

ICR update

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Main principles

Enskilde/distrikt -> TD & regler -> SSF styrelse

Längdråd, övriga kommittéer och arbetsgrupper ger input

TD & regler -> ICR WG -> SC R&C -> Executive board -> Council

Andra SC lämnar också förslag på regelförändringar

Finns även WG för homologations och TD -matters

News

- FIS Council approved all CC proposals from 2015
- The future of CC will be a task for NSAs
- Online survey of race formats in which 3700 people from typical CC nations participated
- Classic technique was more in focus last season. Focus on rules is good but focus on jury decisions in the media has not been productive
- Obstruction generated a lot of discussion and finding the right limit has been a challenge. Will propose a budget to create some video clips to help explain and define obstruction cases for TD, coach and athlete education and communication
- Will propose reducing the number of TD's on the WC level to further improve consistency and reduce discussion in jury decisions
- Double poling is a political issue to be decided by the CC Committee

Interesting changes

- Two key changes:

- 310.2 (new jury tool under classical technique)

310.2.1.4 The jury may ban the use of specific techniques on marked sections of the course. All infractions will be reported to the jury.

- 352.1 (new sanction mechanism at OWG, WSC, WC)

352.1.3 For OWG, WSC and WC competitions sanctions can be given by a unanimous decision of the Race Director and the TD.

In the event that the TD or Race Director comes from the same nation, the TD nominates a substitute from the Jury members.

There was no discussion on 352.1.3 which was approved by majority

More changes

– 316.4 Timekeeping

316.4.2 Transponder Timekeeping

Transponders (active and passive systems) can be used as a supporting system to the official timing system to determine race times and ranking sequences at intermediate timing points, pre-timing points, and finish (un-official result).

The official result must be confirmed by using electronic timing systems in accordance with ICR 316.4.1

– 303.4 Salting

303.4.3 Jury duties on competition site before competition

- Liability insurance (ICR 212.2)
- Course:
Homologation, preparation (snow conditions, grooming, grooming equipment, forerunners, snow patrols, plans in case of extreme weather conditions, including salting plan), course marking, safety

– 303.4.4 Also decide on salting during race

More changes

– 304.1.3 Reimbursement

304.1.3 The right of reimbursement also applies in the event of race cancellation or postponement. Daily fees apply to the actual travel and assignment days. Travel expenses including non-refundable ticket costs or ticket change fees must also be reimbursed.

– 324.5 Skiathlon

~~324.5.3~~ ~~Under difficult weather conditions the Jury may decide to postpone the start or to cancel the competition. If it is cancelled the result from the first part of the competition will count as the final result.~~

More changes

- 326.4 Team sprint

326.4.3 The number of teams in one semi-final heat should not exceed 15 and the number of teams in the final should not exceed ~~10~~15.

- 341.5 Requirements of the competitors

341.1.5 At ~~WC and WSC~~ all FIS competitions a competitor must have reached his 16th birthday before the end of the calendar year (1st January – 31st December) in question:

More changes

- 326.4 Popular CC competitions

- 387 Sanctions, protests and appeals

- 387.1 In principle art. 352 applies. Any evidence on rules infraction, submitted within 48 hours after the last participant has finished the main race, must be considered and decided by competition jury within 72 hours after the first participant has finished the race.

- 387.2 Protests concerning skiers with active FIS codes can be filed within 1 hour after the first participant has finished the main race. Such a protest must be filed according to ICR 361.4 and 361.5.

- 387.3 Protests concerning other participants can file a protest within 48 hours after the first participant has finished the main race. Such a protest must be filed according to ICR 361.4.

- 387.4 Participants with no active FIS codes have no right to appeal.

- 396 Rollerski competitions

- Several updates

More changes

– 396.6.1

ICR 396.6.1

ROLLERSKIING COMPETITION SEASON

396.6 Requirements of the Competitors

396.6.1 The competition season is defined as 1st January to 31st December. See CC ICR article 341 for age categories.

396.6.1 The competition season is defined as 1st July to 30st June. See ICR article 341 for age categories.

More changes

- A change to FIS point distributions for stage events and pursuit races (art 2.4 to 2.5) to improve consistency were proposed and approved by majority.

2.4

Stage events (three competitions and more)

Only the real race time of the competitors will be accepted for FIS point calculation. In case of a pursuit start, the FIS points will be calculated on fastest time on this competition for those specific kilometres. The result list must be published day by day and competition by competition using the correct factor. The overall result on a stage event will not be calculated for FIS point list.

More changes

– Factors for ROL and POP CC Competitions

- It was proposed that rollerski competitions held before the start of the new FIS licence year (01.07.) to be accounted to the last CC season. Approved by majority.
- It was proposed that FIS points received in ROL/POP competitions count as qualification criteria for JWSC, WSC, WC, OWG. There was discussion on this proposal. Reservations by AUT that this could interfere with quota spots earned by Cross-Country skiers. It was stated that ROL and POP are all Cross-Country skiing disciplines and that FIS points however they are earned are the same. It was also argued that since only 56 of the 126 FIS Nations have snow that ROL competitions provide an opportunity for athletes from these Nations to qualify. The proposal was passed by a majority.

More news

– TD matters

- The validity of FIS rules was raised in the case of Vershina Tea (RUS) last season when the athlete who was under 16 participated in EEC Cup under NSA rules. The question was whether NSA rules or FIS rules apply in this circumstance. After discussion it was decided that the ICR or FIS Cup rules prevail over NSA rules.

– XCX

- ICR WG + Georg Zipfel creates rules for XCX

Next changes

- Pole length
 - Soon updated ICR at FIS website
 - Jury guidelines already uploaded

9. Equipment control at classical technique competitions

9.1 Procedural guidelines

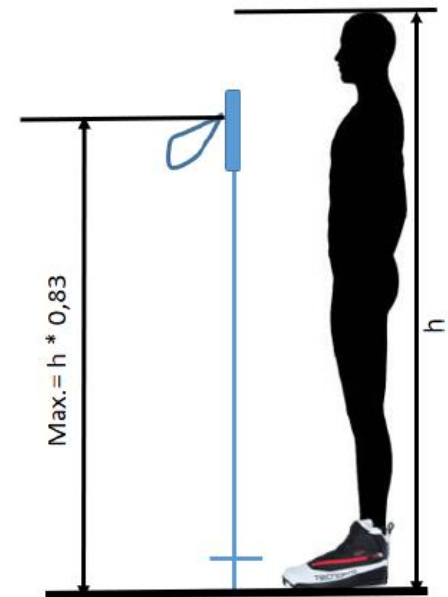
- It is the responsibility of the jury to decide when and where the control(s) will take place and which athletes will be checked.
- The Organisers are responsible to provide the measurements devices. The jury should send to the organisers a list of required equipment several weeks before the event.
- It is not intended to check all the athletes but to carry out a random control. At the beginning of the season, a majority of the athletes should be checked.
- Pole marking will not be used.

9.2 Measurement

A measurement device should be available during official training, so that athletes can check their equipment themselves. There should be a possibility to perform the measurements before the start and after the finish. If necessary, more than one measurement device should be available.

For popular races a measurement device should be available at every entry to the start box.

At mass start competitions, where measurement is not possible before the start, plan to do it after the finish.



Next changes

- Pole length
 - Sanctions

10. **Sanctions**

An athlete controlled at the start with non-conforming equipment shall not be permitted to start (ICR 351.2).

Athletes that have used poles during the competition that do not conform with ICR 343.8.1, should be sanctioned. The decision chart should be used to determine the sanction.

11. **Pole exchange in case of broken pole**

If one pole is exchanged, the size of the exchanged pole is not relevant. If both poles are exchanged, they must conform with ICR 343.8.1.

12. **Rollerski competitions**

Due to the fact that athletes on rollerskis are standing higher than on their skis, the maximum pole length must not exceed 83% of the competitor's body height + 5 cm (max = $(h+5) \cdot 0,83$).



**Thank you
for listening!**