameras, coaches are not allowed to pass through the finishing line area during Team Pursuit races;

c) During competition (while racing is occurring) coaches are not allowed to accompany a Skater in the warm-up lane.

## **Rule 228 Measures to protect safety of Skaters**

### **1. Measures to avoid accidents**

Measures must be taken to protect the safety of the Skaters against accidents. The Referee has to review and approve such measures before the competition starts. During warm-up and training sessions Skaters and Coaches are responsible to act consciously in order to reduce risks of accidents.

## **2. Protection measures – minimum requirements for all competitions**

The demarcation of the skating track and racing lanes by fixed stakes is not permitted. Permanent installations should be at least 3 meters from the inner edge of the skating track.

The organizer of competitions shall provide adequate protection against accidents in situations when Skaters fail to stay inside the skating track (i.e. racing lanes and warm-up lanes). On open-air tracks snow may be used for protection, on the condition that the snow is not iced. If a sufficient amount of snow of adequate quality is not available, the use of protection mats (padding) is mandatory, with the following minimum requirements:

- a) The design of the mats and the materials used must give an adequate absorption effect when a Skater hits the padding;
- b) The surface of the padding should be made of anti-abrasive and water-resistant material;
- c) The protection mats shall be at least 80 cm high and at least 30 cm thick;
- d) Mats must be used in the curves and at least 20 meters onto the straight after the end of each curve;
- e) Fixed objects (e.g. fences, benches or poles) within 3 meters from the inner edge of the skating track, must be protected with adequate padding;
- f) The padding must be fixed in such a way that a collision between a Skater and the padding will not in itself create a significant risk for injuries.

## **3. Protection measures at ISU Events and Olympic Winter Games**

The organizer of ISU Championships, other ISU Events and Olympic Winter Games must provide protection beyond the minimum measures described in paragraph 2 above. The organizers of these Events must submit a technical description of their existing or planned safety installations, including relevant technical or scientific test results, in due time for the proposed solution to be reviewed by the ISU Sports Director or the ISU Representative/Technical Delegate for the Event. The following conditions and guidelines must be observed:

- a) The mats can be either of rectangular shape or a trapezium, or some other shape that has proven suitable to provide adequate protection of the Skaters. The mats may be composed of several foam layers with different densities, or any other material or solutions, on the condition that adequate protection qualities (absorption of impact, reducing the bounce-back effect) can be proven through technical/scientific tests;
- b) The padding cover should be composed of anti-abrasive and non-rubberized water-resistant material. At open-air rinks the solution has to be adapted to avoid water and snow to reach the inside structure of the mats. An overlapping Velcro strap shall cover the joint between the mats to present a smooth exterior surface;
- c) The protection mats should be at least 60 cm thick. The minimum height should be 100 cm, but not exceed 120 cm in order to allow an adequate viewing angle for the spectators;

d) Protection mats must be used for the full length of the straights and in the curves;

e) Fixed objects (e.g. fences, benches or poles) within 3 meters from the inner edge of the skating track, must be protected with adequate padding;

f) The padding must be fixed so as to inhibit a fallen Skater from passing underneath the mats on impact. In the case the mats are resting on the ice, a smooth ice surface with no obstacles or sharp edges underneath the padding must be guaranteed. Belts or any other system that is used to control the movement of the padding should be in place and controlled continuously. The use of posts to secure the padding in the curves should be avoided, or at least be reduced to a minimum with additional adequate protection applied to the posts;

g) Adequate protection, as indicated in a) through f) above, must be in place also for the official training sessions.

More detailed specifications of adequate safety measures may be given at any time in an ISU Communication and/or in relevant ISU Memoranda. The above specifications should be considered as guidelines also for organizers of International Competitions and other high-performance speed skating competitions.

## **Rule 229 Ice preparation procedures at ISU Events and Olympic Winter Games**

### **ISU Ice Commission**

The ISU Ice Commission for the Event shall consist of the Referee(s) and a Representative of the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee (or, when not present, another ISU Representative) or the ISU Technical Delegate. The ISU Ice Commission shall determine the ice preparation procedure in consultation with the technical expert of the ice rink, with the aim to give the participants equal conditions.

The Team leaders shall be informed about the procedure for ice preparation at the Team leaders' meeting before the opening draw. The detailed ice preparation schedule shall be made available to Team leaders when the start lists are announced (see also Rule 216, paragraph 1 f).

The ISU Ice Commission has the right to alter the announced ice preparation schedule. In this case the team leaders will be immediately informed about the changes and the revised schedule.

### **Information from the ice technical expert**

The ice technical expert of the ice rink must submit to the ISU Ice Commission all information that is relevant to decide the ice preparation schedule and to monitor the ice and racing conditions at all stages during the competition. This shall include historical data on ice preparation procedures under different climatic and meteorological conditions (air temperature, ice temperature, air humidity, snow, wind, air pressure, etc.) with different spectator capacities, the

amount and quality (temperature, any chemical additives, etc.) of water used during ice cleanings, as well as statistics on ice temperatures and climatic conditions during the competition. The ISU Ice Commission should be given the opportunity of direct access to instruments or systems providing the data mentioned. On indoor tracks the ice technical expert has to provide information also on wind or air-flow conditions at any time during racing and is responsible that the ventilation system of the track is controlled so as to avoid unequal conditions due to differences in air-flow on the level of the competition track.

## **B. Organization of the Competitions**

### **Rule 230 Announcement and conduct of ISU Championships**

(See General Regulations, Rule 129)

### **Rule 231 Communication during ISU Championships**

(See General Regulations, Rule 132)

### **Rule 232 Date and contents of Announcements, Supplementary conditions**

(See General Regulations, Rules 110–112)

#### **Rule 233 Late announcements**

(See General Regulations, Rule 113)

### **Rule 234 Postponement of dates of Competition**

#### **Withdrawal of an announcement**

(See General Regulations, Rule 114)

### **Rule 235 Entries, Nicknames/Preferred names, Post Entries**

(See General Regulations, Rule 115)

#### **Rule 236 Reserved**

#### **Rule 237 Validity of events**

(See General Regulations, Rule 118)

### **Rule 238 Expenses at ISU Championships, Reimbursement to Skaters and Officials**

(See General Regulations, Rule 137)

## C. Drawing Procedures

### Rule 239

#### 1. Public meeting for announcements and draws

Before the start of the Competition the organizing committee has the responsibility to hold a meeting for the first draw. The entries of Competitors, the competition schedule, the names of the main officials, the draw for the starting order and the composition of start lists for the first competition day shall be announced at this meeting.

#### 2. Drawing at ISU Championships and other ISU Events

2.1. a) At ISU Events the Referee(s) shall conduct a Team leaders' meeting to be held before the first draw. Each ISU Member that has entered participants for the Competition is required to attend the Team leaders' meeting, and can be represented by only one designated team official.

b) At the Team leaders' meeting before the first draw the Referee shall be informed by the Team leaders of any withdrawals or entries of substitutes, and the final entries for the Event shall be confirmed. The Referee may then present the grouping of Competitors for the draws or for composition of the start lists;

c) At ISU Events the first draw should be held the day before the first day of competition.

d) For the following competition days, it is the duty of the Team leaders to inform the Referee of any further withdrawals, entries of substitutes or selection of competitors for team competitions, according to procedures and deadlines announced by the organizing committee.

2.2. a) Each Competitor will be assigned a reference number ("starting number") for use in draw procedures, results processing, etc.;

b) The Referee will conduct the drawing of pairs. This may be done by a manual draw procedure with the involvement of people in attendance, or by a procedure ("computer draw") using a computer which is programmed to make a random selection among applicable starting numbers;

c) For the following competition days the drawing of pairs or composition of start lists will be conducted by the Referee in the presence of the sport expert appointed by the organizing committee (Rule 210, paragraph 1 k) and (for ISU Events) under the supervision of the Representative of the ISU Technical Committee.

2.3. Which of the Competitors shall have the inner and which the outer lane shall be decided in the following way:

a) When the composition of pairs is decided by lot, the first drawn Competitor in the pair shall start in the inner lane or (for Team competitions) at the finishing straight;

b) When the composition of pairs is based on ranks obtained in preceding distances or competitions, the Competitor with the better rank shall be placed first in the pair and accordingly start in the inner lane. However, if the rules for

the Event states that two Competitors from the same country shall not skate in the same pair, Rule 241, paragraph 3 b) applies. For the second race of a distance in competitions where the results are based on the same distance being skated twice, see Rule 240, paragraph 4;

c) If a Competitor withdraws from the start after the draw has taken place and some pairs are rearranged because of this, Rule 245, paragraphs 1 and 2 apply.

## **Rule 240 Drawing at World Championships**

### **1. First draw at World Championships – Allround combination**

When drawing the first two distances in the Allround Combination the Competitors shall be placed in three groups, based on their best approved qualifying times for the distance concerned.

- GROUP I: The Competitors with the 8 best qualifying times;
- GROUP II: The Competitors with qualifying times ranked 9 to 16;
- GROUP III: The remaining Competitors.

For the drawing of the first distance the grouping will be based on the qualifying times on 500m, for the second distance on the qualifying times on 3000 respectively 5000m. The Speed Skating Technical Committee is responsible for the approval of qualifying times and of the time ranking lists deciding the grouping. If there is a tie in the 8th or 16th position in the time ranking list, it shall be decided by lot which Competitors are to be placed in which groups.

The Competitors placed in the same group shall be paired together by drawing their starting numbers, observing Rule 239, paragraph 2.3. The first two drawn Competitors from Group III form the first pair on the distance concerned. However, if there are an odd number of Competitors entered, the first drawn Competitor from Group III shall skate single in the first pair. After Group III has been drawn, Group II follows, etc.

### **2. Further draw at World Championships - Allround combination**

a) In the third distance the arrangement of pairs shall be based on the ranking in total points after two distances. If some Competitors are equal in total points, the Competitor with the better time in the first distance is considered to be better ranked;

b) The starting order of the pairs shall be opposite to the ranking order of the Competitors: the Competitors ranked 1 and 2 after two distances will skate in the last pair, the Competitors ranked 3 and 4 will skate in the next to the last pair, and so on.

### **3. Qualification for the fourth distance at World Championships - Allround combination**

a) In the fourth distance only 8 Competitors shall start. The selection of qualified Competitors is made among Skaters ranked among the top 16 after 3 distances and will be based on two different ranking lists: The final classification in the longest of the three skated distances (i.e. 3000m Ladies and 5000m Men, respectively), and the classification in total points after three distances. Competitors who are among the 8 best in both of these ranking lists are directly qualified for the fourth distance. Among the Competitors who are placed among the 8 best in only one of these ranking lists, the next to qualify is the Competitor with the best position in either of the two lists. If two Competitors have equal position in the two ranking lists, the Competitor in the classification in total points after three distances is the first of them to qualify. If two Competitors share the same position in one of the ranking lists, the Competitor who is better placed in the other ranking list, will qualify first;

b) For the arrangement of the pairs for the last distance the Competitors are placed in two groups, with the same number of Competitors in each group. The Competitors with the best rank after 3 distances are placed in Group 1, the remaining Competitors are placed in Group 2. If some Competitors are equal in total points, the Competitor with the better time in the longest of the three skated distances is considered to be better ranked. In each group the Competitors are paired according to their ranks in the longest of the three distances already skated, so that the Competitor with the best rank in this distance is paired with the second ranked Competitor in this distance and will start in the inner lane, etc.;

c) In each group the starting order of the pairs shall be based on the ranking in total points after 3 distances in the following way:

- The Competitor with the best rank shall start in the last pair;
- If the second ranked Competitor has not been paired with the best ranked Competitor, this Competitor shall start in the second last pair, etc.;
- All the pairs of Group 2 shall start before the pairs of Group 1;

d) If some Skaters, who have been entitled to compete in the fourth distance, would withdraw from this distance, the Skater(s) may be replaced by the next qualified Skater(s) according to the criteria given in paragraph a) above. If necessary, also positions after the top 8 in the respective ranking lists may be considered to determine the next qualified Skater.

### **4. Drawing at World Championships – Sprint Combination**

1. For the first day's distances in the Sprint combinations the Competitors will be placed in groups, based on their best approved qualifying times on the distance concerned. For composition of groups and drawing of pairs Rule 240, paragraphs 1 and 2 apply;

2. In the third and the fourth distance the arrangement of pairs shall be based on the ranking in total points after two and three distances, respectively. If some



Competitors are equal in total points, the Competitor with the better time in the first race of the distance concerned is considered to be better ranked. However, the arrangement of pairs for each distance shall be made in such a way that all participants change their starting lanes the second day; i.e. Competitors who started in the inner lane the first day against Competitors who started in the outer lane. The starting order of pairs shall be opposite to the ranking order of the Competitors: The Competitor ranked first in overall points shall skate in the last pair together with the next ranked Competitor, subject to the principle of changed lanes in the second race, and so on.

## **5. Drawing at World Championships - Single Distances / Individual races and Team races**

a) For each draw the Competitors shall be placed in groups, based on their individual ranking in the Special Qualification Ranking List (SQRL), as defined in Rule 208, paragraph 2, for the event concerned. Competitors without results from SQRL competitions will be ranked thereafter, according to their best approved qualifying time.

b) When a complete ranking list of the participants has been established, the Competitors shall be placed in groups of 6 Competitors each. However, the last group (of the lowest ranked Competitors) may consist of less than 6 Skaters. The group with the 6 best ranked Competitors shall be drawn to form the three last pairs, and so on. If there would be an odd number of participants, the first pair shall consist of a single Competitor;

c) For the Team races the sequence and composition of races (heats) will be based on the SQRL ranking of the participating teams (ISU Members) (see Rule 208, paragraph 2). The teams from the four best ranked ISU Members shall be drawn to form the two last heats, and the remaining teams shall be drawn to form the two first heats.

d) The Mass Start races will be organized based on ISU Technical Rule 253, paragraph 4 b), with the following specific regulations:

- (i) Competitors will be seeded based on their individual ranking in the SQRL. The Competitors line up at the start line in rows of 6 Skaters, with the highest seeded Competitors in the first row.

### **Rule 241 Drawing at Olympic Winter Games**

1. The draw for the starting order at the Olympic Winter Games shall take place for each single distance (see Rule 239).
2. a) For each draw the Competitors shall be placed in groups, based on their individual ranking in the Special Olympic Qualification Classification (SOQC), as defined in Rule 209, for the event concerned. Competitors without results from SOQC competitions will be ranked thereafter, according to their best approved qualifying time.

b) Based on their individual ranking the entered Competitors are placed in the following groups:

GROUP I:	The six (6) best ranked Competitors;
GROUP II:	The Competitors ranked 7 to 12;
GROUP III:	The Competitors ranked 13 to 18;
GROUP IV:	The Competitors ranked 19 to 24;
GROUP V:	The remaining Competitors.

However, for the 5000m Ladies and the 10 000m Men there will be four (4) Competitors in each group; the four best ranked Competitors are placed in Group I, the four next in Group II, etc.;

c) In case of a tie in the SOQC ranking list, the internal ranking between the Competitors concerned is decided, if necessary for the grouping, by lot.

3. a) The Competitors placed in the same group shall be paired together by drawing their starting numbers. The starting order of the pairs shall be as follows: The first two drawn Competitors from Group V form the first pair on the distance concerned. However, if there is an odd number of Competitors entered, the first drawn Competitor from Group V shall skate single in the first pair. After Group V has been drawn, Group IV follows, etc.

b) Two Competitors representing the same ISU Member/NOC (country) shall not start in the same pair. The following scenarios may therefore have to be dealt with:

- (i) At the moment when the second Competitor in a pair is about to be drawn, the number of remaining Competitors from one country is higher than the remaining number of pairs (in the group). The drawing shall then proceed as follows:
  - o If the next drawn Competitor is *not* from the country concerned, the drawn Competitor will be moved to the next available spot in the start list (i.e. the inner lane of the following pair).
  - o This procedure is repeated until a Competitor from the country concerned has been drawn, observing that the same situation will not occur for other countries in a later pair. If that would be the case, the drawn Competitor must then be moved to the next following available spot in the start list.
- (ii) The second drawn (or moved) Competitor in a pair is from the same country as the first drawn Competitor. The Competitor will then be moved to the next available spot in the start list, observing potential situations as described in (i) above.

4. The Team Pursuit event will be organized with a set of elimination phases (quarter-finals, semi-finals, the finals and other placement races), so that the final race will be a deciding race for the Olympic gold and silver medals. For each phase, the races both for Ladies and Men are completed before the next phase of races;

a) The quarter-finals (QF) are skated in a time-trial format, and a time ranking of the competing teams will be determined by the finishing times achieved by the teams. If a team will be overtaken by the other team in the heat, both teams will have to finish the race in order to get a result for this time ranking. In case of a tie (if several teams achieve the same time), the team with the better SOQC rank will be considered as better ranked. The semi-finals (SF), the finals and the placement races will be skated in elimination race format, according to Rule 261, paragraph 1e);

b) The composition of the heats of the quarter finals will be determined by an open draw between the entered teams;

c) The teams with the four fastest times from the quarter-final heats will advance to the semi-finals; the teams with the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> fastest times will advance to the C-Final and the two remaining teams will advance to the D-Final. The winning team from the quarter-finals are denoted QF(1), the team with the second fastest time QF(2), etc. The semi-finals will be skated as follows:

First semi-final: QF (1) vs. QF (4)

Second semi-final: QF (2) vs. QF (3);

d) After the completion of the semi-finals, the 4 teams that did not qualify from the quarter-finals will skate placement races for the final ranks 5-8. At first, a D-final will be skated between the two teams with the slowest times from the quarter-finals to determine final ranks 7 and 8. Thereafter a C-Final will be skated between the two fastest of the teams eliminated at the quarter-finals stage to determine final ranks 5 and 6;

e) The winners of each semi-final will advance to the A-final to compete for the gold and silver medals. The losers of the semi-finals will compete in the B-final for the bronze medal (the loser ending up at rank 4). The B-final will be skated first.

f) The quarter-finals are skated on the first competition day of the respective Team Pursuit races; the semi-finals and all the finals (including placement races) are skated on a following day;

5. The Mass Start competition will be organized with an elimination phase (semi-finals) where Competitors qualify for the final and decisive race.

a) The composition of the two semi-finals (SF 1 and SF 2) shall be based on the SOQC ranks of the entered Competitors, as follows:

- The best ranked Competitor will be placed in SF1, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ranked Competitors in SF2, the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> ranked Competitors in SF1, etc.
- However, each semi-final race can have maximum one Competitor from the same ISU Member (NOC). The second ranked Competitor from the same country will therefore have to be placed in a different semi-final than the best ranked Competitor.
- If a Competitor has no SOQC rank, the Competitor will be considered to have the same SOQC rank as the non-competing Skater from the same country with the best SOQC rank.

b) The 8 best ranked Skaters from each semi-final qualify for the Mass Start final. In the final the Competitors are given helmet cover numbers as follows: The winner of SF 1 gets number 1, the winner of SF 2 gets number 2, the second ranked skater of SF 1 gets number 3, the second ranked skater of SF 2 gets number 4, etc.

### **Rule 242 Drawing at European and Four Continents Championships**

For the European and Four Continents Championships the drawing shall be made according to corresponding rules for the same competitions in World Championships (i.e. Rule 240, paragraphs 1- 4, Rule 240, paragraph 5).

### **Rule 243 Drawing at World Junior Championships**

1. For the drawing of pairs, the Competitors will be grouped according to their best approved qualifying times, in groups of 8 Competitors each. The pairs from the group with the best ranked Competitors will be skated last. Competitors representing the same ISU Member should not compete in the same pair. See Rule 241, paragraph 3.

2. Quartet starts shall be used over 3000 meters Ladies and 5000 meters Men.

3. For the Team race competitions the teams shall be seeded based on the ranks of the second-best Competitor from the ISU Members concerned at the distance 1500m (for Team Pursuit) and the distance 1000m (for Team Sprint), respectively. The two best seeded teams shall skate at the end.

4. The Mass Start competition will be organized based on ISU Technical Rule 253, paragraph 4 b). Final classification will be determined according to Rule 265, paragraph 6:

a) The maximum number of Competitors in the competition will be 30. In case of more than 30 entries, entry quotas will be allocated to ISU Members (with a maximum quota of 2 Competitors each) based on the ranking of Skaters from the respective ISU Members in the final classification in the 1500m. At first all ISU Members will be allocated one quota place. Then a second quota place will be allocated to ISU Members according to the rankings in the 1500m of the second best Skater from the ISU Member.

b) The Competitors line up at the start line in rows of 6 Skaters, based on a random draw.

## **Rule 244 Drawing at International Competitions**

1. In an International Competition the organizing committee gives each Competitor a number which is to be used at the draw for the starting order.
2. Composition of the start lists will be at the discretion of the Organizing Committee and based on the level of the entered Skaters:
  - a) Arrangement of pairs shall be made based on the ranking of the Skaters (for example the best approved qualifying times, personal best times or other seeding rankings). The lowest ranked Competitor will skate in the first pair.
  - b) Divide the Competitors in groups of 4, 6 or 8 Skaters for the draw. See Rules 240, paragraph 1, 241, paragraph 2.b) and 243, paragraph 1.
  - c) Divide the Competitors into two or three groups for the draw.
  - d) Or combination of the any above.

If any group thus arranged should comprise an unequal number of Competitors, the Competitor whose starting number is drawn last shall compete with the first drawn Competitor from the next following group. If a Competitor is left over because of an odd number of Competitors, he will skate alone in the group with the lowest ranked Competitors.

### **Competitions with one award of prizes, drawing and composition of pairs**

3. If a competition extends over two distances with one award of prizes, the arrangements of the pairs shall be determined by lot for both distances.
4. If a competition extends over three distances with one award of prizes, the arrangement of the pairs shall be determined by lot only for the first of the distances to be skated. For the second distance the Competitors will be paired according to the rank obtained in the first distance. For the third distance the Competitors will be paired according to their rank in total points after two (2) distances. The starting order of the pairs for the second and the third distance shall be opposite to the ranking order of the Competitors (see Rule 240, paragraphs 3 and 4).
5. If a competition extends over four distances with one award of prizes, the arrangement of pairs will be determined by lot separately for the first two distances. For the third and the fourth distance the arrangements of pairs will be determined by Rule 240, paragraphs 3 and 4, with the exception that more than 8 Competitors may start on the fourth distance.
6. For sprint competitions over two times 500m and two times 1000m, Rule 240, paragraph 4 applies.

## **Rule 245 Withdrawal from the start after draw. Entry of substitutes**

1. Rearrangement of the starting order without substitute:
  - a) If a Skater is withdrawn from the start after the draw, all Skaters who were drawn in the same lane in earlier pairs are moved towards the vacant place and keep their initially drawn lane to complete the pairs.
  - b) If two or more Competitors are left to skate alone because of the rearrangement, they should be paired together. The Competitor from the earlier pair will be placed in the vacant spot in the later pair;
2. Rearrangement of the starting order with substitute:
  - a) If a Competitor is not able to start on a distance due to illness after the drawing took place, that Competitor may be replaced by a substitute. If certain qualification criteria have been set for the competition, that Competitor can only be replaced by a substitute who also fulfils these criteria. However, if the competition is over several distances with one award of prizes, a substitute may be entered only before the start of the first distance;
  - b) After rearrangement as described in paragraph 1 is applied, the substitute entered for the withdrawn Skater will then be placed in the open position.
3. A Competitor who is moved to another pair must be informed at least 30 minutes before the scheduled start of the distance concerned.
4. If a Competitor in a competition over several distances with one award of prizes withdraws from a distance after the draw for the distance has taken place, this Competitor is not allowed to be entered again for this or any other distance.

## **Rule 246 Adjustment of starting order**

In a Competition over several distances with one award of prizes, a Competitor has the right to a period of rest of 30 minutes between races. If necessary, the Referee may adjust the starting order of pairs in such a way that the required rest period will be available.

## **D. Timekeeping**

### **Rule 247 Automatic and manual timekeeping**

1. Two methods of timekeeping exist, automatic timekeeping (as specified in Rule 251) and manual timekeeping (as specified in Rule 250).
2. a) A manual timekeeping procedure (see Rule 250) has to be put in place. However, if there are more than two independent automatic timekeeping systems in use, a manual timekeeping procedure is not required.  
b) If an automatic timekeeping system is in use, the purpose of the manual timekeeping procedure is to serve as a backup in case the automatic timekeeping system(s) fails, partly or completely. (See Rule 251, paragraph 5).
3. An automatic timekeeping procedure (see Rule 251) has to be put in place for Olympic Winter Games, ISU Championships, World Cup Competitions and other ISU Events, see also Rule 251, paragraph 2 d).

### **Rule 248 Watches**

1. For automatic timekeeping systems a certificate, issued on an annual basis, stating the reliability and accuracy of the system shall be presented to the Referee before the competition.
2. For manual timekeeping, only digital electronic watches shall be used. On the request of the Referee a certificate from a watchmaker shall be produced stating that the watches are in good working order.
3. All watches used must have the capability to measure and display times with an accuracy level of at least one hundredth of a second.

### **Rule 249 Official times**

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

### **Rule 250 Manual timekeeping procedure**

1. A Chief Timekeeper, three timekeepers and one substitute timekeeper must be appointed. The Chief Timekeeper has the option to be assisted by a Time recorder official.
2. 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. Only in case of fog, snow, darkness, etc. the timekeepers may take their position at the starting line and start their watches at the moment of the shot. Each timekeeper should use only one watch.
3. Independently of one another the timekeepers shall take the time of both Competitors in the pair.

4. At the conclusion of each race, the Chief Timekeeper shall read the watches in consistent order (i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd watch for the first Competitor, then for the second placed Competitor) and observe that the times are being duly recorded. Only if one or more timekeepers have not taken the time (for any reason), the time taken by the substitute timekeeper shall be recorded.

5. The times of each timekeeper shall be recorded with the accuracy of one hundredth of a second. If the watches display times in thousandths of a second, any digits giving precision beyond a hundredth of a second shall be ignored.

6. Under the supervision of the Chief Timekeeper the time for each Competitor will then be determined and recorded in the timekeeping protocol as follows:

a) When two watches show the same time and the third watch a different time, the time of those watches in agreement will determine the result;

b) When all watches show different times, the time of the intermediate watch will determine the result;

c) If two timekeepers have not taken the time for any reason, the mean time of the other two watches will determine the result. If the mean time is not a multiple of one hundredth of a second, the lower hundredth of a second is taken.

d) When the difference between the Competitors in a pair is less than 5 meters the Finishing line judge shall report to the Chief Timekeeper for manual timekeeping the distance between the two Competitors at the moment the winner passes the finishing line. The time of the Competitor finishing second in a pair is then to be determined by the Chief Timekeeper in agreement with the Finishing line judge (see Rule 220).

7. When determining the official times (according to the manual timekeeping procedure) of the Competitors, 20 hundredths of a second shall be added to the manual times recorded in accordance with paragraph 6 above.

8. If the manual timekeeping procedure is the source for the results of the competition or the results of some Competitors, the official protocol and the published list of results should clearly indicate that the results have been based on a manual timekeeping procedure, see Rule 273, paragraph 1 d).

### **Rule 251 Automatic timekeeping procedure**

1. The term automatic timekeeping denotes a time-measuring system that is started automatically by the firing of a starting-gun and that records automatically the reaching of the finishing line by each Competitor.

2. a) Different technologies/technical solutions may be used to establish automatic timekeeping:

- An electronic system based on optical sensors or laser optical detectors to record the finish of the Competitors (with one or two complete sets of detectors installed between the lanes, as close as possible to the ice, ("optical system");
- A transponder-based system using signals from a transmitter worn by the Competitors to record the finish of the Competitors ("transponder system");



- A system using photographic evidence of the finish of the Competitors, in such a way that an undistorted image containing a time scale can be reproduced immediately after the finish (“photo-finish system”).

For each of these categories of systems the definition of the finish (Rule 260, paragraph 1) may need to be adjusted to the operational characteristics of the system. Guidelines for this may be issued by ISU.

b) If several automatic timekeeping systems are available, the Referee must declare before the start of the Competition which system is the primary system, and which system serves as a backup solution, respecting subparagraph c) below. If there would be several backup systems available, their order of preference should be declared prior to the start of the Competition. The Chief timekeeper must constantly monitor both the primary system and the backup system(s) in order to reveal any indications of malfunctioning of the primary system. If the primary system incidentally fails, the result of the Competitor(s) involved in the incident will be determined by the backup system.

c) If a photo-finish system is in use, the official protocol will be formed by the times and order of finish recorded by the photo finish system. The times from an “optical system” or a transponder system may be displayed “live” on the scoreboard, but if the times of the systems in use differ, the times and order of finish of Competitors or teams from the photo-finish system determine the final results. ISU may issue further technical and procedural guidelines in this matter.

d) The use of a photo-finish system is mandatory for ISU Championships, ISU World Cup Competitions and the Speed Skating events at the Olympic Winter Games.

3. Over all distances the times shall be measured and recorded in the protocol to the accuracy of one hundredth of a second. If the watches used display accuracy beyond one hundredth of a second, these decimals shall be ignored. However, if a photo-finish system with resolution of one thousandth of a second is in use, the third decimal digit shall be recorded for the purpose of breaking ties in accordance with Rule 265, paragraph 1.

#### 4. Chief Timekeeper and Assistant Chief Timekeepers

a) A Chief Timekeeper for the automatic timekeeping procedure, and one Assistant Chief Timekeeper for each automatic timekeeping system in use (i.e. “optical system”, photo finish and transponder), must be appointed.

b) The Chief Timekeeper shall after each race check the time(s) recorded for each Competitor by the systems in use, with the purpose of identifying any inconsistencies or malfunctions. The Assistant Chief Timekeeper(s) shall immediately after the conclusion of the distance control the complete set of times recorded by the system and inform the Chief Timekeeper of any indications or evidence of incidental malfunctioning of the system.

The Chief Timekeeper has the responsibility to prepare the timekeeping protocol that will form the basis for the official results to be submitted to the Referee for approval. The timekeeping protocol shall identify all cases where

results have not been based on times from the primary system and specify the backup system used to establish the results in those cases.

5. If the primary system incidentally fails, and no other automatic timekeeping system is available as backup, the results from the manual timekeeping procedure, according to Rule 250, paragraph 6 and 7, will be used to determine the official time. However, other readily available evidence, for example video recordings, that would make it possible to check or improve the accuracy of the manually taken times, shall be taken into account when the official time is determined. In particular, this applies to situations covered by Rule 260, paragraph 2 and 3.

### **Rule 252 Split times and times for individual laps**

In races over several laps, the time must be taken and recorded for each lap. The accumulated lap times (split times) shall be recorded with the accuracy of a hundredth of a second, and the individual lap times shall be calculated and recorded in the protocol with the same level of accuracy.

## **E. Racing Rules**

### **Rule 253**

#### **1. Counter-clockwise skating**

Races are run counter-clockwise, which means that the inner side of the track is on the left-hand side of the Competitor.

#### **2. Skating in separate racing lanes**

With the exception of Team competitions (see Rule 261) and competitions or races organized in accordance with paragraph 4 below, Skaters are racing in pairs, starting in the competition lane determined by the draw, and changing lanes during each lap, as described in paragraph 3 below. The result of the distance (race) is determined by comparing the times achieved by all competing Skaters.

#### **3. Changing lanes**

a) The Competitor who skates on the inner lane shall change to the outer lane on the crossing straight, defined as the straight between the end of the curve (as marked with movable blocks) and the beginning of the next curve (as marked with a cone), and vice versa for the Competitor who skates in the outer lane (for exception see paragraph b) below). A breach of this Rule shall lead to a disqualification;

b) In the first straight of the 1000m and the 1500m when racing on a 400 meters standard track there is no changing of lanes. Similar exceptions may have to be made on tracks of other sizes for these or other distances.

#### **4. Competitions and distances with special rules**

a) For sprint competitions over the distance 100m or shorter distances, there may be three Competitors in each heat, with separate lanes for each Competitor. These competitions may be organized with elimination phases, where Competitors will advance to the next phase based on their placing in the heat and/or their achieved time;

b) Competitions may be organized as mass start races.

- (i) The competition track is laid out without separate racing lanes. The track may include the warm up lane, and always so for ISU Events. Cones may be used as demarcation of the track. The distance of a Mass Start race is specified as a number of laps, where the countdown starts the first time the Skaters cross the finishing line.
- (ii) The start takes place in the middle of the finishing straight (at the 1000m finishing line on standard tracks). Competitors shall line up for the start in rows, with maximum 6 Skaters in each row, and with at least 1 meter between the rows. The positions at the start are determined by draw or by a seeding of the Competitors. When all Competitors have lined up behind the starting line, the Starter gives the command "Ready" and fires

- the starting gun. Skaters moving forward and out of their starting row before the shot is fired will be disqualified.
- (iii) During the first lap of skating it is not allowed to accelerate to gain a better position in the pack. A breach of this rule will lead to a disqualification. If a crash involving a large part of the Skaters occurs during this first lap, the race shall be stopped by a whistle or a shot from the Starter, and a fresh start will follow immediately. When one lap has been completed, a distinctive sound signal (for example a shot from the starting gun) shall be given. From this moment on Competitors are allowed to accelerate to get a better position.
  - (iv) The finish of the race will be at the finishing line (for the 500m) at the end of the finishing straight. This line also applies as the finishing line for intermediate sprints, if this is part of the race format.
  - (v) Lap scoring will be conducted as prescribed in Rule 219. The first lap (without accelerations) counts as part of the distance to be skated. If the race format includes intermediate sprints, a bell signal shall be given one lap before the finish of each intermediate sprint.
  - (vi) Competitors overtaken (with one full lap) by the leading Skater or by a specific number of Competitors, as defined in the rules announced for the Competition, must move to the outer part of the race track and abandon the race immediately.
  - (vii) Any unsportsmanlike behavior against other Competitors can lead to disqualification. The Referee has the authority to disqualify the Competitor(s) concerned. An obstructed Competitor may be advanced to the next round at sole discretion of the Referee.
  - (viii) The organizer should consider adequate safety measures for the race. For the ISU Events specific safety requirements will be issued.
  - (ix) Skaters must wear special safety equipment (see also Rule 223 and 279), helmet covers, armbands or bibs, as well as gadgets to support the time-keeping, as specified for the Competition. Competitors that do not comply with these requirements will be disqualified or denied to start in the race.
  - (x) If the race format includes intermediate sprints, points are awarded for the intermediate sprints and for the final sprint. If a Competitor does not finish the race, the gained points at intermediate sprints will not be credited to the Skater when determining the final rank. Intermediate sprint points of non-finishing Competitors will not be transferred to any other Competitor. If there has been a violation of the racing rules affecting the outcome of a sprint, the offending Competitor will be disqualified and will not be considered for the awarding of points for this sprint. Moreover, a disqualified Competitor will not be considered for the award of points for the final sprint. The total of sprint points thus gained by the Competitors, determines the result of the race, but a tie in the total of sprint points will be broken by the order of finish at the final sprint. Competitors not gaining

sprint points will be ranked thereafter, according to their order of finish at the final sprint. Non-finishing Competitors will be ranked by their number of completed laps before abandoning the race. If more than one Competitor abandons the race at the same lap, they will be ranked by their last intermediate time.

- (xi) Mass Start races may be organized with competition rules stipulating that one or more Competitors placed last at certain stages of the race will be taken out of the race at that stage.
- (xii) Mass Start races may be organized as pursuit races, i.e. with staggered starts where some Competitors have predefined "handicaps", for example based on results from previous races in the Competition.
- (xiii) During Mass Start races coaches are not admitted to the coaches' area or to the infield.
- (xiv) The following racing rules do not apply for Mass Start races: Rule 253, paragraphs 2 and 3, Rule 255, paragraphs 2 and 3, 256, 257, 258, 259 and 262.

c) For one day competitions see the special rules in the respective ISU Communication.

### **Rule 254 Call to the start**

- 1. Previous to each start the names of those about to compete are to be clearly called at the starting point itself and in the dressing rooms.
- 2. Failure to appear promptly at the start is equivalent to withdrawal from the distance.

### **Rule 255**

#### **1. Starting equipment**

1.1. Instead of an ordinary start revolver (powder gun) an electronic start pistol may be used. In this case the following conditions should be observed:

- a) The electronic pistol should have a firm trigger point;
- b) The synthetic sound at the "firing of the gun" should be loud and distinct, and similar to the sound of the shot from an ordinary start revolver;
- c) The smoke fire must be replaced with a visual flash, which must be distinctly different from a photoflash.

1.2. Electronic equipment, like photocells or sensitive cameras, may be used to disclose false starts. Such instruments may be used for the sole purpose of supporting the Starter during the starting procedure. However, they may also be used to verify a false start in the case that the Skater has left the starting line without having been recalled by the starter. If, in such a case, an invalid start is disclosed, this decision may be taken by a specially assigned official in charge of observing the evidence given by the detection instrument. See also Rule 255, paragraph 3.

1.3. At ISU Events and Olympic Winter Games, the Starter gives the orders by means of a microphone connected to two loudspeakers placed near the starting lines.

## **2. Starting procedure**

2.1. The Competitors starting in the inner and outer lanes shall be identified by white and red armbands, respectively. In the case of 100m or shorter distances being arranged in heats of 3 Competitors, the Competitor in the middle lane shall wear a yellow armband. The Competitors themselves are responsible for having the correct armband and to report in the correct starting lane. A breach of this rule will lead to a disqualification; see also Rule 223, paragraph 3 and 279, paragraph 5.

2.2. a) When the Starter orders "Go to the start" the Competitors shall place themselves between the pre-start line and the starting line. The distance between these two lines shall be two (2) meters. The Competitors have to take a stable position before the Starter calls "Ready", whereupon they are to take their starting position and keep this position absolutely until the shot is fired. Competitors may not touch the starting line or be in contact with the ice beyond the starting line with any parts of their body or equipment. Competitors must keep all of their skates entirely behind the starting line.

b) There shall be a distinct interval between the moment when the Competitors have taken their starting position and the firing of the shot. This distinct interval should be between 1 and 1.5 seconds.

## **3. False start**

3.1. In the following situations the Starter shall declare a false start:

- a) When one or both (all) Competitors intentionally are slow in taking their starting position, the offending Competitor(s) shall be given a false start;
- b) When one of the Competitors breaks from his mark, thereby causing the other Competitor to follow; only this Competitor shall be given a false start;
- c) When a Competitor leaves the starting position after the word "Ready", but before the shot is fired.

3.2. In the case of a false start, the Competitors shall be recalled by a second shot and/or a whistle from the Starter. On the order of the Starter the Competitors will also receive a stop signal, at a distance of 50-60 meters from the starting line. The stop signal may be given by an assistant to the Starter with a red flag in front of the Competitors, or it may be in the form of a red light clearly visible for the Competitors. However, in competitions over 100m (or shorter) with up to 3 Skaters competing in each heat, the Starter may not recall the Skaters in the case of the second false start. The disqualification will then be announced to the Competitor(s) after the completion of the race.

3.3. The Starter shall warn the Competitor committing the first false start. If both Competitors are responsible for a false start, they shall both be warned so by the Starter. When the Starter calls the Competitors of the pair/heat for a new

start after a false start has been declared, then a Competitor committing a next false start of this pair/heat shall be disqualified from the race concerned.

3.4. If light signs are used to indicate which Competitor is given a false start, a white light should indicate the first false start and a red light should be used to indicate a disqualification. The light pedestals for the starting lanes should have colors corresponding to the colors of the armbands of the respective Competitors.

## **Rule 256**

### **1. Keeping within the designated competition lane**

The Competitors shall keep within their designated competition lane. If a Competitor, who skates entirely within the designated competition lane, is interfered with by the other Competitor, the offending Competitor will be disqualified.

### **2. Cutting the inner line in the curve**

When entering the curve, in the curve and exiting the curve, the Competitor is forbidden to cut the inner line of the competition lane, as defined by a fully painted line, and marked by snow or movable blocks placed at the inside of the painted line. A breach of this rule will result in the Competitor being disqualified.

### **3. Crossing the lines of the designated competition lane**

If a Competitor skates outside the designated competition lane, thus completely crossing the line to the other lane or to the warm-up lane with the full skate, the Competitor may be disqualified, even without offending another Competitor. If there are confirmed observations of more than one such offence during the race, the Competitor will be disqualified, except for situations described in paragraph 4 below.

### **4. Exceptional situations**

The following situations will not lead to a disqualification in accordance with paragraph 3 above:

a) If a Competitor does not keep within the inner lane in the curve or when exiting the curve towards the finishing straight and therefore crosses the line to the outer lane, the Competitor will not be disqualified if returning immediately to the inner lane. When exiting the curve, the return to the inner lane must in any case have taken place before the first of the lines defining the 1000m finish on a standard 400m track.

b) If a Competitor leaves the designated competition lane due to a fall or other accidental reason, the Competitor will not be disqualified if returning directly to the designated lane. See also Rule 260, paragraph 3.

c) If a Competitor has overtaken another Competitor skating in the same lane, and during the overtaking crossed the demarcation line of the lane in order

to avoid interference, and without shortening the distance, the overtaking Skater will not be disqualified. See also Rule 257, paragraph 2.

## **Rule 257**

### **1. Responsibility in cases of obstruction**

When leaving the curve at the beginning of the crossing straight (where the snow line or line of movable blocks is discontinued), the Competitor who is changing from the inner to the outer lane shall not hinder the Competitor changing from the outer to the inner lane. This applies even if this is a Competitor from another pair in a quartet. The Competitor leaving the inner lane is also responsible for obstruction, unless the other Competitor acts in an obstructive way.

### **2. Responsibility when overtaking**

Overtaking in the same lane: In situations when a Competitor is about to overtake another Competitor in the same lane (e.g. when the distance between two Competitors in the same pair has increased to one lap, or in quartet starts when a Competitor in one of the pairs has caught up with the Competitor who started in the same lane in the other pair of the quartet), both Competitors have a responsibility that the overtaking can take place in a smooth way and that collisions are avoided.

a) When a situation of overtaking is approaching, the Competitor in front (i.e. the Competitor who is about to be overtaken) must keep his line (the relative position) in the lane. If the Competitor has moved to the outer part of the lane in order to facilitate the overtaking, the Competitor must stay in this part of the lane until the overtaking Competitor has passed on the inner side;

b) The overtaking Competitor is responsible that a collision is avoided as long as the Competitor in front maintains his relative position in the lane.

### **3. Disqualifications**

If the Referee confirms a breach of this Rule (see paragraphs 1 and 2 above), the offending Competitor shall be disqualified.

## **Rule 258 Distance between Competitors after overtaking**

1. During races on a track with two lanes where the leading Skater has overtaken and passed another Competitor, the latter Skater must remain at least 10 meters behind. But he is permitted to overtake the leading Skater if he finds this is possible without impeding the leading Skater, but he must not act as a pacemaker to the Skater who is leading.

2. If the Skater being passed or the Skater having passed acts in an improper manner, this Competitor shall be disqualified.



## **Rule 259 Pace-making**

To precede or accompany another Competitor (pace-making) is not allowed, and a Competitor making such an offence will be disqualified (see also Rule 258). However, for Team races (see Rule 261) this rule does not apply for Competitors belonging to the same team, unless a Skater has been overtaken (lapped) by his team-mates.

## **Rule 260 Finishing line**

1. A Competitor has completed a distance when the front tip of the blade of the first arriving skate has touched or reached the finishing line after the prescribed number of laps. However, adjusted definitions may be applied in accordance with Rule 251, paragraph 2 a).
2. Deliberately kicking out of a skate (so that the skate is losing entirely its contact with the ice) at the finishing line, or throwing the body across the finishing line, is forbidden, and will lead to a disqualification.
3. If a Competitor falls just short of the finish, so that the first skate will arrive outside the competition lanes, the time shall be taken at the moment the front tip of the blade of this skate reaches the extension of the finishing line.
4. If the automatic timekeeping system(s) in use is stopped at the finish by other means than the skate, the official time of the Competitor shall be recorded as the slower time of the times determined by the manual timekeeping procedure (according to Rule 250, paragraph 7) and the time from the automatic timekeeping system.

## **Rule 261 Racing rules for team competitions**

### **1. Team Pursuit races**

a) Team competitions may be announced for pursuit races with either 3 or 4 Skaters racing in each team. In both cases the finishing time (see Rule 260) of the team will be determined as the finishing time of the third Skater in the team. If less than three Skaters of the team finish the race, the team is considered not to have completed the race and shall be disqualified;

b) In Team Pursuit races the two teams shall start simultaneously at each side of the track, at the middle of the straights. If the heats have been composed according to a ranking of the teams, the best ranked team shall start on the ordinary finishing straight. Otherwise the starting positions will be determined by a draw;

c) The track must be laid out with only one competition lane, e.g. by making use of the demarcation between the inner lane and the warm-up lane on a standard track;

d) If some Skater(s) of a team is overtaken by Skaters from the other team, Rule 258, paragraph 2, applies;

e) If the competition format for the Team Pursuit competition is based on elimination races to promote teams to the next phase of races, a team overtaking the other team before the full distance has been skated in an elimination race, will already at that moment be declared the winner of the race (heat). The definition of overtaking is in this case that the third positioned Skater of the team has overtaken the third positioned Skater of the other team.

f) Each Skater of the competing teams shall wear different identification. Skater No. 1 in the team shall wear white armbands with №1; Skater No. 2 shall wear red armbands with №2, Skater No. 3 shall wear yellow armbands with №3, Skater No. 4 shall wear blue armbands with №4. Rule 279 applies.

At the discretion of the Referee, instead of armbands, helmet covers or helmets may be used.

## **2. Relay races**

Team competitions may be announced for relay races with either 3 or 4 Skaters in each team. The distances for each leg of the relay may vary, but recommended distance for each leg is 400 or 800 meters (1 or 2 laps on a standard track). Relay races may be skated in different formats. Two recommended formats (A and B) are described in paragraphs a) and b) below.

a) Competition format A for relay races:

Two teams are competing in pairs, starting in separate lanes and changing lanes according to Rule 253, paragraph 3, throughout the race. Each leg shall consist of 1 or 2 full laps. The race will start and finish at the 1000m finishing line. The exchange zone will have a length of 40 meters, extending from 20 meters before and up to 20 meters after the 1000m finishing line. The start and finish of the 40 meters exchange zone should be marked with orange cones. Relaying will take place when the Skater completing a leg is passing the Skater who is about to start the next leg. A team relaying outside the exchange zone will be disqualified;

b) Competition format B for relay races:

Maximum 4 teams compete in the same heat. In the first part of the first leg (through the first curve) the inner and outer lanes are used, with up to two Skaters starting in each lane (one Skater per team). After the exit of the first curve, only the inner lane is used. The race will start at the 1500m starting lines and finish at the finishing line of the 1500m. The distance of the first leg should in this case be either 700m or 300m. The length of the following legs should be 1 or 2 full laps. The exchange zone will have a length of 75 meters, ending at the finishing line. The start of the exchange zone should be marked with orange cones. Relaying will take place when the Skater completing a leg has touched the Skater who is about to start the next leg. A team relaying outside the exchange zone will be disqualified. For overtaking, the principles of Rule 257, paragraph 2 will apply.

### 3. Team Sprint races

Team competitions may be announced as Team Sprint races. The distance to be skated is a specific number of laps, equal to the number of Skaters in each team. Inner lane demarcation defines the competition track. Cones may be used as additional demarcation.

a) Races may be skated with one team racing alone, or with two teams racing at the same time. Setup for the start will be the same as for Team Pursuit races, with start and finish at the 1000m finishing line and, when two teams are racing, in the opposite position at the crossing straight for the other team.

b) The start procedure is the same as for Team Pursuit. For disqualification see ISU Rule 261, paragraph 4 and allowance of a fresh start see ISU Rule 262, paragraph 2.

c) Each Skater of the competing teams shall wear different identification defining their role in the race. Skater No. 1 in the team shall wear white armbands with №1; Skater No. 2 shall wear red armbands with №2, Skater No. 3 shall wear yellow armbands with №3, Skater No. 4 shall wear blue armbands with №4. Rule 279 applies. At the discretion of the Referee, instead of armbands, helmet covers or helmets may be used.

d) The first lap is skated with the Skater assigned as No. 1 leading the team, with the other Skaters of the team staying behind. At the end of each lap, the Skater leading the team has to leave to the outer part of the track, and the next assigned Skater has to lead the team during the next lap. The last assigned Skater shall skate the last lap alone and finish the race for the team.

e) Changeover to the next assigned Skater in the team must take place between the beginning of the finishing straight of the team and before the entry to the curve. The beginning and end of the changeover area will be suitably marked (e.g. by cones).

### 4. Disqualification and fresh starts in team competitions

If a Skater of a pursuit, sprint or relay team is disqualified for violation of racing rules according to Rules 223, 255, 256, 257, 258 or 279 the disqualification also applies for the team. A disqualification for the team will follow also if a member of the team is disqualified according to ISU General Regulations (e.g. because of breaches of eligibility rules or the ISU Anti-Doping Rules).

The rules concerning fresh starts given in Rule 262 apply also for Team Pursuit, Team Sprint and Relay races. Therefore, the team shall be allowed a fresh start if one of the Skaters of the team is interfered with as described in Rule 262, paragraphs 1-3.

#### Rule 262 Allowance of fresh start

1. A Competitor who is interfered with through no fault of his own shall be allowed by the Referee to make a fresh start. If the Competitor has completed the initial race, the best time of the two races shall count as the result of the Competitor.

2. A Competitor who is unable to complete a race due to an obstacle on the track shall be allowed to start again. A broken skate or dirty ice shall not be accepted as an obstacle. Also, the opinion of the Competitor that he has been interfered with, but not directly stopped, by individuals or incidents at the side of the racing track cannot be accepted as a reason for fresh start.

3. If the obstacle is a fallen Competitor or is due to a fault of the other Competitor in the pair, who has violated a rule, such as an incorrect change of lane at the crossing straight or leaving his lane at any time, then the Referee cannot deny the right to make a fresh start. If a Competitor is allowed a fresh start, the Referee has to communicate it to the Competitor concerned.

#### **Required rest time**

4. The Competitor shall have the right to have a rest of at least 30 minutes between the initial race and the fresh start decided by the Referee, unless the Competitor has agreed to start in less than 30 minutes.

#### **Starting lanes for fresh starts**

5. In the case of a fresh start the Competitor shall normally start in the same lane as in the ordinary race, and always so in the second race over 500 or 1000m in a sprint competition decided by total points or by the total time from two races.

If more than one Competitor is allowed a fresh start, pairs shall be formed in order to avoid several races with only a single Competitor. If the two Competitors forming a new pair started in different lanes in the ordinary race, they shall start in the same lanes in the new race as in the first race. But if they both started in the same lanes in the ordinary race, the Competitor from the lower numbered pair shall start in outer lane in this new race (see Rule 239, paragraph 2 and Rule 245).

### **Rule 263 Doping**

(See General Regulations, Rule 139)

## **F. Results of the Competition**

### **Rule 264 Announcement of results**

The results of a competition shall be announced immediately after the competition.

### **Rule 265 Results of races**

#### **1. Results of races over single distances**

a) In competitions with award of prizes for single distances, the winner of the distance is the Competitor with the best achieved time. If several Competitors obtain the same (best) time as determined according to Rule 250, paragraph 7 (manual timekeeping procedure) or Rule 251 (automatic timekeeping procedure), each of them is to be considered a winner for the distance.

Under manual timekeeping procedure, if two Competitors who have skated in the same pair have the same time, and the Finishing line judge has decided one of them to be the winner, this Competitor occupies in the ranking over this distance one rank before the other Competitor. If other Competitors, who have skated in other pairs, both have obtained the same time, winners will be ranked with winners and seconds will be ranked with seconds.

If a photo-finish system (as specified in Rule 251, paragraph 2) with a time scale showing time resolution in thousandths of seconds is in use, the recorded times from the photo-finish system in thousandths of seconds will be used to determine the order of Competitors (or teams) in the final results. In this case the official protocol shall indicate tie-breaks by displaying the recorded time for the Competitors (teams) concerned in thousandths of a second.

b) For competitions with two counting races determining the result of a distance, the total time in the two races determine the final classification, and Competitors with the same total time will get the same rank. However, if a photo-finish system is in use (as specified in subparagraph a) above) the total times as recorded by the photo-finish system in thousandths of seconds will be used to determine the order of Competitors in the final results. In this case the protocol shall display all results, including the total times for the two races, in thousandths of a second.

#### **2. Results of events over several distances**

In competitions over two or more distances with a single award of prizes, the winner is the Competitor who has completed all distances and obtained the lowest total of points, according to paragraphs 3 and 4 below. If several Competitors have the same total of points, these Competitors will get the same rank.

### **3. Calculation of points**

The points are calculated as follows: For a 500m race the number of seconds counts as the number of points, for 1000m one half of the number of seconds, for 1500m one third, for 3000m one sixth, for 5000m one tenth and for 10 000m one twentieth of the number of seconds. The number of points must be calculated to three decimals, omitting the fourth decimal.

### **4. Final classification in competitions over several distances**

The final classification in the competition is determined according to the total of points over all distances. If the number of Competitors in the last distance is limited, the classification between the remaining Competitors shall be determined by their total of points in the preceding races.

If a Competitor fails to complete the last distance, due to disqualification or some other reason, the ranking of this Competitor in the final classification will be determined as if the Competitor had not started in the last distance.

### **5. Results of Team Pursuit races**

a) If the Team Pursuit race is skated with elimination phases, the teams progressing to the next phase will be ranked better in the results than the teams eliminated in the phase. This applies also if a team progressing to the next phase will get an invalid race result (for example DNS, DNF or DQ) in that phase. The winner of the race is the team winning the race in the last phase (final race).

b) If the Team Pursuit race is skated without elimination phases, the results are determined only by the times achieved by the teams.

c) The results of the Team Pursuit events at the Olympic Winter Games are determined according to subparagraph a) above. The winner of the B-final will be ranked as no. 3; the loser of the B-final as rank no. 4. The winner of the C-final will be ranked as no 5; the loser of the C-final as rank no. 6. The winner of the D-final will be ranked as no 7; the loser of the D-final as rank no. 8.

d) The results of the Team Pursuit races at the World Single Distances Championships and at the World Junior Championships are determined according to subparagraph b) above.

### **6. Results of Mass Start races**

a) If a Mass Start race is organized with intermediate sprints, the results are determined by the total number of sprint points gained by the Competitors. The remaining Skaters are ranked according to their order of finish. The system for awarding points shall be such that the first three finishers of the final sprint will also gain the top 3 ranks in the results of the race. For further details see Rule 253, paragraph 4 b).

b) For Mass Start races that are raced without intermediate sprints, the results are determined solely by the order of finish of the Competitors.

c) The results of the Mass Start competitions at the Olympic Winter Games, at the World, European and Four Continents Championships and at ISU World Cups are determined according to subparagraph a) above, based on the following system for intermediate and final sprints:

- During the race there will be three intermediate sprints in addition to the final sprint. For each sprint Competitors will be awarded points that count towards the final ranking of the race. The intermediate sprints will be decided at the finishing line after lap 4, lap 8 and lap 12.
- Points for the sprints will be awarded as follows:
  - Intermediate sprints: First three (3) Skaters will gain: 3 – 2 – 1 points.
  - Final sprint: First six (6) Skaters will gain: 60 – 40 – 20 – 10 – 6 – 3 points.
- If the Mass Start competition is skated with Semi-finals and a Final, the Competitors not qualified for the Final and Competitors in Final will be ranked as follows:
  - total number of sprint points gained;
  - time at the finishing line;
  - number of laps skated;
  - in case of a tie in the number of laps skated, Competitors will be ranked according to their last intermediate time.
  - a Competitor having qualified for the Final, but withdrawing from the Final or being Disqualified there, will be ranked higher than all Competitors that did not skate the Final.

d) The results of the Mass Start races at the World Junior Championships are determined according to subparagraph a) above, based on the following system for intermediate and final sprints:

- During the race there will be 2 (two) intermediate sprints in addition to the final sprint.
- For each sprint Competitors will get points that count towards the final ranking of the race. The intermediate sprints will be decided at the finishing line after lap 4 and lap 7.
- Points for the sprints will be awarded as follows:
  - Intermediate sprint: first 3 (three) Skaters will gain: 3 – 2 – 1 points.
  - Final sprint: first 6 (six) Skaters will gain: 30 – 20 – 10 – 4 – 2 – 1 points.
- Competitors will be ranked as follows:
  - total number of sprint points gained;
  - time at the finishing line;
  - number of laps skated;
- In case of a tie in the number of laps skated, Competitors will be ranked according to their last intermediate time.

## **7. Results of Team Sprint races**

The results of a Team Sprint race is determined by the times achieved by the competing teams, as measured when the third assigned Skater of the team reaches the finishing line. Rule 265, paragraph 1 applies if some teams will get the same finishing time.

### **Rule 266 Participation in all distances**

1. To be qualified to start in the final distance in a Championship or in other competitions where only a limited number of Competitors are allowed to compete in the final distance, the Competitor must have completed all the previous distances in the competition concerned (See also Rule 275, paragraph 3).
2. In ISU Championships where the results of the Championships are based on total points or total times from all distances or races skated, a Competitor who has not completed all preceding distances or races with a valid result, will not be allowed to start in the last distance (race) of the Championships.

### **Rule 267 Titles**

(See General Regulations, Rule 133)

### **Rule 268 Winners**

1. a) The winner of the competitions in Allround or Sprint combinations at the Championships is the Competitor who has completed all distances and obtained the lowest total of points. In the case of ties in total points Rule 265, paragraph 2, applies;  
b) For competitions in distances or team races at the Championships, the winner is the Competitor or Team with the best time achieved in the single race skated.  
c) For the Mass Start races at the Championships, the winner is the Competitor with the highest total number of sprint points gained during the race.
2. If several Competitors obtain the best time over any distance, they are all to be considered as winners over this distance.
3. The winner of an ISU Championship shall be awarded a prize and an ISU gold medal, the second Competitor a silver medal and the third Competitor a bronze medal.
4. All the winners, even if there are more than three, shall receive gold medals. If there are two winners, no silver medal is awarded. If there are three winners, no silver and bronze medals are awarded. If there are two winners, the next placed Competitor(s) shall be awarded bronze medal(s). If there is one winner and a tie between two or more Competitors for the second place, all the latter shall receive silver medals, and no bronze medal is awarded. If there is one winner and one Competitor in second place, all the Competitors having obtained the third place shall be awarded bronze medals.



### **Rule 269 Medals**

(See General Regulations, Rule 134)

### **Rule 270 Prizes**

(See General Regulations, Rule 120)

### **Rule 271 Awarding of medals**

(See General Regulations, Rule 134)

### **Rule 272 Results of Championships**

(See General Regulations, Rule 135)

### **Rule 273 Official protocol**

1. The official protocol must contain:

- a) the starting list for each distance;
- b) finishing times of automatic timekeeping recorded in hundredths of a second (in case of tie thousands of a second) or manual timekeeping in hundredths of a second.
- c) distance analysis (split and lap times) in hundredths of a second (see Rule 252) when automatic timekeeping is used.
- d) The following notations shall be used to specify extraordinary situations and invalid race results:

- DNF: Did not finish (started in the race, but did not finish, without having violated any racing rule, e.g. by being interfered with by a Competitor);
- DQ: Disqualified (due to violation of a racing rule or other offence leading to a disqualification);
- DNS: Did not start (was included in the draw and listed in the final pairings, but did not appear at start);
- WDR: Withdrawn (was included in the initial draw, but withdrew from start, with the consequence that pairs were rearranged);
- RS: Reskate (after having been allowed a fresh start);
- MT: Time determined by manual timekeeping procedure according to Rule 250, paragraphs 7 and 8.

2. For ISU Championships the official protocol must be published according to specifications in the ISU Memorandum and must be sent to the ISU Director General by the ISU Members concerned.

3. For International Competitions the digital protocol must be completed immediately, filled out by the organizers after the completion of the competition but not later than 3 days. However, for World Records, see Rule 221, paragraph

3. If requested, the protocol must be submitted to the ISU.

## **G. Protests and Disqualifications**

### **Rule 274 Protests**

(See General Regulations, Rule 123)

### **Rule 275 Disqualification**

1. A foul by a Competitor, if confirmed by decision of the Referee, results in a disqualification of the Competitor from the distance concerned.
2. If the foul, in the opinion of the Referee, was intentional, the Competitor may take no further part in the competitions announced. The Competitor may then also be disqualified for the distances already run, in the case of a competition over several distances with one award of prizes.
3. A Competitor who is disqualified in a race loses the right to start in the final distance in a Championship or other competitions where only a limited number of the Competitors are allowed to start in the final distance (see also Rule 240).

### **Rule 276 Appeals**

(See General Regulations, Rule 124)

### **Rule 277 Exclusion of Competitors, etc**

(See General Regulations, Rule 125)

## H. Quartet Starts

### Rule 278

#### 1. Competition format

1.1. Quartet starts denotes a competition format where (up to) four Skaters compete on the track at the same time in two pairs, with a difference of about half a lap between the pairs at the start.

Both pairs in the quartet start their race from the same starting area, with half a lap staggered start. The starting area is located at the normal starting area for the distance concerned. The second pair of a quartet should preferably start at a moment that will result in half a lap interval between the pairs as soon as they have reached their normal speed. In case of a false start in the second pair of a quartet, the interval between the pairs after the start of the second pair should be one and a half lap.

1.2. a) Quartet starts may be used in International and World Cup Competitions and in ISU Championships. Recommended distances for quartet starts are 1500m and longer. In ISU Championships quartet starts may be used only for distances 3000m and longer;

b) Information that quartet starts will be used shall be given at the latest at the drawing for the distance. In the official protocol, as well as in the list of results, it shall be clearly stated which times have been recorded under quartet start conditions. The protocol must contain all items mentioned in Rule 273;

c) For ISU Championships quartet starts may be used only when it has been agreed between the Organizing Committee, the ISU Sports Director and the ISU Speed Skating Technical Committee and it has been published in the announcement.

#### 2. Starting procedures and composition of quartets

2.1. a) Starting positions within each quartet are determined as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> drawn Competitor: Inner lane in first pair (white armband);

2<sup>nd</sup> drawn Competitor: Outer lane in first pair (red armband);

3<sup>rd</sup> drawn Competitor: Inner lane in second pair (yellow armband);

4<sup>th</sup> drawn Competitor: Outer lane in second pair (blue armband);

b) If the pairs are arranged according to a ranking of the Competitors, each quartet shall have the two best ranked Competitors as the second pair in the quartet;

c) If the participating Competitors cannot form a set of full quartets (with 4 Competitors in all quartets), only the first quartet may be incomplete. (The first quartet may even consist of one single Competitor);

d) In the case of withdrawals from the start after the draw, the Referee has the right to rearrange the pairs forming the quartets (see Rules 216 and 245). However, a Competitor should not be moved to another quartet than the one originally designated, unless the number of quartets will then be reduced.

- 2.2. All Competitors in the same quartet must collectively prepare for the start. Armbands are to be worn according to paragraph 2.1.a).
- 2.3. Each pair in a quartet shall have its own lap scorer, and each pair shall be separately timed.
- 2.4. World records from quartet starts can only be recognized for times achieved in World Cup Competitions, ISU Championships or other ISU Events. See also Rule 221, paragraphs 2.i), 2.j) and 3.

## **I. Technical competition equipment of Competitors**

### **Rule 279**

#### **1. Communication equipment**

While competing, the Skater is not allowed to wear any technical communication equipment for the purpose of having contact with or receiving information from other persons or sources.

#### **2. Musical equipment**

While skating in the competition lanes or in the warm-up lane during competitions the Skater is not allowed to wear any devices replaying music or other sound material.

#### **3. Devices to enable timekeeping**

If any of the timekeeping systems used at a competition requires that the Competitors wear gadgets or devices to enable proper timekeeping, the Competitor is responsible for reporting at the start equipped with the necessary devices and for wearing them during the race.

#### **4. Armband or other means of identification**

To identify the Competitors and to verify their proper position in the competition track during and at the finish of the race, the Competitors are obliged to wear armbands or other means of identification, as specified in the Technical Rules (see Rule 253, paragraph 4, Rule 255, paragraph 2 and Rule 278, paragraph 2) or as instructed by the Referee. The Competitor is responsible to wear the correct armband or other identifier when reporting at the start.

#### **5. Infringement of equipment rules**

A Competitor not complying with the rules in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above regarding proper or required equipment, will be disqualified.

# INTERNATIONAL SKATING UNION

Founded: July 23rd, 1892, at Scheveningen (Netherlands)

## ISU MEMBERS

<b>AND</b>	<b>Andorra</b>	Federacio Andorrana d'Esports de Gel (Figure)
<b>ARG</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	Argentine Ice Speed Skaters Union (UVEPA) (Speed) Federacion Argentina de Patinaje Sobre Hielo (Figure)
<b>ARM</b>	<b>Armenia</b>	Figure Skating Federation of Armenia (Figure)
<b>AUS</b>	<b>Australia</b>	Australian Ice Racing Inc. (Speed) Ice Skating Australia Incorporated (Figure)
<b>AUT</b>	<b>Austria</b>	Österreichischer Eisschnelllauf Verband (Speed) Österreichischer Eiskunstlauf Verband (Figure)
<b>AZE</b>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	The Skating Federation of Azerbaijan Republic (Figure)
<b>BLR</b>	<b>Belarus</b>	Skating Union of Belarus
<b>BEL</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	Fédération Royale Belge de Patinage de Vitesse (Speed) Fédération Royale Belge de Patinage Artistique (Figure)
<b>BIH</b>	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Skating Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>BRA</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	Brazilian Ice Sports Federation (Figure) ( <u>Provisional Member Speed</u> )
<b>BUL</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Bulgarian Skating Federation
<b>CAM</b>	<b>Cambodia</b>	<u>Cambodia Ice Skating Federation (Provisional Member Figure)</u>
<b>CAN</b>	<b>Canada</b>	Speed Skating Canada (Speed) Skate Canada (Figure)
<b>CHN</b>	<b>China</b>	Chinese Skating Association
<b>TPE</b>	<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	Chinese Taipei Skating Union
<b>COL</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	Federacion Colombiana de Patinaje (Provisional Member Speed)
<b>CRO</b>	<b>Croatia</b>	Croatian Skating Federation
<b>CYP</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Cyprus Skating Federation (Figure)
<b>CZE</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>	Czech Speed Skating Federation (Speed) Czech Figure Skating Association (Figure)
<b>DEN</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	Dansk Skøjte Union
<b>PRK</b>	<b>D.P.R. Korea</b>	Skating Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>EST</b>	<b>Estonia</b>	The Estonian Skating Union
<b>FIN</b>	<b>Finland</b>	Suomen Luisteluliitto (Speed) Suomen Taitoluisteluliitto (Figure)
<b>FRA</b>	<b>France</b>	Fédération Française des Sports de Glace

<b>GEO</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	Georgian Figure Skating Federation (Figure)
<b>GER</b>	<b>Germany</b>	Deutsche Eisschnelllauf-Gemeinschaft (Speed) Deutsche Eislauf-Union e.V. (Figure)
<b>GBR</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>	National Ice Skating Association of UK Ltd.
<b>GRE</b>	<b>Greece</b>	Hellenic Winter Sports Federation (Provisional Member Figure)
<b>HKG</b>	<b>Hong Kong/ China</b>	Hong Kong Skating Union Ltd
<b>HUN</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	Hungarian National Skating Federation
<b>ISL</b>	<b>Iceland</b>	Icelandic Skating Association (Figure)
<b>IND</b>	<b>India</b>	Ice Skating Association of India
<b>INA</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	Persatuan Olahraga Sepatu Roda Seluruh Indonesia (PORSEKASI)
<b>IRL</b>	<b>Ireland</b>	Ice Skating Association of Ireland
<b>ISR</b>	<b>Israel</b>	Israel Ice Skating Federation
<b>ITA</b>	<b>Italy</b>	Federazione Italiana Sport del Ghiaccio
<b>JPN</b>	<b>Japan</b>	Japan Skating Federation
<b>KAZ</b>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	National Skating Federation of the Republic of Kazakhstan
<b>KGZ</b>	<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Skating Federation of the Kyrgyz Republic (Figure)
<b>LAT</b>	<b>Latvia</b>	Latvian Skating Association
<b>LIE</b>	<b>Liechtenstein</b>	Liechtensteiner Eislauf Verband
<b>LTU</b>	<b>Lithuania</b>	Lithuanian Speed Skating Association (Speed) Lithuanian Skating Federation (Figure)
<b>LUX</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	Union Luxembourgeoise de Patinage de Vitesse (Speed) Union Luxembourgeoise de Patinage (Figure)
<b>MKD</b>	<b>Macedonia</b>	<u>Skating Federation of Macedonia (Provisional Member Figure)</u>
<b>MAS</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>	Ice Skating Association of Malaysia
<b>MEX</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	Federacion Mexicana de Patinaje Sobre Hielo y Deportes de Invierno, A. C. (Figure)
<b>MDA</b>	<b>Moldova</b>	Figure Skating Federation of the Republic of Moldova (Figure)
<b>MON</b>	<b>Monaco</b>	Fédération Monegasque de Patinage (Figure)
<b>MGL</b>	<b>Mongolia</b>	Skating Union of Mongolia
<b>MAR</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	Association of Moroccan Ice Sports (Figure)
<b>NED</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>	Koninklijke Nederlandsche Schaatsenrijders Bond
<b>NZL</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>	Ice Speed Skating New Zealand Inc (Speed) New Zealand Ice Figure Skating Association (Inc) (Figure)
<b>NOR</b>	<b>Norway</b>	Norges Skøyteforbund
<b>PHI</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	Philippine Skating Union

<b>POL</b>	<b>Poland</b>	Polish Speed Skating Association (Speed) Polish Figure Skating Association (Figure)
<b>QAT</b>	<b>Qatar</b>	Qatar Skating Federation (Speed)
<b>KOR</b>	<b>Rep. of Korea</b>	Korea Skating Union
<b>ROU</b>	<b>Romania</b>	Romanian Skating Federation
<b>RUS</b>	<b>Russia</b>	Russian Skating Union (Speed) The Figure Skating Federation of Russia (Figure)
<b>SRB</b>	<b>Serbia</b>	Serbian Skating Association
<b>SGP</b>	<b>Singapore</b>	Singapore Ice Skating Association
<b>SVK</b>	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	Slovak Speed Skating Union (Speed) Slovak Figure Skating Association (Figure)
<b>SLO</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	Slovene Skating Union
<b>RSA</b>	<b>South Africa</b>	South African Speed Skating Association (Speed) South African Figure Skating Association (Figure)
<b>ESP</b>	<b>Spain</b>	Federacion Española de Deportes de Hielo
<b>SWE</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	Svenska Skridskoförbundet (Speed) Svenska Konstakningsförbundet (Figure) Stockholms Allmänna Skridskoklubb (Club Member)
<b>SUI</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>	Schweizer Eislauf-Verband Internationaler Schlittschuh-Club Davos (Club Member)
<b>THA</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	Figure and Speed Skating Association of Thailand
<b>TUR</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	Turkish Ice Skating Federation
<b>UKR</b>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Ukrainian Speed Skating Federation (Speed) Ukrainian Figure Skating Federation (Figure)
<b>UAE</b>	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	UAE Ice Sports Federation (Figure)
<b>USA</b>	<b>USA</b>	US Speedskating (Speed) The United States Figure Skating Association (Figure)
<b>UZB</b>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Winter Sports Association of Uzbekistan

# INTERNATIONAL SKATING UNION

## Headquarters: Registered postal address:

Avenue Juste-Olivier 17, 1006 Lausanne, Switzerland, Phone: (+41) 21 612 66 66,  
Fax: (+41) 21 612 66 77, E-Mail: info@isu.ch

## OFFICE HOLDERS 2018-2022

### Council:

President:		Jan Dijkema	Netherlands
1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President:	Figure Skating:	Alexander Lakernik	Russia
Vice President:	Speed Skating:	Tron Espeli	Norway
Members:	Figure Skating:	Patricia St. Peter <u>Tatsuro Matsumura</u> Maria Teresa Samaranch Marie Lundmark Benoit Lavoie	USA <u>Japan</u> Spain Finland Canada
	Speed Skating:	Stoytcho G. Stoytchev Sergio Anesi Yang Yang Jae Youl Kim Roland Etienne Maillard	Bulgaria Italy China Republic of Korea Switzerland
Director General:		Fredi Schmid	Switzerland
Treasurer:		Ulrich Linder	Switzerland
Legal Advisors:		Michael Geistlinger Béatrice Pfister	Austria Switzerland
Figure Skating Sports Directors:		Charles Z. Cyr Krisztina Regöczy	USA Hungary
Speed Skating Sports Director:		Hugo Herrnhof	Italy

### Technical Committees:

<b>Single &amp; Pair Skating:</b>	Chair:	Fabio Bianchetti	Italy
	Members:	Yukiko Okabe	Japan
		Rita Zonnekeyn	Belgium
		<u>Leena Laaksonen</u>	<u>Finland</u>
		Susan Lynch	Australia
	Appointed Skater:	<u>John Coughlin</u>	USA
	Appointed Coach:	<u>Patrick Meier</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>
<b>Ice Dance:</b>	Chair:	Halina Gordon-Poltorak	Poland
	Members:	Shawn Rettstatt	USA
		Hilary Selby	Great Britain
		<u>György Elek</u>	<u>Hungary</u>
	Appointed Skater:	Vacant	
	Appointed Coach:	Maurizio Margaglio	Italy



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<b>Synchronized Skating:</b>	Chair:	<u>Philippe Maitrot</u>	<u>France</u>
	Members:	Petra Tyrbo	<u>Sweden</u>
		Lois Long	<u>USA</u>
		<u>Uliana Chirkova</u>	<u>Russia</u>
	Appointed Skater:	<u>Roberta Giuliani</u>	<u>Italy</u>
	Appointed Coach:	Cathy Dalton	<u>Canada</u>
<b>Speed Skating:</b>	Chair:	Alexander Kibalko	<u>Russia</u>
	Members:	Nick Thometz	<u>USA</u>
		<u>Øystein Haugen</u>	<u>Norway</u>
		<u>Alexei Khatylev</u>	<u>Belarus</u>
	Appointed Skater:	<u>Beixing Wang</u>	<u>China</u>
	Appointed Coach:	Vacant	
<b>Short Track Speed Skating:</b>	Chair:	Nathalie Lambert	<u>Canada</u>
	Members:	Reinier Oostheim	<u>Netherlands</u>
		Satoru Terao	<u>Japan</u>
		<u>So Hee Kim</u>	<u>Korea</u>
	Appointed Skater:	<u>Christoph Milz</u>	<u>Germany</u>
	Appointed Coach:	<u>Wim de Deyne</u>	<u>Belgium</u>
<b>Disciplinary Commission:</b>			
Chair:	Volker Waldeck	<u>Germany</u>	
Members:	Allan Böhm	<u>Slovak Republic</u>	
	<u>Jean-François Monette</u>	<u>Canada</u>	
	Susan Petricevic	<u>New Zealand</u>	
	Albert Hazelhoff	<u>Netherlands</u>	
<b>Medical Commission:</b>			
Chair:	Jane M. Moran	<u>Canada</u>	
Members:	Sanda Dubravcic-Simunjak	<u>Croatia</u>	
	Joel C. Shobe	<u>USA</u>	
	Hiroya Sakai	<u>Japan</u>	
	Ruben Ambartsumov	<u>Ukraine</u>	
	Hannu Koivu	<u>Finland</u>	
	Eunkuk Kim	<u>Rep. of Korea</u>	
	<u>Marieke Becker</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	
<b>Development Commission:</b>			
Coordinator:	<u>Susanna Rahkamo</u>	<u>Finland</u>	
	<u>Jildou Gemser</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	
	<u>Suwanna Silpa-Archa</u>	<u>Thailand</u>	
<b>Honorary Presidents:</b>			<b>Year of election</b>
Viktor Gustaf Balck †	<u>Sweden</u>		1925
Emerich von Szent Györgyi †	<u>Hungary</u>		1933
Herbert J. Clarke †	<u>Great Britain</u>		1955
James Koch †	<u>Switzerland</u>		1967
Jacques Favart †	<u>France</u>		1982
Olaf Poulsen †	<u>Norway</u>		1994
Ottavio Cinquanta	<u>Italy</u>		2016

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## Honorary Vice Presidents:

Sven Låftman †	Sweden	1971
Hendrik Roos †	Netherlands	1977
John R. Shoemaker †	USA	1980
Hermann Schiechtl †	F.R.G.	1984
Georg Pettersson †	Sweden	1986
Jean Heckly†	France	1992
Josef Dedic †	Czech Republic	1994
Lawrence Demmy M.B.E. †	Great Britain	1998
Gerhard Zimmerman	Germany	2010
David Dore †	Canada	2016

## Honorary Secretary:

Georg Häsler †	Switzerland	1975
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## Honorary Members:

		Year of election
Hans Pfeiffer †	Austria	1939
Gustavus F. C. Witt †	Netherlands	1953
Marcel Nicaise †	Belgium	1959
Friedrich Kachler †	Austria	1959
Walter S. Powell †	USA	1961
Reginald J. Wilkie †	Great Britain	1963
Georg Krog †	Norway	1969
Ernest Labin †	Austria	1969
Harald Halvorsen †	Norway	1969
Ernest J. G. Matthews †	Great Britain	1977
Heinz Dragunsky †	G.D.R.	1980
Oskar Madl †	Austria	1980
George Blundun †	Canada	1980
Emil Skákala †	Czechoslovakia	1980
Viktor Kapitonov †	U.S.S.R.	1984
Arne Kvaalen †	Norway	1984
Icilio Perucca †	Italy	1988
Elemér Tertak †	Hungary	1988
Donald H. Gilchrist †	Canada	1992
Herman J. van Laer †	Netherlands	1992
Benjamin T. Wright	USA	1992
John Hurdis †	Canada	1992
Charles A. De More †	USA	1994
Hans Kutschera†	Austria	1996
Jean Grenier	Canada	1996
Jürg Wilhelm †	Switzerland	1998
Lars-Olof Eklund †	Sweden	1998
Jan W.P. Charisius †	Netherlands	1998
Wolfgang Kunz	Germany	1998
Joyce Hisey	Canada	2002
Walburga Grimm	Germany	2002
John Hall †	Great Britain	2002
Maria Bialous-Zuchowicz	Poland	2006
Claire Ferguson	USA	2006
Monique Georgelin	France	2006
Myong-Hi Chang	Rep. of Korea	2010
Courtney J.L. Jones O.B.E.	Great Britain	2010

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Ulf Lindén	Sweden	2010
Gerhardt Bubník	Czech Republic	2010
James L. Hawkins	USA	2010
Phyllis Howard	USA	2016
Tjasa Andréa-Prošenc	Slovenia	2016
German Panov	Russia	2016
Lan Li	China	2016
György Martos	Hungary	2016
Peter Krick	Germany	2016
Alexander Gorshkov	Russia	2016
Ann Shaw	Canada	2016
Olga Gilardini	Italy	2016
<u>Junko Hiramatsu</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>2018</u>

## Past Presidents

		Years of service
Willem H.J. Mulier †	Netherlands	1892–1894
Viktor Gustav Balck †	Sweden	1895–1924
Ulrich Salchow †	Sweden	1925–1937
Gerrit W.A. van Laer †	Netherlands	1937–1945
Herbert J. Clarke †	Great Britain	1945–1953
James Koch †	Switzerland	1953–1967
Ernest Labin †	Austria	1967
Jacques Favart †	France	1967–1980
Olaf Poulsen †	Norway	1980–1994
Ottavio Cinquanta	Italy	1994–2016

## Jacques Favart Trophy

established 1981

		Year of award
Irina Rodnina	U.S.S.R.	1981
Eric Heiden	USA	1983
Jayne Torvill / Christopher Dean	Great Britain	1986
Scott Hamilton	USA	1987
Katarina Witt	G.D.R.	1988
Karin Kania	G.D.R.	1990
Natalia Bestemianova / Andrei Bukin	Russia	1992
Tomas Gustafson	Sweden	1993
Gaétan Boucher	Canada	1994
Bonnie Blair	USA	1998
Kurt Browing	Canada	1998
Johann Olav Koss	Norway	1998
Ludmila † & Oleg Protopopov	Switzerland	1998

## Georg Häslér Medal

established 1985

Zoltán Balázs †	Hungary	1987
Willi Zipperlen †	Switzerland	1987
F. Ritter Shumway †	USA	1988
Herbert Kunze †	F.R.G.	1989
Assen Pavlov	Bulgaria	1989
W. Thayer Tutt †	USA	1989
Victor Blinov †	U.S.S.R.	1990

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## **Georg Häslér Medal** (*continued*)

established 1985

Andrea Ehrig	G.D.R.	1990
Radovan Lipovscaĉ†	Yugoslavia	1990
Courtney J. L. Jones O.B.E.	Great Britain	1991
Milan Duchon	Czechoslovakia	1992
Klaas Schipper	Canada	1992
Lysiane Lauret	France	1993
Anna Sinilkina †	Russia	1993
George Howie†	USA	1993
Pamela E.L. Davis, M.B.E. †	Great Britain	1994
Jurjen Osinga	Netherlands	1994
Ivan Mauer	Slovak Republic	1995
Florea Gamulea	Romania	1996
David E. Morgan †	Australia	1996
Beat Häslér	Switzerland	1998
Mitsuo Matsumoto †	Japan	2000
Robert Moir	Canada	2002
Valentin Piseev	Russia	2002

## **ISU Gold Award of Merit**

established 2004

Lysiane Lauret	France	2006
Lucy Brennan	USA	2007
Susan Johnson	USA	2007
Joachim Franke	Germany	2008
Ann Shaw	Canada	2008
David Mitchell	Great Britain	2016
<u>Robert Horen</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Joseph Inman</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Christa Elisabeth Krick</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Erik Øsmundset</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Kenneth Pendrey</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Gale Tanger</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Michel Verrault</u>	<u>CAN</u>	<u>2017</u>