



2011 – Freestyle Skating Statutes & Bylaws.



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1-GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.1: BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1- The International freestyle skaters association executive board (IFSA Board), as far as the members (President, general secretary & treasurer) are concerned, is directly elected by the IFSA meeting.
- 2- The constitutive executive board of the IFSA is in position for five (5) full years from legal deposition of the statutes.
- 3- In case of any of the constitutive members cease its activity, the other members of the executive board still in position will define the replacement.
- 4- After the period of five years, international actors and members of the International Freestyle Skaters Association will elect the executive board.
- 5- The members of the IFSA Board are responsible to the general body of IFSA and are not representing any own interest. The membership in the IFSA Board does not require, special activities or position in any national federations.
- 6- The President of IFSA presides over the IFSA Board and exercises a cooperative leadership. The IFSA Board, in its entirety bears the responsibility for all decisions.
- 7- Each member of the IFSA Board independently and on his own responsibility shall perform the tasks assigned under these statutes.

1.2: MEETING REGULATION

- 1- President of the IFSA Board, summons meetings if deemed necessary. Meetings of this nature are ordinary meetings. An extraordinary meeting must be summoned, if the majority of the IFSA Board makes a written request to the president giving detailed reasons.
- 2- Invitations to the IFSA Board meetings must be forwarded eighty (80) days prior to the proposed date of the meeting. The agenda for the IFSA Board meetings must be forwarded at least forty (40) days prior to the date of the meeting.
- 3- Proposals by IFSA Board, for inclusion in the agenda must be in the hands of the General Secretary at least sixty (60) days prior to the date of the meeting.
- 4- Further points can be added to the agenda at the beginning of the meeting, with approval of the majority of the IFSA Board members.

1.3: WORKING PROCESS OF THE IFSA

- 1- The IFSA Board decides jointly on:
 - a- The entire body of tasks assigned in accordance with the statutes.
 - b- Important questions and actions of elementary significances for IFSA. This includes in particular agreements and contracts with respect to fees for services, cooperation with any kind of media companies, use of the IFSA logo / emblem, publication of IFSA, etc...
 - c- All questions resulting from racial or religious discrimination or from political problems.
 - d- Participation of the IFSA in other organizations.

- 2- The final decision about the responsibility of the IFSA Board with respect to sections 1a & 1b, above is made by the president, the same applies to all other doubt.

- 3- For the performance of special tasks the IFSA Board can form special commissions. A member of the IFSA Board heads special commissions.

- 4- Decisions of the IFSA Board are made in their ordinary and extraordinary meetings, by email, faxes or by telephone conference call. In cases of tied votes, the president makes the final decision.

- 5- Information:
 - A- The members of the IFSA Board, inform the President regularly, at least once quarterly, about the results of their activities in accordance with the distribution of responsibilities.
 - B- General secretary informs the IFSA Board.
 - Regularly about matters of general importance.
 - Monthly about all-important transactions of the General Secretariat.
 - C- IFSA president informs public and press at least three times per year by the official IFSA website, about all important matters concerning free-style skating and the IFSA.
 - D- The information about rules, the IFSA championship and any kinds of information as well as technical questions is directly given by the IFSA board, to the public and the press. It is recommended to include such information on the IFSA official website.
 - E- Decision and information of confidential nature shall be marked as such. The forwarding of such information is only permitted with the authorization of the IFSA president.

- 6- The general secretariat

The general secretary takes care of the business routine of the IFSA. This includes in particular the correspondence, preparation of circulars and reports, issue of information service, etc.



The general secretary works in cooperation with the president and within the scope of his assigned responsibilities. As member of the IFSA executive board, he has the right at any time to fulfil financial obligations of common nature within the scope of budget.

The general secretariat can be only held by the general secretary, or can be a group headed by the general secretary.

1.4: WORKING PROCEDURE OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

1- The technical committees of the International Freestyle Skaters association are responsible for issuing, changing and/or amending the technical rules of their own disciplines.

2- The International Freestyle Skaters Associations, is divided into two committee:

- Slalom technical committee
- Jump technical committee

3- Technical committees work in connection with the IFSA executive board, for all decisions, regarding sports regulation.

4- Members of the technical committee can be every single person. The one who wish to be membership of one of the technical committee have to apply to the IFSA executive board, by mail or e-mail to the normal contact address.

5- The IFSA executive board is the only one who can give a decision regarding members of technical committees.

1.5: APPEALS OF DECISIONS

1- Appeal against decisions of the technical committees can only be made by national federations to the IFSA Board. For all independent skaters, which do not have national federations of freestyle skating, can run appeal against decision on their own.

2- Such appeal, stating all the reasons and evidence, must be logged with the general secretary, within 60 days from the day that the appropriate decision was made public.

3- The appeal board is held by one of the IFSA executive Board and two independent persons involved in the sport of roller-skating with the necessary knowledge to properly evaluate the special circumstances.

4- The appeal board must take all necessary action in order to ensure that the case before it has been thoroughly and fairly investigated. Decisions must be reached and communicated to the parties involved within six months from the date of appointment of the Appeal Board.

5- Any appeals by the interested parties against the decision of the appeal board must be logged with the general secretary within sixty (60) days from the date the Board's decision was announced to the parties concerned.

6- All appeals are subject to fees as decided from time to time by the IFSA Executive Board.



1.6: GENERALITIES

1- The International Freestyle Skaters Association has been declared in France, as a 1901 association, with non-lucrative goal. The association has been officially approved on March 12th 2004. The object of the association are to develop, to promote, to organise, to rule, to supervise, to co-ordinate the sport: freestyle skating including slalom and roller jump.

2- The official colours of the International Freestyle Skaters association are, left to right, blue (pantone 196-2C), Plain white, red (pantone 74-1C). Colours can be amended on the only decision of the IFSA executive board.

3- The official logo of the International Freestyle skaters association is a white skater in a middle of a blue and red part. Arrangement of the logo can be amended on the only decision of the IFSA executive board.

4- The association since 2007 is regulated under the umbrella of the Federation International of Roller Sport, under control of the CIC (comité international course). Jointly with the FIRS, the international freestyle skaters association is now able to use the "world" definition to recognize its events and skaters. This include the only use of the World Freestyle skating Cup, World freestyle skating Championship, World Freestyle champion as well as any arrangement of it.

5- No one can use, the entire name of the association, as well as any part of it or the colours without any full agreement of the IFSA executive Board.

2-IFSA FINANCE REGULATIONS

2.1: PRINCIPLES

The finance regulation rules the financial obligation of IFSA members and the cash and property administration of the IFSA. They lay down the principles of the financial management of the IFSA. Everyone dealing with IFSA's finance shall observe the principles of economy.

2.2: INCOME SOURCE OF IFSA

The financial means required for the operations of the IFSA are derived from:

- 1- Affiliation fees
- 2- Revenue of sporting event
- 3- Official product endorsements
- 4- Testing and license fees
- 5- Penalties
- 6- Income from media contracts
- 7- Donations and subsidies
- 8- Sponsorship fees
- 9- Income from advertising
- 10- Sale of publications

2.3: IFSA BUDGET AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1- For each forthcoming business year, the IFSA Executive Board shall submit a budget. Income and expenses of this budget must balance. The IFSA Executive Board into a consolidated budget shall compile the budgets.

2- For each completed business year, a detailed financial statement and balance sheet shall be submitted. These statements must include the value of the current assets of the IFSA Executive Board.

3- The currency of the IFSA is the Euro (€). Budgets, balance sheets and all other financial stipulations shall only be made in this currency. When announcing the costs of the participants in sports events, the exchange rate of the local currency has to be mentioned at the same time.

3 - MEETING REGULATIONS OF IFSA

3.1: VALIDITY

These meeting regulations are based on the statutes of the IFSA and control:

- A- Ordinary and Extraordinary Congresses
- B- Meeting of the IFSA Executive Board

3.2: CHAIRMANSHIP

1- Chairman of general meetings and Executive board meetings is always the President, in case of his absence, his deputy.

2- The chairman has every authority necessary for a smooth conduct of the meeting. He is the leader of the assembly. In the event of a matter not being ruled by these meeting regulations, the chairman decides the procedure if no agreement can be reached by the assembly.

3- For important reasons, the chairman may order suspensions or adjournments of the meeting. He decides when an adjourned meeting will be continued.

3.3: OPENING

1- The congress and the general assemblies of the IFSA are public.

2- After opening the assembly, the chairman confirms the statutory summoning.

3- Meeting shall, start at the time set out on the notice; and shall, subject to the discretion of the meeting, continue until all business on the agenda is disposed of maximum 10 hours daily with a break after 5 hours.

4- All business on the Agenda of the adjourned meeting shall be included on the agenda of the next meeting and shall take precedence over new business.

3.4: DEBATE

1- Any member who is entitled to vote and desiring to speak at the meeting shall raise in his place or raise his hand and when called upon by the chairman, shall address the chair. If two or more members rise simultaneously, the chairman shall call upon the member who first caught his eye. If more members desire to speak, a list of order shall be prepared.

2- The floor shall not be given to discuss issues of the agenda already voted on, unless the assembly decides to the contrary pursuant to majority rule.

3- Personal comments are only permitted at the conclusion of the discussion and the completion of the voting.

4- the floor can be granted immediately for relevant amendments.

3.5: THE MINUTES

- 1- The minutes shall be recorded of all minutes, and include:
 - a- The place and date of the assembly;
 - b- The full names (Given name and surname) of Chairman and Secretary (recorder of minutes);
 - c- The assessment of the statutory summoning of the meeting.
 - d- The agenda specifying if notification of same was given upon summoning of the meeting;
 - e- The assessment of a quorum;
 - f- The motions put forthwith and the result of the voting;
 - g- The signatures of the Chairman and the Secretary (recorder of minutes);

If there is no other provision in the statutes, the minutes will be officially accepted unless objections in writing are received within 45 days from the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the minutes.

4 - ATHLETE COMPETITION RULES

The vast majority of IFSA athletes compete for the love of roller sports, freestyle skating and to seek their own personal excellence, often under very difficult circumstances. This devotion to roller-skating deserves all our appreciation and the guarantee from IFSA, their international organization, that they will compete in our competitions in an atmosphere of good will and sportsmanship, a fundamental idea of all sports.

All competitors, to assure that the highest level of sportsmanship is achieved at every IFSA events, must observe the following rules. Regardless of one's personal commitment to these principles, every athlete, competing in an IFSA event, is expected to report themselves accordingly.

All athletes are required to know and understand the rules of eligibility for their events, the rules of the game and the meaning of good sportsmanship as exemplified by the Olympic spirit. Athletes are required to understand and observe IOC anti-doping regulations. Failure to do so comply may result in suspension or expulsion from current or future IFSA Events.

4.1: INSCRIPTION

National teams, clubs or independent competitor can take part to any IFSA event. They must register on line on the official IFSA Website. The registration and the payment of the inscription will be confirmed via e-mail. In case of any technical fault or impossibility of payment, the IFSA will offer the possibility to register on the event day. Wrong identity or nickname are not allows to be used for the officials inscription to the event.

4.2: KNOWLEDGE BASIS

Every skaters taking part to an IFSA event, must be aware of the rules. No one can deny knowing the basis of the present regulation when participating to an event.



4.3: PROCESS OF THE IFSA EVENT

The International Freestyle Skaters Association is proposing two distinctive events.

- A point cup, called IFSA World CUP, this event is based on an accumulation of points from international events affiliated to the IFSA.
- A championship, based on a one-event system, where the IFSA World championship will be defined.

1- The IFSA World Cup

Each skaters participating to one of the cup step affiliated to the IFSA, will score a certain amount of points defined by the ranking. This points system is working for all the IFSA official sports. For 2009, the points are defined as follows:

The winner of an official sport will mark twenty (20) points, the second will score nineteen (19) points, the third eighteen (18) points, ..., the number of points will drop by one point until the twentieth skater. The twenty-first won't score any point.

For 2009, only the three best results will be taken into account for the cup ranking.

In case of exaequo in the freestyle slalom cup, the freestyle skating marks received during the three best events, will be taken into account to define the position.

For speed slalom, to define the position, in case of exaequo, the best time trial time of the three events taken into account will make the decision.

For free-jump, the best performance over the three taken into account event, will make the decision.

On the last event of the cup, the podium will be presented with the official presentation of the World cup winner, for each official IFSA sports.

2 The IFSA World Championship

All qualified skaters, either from one of the cup event, from the previous championship, from access following a national event or on the first day of the IFSA World Championship, will be able to take part at the IFSA World Championship.

The podium of each sport is automatically qualified from one year to the other without taking part to any cup or qualification.

The number of qualified skaters is defined every year by consultation of the technical committee and approbation of the IFSA executive board.

Following the world championship event, the IFSA World champion will be defined by the performance on this one event. A world champion will be defined for each of the sports and each of the categories covered by the IFSA.

5 - IFSA COMPETITION REGULATIONS

5.1: CHOOSING SITE FOR COMPETITION

1- Application from national federation or any private organization, for the IFSA World Championship or one of the IFSA World Cup is scheduled as per the following:

- Before the 30th September of the previous year of the wanted event date for IFSA Cup (N-1).
- Before the 30th September of the year minus two for the World Championship (N-2)

Application has to be submitted to the IFSA Executive Board by e-mail.

2- The organizers has to declare its willingness to accept and comply with the IFSA's cup or championship regulations, without reservations and sign a written agreement with the IFSA governing terms and conditions under which IFSA competition will be allotted to the particular applicant.

3- When awarding an event, step or final priorities shall be made over other applicants for:

- a- The evaluation of organizing skills expressed by the IFSA President.
- b- Those continent which had not hosted an IFSA competition for longest period of time.
- c- Those country which have never or for the longest period of time hosted an IFSA competition.

4- The awarding of the competition, final and step as selected in part3, will take place after due consideration of all relevant matters. If the IFSA Executive Board has the opinion that the necessary requirements for the performance of an IFSA Competition cannot be fulfilled at any of the proposed places, they must contact other suitable organizers. If necessary, the IFSA Executive Board can undertake the organizing of a step or championship in a place to be determined.

5- In case of the numbers of events proposed for a sport season is inferior at five (5); the IFSA board can take the decision to approve two events in a same country.

5.2: CONDITIONS AND ELIGIBILITY

1- A National Federation applying for an IFSA step, cup or final, shall guarantee

- A- A smooth procedure with respect to the entry permit for the countries involved and the timely issue of visas for all skaters, officials and sports journalists, if such is necessary.
- B- That no racial, religious or political reasons shall hinder any of the above persons or groups to enter into the country.
- C- Liability insurance is contracted for the protection of FIRS, the Technical Committee involved, and the organizing Federation.

2- The respective IFSA Delegates of the IFSA are not allowed to act as such during the event if they decide to participate to this event.

3- Smoking is prohibited during official functions in sports events for referees, judges and all other officials.



4- The organisation of any IFSA event, have to pay the affiliation fees to the IFSA calendar. The fees are voted every year during the board meeting and are set for 2009 to four hundred Euros (400 €) world cup and Two thousand Euros (2000 €) for the World championship from 2010.

5- The championship organisation, shall guarantee transportation and accommodation for the IFSA representative. It is not necessary required to have an IFSA representative for a step of the IFSA cup. The world championship organisation shall arrange with the IFSA, facilities for a CIC representant

5.3: IFSA DELEGATE

1- Once an organization have been selected to be part of the IFSA Cup or to be the host of the IFSA championship final, the IFSA Executive Board will nominate a delegate to work closely with the organizations.

2- Tasks of the delegate are to co-ordinate that the entire IFSA requirements are fully performed. (Cf. 5.5)

3- The IFSA delegate will be the only dedicated contact during the months before the event between IFSA and organisation. To proceed with the organisation, the delegate will use tools, like the checklist or the monthly checkpoint and all others necessary one.

4- The IFSA delegate can ask to the organisation all the information that can be potentially interesting about the evolution of the event.

5- In case of any delays in the preparation of the event, IFSA to offer to all the skaters to get the same chance at each event can take the decision to cancel the event.

5.4: COMPETITION TIME SCHEDULE

1- The organisations of any IFSA event must be forward to the appropriate IFSA delegate all details relevant to the Championship at least 120 days prior to the Championship for approval by the IFSA Board.

2- All Federations and IFSA partners active in the Freestyle skating must be advised of the event details as approved by the IFSA Board at least 90 days prior to the event.

3- The IFSA delegate and the organisation must inform all competitors and relevant institution of the dates and competition details at least 60 days prior to the beginning of the event and the actual games schedule 30 days prior.

4- All publications must be made in the official language of the IFSA, which is English. The language of the organizing country can be added as another language.

5.5: IFSA REQUIREMENTS

In order to provide worldwide event on the same basis some minimum requirements are defined in the following paragraph. The respect of these requirements is in the first time controlled by the IFSA Delegate and then by the judge manager. Defaults to respect the minimum requirement will result in the cancellation of the event.

1- The minimum evolution area is set on a square basis of forty two meters (42m) long by ten meters large (10m). The floor of the event need to plan and regular. Plus a Judge area centred with the fifty centimetres style slalom line. The same requirement must be provided for the training area.

2- the Judge area need to be four meter (4m) long for two meters (2m) wide, closed at the back. And fully furnished with electricity socket, table, chairs and sun & rain protection. A computer must be provided to the judge as well as a printer and blank paper. All the equipment must be tested before the start of the event.

4- The all around public area need to be defined with visual separation. A terracing around the competition area is the best way proposed by the IFSA. Toilets and other facilities need to be close by. And clean, tidy and accessible during the whole event.

5- First aid needs to be as close as possible of the event with approved first aider.

6- A minimum of two hundred cones (200) needs to be available. All with the same size and weight characteristics. A net need to be provided for speed slalom. Two measured poles of 3 meter long and two-jump bar of 3 meter wide minimum.

7- An electronic chronometer with hundredths seconds' precision is necessary for the speed slalom. A display screen is compulsory for speed slalom (Dedicated display, projector, TV...). For all other sport a hand chronometer is required.

8- A Music system, fully tested, equipped with a wire and a wireless microphone, as well as a CD player and MP3 adaptator is compulsory for the whole length of the event. The System needs to be loud enough to cover the whole event area.

9- Rewards, such as cup or medals is necessary for at least the first three of every sports, male and female. A three-step podium is required for the result ceremony. A bill posting board is necessary to publish the result at the end of the event.

5.6: HOTEL AND TRANSPORTATION

- 1- The event organisation has to provide a map, a transport solution proposal and a list of accommodation, to all the skaters and federation.
- 2- Judges shall be accommodated separated from the skaters.
- 3- The organizer has to assure that public or hired transport shall arrive to and depart from the sports installations in regular intervals. A respective schedule shall be put up to this effect both in the sports area and the accommodations.
- 4- These bus services shall be in operation from at least one hour before opening the sports installations (arriving time there) until one hour after the closing of the event.

5.7: IFSA JUDGES

- 1- IFSA judges are graduated by the IFSA. Graduation only takes place following an IFSA judge course.
- 2- IFSA judge team, for every event, is setting by the IFSA Board. The judge team is composed on a minimum of four judges from different country with a focus of four different countries. A fifth judge is required for the world championship.
- 3- Until D Day, the whole judge organisation, such as their transportation, hotel, payment of their fees, is controlled by the IFSA Delegate. (Cf 5.3)
- 4- On D-Day, the Judge manager, with the judge team, is guarantying the respect of all IFSA requirements. (Cf 5.5) They will guarantee the respect of the equal sport conditions and the respect of the sport ethic (Respect of the sport rules, fair play...). Judges have to follow a behaviour matching with these requirement, fait wearing, authority; respect of skaters and of the sport conditions, respect of the issued timetable, communication.
- 5- The IFSA judge team is set on a basis of four judges, working in a team. The judge manager manages this team during the whole event. A fifth judge is required for the world championship.

5.5.1 – Judge manager

The judge manager is in charge of the competition results and of the sport respect. The Judge manager has to respect the following schedule prior of the event.

On D-7, the judge manager will have to set a meeting with his team prior the beginning of the event. He will have to define the task of the judges for each IFSA sports. Once it is fixed, the Judge manager will have to report it to the IFSA Board for validation.



On D-Day, he checks the requirement (Cf. 5.5), he validates the competition area, and he can impose change for security reason or sports requirement. He validates the schedule and communicates it to the skaters. Some amendments can be imposed due to weather condition or number of skater taking part. The judge manager will as well brief the speaker.

During the event, he manages the judge team and imposes the authority of sport respect. He will decide of any action to be taken in case of competition interruption. He is responsible of the sport results and the respect of the rules by every competitor. The judge manager can take any sanctions and will make sure that they are applied if necessary. (Cf.5.9)

After the event, the judge manager will validate and prepare the ranking of all the sports results. He will confirm the results with the whole judge team before publication. The judge manager will make sure that the results are displayed and available for every competitors or coach. In case of official claim (cf. 5.10), the judge manager will meet the other judges to answer the claim.

After the end of the event, the judge manager will have to send back to the IFSA Board the judges' sheet by posts and the official results by mail. The judge manager will have to send as well an official debriefing of the event, to highlights success and difficulties of the event.

5.5.2 – Table judges

During the freestyle slalom the whole judge team is a table judges, they will mark points for all the criteria (Technique, management, style, penalties)
For the speed slalom, high jump, free jump, the table judge will mark the points of each skater as per their performance.

5.5.3 – Start Judge

During the speed slalom the start judge, will, before the beginning of the event call the skater to the judge table to let them know about the starting process. Then he will call the skaters to their respective lines and begin the start process.

5.5.4 – Runners

During the speed slalom two judges will be following the skaters. They will make sure that the start process is respected, they will notify immediately in case of false start, as per the false start policy. During the run they will follow the skaters and count their numbers of penalties. They will then report their results to the table judge.

5.5.5 – First cone judge

Thanks to a camera and in a better visual position the first cone judge will decide or not of a penalty on the first cone or not. The runner judges will be able to concert the first cone judge in case of a doubt.

The first cone judge can as well signal any fall start.

5.8: JUDGE EXPENSES

1- The organization priors the event needs to bear in mind the following cost, which need to be settled for the judges.

2- The transportation of each judge need to be defined with the IFSA Delegate, the transport of the judges is set on the basis of a return ticket in economy class. The judge will provide for information the various possibility of transportation that



he find to come to the event. The organization will have to settle of the fees involve in the judge transport. If this is not prepaid, the fees will have to be settled prior the beginning of the event.

3- The accommodation of the judges will have to be as close as possible of the event site. If there is a need of transportation the organization will have to provide a driver for the judges transportation as necessary.

4- The accommodation of the judges will have to be separated of the competitors as much as possible.

5- The judges' accommodation shall be set on a basis of a two stars hotel, with full breakfast. This requirement is necessary for the judges to get a proper rest and to be efficient as much as possible.

6- The organization will have to defray each judge for their work on a basis of one hundred Euros (100 €) per day per judges or the equivalent in foreign currency as per the daily exchange rate. These fees will have to be remitting to the judges before the beginning of the last afternoon of the event. The method of payment will have to be agreed with the judges.

7- The organization will have to provide daily, breakfast, lunch and dinner to every judge. The meals are set on a basis of 10 Euros per meal.

5.9: SANCTIONS

1- The whole judge team is working about rules respect. In case of any issue with the sport respect, the judge manager can take a sanction against a skater, National coach or personal coach.

2- A sanction can be applied in case of one of the following; Unfair behavior, non-respect of the rules, cheating, non-wearing of pads if required by the organization insurance. (This is a listing; the judge manager can apply a sanction for any other case if necessary)

3- The results of the sanction can be one of the following; Warning, exclusion of one sport, exclusion for the whole event, exclusion for the whole event and report to the IFSA board.

4- In case of report to the IFSA board for a sanction, the IFSA will set up a decision board composed of two IFSA officials and a member of a national committee. They will discuss of the case and decide of the sanction to take. The sanction is defined as follows. Exclusion of a certain number of events, exclusion for the whole season, exclusion for a number of seasons that will be defined by the IFSA.

5.10: CLAIMS

- 1- Claims can only be formulated from the coach if member of a national team or by the representative in case of club skaters or by the skater himself if individual. A claim from a non-skater or a non-official representative won't be accepted.
- 2- Each claim needs to be formulated within fifteen (15) minutes after the results announcements. The claim can be verbal to start but need to be written before the end of the fifteen (15) minutes following the results announcement.
- 3- To present a claim, the claimant has to pay four times the inscription fees to the judge manager.
- 4- Once the claim is presented to the judge manager, a meeting will be set up with the judge team to provide an official answer. During the IFSA Championship the IFSA representative for this event will take place to this event as well.
- 5- The judge team or the IFSA representative will provide the official answer within a decent time.
- 6- If the claimant gets the point, he will be refunded, otherwise the claim fees will be reversed to the IFSA.

6 - Sports rules.

6.1: FREESTYLE SPORTS

1- Official sports need to be organised matching the official rules. In 2009 a number of three official sports have been approved: Freestyle Slalom, Speed Slalom, Free Jump.

2- Open sports are recommended but not compulsory. Official rules are recommended but not compulsory. In 2009, two sports are open sport: High Jump, Jam

6.2: GENERALITIES

1- IFSA sport does present 2 categories: Male and Female. This mean all athlete of any age, but over 8, are welcomed to enter among these 2 categories.

2- In case less than 5 athletes are taking part; the category cannot be opened for this sport & this competition.

3- If something independent from the skater does cross his line of cones, the performance can be voided by the skater and he can ask to perform it again. If the cones are moving for any reason independent from the skater, the skater can void the performance, and he can ask to perform it again. If the music stop playing or serious problems of display come up, the skater can void the performance, and he can ask to perform it again. The skater himself can only ask the interruption by raising his hand and stopping his performance. The void of the run won't be validated if the skater stops his performance due to his proper error.

In case the performance is being done again, the whole run needs to be repeated, but the judges are judging only the part missing, and keeping the first part from the first run.

4- Five different marks are composing the global score of the run. Each mark is judging a different aspect of the performance. These marks are independent one from another.

5- Only one mark will remain for the global result of the event. If the skater perform the entire competition and go to the Final run, only the mark of the Final run will mark. If the skater stop at the first run only the mark of the first run will be taken into account.

6.3: FREESTYLE SLALOM

1- As defined on the IFSA requirement (Cf. 5.5), the official competition area for freestyle slalom must be at least forty-two meter long (42m.) and ten meters large (10m). The evolution area (Cf. annexe 1) is composed of three lines of cones. One line is composed of fourteen cones (14) separated by one hundred and twenty centimetres (120cm); the second line will be composed of twenty cones (20) separated by eighty centimetres each. The last line will be composed of twenty cones (20) separated by fifty centimetres (50cm). Each line is two meter away from the other; the eighty centimetres line will be between the other two. The middle of each line will be on the same axe as the middle of the competition area. Judge table will be on the same axe, three meters from the fifty centimetres line.

2- The training area is compulsory and must match the same requirements as defined previously as well as per the IFSA Requirement (Cf. 5.5). The training area must be available anytime, during the event.

3- The equipment must match the IFSA requirement as given in 5.5.

4- The skater will perform a run of one minute and thirty second (1min 30sc.) (Time starting at the first cone) over the three lines of slalom. It is judged by four officials IFSA judges (Cf 5.7).

The performance will be achieved with music, which the competitor choose and will provide on CD before his run. Clothes of performance are free. Protective gears are not compulsory.

5- The freestyle slalom performance is set as follow:

A – First run

All the skaters have a first run. The first run is a ninety (90) seconds run. Set on music chosen by the competitor and judged on the five criteria. Cf.7

The order of the first run will be set on the decreasing order of the mark obtaint by the technical tricks and transition list given at inscription time.

During this first run, the skater's marks are given from each judge straight after the skater performance.

If possible from the organisation, the IFSA, ask for the live publication of the ranking throughout the first run.

At the end of the first run, the eight (8) best men and the six (6) best women are qualified for the second run.

B – Final run

The skating order of the final run is in the reverse order of the Qualification run. Therefore the Second runner up and the first runner up will go first, the 8th, 7th... And so on.

The final run can be set at a various time. The IFSA, proposed to the organisation to set it at the best moment for the public and for the Medias. This is to increase the media view of our sport and its development.

For the final run, the results won't be publish straight after the runs as the judges have to review the best run in order to confirm the accuracy of the results.

If the podium is planned straight after the runs, the organisation have to leave at least 30 minutes for the judges to review.

6. For 2011, the freestyle slalom run is evaluated thanks to four criteria.

A - The technical mark is based on a seventy points mark. This mark is subdivides as per the following.

Technical tricks and transitions are evaluated on a basis of 60 points. Each technical trick performed does score points according to the Technical Tricks Matrix (Cf. annexe 2). Only the best seven (07) tricks or transition will be taken into account. The tricks are ranked according to their difficulties calling for strength, balance, flexibility, blind. In case, tricks are not listed into the matrix, the difficulty will be compared to the other tricks of the matrix and the value defined. The technical tricks score starts from zero at the beginning of the performance. Tricks are mainly validated on four cones or two circles. In case tricks are performed out of the cones, it will mark half of the normal mark. In case a trick is done twice, it will mark half of the normal mark and then the value will be zero. If a trick is performed on the double or more number of cone. The judge will mark this tricks and circle it on his judge sheet. At the end of the run the technical judge will take the best circle trick and will add 100% to the trick value.

Technical tricks and transition list must be given prior the start of the event, as required by the organisation (Mainly at inscription time). The technical list should present 10 tricks maximum – the best 7 tricks will score. It is recommended to present the tricks in the order of the performance. This list is ameliorating the accuracy of the mark, as the score of each trick will be set ahead, the judge will just have to validate or to unvalidate the tricks during the performance. It is compulsory to be prepared in English and the tricks name must be common English name (as based on Matrix).

Footwork & Technical impression is evaluated on a basis of five (5) points. This mark will evaluate the technicity or simplicity of the footwork among the cones done which are nor tricks nor transitions, and the general technical impression, including extra difficulties issued from speed of performance.

The bonus mark is evaluated on a basis of five points, each special trick that is not properly slalom, which could be performed without cones, is a bonus. Each bonus performed does score points according to the Bonus Matrix (Cf. Annexe 4). In case, bonus is not listed into the matrix, the difficulty will be compared to the other transition of the matrix, and the value defined. In case bonus is performed out of the cones, the value will be the half of the normal mark.

B - The body control mark is evaluated on basis of twenty points.

The body control is evaluated on a basis of twenty points; each line of slalom will be judged separately over twenty points. The body control measures the ease, the smooth of the performance, the balance of the body, and the proper achievement of the tricks and transitions. It does not take into account the difficulty or the technical validation. At the end of the performance, an average is set by the judge based on each of the marks from each line (mathematic average rounded by the judge).

C - The music mark is evaluated on a basis of twenty points sub-divides as per the following:



Ten points are dedicated to the rhythm matching with the music used for the performance. The other ten points are dedicated to special matching with the melody.

The judge must appreciate and figure the overall music and melody match of the run.

D - The penalty mark is a negative mark. It will reduce the sum of the other three components (technique, style, management).

Each cone falling due to the competitor is scoring a negative mark of half a point (-0.5). In case one cone is knocking another cone, the second cone is not a penalty.

During the performance, the competitor needs to slalom every cone, in case it does not slalom a cone at the end of the time, he gets a penalty of half a point (-0.5).

If during his performance the skater falls down, he will receive a penalty between minus one to minus five points, depending how heavy it is. (Cf. Annexe 5)

In case the competitor finishes before sixty seconds (80sc.) of performance, a penalty of minus five (-5) points is given. The judges stop giving points at 90 seconds. In case the competitor continues to perform at 100 seconds, the judges ask him to stop the performance, a penalty of minus five points (-5) is given.

The Variety of the tricks is now evaluated on a penalty basis. If the skater does not perform one of the four basic components, the skater will receive a penalty of three (3) points for every component non-realised. The four basic components are as follows:

- The Wheeling tricks have to be performed over four cones on one foot and one wheel for inline skate, two wheels are accepted for quads skates.
- The jumping tricks have to be performed over four cones (three jumps) on one foot
- The Sitting tricks have to be performed on one foot with the hips under or at least at the same level of the knee, from the leg skating.
- The spinning tricks have to be a performance on one or two wheels, one or two skates, making at least two circles (720°) around the cones or crossing the slalom line.

6.4: SPEED SLALOM

1- As defined on the IFSA requirement (Cf. 5.5), the official competition area for freestyle slalom must be at least forty-two meter long (42m.) and ten meters large (10m). The evolution area (Cf. annexe 6) is composed of two lines of twenty cones each separated by eighty centimetres (80cm). A net is separating the two lines, average size twenty centimetres (20cm) high. The start line is twelve meter away from the first cone. Some two further meters are required for the competitor start area. The finish line is eighty centimetres behind the last cone. The breaking area is minimum ten meters long.

First cone line is drawn perpendicularly to the slalom lines at the first cone level, on both sides of the slalom lines (80cm long total). Last cone line is drawn perpendicularly to the slalom lines at the last cone level, on both sides of the slalom lines (80cm long total).

2- The same area is required to welcome the trainings for the competitors. However more slalom lines recommended. This area has to be next to the competition area and available any time.

3- The equipment must match the IFSA requirement as given in 5.5. These entire requirements are compulsory. Speed slalom can't take place without an electronic chronometer 100th seconds precision.

4- Each competitor will perform two runs of Time Trials. One run following the other. Skaters are skating two by two. In case one skater is alone (end of the list), the area judge will do the other skater.

5- The results will display the two time trials performed + the penalties. The best total will be use to rank the skaters among the time trials results. (Shortest time until longest time). In case two skaters get the same best Time Trials results, they will be ranked according to their second result.

6- Performance KO system (Knock out system). The judges are selecting the best 2^n skaters of the time trials (n is an integer), so that 2^n represent minimum fifty per cent of the skaters of the time trials.

The skaters are ordered in KO system display. The sum of the time trials rank of the two competitors = 2^{n+1} . This organisation of the KO is made so that the greatest skater meets his greatest opponent (according to the time trials) at the latest stage. (Cf. annexe 7)

7- Starting process: The skaters are called by the judges to come to the start line. The judge says, "Set". The skaters need to get ready, and stop moving within five seconds. They should not start skating and crossing the front line for any reason, without begging permission. When both skaters do not move at all, the judge launches the start with electronic signal, time is starting.

In case one competitor start running before the signal or cannot get ready and stop moving within five seconds, he get a false start. The run is cancelled and played again. For Time trials, the other competitor continue to run, or can choose to run again. After two false starts, the start is cancelled for this player. Either he gets a 100 second score for Time Trials, or loses a run for KO.

8- The Penalty value is 0.2secondsThe skater needs to skate all the cones with a single trick. Example: for one foot forward, the skater needs to be on one foot at the 1st cone, as well as on the last cone. Both feet on the floor at this moment would provide a penalty.

If a skater knocks a cone, it is a penalty. One cone knocking another cone is not a penalty.

If a skater does not cross one space (in between two cones) & does not knock one of the cones of this space, it is a penalty.

If a skater does not cross the finish line, or does really change trick, the time of penalty is 100 seconds.

9- When the skater slalom on a one-foot tricks, the skater is not allowed to touch the floor with his other skate even for 0.02sc this will withdraw him from the run. In case of a KO, the other skater will be declaring the winner of the run. In case of time trial the time of the skater will be registered as 100seconds.

10- The 20 cones must be slalom, from the very first cone to the very last; only one trick is permitted throughout the run. The skater is allowed to touch the floor after the last cone and before the finish line.

11- If something independent from the skater does cross his line of cones, the skater can void the performance, and he can ask to perform it again. If the cones are moving for any reason independent from the skater, the skater can void the performance, and he can ask to perform it again.

12- Each step of the KO display opposes 2 competitors. The competitor winning two runs is winning and by the way eliminates his opponent. The winner of the finale is first, the looser second. The looser of 1/2 finales are playing a consolation finale to set the third and fourth places. The losers of the 1/4 finales are 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th according to their time trials. Then the losers of 1/8 finale. All the competitors who did not enter the KO system are ranked according to their time trials.

6.5: FREE JUMP

1- The size of the competition area has to be at least forty-two meters (42m) long by ten meter (10m) large.

2- The same area is required for the training area, available any time.

3- The Equipment must match the IFSA requirement as in 5.5. For freestyle jump, the necessary equipment is two poles of two meter high at least and a bar of three meter long. The poles need to be graduated with accuracy.

4- When a competitor is called to perform, he has thirty seconds to jump.

5- The competitor will jump over a bar, he can try two times to jump over, and if he does he can continue the contest. (When three competitors or less remain, then they have a third try). The competitor can also decide not to jump a bar of jump, waiting for the next step.

6- If the bar of jump is falling, or if the competitor is going under the bar of jump, the competitor fails the jump. If he jumps over and lands without falling, without touching the floor with his hand or his knee, the competitor succeeds. If the competitor fails his last try, he is out of the competition.

7- The competition starts at seventy centimetres (70cm) for women and one hundred and ten centimetres (1m10) for men. This height is then followed by a 10 centimetres increase and then 5 by 5 until 3 skaters remain. Then the skaters shall choose their height in concentration one to each other. If no decision has been taken between the final athletes the lowest height requested will be placed.

8- Ties shall be resolved as follows:

A - The athlete with the lowest number of jumps at the height at which the tie occurs shall be awarded the higher place.

B - If the tie still remains, the athlete with the lowest total of failures throughout the competition up to and including the height last cleared shall be awarded the higher place.

C - If the tie still remains:

C.a - If it concerns the first place, the athletes tying shall have one jump at the next height after the height last cleared by the athletes tying, and if no decision is reached, the bar shall be raised if the tying athletes were successful, or lowered if not. 2cm by 2 cm. They shall then attempt one jump at each height until the tie is resolved. Athletes so tying must jump on each occasion when resolving the tie.

C.b - If it concerns any other place, the athletes shall be awarded the same place in the competition.

10- A skater, who unreasonably delays making a trial, renders him liable to have that trial disallowed and recorded as a failure. It is a matter for the Judges to decide, having regard to all the circumstances, what is an unreasonable delay. The official responsible shall indicate to the skater that all is ready for the trial to begin, and the period allowed for this trial shall commence from that moment.

If the skater subsequently decides not to attempt a trial, it shall be considered a failure once that period allowed for the trial has elapsed. No additional time will be allowed for further adjustment. If the time allowed elapses after an athlete has started his trial, that trial should not be disallowed.

The following times should not normally be exceeded:

<i>Number of skaters remaining</i>	Free Jump
More than 3	1 min
2 or 3	1.5 min
1 skater	3 min

9- There is no protective gear compulsory. Wrist guards are recommended.

6.6: HIGH JUMP

1- The size of the competition area has to be at least forty-two meters (42m) long by ten meter (10m) large.

2- The same area is required for the training area, available any time.

3- The Equipment must match the IFSA requirement as in 5.5. For High jump, the necessary equipment is two poles of three meter high at least and a bar of three meter long. The poles need to be graduated with accuracy. A jump board; there isn't any shape or size compulsory.

4- When a competitor is called to perform, he has thirty seconds to jump

5- The competitor will jump over a bar, he can try two times to jump over, and if he does he can continue the contest. (When three competitors or less remain, then they have a third try). The competitor can also decide not to jump a bar of jump, waiting for the next step.

6- If the bar of jump is falling, or if the competitor is going under the bar of jump, the competitor fails the jump. If he jumps over and lands without falling, without touching the floor with his hand or his knee, the competitor succeeds. If the competitor fails his last try, he is out of the competition.

7- The competition starts at one hundred and sixty centimetres (160cm) for women and two hundred centimetres (2m) for men. The height is going from ten centimetres by ten centimetres, for the two first heights, then five centimetres by five centimetres. Until there are three competitors left, and then they choose the following height.

8- Ties shall be resolved as follows:

A - The athlete with the lowest number of jumps at the height at which the tie occurs shall be awarded the higher place.

B - If the tie still remains, the athlete with the lowest total of failures throughout the competition up to and including the height last cleared shall be awarded the higher place.

C - If the tie still remains:

C.a - If it concerns the first place, the athletes tying shall have one jump at the next height after the height last cleared by the athletes tying, and if no decision is reached, the bar shall be raised if the tying athletes were successful, or lowered if not. 2cm by 2 cm. They shall then attempt one jump at each height until the tie is resolved. Athletes so tying must jump on each occasion when resolving the tie.

C.b - If it concerns any other place, the athletes shall be awarded the same place in the competition.

10- A skater, who unreasonably delays making a trial, renders him liable to have that trial disallowed and recorded as a failure. It is a matter for the Judges to decide, having regard to all the circumstances, what is an unreasonable delay. The official responsible shall indicate to the skater that all is ready for the trial to begin, and the period allowed for this trial shall commence from that moment.

If the skater subsequently decides not to attempt a trial, it shall be considered a failure once that period allowed for the trial has elapsed. For the High Jump the time shall begin when the crossbar has been adjusted according to the previous wishes of the athlete. No additional time will be allowed for further adjustment. If the time allowed elapses after an athlete has started his trial, that trial should not be disallowed.

The following times should not normally be exceeded:

<u>Number of skaters remaining</u>	High Jump
More than 3	1 min
2 or 3	2 min
1 skater	5 min

9- There is no protective gear compulsory. Wrist guards, kneepads, helmet are recommended.

6.7 JAM

1- The Jam is an open IFSA sport. Therefore it is not compulsory to set it on the IFSA event and therefore it can be cancel if necessary for the schedule.

2 – The jam is a Freestyle slalom performance practiced in team.

3- The jam area must be the same as for the freestyle slalom performance.

4- The jam is marked on a same criteria as set on freestyle slalom (cf:6.3 6)

However in order to reflect the work related to Jam skating, team skating the body control mark is change to a coordination, synchronisation mark.

This mark is a twenty-point mark. Each line of slalom will be mark separately on a twenty-point basis and therefore at the end of the performance the average of those lines will be done to define the final mark.

The mark will take care of the realisation between the two skaters and the synchronisation of their tricks and movements.

5- The Jam performance is set over a one run of ninety seconds. Realized on a music chosen by the team.

6- the mark for the jam is displayed straight after each run.

6.8: CELEBRATION: AWARDS CEREMONY

The organisation of the Award ceremony must be agreed prior to the event between the organisation and the IFSA. Jointly they will choose the best appropriate time to set the award ceremony.

More than one award ceremony can take place throughout the event.

When the ranking is known by the organisation, the top three competitors are celebrated: the third is invited to come on the podium, then the second, then the first.

Prizes are required for the winners (cup, medals, diploma, prizes...) Then the global ranking is communicate to all the competitors: printed and presented on a board to all.

Proper equipment such as microphone and a podium must be present for the award ceremony. Moreover, the IFSA kindly ask the organisation to be able to play the National anthems.



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