

ATHLETICS AUSTRALIA  
SUMMARY OF NEW IAAF RULES PASSED IN 2015

*A range of changes have been made to the IAAF Technical Rules in 2015. Under the new arrangements technical rules unless deemed controversial or of high interest are dealt with by the Technical Committee and IAAF Council rather than Congress. No matters have been so referred in 2015 so the process is already complete. In general all rule changes (unless specified) will come into force on 1 November 2015 internationally – and in accordance with our usual practice as from 1 October in Australia.*

*As in 2011 and 2013, already to some degree and further as the new IAAF Handbook is finalised additional consequential and/or structural “editorial changes” have been or will be made. As in the past the following document aims to summarise those changes, which may affect national, state, local and school competitions in Australia. Some facility, surveying and equipment changes are not detailed here, nor are changes which affect only indoor competitions. The main changes to the Technical Rules are therefore summarised as follows.*

1. **Rule 115.1 – International Technical Officials**

The Rule has been substantially changed so that henceforth the ITO will be the Referee of the events to which he/she is appointed. Hence all current wording after the first paragraph is deleted as it is now superfluous as the relevant provisions of Rule 125 (Referee) now apply.

2. **Rule 118 – International Photo Finish Judge** *[in force since 1/5/2014]*

Similarly the International Photo Finish Judge (when one is appointed) is also the Chief Photo Finish Judge.

3. **Rule 120 – Officials of the Competition**  
**Rule 137 – Measurement Judge Scientific**

Both rules are updated to provide for the introduction of video distance measurement for field events by way of a chief judge with similar duties and responsibilities as the chief photo finish judge.

(120) .....

- One ~~(or more)~~ **Chief Measurement Judges** (Scientific) **and an adequate number of assistants**

(137)

1. One **Chief Measurement Judge** and one or more assistants shall be appointed when Electronic or Video Distance Measurement or other scientific measurement device is to be used.

#### 4. **Rule 125.1 – Referees**

The Rule is enhanced to provide for the appointment in situations where sufficient support equipment and systems are available of a Video Referee – such as was initiated in 2000 for the track events at the Sydney Olympics.

It is envisaged initially at least that this role will only be applicable to track and road events, given the greater complexities involved with judging field events and detecting incidents.

The Video Referee will have all the usual powers of a referee but in practice the communication, relationship and co-ordination of decision making with the Track Referee (including where relevant a Start Referee) will be fundamental to good officiating and implementation of the intention of this change.

1. One (or more) Referee(s), as appropriate, shall be appointed for the Call Room, for Track Events (**including when appropriate a Video Referee**), for Field Events, for Combined Events and for Running and Race Walking Events outside the stadium. The Referees for Track Events and for events outside the stadium shall have no jurisdiction over matters within the responsibilities of the Chief Judge of Race Walking events. **The Video Referee should operate from a Video Control Room and should be in communication with the Track Referee.**

#### 5. **Rule 125.2 – Referees** (and consequential changes in other rules)

All current references to “false start control apparatus” are changed to “start information system”

In addition there is subtle but significant wording change:

2. ...The respective Referees for Track Events and for events outside the stadium shall have jurisdiction to decide placings in a race only when the Judges of the disputed place(s) are unable to arrive at a decision. The relevant Track Referee has the power to decide on any facts related to the starts if he does not agree with the decisions made by the start team except in the cases when it regards **an apparent false start indicated** by an IAAF approved **start information system** unless for any reason the Referee determines that the information provided by the **system** is obviously inaccurate. A Track Referee appointed to oversee the starts is designated the Start Referee...

#### 6. **Rule 125.2 – Referees (new note)**

A note is added to define “Victory Ceremony” more precisely so as to better define the period during which the relevant referee has jurisdiction.

**Note: For the purpose of this Rule and applicable Regulations, including the Advertising Regulations, the Victory Ceremony is concluded when all directly related activities (including photographs, victory laps, crowd interaction etc.) are completed.**

## 7. **Rule 125.5 – Referees** (new notes)

Notes are added to explain more clearly the circumstances in which yellow and red cards can and should be shown – and the effect thereof.

5. He shall have authority to warn or exclude from competition, any athlete guilty of acting in an unsporting or improper manner **or under Rule 162.5**. Warnings may be indicated to the athlete by showing a yellow card, exclusion by showing a red card. Warnings and exclusions shall be entered on the result card and communicated to the Competition Secretary and to the other Referees.

**Note: (i) The Referee may, where the circumstances justify it, exclude an athlete without a warning having been given. (see also Note to Rule 144.2)**

**Note: (ii) When excluding an athlete from competition under this Rule, if the Referee is aware that a yellow card has already be given, should show a second yellow card followed immediately by a red card.**

**Note (iii) If a yellow card is given and the Referee is not aware that there is a previous yellow card, it shall, once this is known, have the same consequence as if it was given in association with a red card. The relevant Referee shall take immediate action to advise the athlete or his team of his exclusion.**

## 8. **Rule 127 – Umpires** (amendment to note (i))

The note is amended to provide for the standard practice which is now often followed

*Note (i): When an Umpire observes that an athlete has run in a different lane from his own, or that a relay takeover has taken place outside the takeover zone, he should immediately mark on the track with suitable material the place where the infringement took place **or make a similar notation on paper or by electronic means.***

## 9. **Rule 132 – Competition Secretary, TIC**

Add new sub rules 132.2 and 132.3 and renumber existing 132.2 as 132.4. The new 132.2 clarifies how result should be presented when different specifications are used by competing athletes whilst the new 132.3 provides for some standard abbreviations to be used in start lists and results.

2. In events in which athletes are competing with different specifications (such as implement weight or hurdle heights), the relevant differences should be clearly indicated in the results or a separate result shown for each category.

3. The following standard abbreviations should be used in the preparation of start lists and results where applicable:

Did not start – DNS

Did not finish – DNF

Disqualified – DQ

No valid trial recorded – NM

Qualified by place in track events – Q

Qualified by time in track events – q

Qualified by standard in field events– Q

Qualified without standard in field events – q  
Advanced to next round by Referee – qR  
Advanced to next round by Jury of Appeal – qJ  
Yellow Card – YC  
Second Yellow Card – YRC  
Red Card - RC

10. **Rule 136 – Wind Gauge Operator**  
**Rule 163.10 – Wind Gauge for Track Events**  
**Rule 184.11 – Wind Gauge for Horizontal Jumps**

The changes more correctly provide for standard practice operation of wind gauges and in Rule 136 acknowledges that a wind gauge operator is no longer required in all cases (ie where remotely controlled gauges are in use).

(136) The Wind Gauge Operator shall **be assigned for each non-remotely controlled wind gauge** and shall ensure that the gauge is placed in accordance with Rule 163.10 (Track Events) and 184.11 (Field Events). He shall ascertain the velocity of the wind in the running direction in appropriate events and shall then record and sign the results obtained and communicate them to the Competition Secretary.

(163) 10. The **Track Referee shall ensure that the** wind gauge for Track Events **is** placed beside the straight, adjacent to lane 1, 50m from the finish line. It shall be positioned 1.22m high and not more than 2m away from the track.

(184) 11. The **relevant Field Events Referee shall ensure that the** wind gauge **is** placed 20m from the take-off line. It shall be positioned 1.22m high and not more than 2m away from the runway.

11. **Rule 141.1 – Age Categories** (with consequential amendments elsewhere in the Rules)

This use of the words “junior” and “youth” are removed in their entirety from the Rules are replaced by “under 20” and “under 18” respectively.

12. **Rule 141 – Age and Sex Categories** (new note)

A note is added to refer to the sanctions that will be applied if this Rule is infringed.

*Note: See Rule 22.2 for sanctions for non-compliance with this Rule 141.*

13. **Rule 142.3 – Simultaneous Entries** (new note)

A note is added to make it clear that a change in trial order for this reason is not permitted in the final round.

*Note: In competitions of more than three rounds of trials, the Referee shall not allow an athlete to take a trial in a different order in the final round but may do so during any earlier round of trials.*

#### 14. **Rule 143.4 – Dimensions of Spikes**

To provide for standard practice and track surface protection an additional sentence and a new note are added.

4. That part of each spike which projects from the sole or the heel shall not exceed 9mm except in the High Jump and Javelin Throw, where it shall not exceed 12mm. The spike must be so constructed that it will, at least for the half of its length closest to the tip, fit through a square sided 4mm gauge. **If the track manufacturer or the stadium operator mandates a lesser maximum this shall be applied.**

**Note: The surface must be suitable for accepting the spikes required by the rule.**

#### 15. **Rule 143.7 – Athlete Bibs**

To provide for common new standard practices, the rule is re-arranged and amended.

7. Every athlete shall be provided with two bibs which, during the competition, shall be worn visibly on the breast and back, except in the High Jump and Pole Vault, where one bib may be worn on the breast or back only. **Either the athletes' names or other suitable identification will be allowed instead of numbers on any or all of the bibs. If numbers are used, they** shall correspond with the number allocated to the athlete on the start list or in the programme. If track suits are worn during the competition, bibs shall be worn on the track suit in a similar manner.

#### 16. **Rule 143.11 – New Rule**

For clarity, a new sub-rule is added to provide for the sanction if an athlete does not follow any aspect of Rule 143:

11. If an athlete does not follow this Rule in any way and:  
(a) refuses the direction of the relevant Referee to comply; or  
(b) participates in the competition,  
he shall be disqualified.

#### 17. **Rule 144.2 – Assistance** (new note)

A note is added to make it clear that disqualification (red card) may occur without a warning (yellow card) having been previously given in cases of pacing etc:

**Note: in cases under Rule 144.3(a) disqualification may be made without warning.**

## 18. **Rule 144 - Assistance**

Rule 144 is substantially re-organised to better present the various provisions within the Rules. [See Appendix A]. In summary the following sub-rules are relocated:

- previous 144.1 intermediate times becomes 163.14
- previous 144.5 wind information becomes 180.4(b)
- previous 144.6 drinking/sponging becomes 163.15

Additionally the remaining provisions are re-ordered and some new aspects included to reinstate in the rules power for the medical delegate or official medical staff to order retirement from stadium events (in the last few editions of the Rulebook this has only applied by oversight to out of stadium events) and to make it clear that officials cannot provide additional assistance to athletes.

## 19. **Rule 145.2 - Disqualification**

Some additional words are inserted to clarify some grey areas in relation to disqualification by the referee.

2. If an athlete is disqualified from an event for acting in an unsporting or improper manner, reference shall be made in the official results giving reasons for such disqualification. If an athlete is warned for a second time under Rule 125.5 for acting in an unsporting or improper manner in an event, or under Rule 162.5, he shall be disqualified from that event. If the athlete's second warning occurs in a different event, he shall be disqualified only from the second event. Any performance accomplished in the same round of that event up to the time of the disqualification shall not be considered valid. However, performances accomplished in a previous round of that event, other previous events or previous individual events of a Combined Event shall be considered valid. Disqualification from an event for unsporting or improper behaviour **or under Rule 162.5** shall render the athlete liable to disqualification by the Referee from participation in all further events, **(including individual events of a Combined Event, other events in which he is simultaneously participating and relays)** in that competition. If the offence is considered serious, the Competition Director shall report it to the appropriate governing body for consideration of further disciplinary action.

## 20. **Rule 146.7 (Note) – Notification of Protest Decisions**

The note is amended as follows:

*Note: The relevant Referee shall, after his decision on a protest, immediately inform the TIC of the time of the decision. If the Referee was unable to communicate this orally to the relevant team(s) /athlete (s), the official time of the announcement will be that of posting of **the amended result or of the decision** at the TIC.*

## 21. **Rule 147 (Note) – Mixed Competition**

The note is amended to clarify the method of presenting results in mixed events.

*Note: **For Mixed Competitions conducted in Field Events, separate result cards shall be used and results declared for each sex. For races, the sex of each athlete shall be shown in the result.***

## 22. **Rule 162.1 (note ii) – The Start – curved start line**

The note which was added during the 2013 rule changes has been elaborated to allow the extension in the case of any curved start line.

Note (ii): The 1500m start line **or any other curved start line** may be extended out from the outside bend lane to the extent that the same synthetic surface is available.

## 23. **Rule 162.2 – Starter’s gun**

Acknowledging that some starting devices are now for example “push button”:

...

All races shall **normally** be started by the report of the Starter's gun held upwards.

## 24. **Rule 162.7 – False Starts in Combined Events** **Rule 181.4(b) – bar increments in Combined Events**

There is no change to either Rule but the reference to false starts and the method of raising the bar in vertical jumps in combined events are mentioned only in or moved to Rule 200 to provide a consistent treatment of variations from the Rules in the case of Combined Events.

## 25. **Rule 163.1 – Direction of Running**

The Rule is re-worded to clarify that in straight races whether on a straight only track or on a straight section of an oval track can be run right hand inside.

**In races including at least one bend**, the direction of running and walking shall be left-hand inside.

## 26. **Rule 163.5 – 800m break line** [also 170.15 and 170.16(a)]

A sentence is added to provide the sanction for infringement which whilst always understood has not been specifically mentioned.

5. ....If an athlete does not follow this Rule he, or in the case of a relay his team, shall be disqualified.....

## 27. Rule 165 – Timing and Photo Finish

These four sub-rules have been amended so as to better reflect current technology and practice, standard terminology or the requirements of other Rules etc:

8. Three official Timekeepers (one of whom shall be the Chief Timekeeper) and one or two additional Timekeepers shall time the winner of every event **and any performances for record purposes....**

15 In order to confirm that the camera is correctly aligned and to facilitate the reading of the Photo Finish image, the intersection of the lane lines and the finish line shall be coloured black in a suitable design. Any such design must be solely confined to the intersection, for no more than 20mm beyond, and not extended before, the leading edge of the finish line. **Black marks 50mm by 20mm may also be placed on each side of the intersection of the middle lane and the finish line.**

17. The System must automatically determine and record the finish times of the athletes and must be able to produce a printed image which shows the time of **every any** athlete. **Additionally, the system shall provide a tabular overview which shows the time of every athlete. Subsequent changes of automatically determined values and manual input of values (such as start time, finish time), shall be indicated by the system automatically in the time scale of the printed image and the tabular overview.**

19. The Chief Photo Finish Judge shall be responsible for the functioning of the System. Before the start of the competition, he will meet the technical staff involved and familiarise himself with the equipment, **checking all applicable settings.**

## 28. Rule 166 – Use of Lane Seedings, Draws and Qualifications

Two changes are made - to provide flexibility where alternate tables are provided by regulations and to establish the procedure to be followed where multiple races are conducted as distinct from heats and finals.

6. In all preliminary rounds, **unless otherwise provided by alternate tables permitted under Rule 166.2**, at least the first and second places in each heat shall qualify for the next round and it is recommended that, where possible, at least three in each heat should qualify.

Except where Rule 167 applies, any other athletes may qualify by place or by time according to Rule 166.2, the particular Technical Regulations, or as determined by the Technical Delegate(s). When athletes are qualified according to their times, only one system of timing may be applied.

**9. Where it is decided to conduct a series of races in an event rather than rounds and finals, the regulations for the competition shall set out all relevant considerations including seedings and draws and the method by which the final results will be determined.**



## 29. Hurdle Races

Two changes are made – to specify that hurdle tops bars should not be metallic and to specify more clearly infringements during hurdle races.

2. The hurdles shall be made of metal or some other suitable material with the top bar of wood or other suitable **non-metallic** material.

6. All races shall be run in lanes and each athlete shall keep to **and go over the hurdles in** his own lane throughout, except as provided in Rule 163.4. **An athlete shall also be disqualified if he directly or indirectly knocks down or significantly displaces a hurdle in another lane.**

## 30. Rule 169.7 – Clearance of steeplechase barriers

The rule has been amended slightly to more correctly reflect the allowed method of barrier clearance and to harmonise with the similar wording for hurdle events. It is not intended to change the current interpretation of the rule but rather make it clearer to those looking at the rule for the first time.

7. Each athlete shall go over or through the water and shall **jump go over** each hurdle. Failure to do so will result in a disqualification.

## 31. Rule 170 – Relay Races

Six changes are made to the Relay Rules:

- in 170.1, 170.17 and 261 to provide for the recognition of the Distance Medley Relay including as a world record event.

1. The standard distances shall be: 4 × 100m, 4 × 200m, 100m-200m-300m-400m Medley Relay (Medley Relay), 4 × 400m, 4 × 800m, **1200m-400m-800m-1600m Distance Medley Relay (Distance Medley Relay)**, 4 × 1500m.

17. **The Distance Medley Relay race and** the 4 × 1500m race shall be run without the use of lanes.

- in 170.6a to mandate the use of batons for in-stadium relay races (always previously understood but not previously expressly provided for) and for major competitions at least to require numbering and colouring of batons and to allow for the inclusion of transponders therein.

6. (a) **A baton shall be used for all Relay Races held in the Stadium and** shall be carried by hand throughout the race. **At least for competitions conducted under Rule 1.1 (a), (b), (c) and (f) each baton shall be numbered and of a different colour and may include a timing transponder.**

**Note: If possible, the allocation of the colour to each lane or starting order position should be shown on the start list.**

- in 170.8 to harmonise this rule with the same situation in Rule 163.2, so that the wording on obstruction reads the same way.

8. Athletes, before receiving and/or after handing over the baton, should keep in their lanes or maintain position until the course is clear to avoid obstruction to other athletes. Rules 163.3 and 163.4 shall not apply to these athletes. If an athlete **impedes** a member of another team by running out of position or lane at the finish of his leg, **Rule 163.2 shall be applied.**

- the previous Rule 170.9 is deleted given it was considered meaningless and therefore potential confusing and is replaced by words to cover a situation which was not provided for in the Rules but which has arisen on at least two occasions in recent times:

~~9. Assistance by pushing or by any other method shall result in disqualification.~~  
**If during the race an athlete takes or picks up the baton of another team, his team shall be disqualified. The other team should not be penalised unless an advantaged is obtained.**

- In 170.11 to make it clear that each relay team must compete as declared (always previously understood but not previously expressly provided for)

11. The composition of a team and the order of running for a relay shall be officially declared no later than one hour before the published first call time for the first heat of each round of the competition. Further alterations must be verified by a medical officer appointed by the Organising Committee and may be made only until the final call time for the particular heat in which the team is competing. **The team shall compete as named and in the declared order.** If a team does not follow this Rule, it shall be disqualified.

- In 170.19 to add some additional words to make it absolutely clear as to when this rule should be applied (always previously understood but not previously expressly provided for)

19. For the final takeover in the Medley Relay **and for all takeovers** in the 4 × 400m, 4 × 800m and 4 × 1500m races, athletes are not permitted to begin running outside their takeover zones, and shall start within this zone. If an athlete does not follow this Rule, his team shall be disqualified.

### 32. **Rule 180.3(c) - Runway markers/indicators in pole vault events**

After some trials in several countries using varying solutions to the requests from coaches a rule has been formalised to provide for distance indicators at certain points beside the pole vault runway. There is no standard design but it is expected that those closer to the runway will be constructed in such a way as to “collapse” if landed upon by a vaulter falling back to the runway. Please note that these are in addition to the two permitted personal markers.

(c) For Pole Vault, the Organising Committee should place suitable and safe distance markers beside the runway at each 0.5m between the points 2.5m to 5m from the “zero” line and at each 1.0m from the 5m to the 15m point.

### 33. **Rule 180.3 – Composition of runway markers (new note)**

A note is added to make it clear that personal markers may comprise a single piece only. It appears that some athletes had been using multiple items to “comprise” a marker.

*Note: Each marker shall be comprised of a single piece only.*

### 34. **Rule 180.12 and 180.14 – Qualifying competitions in field events**

Two changes are made to clarify unintended interpretations:

- in 180.12 to make it clear that if the regulations for a competition so provide (ie as for the World Indoors or the Australian Championships), the number of athletes progressed to a field may be varied from 12.
- In 180.14 to clarify that once it is clear that an athlete will be in the final in high jump or pole vault, he shall not continue in the competition, irrespective of whether the qualifying height is not yet reached or other athletes may still be required to continue jumping. Also that an athlete may pass at any time, including for example where it is not yet certain that he is qualified but he personally is confident that he will and can take the risk of not jumping

12. The conditions for qualifying, the qualifying standard and the number of athletes in the final, shall be decided by the Technical Delegate(s). If no Technical Delegate(s) have been appointed the conditions shall be decided by the Organising Committee. For competitions conducted under Rules 1.1(a), (b), (c) and (f), there should be at least 12 athletes in the final, **unless otherwise provided in the Regulations for the competition.**

14. In the qualifying competition for the High Jump and the Pole Vault, the athletes, not eliminated after three consecutive failures, shall continue to compete according to Rule 181.2 (**including forgoing a trial**) until the end of the last trial at the height set as the qualifying standard, unless the number of athletes for the final has been reached as defined in Rule 180.12. **Once it is determined that an athlete will be in the final, he shall not continue in the qualifying competition.**

### 35. **Rule 180.17 – Substitute Trials**

This Rule is changed both in title (to now read “Substitute Trials” rather than “Obstruction”) to more correctly indicate it applies in more situations than obstruction and in substance.

It is different again from the interim interpretation provided last year. So to be clear:

- a substitute trial may be awarded if an athlete is hampered in any way **or** the trial cannot be correctly recorded (ie the mark cannot be found, is raked away too early, an electronic measurement is “lost”)
- no change of order is permitted in any round for this reason
- reasonable time to be allowed in each circumstance
- if the competition has progressed beyond that trial at the time the decision is made, the substitute trial shall be slotted in immediately thereafter

#### ***Substitute Trials***

**17.** If, for any reason, an athlete is hampered in a trial **or the trial cannot be correctly recorded**, the Referee shall have the authority to award him a substitute trial. **No change in the order shall be permitted. A reasonable time shall be allowed for the replacement trial according to the particular circumstances of the case. In cases when the competition has progressed before the substitute trial is awarded, it should be taken before any other subsequent trials are then made.**

### 36. **Rule 182.2(c) – High Jump: new failure provision**

A new failure provision is added to clarify the situation in which an athlete when running up without jumping touches the vertical section of the uprights of the cross bar. Please note that the reference solely to vertical section is intentional to make it clear that the rule does not apply to touching a base plate (unless it is beyond the zero line).

(c) He touches the crossbar or the vertical section of the uprights when running up without jumping.

37. **Rule 182.3 – High Jump: new dimensions for the runway**

Provision for the width of the runway is made and the minimum length for major competitions increased.

**Runway and Take-off Area**

3. The minimum **width of the runway shall be 16m and the** length of the runway shall be 15m except in competitions held under Rules 1.1(a), (b), (c), (e) and (f), where the minimum shall be **25m**.

38. **Rule 183.1 (note) – Pole Vault: new specs for zero line**

The specifications for the zero line on the landing area surface are more clearly specified:

*Note: A line, 10mm wide and of distinguishable colour, shall be drawn at right angles to the axis of the runway, in line with the back end of the box ("zero" line). A similar line, **up to 50mm wide**, shall appear on the surface of the landing area and be prolonged as far as the outside edge of the uprights. **The edge of the line nearer to the approaching athlete coincides with the back end of the box.***

39. **Rule 183.10 – Crossbar Supports: vertical peg backings**

The requirement for the vertical "peg backings" to extend 35mm-40mm above the pegs is made mandatory.

...

They shall not extend more than 55mm from the supporting members, which shall be smooth. The vertical peg backings, which shall also be smooth and be constructed in a way that the crossbar cannot rest on the top of them, **shall** extend 35mm-40mm above the pegs.

40. **Rule 187.9 – Length of Javelin Runway**

The Rule is amended once again and now reads:

9. In the Javelin Throw, the minimum length of the runway shall be 30m. Where conditions permit, the minimum length shall be 33.50m.

In addition, recognising that there are instances in which the javelin arc line is wider than 70mm. Since this is without any consequence to the Rules, the relevant sections of the Rule now read "at least 70mm". This is not to suggest that there should be made wider than 70mm – it is simply to validate them if they are.

#### 41. **Rule 188.3 – Height tolerance for the stop board**

To increase the tolerance and be specific about where the measurement should be taken, the Rule now reads:

3. The stop board shall measure 0.112m to 0.30m wide, with a chord of 1.21m  $\pm$  0.01m for an arc of the same radius as the circle and 0.10m  $\pm$  **0.008m** high in relation to the level of the inside of the circle **adjacent to the stop board**.

#### 42. **Rule 200.12 – Ties in Combined Events**

A note is added to formalise the interpretation issued in 2014:

*Note: Rule 200.12(a) shall not be applied when more than two athletes are tied.*

#### 43. **Rule 230 – Race Walking**

Several changes are made to Rule 230:

- to standardise a new sub-rule 230.1 is inserted and all subsequent sub-rules renumbered:
  1. The standard distances shall be: indoor: 3000m, 5000m, outdoor: 5000m, 10km, 10,000m, 20km, 20,000m, 50km, 50,000m
- (implemented as from 1 May 2015) the existing sub-rule 230.6 relating to disqualification is amended as follows to allow for the use of the pit lane for those competitions where the relevant regulations so provide:

##### **Disqualification**

6. (a) **Except as provided in Rule 230.6(c)**, when three Red Cards from three different Judges have been sent to the Chief Judge on the same athlete, the athlete is disqualified and he shall be notified of this disqualification by the Chief Judge or a Chief Judge's Assistant by being shown a red paddle. The failure to give notification shall not result in the reinstatement of a disqualified athlete.

(b) In competitions under Rules 1.1(a), (b), (c) or (e), in no circumstances shall the Red Cards of two Judges of the same nationality have the power to disqualify.

**(c) A Pit Lane shall be used for any race where the applicable Regulations for the competition so provide and may be used for other races as determined by the governing body or Organising Committee. In such cases an athlete will be required to enter the Pit Lane and remain there for the applicable period as set out in the regulations or Organising Committee decision once they have received three Red Cards and are so advised by the Chief Judge or someone delegated by him. If, after returning to the race at the expiration of the applicable period, the athlete receives an additional Red Card from a judge other than one of the three who had previously sent a Red Card, he shall be disqualified. An athlete who fails to enter the Pit Lane when required to do so, or remain there for the applicable period, shall be disqualified.**

(d) In Track Races, an athlete who is disqualified shall immediately leave the track and, in Road Races, shall, immediately after being disqualified, remove the distinguishing bibs and leave the course. Any disqualified athlete who fails to leave the course or track **or comply with directions given under Rule 230.6(c) to enter and remain for the required period in the Pit Lane** may be liable to further disciplinary action in accordance with Rules 60.4(f) and 145.2.

(e) One or more Posting Boards shall be placed on the course and near the finish to keep athletes informed about the number of Red Cards that have been sent to the Chief Judge for each athlete. The symbol of each offence should also be indicated on the Posting Board.

(f) For all Rule 1.1(a) competitions, hand held computer devices with transmission capability must be used by the judges to communicate all Red Cards to the Recorder and the Posting Board(s). In all other competitions, in which such a system is not used, the Chief Judge, immediately after the end of the event, shall report to the Referee the identification of all athletes disqualified under Rule 230.3(a), **230.6(a)** or **230.6(c)**, by indicating the bib identification, the time of the notification and the offences; the same shall be done for all the athletes who received Red Cards.

- in 230.2(f) adjustment is made to allow the chief judge to be from the same country as one of the Judges

(f) In competitions held under Rule 1.1(a) not more than one Judge (**excluding the Chief Judge**) from any Country can officiate.

- 230.13 is amended to allow events to be held outside daylight hours, if adequate artificial lighting is provided:

13. In competitions held under Rules 1.1(a), (b), (c) and (f), the events shall be scheduled to start and finish in daylight, **unless sufficient artificial lighting is provided around the entire course.**

#### 44. **Rule 250 – Cross Country – change in standard distances**

The standard distances for senior men and women are changed:

Men: from 12km to 10km  
Women: from 8km to 10km

#### 45. **Rule 260 – World Records**

The Rule has been significantly restricted, wording rationalised, duplications removed as well as a few substantive changes. See new wording in full at Appendix B.

#### 46. **Rule 261 – World Records**

(a) New world records are recognised for:

Distance Medley Relay – Men and Women (as from 1 May 2015)  
50km Race Walk and 50,000m Race Walk – Women (initial record to be recognised on 31 December 2015)

(b) A new note is added to “define” a women only race for record purposes:

*Note (i): Except for Race Walking competitions, IAAF shall keep two World Records for women in Road Races: a World Record for performance achieved in mixed gender (“mixed”) races and a World Record for performance achieved in single gender (“women only”) races.*

*Note (ii): A women only road race can be staged by having separate women’s and men’s start times. The time differential should be chosen to prevent any possibility of assistance, pacing or interference, especially on courses involving more than one lap of the same section of the course.*

#### 47. **Rule 252 – Trail Races**

The IAAF has recognised and taken jurisdiction over trail running and a basic rule has been adopted in similar format to those existing for other forms of out of stadium competition. The IAAF anticipates that Member Federations will similarly assume control of this form of the sport at national level. See wording in full at Appendix C.

#### 48. **Other Changes**

There were other changes to the IAAF Rules but these are either not directly relevant in the Oceania context (ie Indoor Competition Rules or matters applying only to major international events) or strictly editorial designed to make a rule read more correctly or to be consistent with the wording used in another rule in which the context is intended to be the same.

These changes are summarised in Appendix D.

### **NEW IAAF HANDBOOKS**

The IAAF is in the process of finalising the new Handbook.



## **AA GENERAL RULES**

An updated version of AA General Rule 20, which covers competition rule dispensations and interpretations, is being undertaken. Once completed it will be distributed in the usual manner, including being updated on the AA website.

## **IMPLEMENTATION IN AUSTRALIA**

The new IAAF rules, come into effect internationally on 1 November 2015. However, the Rules will be effective in Australia as usual from the start of the traditional track season (ie as from 1 October 2015)

The new rules will be applied at all national events (including the 2015 Australian All Schools and SKO National Final) held after 1 October 2015.

Brian Roe  
AA Hon Technical Officer  
26 May 2015

RULE 144  
Assistance to Athletes

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***Medical Examinations and Assistance***

1. (a) Medical examination / treatment and/or physiotherapy may be provided either on the competition area itself by the official medical staff appointed by the Organising Committee and identified by armbands, vests or similar distinctive apparel or in designated medical treatment areas outside the competition area by accredited team medical personnel specifically approved by the Medical or Technical Delegate for the purpose. In neither case shall the intervention delay the conduct of the competition or an athlete's trial in the designated order. Such attendance or assistance by any other person, whether immediately before competition, once athletes have left the Call Room or during competition, is assistance.  
(b) **An athlete shall retire at once from an event if ordered to do so by the Medical Delegate or a member of the official medical staff.**
2. Any athlete giving or receiving assistance from within the competition area during an event shall be warned by the Referee and advised that, if there is any repetition, he will be disqualified from that event. If an athlete is subsequently disqualified from the event, any performance accomplished up to that time in the same round of that event shall not be considered valid. However, performances accomplished in a previous round of that event shall be considered valid.  
***Note: in cases under Rule 144.3(a) disqualification may be made without warning.***
3. For the purpose of this Rule, the following examples shall be considered assistance, and are therefore not allowed:
  - (a) Pacing in races by persons not participating in the same race, by athletes lapped or about to be lapped or by any kind of technical device (other than those permitted under Rule 144.4(d)).
  - (b) Possession or use of **video recorders**, radios, CD, radio transmitters, mobile phones or similar devices in the competition area.
  - (c) Except for shoes complying with Rule 143, the use of any technology or appliance that provides the user with an advantage which he would not have obtained using the equipment specified in the Rules.
  - (d) **Provision of advice or other support by any official of the competition not related to or required by his specific role in the competition at the time (e.g. coaching advice, the take off point in a jumping event except to indicate a failure in horizontal jumps, time or distance gaps in a race etc.).**
4. For the purpose of this Rule, the following shall not be considered assistance, and are therefore allowed:
  - (a) Communication between the athletes and their coaches not placed in the competition area.  
In order to facilitate this communication and not to disturb the staging of the competition, a place in the stands, close to the immediate site of each Field Event, should be reserved to the athletes' coaches.
  - (b) Medical examination / treatment and/or physiotherapy necessary to enable an athlete to participate or continue participation once on the competition area **under Rule 144.1.**
  - (c) Any kind of personal safeguard (e.g. bandage, tape, belt, support, etc.) for protection and/or medical purposes. The Referee, in conjunction with the Medical Delegate, shall have the authority to verify any case should he judge that to be desirable. (See also Rule 187.5.)
  - (d) Heart rate or speed distance monitors or stride sensors **or similar devices carried personally by athletes during a race**, provided that such device cannot be used to communicate with any other person.
  - (e) Viewing by athletes competing in Field Events, of images of previous trial(s), recorded on their behalf by persons not placed in the competition area (see 144.1 Note). The viewing device or images taken from it must not be taken into the competition area.

RULE 260  
**World Records**

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***Submission and Ratification***

1. A World Record shall be made in a bona fide competition which has been duly arranged, advertised and authorised before the day of the event by the Member in whose Country or Territory the event takes place and which has been conducted under the Rules. The following categories of World Records are accepted by the IAAF:
  - (a) World Records;
  - (b) World Junior Records;
  - (c) World Indoor Records;
  - (d) World Junior Indoor Records.
2. An athlete (or athletes in the case of a relay event) who sets a World Record must:
  - (a) have been eligible to compete under the Rules;
  - (b) have been under the jurisdiction of a Member of the IAAF;
  - (c) in the case of a performance submitted under Rule 260.1 (b) or (d), unless the athlete's date of birth has been previously confirmed by IAAF, the first application on behalf of that athlete shall be accompanied by a copy of his passport, birth certificate or similar official document which confirms his date of birth.;
  - (d) submit to doping control at the end of the event, to be conducted in accordance with the Rules and IAAF Anti-Doping Regulations currently in force. The sample(s) collected shall be sent for analysis to a WADA-accredited laboratory and the result(s) sent to the IAAF to be added to the other information required by the IAAF for ratification. If such testing results in a doping violation, or if such a testing is not conducted, the performance will not be ratified.

*Note: (i) In the case of a Relay Record, all members of the team must be tested;*  
*(ii) If an athlete has admitted that, at some time prior to achieving a World Record, he had used or taken advantage of a substance or technique prohibited at that time, then, subject to the advice of the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission, such Record will not continue to be regarded as a World Record by the IAAF.*
3. When a performance equals or betters an existing World Record, the Member in the Country where the performance was set shall collect together, without delay, all the information required for ratification by the IAAF. No performance shall be regarded as a World Record until it has been ratified by the IAAF. The Member should immediately inform the IAAF of its intention to submit the performance.
4. The official application form of the IAAF shall be completed and dispatched to the IAAF Office within 30 days. If the application concerns a foreign athlete (or a foreign team), a duplicate of the form shall be sent within the same period to the Member Federation of the athlete (or team).
5. The Member of the Country where the performance was set shall send, with the official application form:
  - The printed programme of the competition (or electronic equivalent);
  - The complete results of the event;
  - In the case of a Track Record where Fully Automatic Timing was in operation, the photo finish and zero control test image.
6. The submitted performance shall be better than or equal to the existing World Record for that event, as accepted by the IAAF. If a World Record is equalled it shall have the same status as the existing World Record.
7. Performances made in preliminary rounds, in deciding ties in High Jump and Pole Vault, in any event or part of an event which is subsequently decreed void under the provisions of Rules 125.7 or 146.4(b) or in individual events in Combined Events competitions, regardless of whether or not the athlete completes the whole Combined Events competition, may be submitted for ratification.

8. The President and the General Secretary of the IAAF together are authorised to recognise World Records. If they are in any doubt whether or not the Record should be accepted, the case shall be referred to the Council for decision. When a World Record has been ratified, the IAAF shall:
  - (a) so inform the athlete's National Federation, the Federation applying for the Record and the relevant Area Association;
  - (b) supply the official World Record Plaques, for presentation to World Record holders;
  - (c) update the official List of World Records each time a new World Record has been ratified. This list shall represent the performances regarded by the IAAF as being, from the date of the list, the best ratified performances yet set by an athlete or team of athletes in each of the recognised events listed in Rules 261, 262, 263, 264.
9. If the record is not ratified, the IAAF will give the reasons.

**Conditions**

10. For individual events, at least three athletes and for relay events, at least two teams, must be bona fide competitors in the event. Except for Field Events conducted as provided in Rule 147, no performance set by an athlete will be ratified if it has been accomplished during a mixed competition.
11. Except in Road Events:
  - (a) The performance shall be made in an IAAF certified athletics facility or event site which conforms to Rule 140 with or without roof. The construction of the track, runway, landing area and/or throwing circle used shall comply with the specifications in the IAAF Track and Field Facilities Manual. For Indoor Records, see also Rule 260.21.
  - (b) For any performance at any distance of 200m or more to be ratified, the track on which it was made shall not exceed 402.3m (440 yards) and the race shall have started on some part of the perimeter. This limitation does not apply to the Steeplechase events where the Water Jump is placed outside a normal 400m track.
  - (c) A performance in an oval Track Event shall be made in a lane where the running line radius does not exceed 50m, except where the bend is formed with two different radii, in which case the longer of the two arcs should not account for more than 60° of the 180° turn.
  - (d) A performances made in a Track Event outdoors may be made only on a track which conforms to Rule 160.
12. For World Indoor Records:
  - (a) The performance shall have been made in an IAAF certified athletics facility or event site, which complies with Rule 211 and 213 as applicable.
  - (b) For races of 200m and over, the oval track may not have a nominal length of more than 201.2m (220 yards).
  - (c) The Record may be made on an oval track with a nominal length less than 200m provided that the distance run is within permitted tolerance for the distance.
  - (d) Any straight track shall comply with Rule 212.
13. For World Records in Running and Race Walking Events:  
The following conditions must be respected:
  - (a) The performance shall be timed by official Timekeepers, by an approved Fully Automatic Photo Finish System (for which a zero control test has been undertaken in accordance with Rule 165.19) or Transponder System.
  - (b) For races up to and including 800m (including 4 × 200m and 4 × 400m), only performances timed by an approved Fully Automatic Photo Finish System conforming to the relevant sections of Rule 165 shall be ratified.
  - (c) For performances made outdoors up to and including 200m, information concerning wind velocity, measured as indicated in Rules 163.8 to 163.13 inclusive, shall be submitted. If the wind velocity, measured in the direction of running, averages more than 2 metres per second, the performance will not be ratified.
  - (d) In a race run in lanes, no performance will be ratified where the athlete has run on or inside the inner curved border of his lane.
  - (e) For all performances up to and including 400m (including 4 × 200m and 4 × 400m) under Rules 261 and 263, starting blocks linked to an IAAF approved false start control apparatus under Rule 161.2 must have been used and have functioned correctly so that reaction times were obtained.

14. For World Records set over multiple distances in the same race:
- A race shall be stated to be over one distance only.
  - However, a race based on the distance covered over a given time may be combined with a race over a fixed distance (for example, 1 Hour and 20,000m - see Rule 164.3).
  - It is permissible for the same athlete to submit multiple performances for ratification in the same race.
  - It is permissible for several athletes to submit performances for ratification in the same race.
  - A performance will not be ratified at a shorter distance if ~~he~~ the athlete did not finish the full distance of that race.
15. For World Records in Relay Events:
- They may be made only by a team, all of whose members are eligible to represent a single Member Country in accordance with Rule 5.1.
  - A colony which is not a separate Member of the IAAF shall be deemed, for the purpose of this Rule, to be part of its Mother Country.
  - The time set by the first athlete in a relay team may not be submitted as a Record.
16. For World Records in Race Walking Events:  
At least three Judges who are either IAAF Level or Area Level International Race Walking Judges shall be officiating during the competition and shall sign the application form.
17. For World Records in Field Events:
- The performances shall be measured either by three Field Judges using a calibrated and certified steel tape or bar or by an approved scientific measuring apparatus, the accuracy of which has been confirmed in accordance with Rule 148.
  - In the Long Jump and Triple Jump conducted outdoors, information concerning wind velocity, measured as indicated in Rules 184.10, 184.11 and 184.12 shall be submitted. If the wind velocity measured in the direction of jumping averages more than 2 metres per second, the Record will not be accepted.
  - World Records may be credited for more than one performance in a competition, provided that each Record so recognised shall have been equal or superior to the best previous performance at that moment.
  - In Throwing Events, the implement used shall have been checked prior to the competition in accordance with Rule 123. If the Referee becomes aware during an event that a record has been equalled or bettered, he shall immediately mark the implement used and undertake a check to ascertain whether it still complies with the Rules or if there has been any change in characteristics. Normally, such implement shall be checked again after the event **in accordance with Rule 123**.
18. For World Records in Combined Events:  
The conditions shall have been complied with in each of the individual events, except that, in events where wind velocity is measured, the average velocity (based on the algebraic sum of the wind velocities, as measured for each individual event, divided by the number of such events) shall not exceed plus 2 metres per second.
19. For World Records in Road Running Events:
- The course must be measured by an "A" or "B" grade IAAF/AIMS approved measurer.
  - The start and finish points of a course, measured along a theoretical straight line between them, shall not be further apart than 50% of the race distance.
  - The overall decrease in elevation between the start and finish shall not exceed 1:1000, i.e. 1m per km (0.1%).
  - Any course measurer who originally measured the course or **other suitably qualified official designated by the measurer with a copy of the documentation detailing the officially measured course shall ride in the lead vehicle during the competition** to validate that the course **run by the athletes conforms to the course measured and documented by the official course measurer**.
  - The course must be verified (i.e. re-measured) as late as possible before the race, on the day of the race or as soon as practical after the race, by a different "A" grade measurer from any of those who did the original measurement.
- Note: If the course was originally measured by at least two "A" grade or one "A" and one "B" grade measurer, no verification (re-measurement) under this Rule 260.28(e) will be required.*

- (f) World Records in Road Running Events set at intermediate distances within a race must comply with the conditions set under Rule 260. The intermediate distances must have been **measured, recorded and subsequently marked** as part of the course measurement and must have been verified in accordance with Rule 260.28(e).
  - (g) For the Road Relay, the race shall be run in stages of 5km, 10km, 5km, 10km, 5km, 7.195km. The stages must have been measured, recorded and subsequently marked as part of the course measurement with a tolerance of  $\pm 1\%$  of the stage distance and must have been verified in accordance with Rule 260.28(e).
20. For World Records in Road Race Walking Events:
- (a) The course must be measured by an "A" or "B" grade IAAF/AIMS approved measurer.
  - (b) The circuit shall be no shorter than 1km and no longer than 2km with a possible start and finish in a stadium.
  - (c) Any course measurer who originally measured the course or **other suitably qualified official designated by the measurer with a copy of the documentation detailing the officially measured course must validate that the course covered by the athletes conforms to the course measured and documented by the official course measurer.**
  - (d) The course must be verified (i.e. re-measured) as late as possible before the race, on the day of the race or as soon as practical after the race, by a different "A" grade measurer from any of those who did the original measurement.  
*Note: If the course was originally measured by at least two "A" or one "A" and one "B" grade measurers, no verification under this Rule 260.29(d) will be required.*
  - (e) World Records in Road Walking Events set at intermediate distances within a race must comply with the conditions set under Rule 260. The intermediate distances must have been **measured, recorded and subsequently marked** as part of the course measurement and must have been verified in accordance with Rule 260.29(d).

*Note: It is recommended that national governing bodies and Area Associations adopt similar rules to the above for the recognition of their own records.*

## Appendix C

### **RULE 252 Trail Races**

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#### ***Course***

1. (a) Trail Races take place on a variety of terrain (including dirt roads, forest paths and single track footpaths) within a natural environment in open country (such as mountains, desert, forests or plains) that is mainly off-road.
- (b) Sections of macadamised surfaces or concrete are acceptable but should be the minimum possible for the desired course and must not exceed 20% of the total distance of the race. There shall be no set limit on distance or altitude gain or loss.
- (c) The Organisers shall, prior to the race, announce the distance and total ascent / descent of the course which must have been measured and provide a map and detailed profile of the course together with a description of the technical difficulties to be confronted during the race.
- (d) The course must represent the logical discovery of a region. ~~It cannot be a circuit which is run several times.~~
- (e) The course must be marked in such a way that athletes receive sufficient information to complete it without deviating from it.

#### ***Equipment***

2. (a) Trail-Running does not specify the use of a particular technique or specific equipment in its progression.
- (b) The Organiser may, however, impose or recommend obligatory security equipment applicable to the conditions expected or possibly to be encountered during the race which would allow the athlete to avoid a situation of distress or, in the case of an accident, to give the alert and wait in safety for the arrival of help.
- (c) A survival blanket, whistle, supply of water and a food reserve are the minimum elements which each athlete should possess.
- (d) If specifically permitted by the Organisers, athletes may use poles such as hiking poles.

#### ***Start***

3. The races shall be started by the firing of a gun. The commands for races longer than 400m shall be used (Rule 162.2(b)). In races which include a large number of athletes, five-minute, three-minute and one-minute warnings before the start of the race should be given.

#### ***Safety and Medical***

4. (a) The Organisers shall ensure the safety of athletes and officials and must have a race specific plan for health, safety and rescue, including the means to provide assistance to athletes and other participants in distress.
- (b) A hands-on medical examination during the progress of an event by the official medical staff appointed by the Organising Committee and identified by armbands, vests or similar distinctive apparel shall not be considered assistance.
- (c) An athlete shall retire at once from the race if ordered to do so by the Medical Delegate or a member of the official medical staff.

#### ***Aid Stations***

5. Since trail racing is based on self-sufficiency, each athlete shall be autonomous between aid stations in relation to clothing, communications, food and drink. Accordingly, aid stations shall be sufficiently spaced out according to the organisers' plan so as to respect the autonomy of athletes but taking in account health and safety.

#### ***Race Conduct***

6. If the Referee is satisfied on the report of a Judge or Umpire or otherwise that an athlete has left the marked course thereby shortening the distance to be covered, he shall be disqualified.
7. Assistance may only be provided at aid stations.
8. The Organisers of each trail race shall publish specific regulations setting out the circumstances that may result in the penalisation or disqualification or an athlete.

## Appendix D

Rule 100 – the bracket “(Outdoor and Indoor)’ is removed so that as already occurs, different competition formats can apply at World Indoors.

Rule 129 is re-ordered in part and re-worded to remove repetition. No change in meaning.

Rule 160.1 – the words “to prevent any athlete running on the line” are removed as they are superfluous.

Rules 160.6, 183.7 and 184.2 - some measurement tolerances are adjusted to reflect reality of survey and track laying.

Rule 163.5 – the note is amended to reference Rule 1.1 consistently through the Rules

Rule 163.7 – the first phrase is removed and replaced with “Except as stated in Rule 170.4” to more precisely refer to the exemption.

Rules 163.14 and 163.15 are added as the previous Rules 144.1 and 144.6 respectively.

Rule 180.4 is divided into (a) and (b) where (b) is the previous Rule 144.5.

Rule 180.18 – the heading is changed from “Delay” to “Time Allowed for Trials”.

Rules 210, 214.6 and 218.2-3 – indoor competitions rule changes

Rules 230.9(f) and 240.8(e) – change “run” to “move” to remove any possibility of uncertainty

Rules 230.11 and 240.9 – change “road or track” to “marked course” to remove any possibility of uncertainty and to harmonise with Rules 250, 251 and 252.