

Para Biathlon ECR

Proposal for ECR changes to come into effect immediately after EB approval

PARA BIATHLON EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES					
Article	Existing Rule	New Proposal	Reason for Proposal	Type	
PROPOSALS					
6.1.3.1 Explaination Basic Time and Delta Time	The principle is that in the finals, the competitors with different impairments (different percentages) shall have the same chance to win the heat. This is done by using the winner's calculated time of the qualification/previous competition as the basic time. The relative start times are calculated by finding the real time the competitor must achieve to get the basic time as their result, and then compare it to the winner's real time. Times in the qualification are measured in hundreds of a second. Calculation of start times are done relative to the winner of the qualification. The start times for the heats are rounded to seconds. Example: - The winner's real time of the qualification/previous competition (wR) is 3:32.06, their percentage 94%. - The basic time B is 3:19.34.	- The relative start time for a competitor with 98% (iP) is found by subtracting the competitor's needed time to equal the winner's result. The formula is: Winner's real time (wR) minus the time the competitor with 98% (iP) had to race to equal the winner in the qualification. $iT = wR - B * 100 / iP = 3:32:06 - 3:19.34 * 100 / 98 = 212.06 - 19934 / 98 = 212.06 - 203.41 = 8.65.$ Rounded to nearest whole second gives 9 seconds.	The principle is that in the finals, the competitors with different impairments (different percentages) shall have the same chance to win the heat. This is done by using the winner's calculated time of the qualification/previous competition as the basic time. The relative start times are calculated by finding the real time the competitor must achieve to get the basic time as their result, and then compare it to the winner's real time. Times in the qualification are measured in hundreds tenths of a second. Calculation of start times are done relative to the winner of the qualification. The start times for the heats are rounded to seconds. Modifications for this next part will be made later in cooperation with Siwidata: Example: The winner's real time of the qualification/previous competition (wR) is 3:32.06, their percentage 94%. - The basic time B is 3:19.34. - The relative start time for a competitor with 98% (iP) is found by subtracting the competitor's needed time to equal the winner's result. The formula is: Winner's real time (wR) minus the time the competitor with 98% (iP) had to race to equal the winner in the qualification. $iT = wR - B * 100 / iP = 3:32:06 - 3:19.34 * 100 / 98 = 212.06 - 19934 / 98 = 212.06 - 203.41 = 8.65.$ Rounded to nearest whole second gives 9 seconds.	BWG see no need for 1/100 of a second precision here. This was a copy-paste from the old IPC rules CCS Sprint Prolog. This CCS race is a) shorter and b) there is an exact number of qualifiers to the Semifinal so they want to avoid ties in qualifying positions. As in the Sprint Pursuit Prolog the race time is usually >10 min, the gaps between athletes are big enough and generally the only limit is the number of shooting lanes available. We normally have no problem of ties to qualify or not. For the 30 % rule we do not need the 1/100 of a second and also the pursuit start times are rounded to seconds. Proposal: All race times in IBU para events and competition formats will be measured in tenths of a second.	Change

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			<i>Approved</i>		
9.4.1.2 Individual Para Biathlon competition results	In all Individual competitions, the competitor's time is the elapsed time between start and finish, calculated according to the percentage assigned to their class, plus any shot-penalty minutes imposed. All time penalties shall be added to the calculated racing time. No percentages shall be used for penalties. Time adjustments (except time penalties) shall be added/subtracted to/from the real skiing time, before calculating with their percentage. ...	In all Individual competitions, the competitor's time is the elapsed time between start and finish, calculated according to the percentage assigned to their class, plus any shot-penalty minutes imposed. All time penalties shall be added to the calculated racing time. No percentages shall be used for penalties. Time adjustments (except time penalties) shall be added/subtracted to/from the real skiing to the calculated racing time, before calculating with their percentage. No percentages shall be used for time adjustments. <i>Approved</i>	Both penalties and time adjustments will be added to the calculated racing time.	Change	