

PROTOKOLL FRA STYREMØTE/TK MØTE NR. Ekstraordinært 01.02.2022

Sted: E-post

Tid:

Til stede:

Frode Flathagen (FF) President
Eli Vogt Godager (EVG) 1. Visepresident
Hernan Maquieira (HM) 2. visepresident
Åse Østvold (ÅØ) ansvar TKS
Lena Boysen Hillestad (LBH) ansvar TKB
Blanka Csizmadila (BC) Ungdomsrepresentant
Katrine Foss (KF) TKN

Neste møte: Tirsdag 8. februar kl 18.00

Pkt.	Sak:	Ansvar	Frist
1	VEDTAKSSAKER		
Sak 55-21/22	Vaksinering – karensdager Sakens bakgrunn: Det norske regelverket sier at vi skal ha 42 dager karenstid for nasal vaksine mot Kennelhoste (bordatella og parainfluenza). IFSS regler sier 21 døgn karenstid. Dette er en regel som er imot IFSS sitt reglement, og fører til vanskeligheter for utenlandske kjørere som kommer til Norge for å konkurrere. Veterinærer sier det er ingen problemer med kortere karens-tid. Vedtak: Karenstiden for nasal vaksine mot Kennelhoste (bordatella og parainfluenza) endres fra 42 karensdager til 21 karensdager. Norsk regelverk er da i overenstemmelse med IFSS på dette punktet.		
2	DISKUSJONSSAKER		
Sak	.		
3	INFORMASJONSSAKER		
Sak	.		

Sted, dato

Referent: Vibecke Schøyen

Distribusjonsliste:

NHF's kontor



President:
Frode Flathagen



1. Visepresident
Eli Vogt Godager



2. Visepresident
Hernan Maquieira



Styremedlem
TKN

Styremedlem
Lena Boysen



Styremedlem
Åse Østvold



Ungdomsrepresentant
Blanka Csizmadia

Vedlegg 1

To be filed	Text
Date	
IFSS member name	
Responsible officer (submitter)	
Contact person	
Email and phone	
A descriptive title of the Motion	Helmet rule
A brief summary of the Motion	We want to improve the safety of the mushers, so to use a helmet in sprint classes should be mandatory in all sprint classes.
Background information pertaining to the Motion.	As of today, a helmet is only mandatory in junior classes and Sp4 mass start and Sp4 relay. This should go for all sprint classes, as the risk is still high when it comes to accidents because of the high speed.
Justification	CHAPTER TWO (Special Rules for Sled Sprint and Distance Classes)
Improvement/Development of the Sport. If the motion implies the amendment of or an addition to IFSS rule(s) or regulation(s), the motion shall clearly state the concern rule(s) or regulation(s) before and after the proposed amendment or addition.	Rule today state: 41.3.1 For Junior class participants, and in Sp4 Mass Start (Sp4MS) and Sp4 in Relay a helmet is mandatory. For all other classes, with the same exception as above, helmets are strongly advised. The helmet should be a model approved by a national test registry. Helmets may be made mandatory by any Race Giving Organization, if they deem it necessary for safety and/or insurance purposes, via their Race Invitation. Proposal of rule change: 41.3.1 For all sprint classes participants, helmet is mandatory. For all other classes, with the same exception as above, helmets are strongly advised. The helmet should be a model approved by a national test registry. Helmets may be made mandatory by any Race Giving Organization, if they deem it necessary for safety and/or insurance purposes, via their Race Invitation.
Duration and area(s) of impact.	Duration: always
Financial information if moneys are involved. Financial information shall include sources and amounts of income and expenses.	Not relevant
A cost/benefit analysis of the activities proposed and outcome measurement if appropriate.	

IFSS Championships Regulations_September 2021

I. PARTICIPATION RULES

41. The Voting National and Provisional Members shall nominate teams from its country for participation in the World or Continental Championships according to the following provisions:

.....

New text:

41.10 Each country enters the number of starting competitors in each class, and name both pre-qualified and national quota racers. The names of the racers starting can be changed until the team captain meeting the day before the actual race.

Reasoning:

In the weeks prior to the actual race, or during a championship, athletes or dogs can become sick, injured or simply underperform. Countries must be able to fill their quota with their best possible athletes, thus select the actual racers as late as the day before the given race. Note that this has been common practice in comparable sports like XC skiing. This amendment simply ensure that the best possible athletes start in a race, and that countries with available athletes are not excluded to replace these into the startlist with e.g. sickness.

Present text:

K. CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES World and Continental Championship races may be organized in the following classes:

....

48. Ski-Dogs Sprint:

- 48.1 One Dog Class Pulka Men (PM1) and Women (PW1)
- 48.2 One Dog Class Skijoring Men (SM1) and Women (SW1)
- 48.3 One-Four Dog Class Pulka Men (PM4) and Women (PW4)
- 48.4 Two Dog Class Skijoring Men (SM2) and Women (SW2)
- 48.5 One Dog Class Combined Men (CM) and Women (CW)
- 48.6 One Dog Class Pulka Junior Men (PMJ) and Women (PWJ)
- 48.7 One Dog Class Skijoring Junior Men (SMJ) and Women (SWJ)
- 48.8 One Dog Class Combined Junior Men (CMJ) and Women (CWJ)

Suggested revised text

K. CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES World and Continental Championship races shall be organized in the following classes:

....

48. Ski-Dogs Sprint:

- 48.1 One Dog Class Pulka Men (PM1) and Women (PW1)
- 48.2 One Dog Class Skijoring Men (SM1) and Women (SW1)

- 48.3 Two Dog Class Skijoring Men (SM2) and Women (SW2)
- 48.4 One Dog Class Combined Men (CM) and Women (CW)
- 48.5 One Dog Class Pulka Junior Men (PMJ) and Women (PWJ)
- 48.6 One Dog Class Skijoring Junior Men (SMJ) and Women (SWJ)
- 48.7 One Dog Class Combined Junior Men (CMJ) and Women (CWJ)
- 48.8 One Dog Class Skijoring Veteran Men (SMV) and Women (SWV)
- 48.9 One Dog Class Pulka Veteran Men (PMV) and Women (PWV)

~~(48.3 One-Four Dog Class Pulka Men (PM4) and Women (PW4))~~

Reasoning

1 Athletes need to know what events to prepare for, and the term 'may' open for choice, and we suggest that there should be a firm program, possibly with one open race slot for 'new test events' if the organizer wish. The shift of 'may' to 'shall' goes for all classes in the sport.

2 1-4 dog pulka has not been a championship race for years, and is the class with the least participants, therefore we suggest that it is omitted as a championship raceform.

3 The primary complexity of race organization is the many distances and types of racing of one day¹. Junior and veteran racing in the same trails and at the same distances as seniors, typically starting shortly after the seniors, offers simple logistics and a set up where 3 age classes is little extra burden on the organizer. Also, for both seniors and juniors it is more attractive to race the same courses and distances as the elite/ seniors so that times can be compared. Note that there is no reason that a junior, or veteran should not be able to race the same distances as seniors. E.g. in XC skiing junior championships there are 30 km races! If Junior or veteran classes are not big enough for a championship event, then athletes can easily be amended to the start list of the senior class as the distances are the same, in this way no athletes are excluded from competing, even if there will not be an event class.

Present text

N. RACES PROGRAM FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

56. It is recommended that Sprint, Ski-Dogs, Junior Sprint, Junior Ski-Dog and Mid-Distance Championships be organized jointly but they may be organized separately if dictated by specific conditions.

57. World Championship Sprint and Mid-Distance shall be three-day events, except 4-dog sprint, which may be a two-day race and 4-dog Mass Start, which shall be a one-day race.

58. World Championship Ski-Dogs races shall be one-day events.

59. World Championship Dryland shall be:

59.1 A one-day event for the relay races,

¹ As of today, part of the complexity of championship-events is the ever-changing courses. Eg. In EuroChamps in Sweden 2020, seniors, juniors, and veterans raced on the same day, but not the same distances and events. It is logistically simple to start junior and veterans after seniors in the same trails, e.g. after a 10 minute pause between classes.

The veteran class in the 2020 European championships was a success, despite that it was not an official championship class. All other comparable sports have veteran championships. Norway suggest that this race class is made permanent, but that it is divided into to two classes, pulka and skijoring, rather than a 2-day skijoring race.

59.2 A two-day event for all other classes.

Revised text

N. RACES PROGRAM FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

56. It is recommended that Sprint, Ski-Dogs, Junior Sprint, Junior Ski-Dog and Mid-Distance Championships be organized jointly but they may be organized separately if dictated by specific conditions.

57. World Championship Sprint and Mid-Distance shall be three-day events, except 4-dog sprint, which may be a two-day race and 4-dog Mass Start, which shall be a one-day race.

58. World Championship Ski-Dogs races shall be one-day events.

59. World Championship Dryland shall be:

59.1 A one-day event for the relay races, and 1 and 2 dog events

59.2 A two-day event for all other classes.

Annex D. II

Present text

47.2.2. Ski-Dogs:

One Dog classes

Juniors 5 – 10 km (3.1 – 6.2 miles)

Elite and Veterans 5 – 20 km (3.1 – 12.5 miles)

Two to four Dog classes

Elite and Veterans 10 – 30 km (6.2 – 18.6 miles)

Relay 5 – 10 km (3.1 – 6.2 miles)

Revised text

47.2.2. Ski-Dogs:

One Dog classes

Juniors 5 – 10 km (3.1 – 6.2 miles)

Elite and Veterans 5 – 20 km (3.1 – 12.5 miles)

Two to four Dog classes

Elite and Veterans 10 – **15 km** (6.2 – 9,3 miles)

Relay 5 – 10 km (3.1 – 6.2 miles)

Reasoning:

Norway sees no reason that 1 and 2-dog races should be held over 2 days, with combined times as results. There are no obvious advantages with this arrangement, but there are multiple disadvantages:

- 1) The championship-program is overfilled, and crowded, mostly because each race takes 2 days.

- 1) Competitors can rarely compete in more than 1 class per dog. By reducing the race to 1 day, many competitors will compete in more races, and thus there will be the same number of classes, less crowded race-schedule, but more starts in each class.
- 2) A mis-happening on one day can ruin for 2 race days. If a race is over in a day, many competitors will have a new change in a new race the next day.
- 3) Some raceforms, particularly canicross, put so much strain on the athletes that 2 consecutive racedays greatly increase the chance of injury.
- 4) 1 day races opens the option for experimenting with raceforms.

IFSS Race Rules 2021-2022

Present text

VI. COMMON START RULES FOR SKI-DOGS RACES

68 Individual Start Rules

Proposed revised text

VI. COMMON START RULES FOR SKI-DOGS RACES

68 Individual Start Rules, where athletes are seeded so that the assumed fastest racers are given the assumed fastest starting position, often, but not always, starting first. Seeding can be done by a combination of world cup points and national ranking.

Reasoning:

In compatible sport (e.g. XC skiing) is seeding granted as obvious, as it will cause less passing's and chaos in the racetracks, as racers with approximately the same speed will start after each other. It will also ensure more fair racing as there will be less blocking. The basis for seeding can be discussed but seeding is a benefit to all starters, slow and fast, regardless of seeding method.

IV. Ski-Dogs Pulka Weight Charts

Present text

WEIGHT = Pulka + load + shafts + harness(es) + lines

Weight of dog(s) rounded upward to a full kilo

Pulka weight adjusted upward to the nearest half kilo

Notes....

Pulkaweights are presented as tables where 1 and 2 dog pulka weights follow the equation:

pulkaweight = dog-weight*0.7. (3 and 4 dog-teams have other weight tables.)

Proposed revised text

Weight of pulka for 1-dog (two alternatives, the second is preferred)

1. 5 kg + $\frac{1}{2}$ dogweight, or
2. **10 kg + $\frac{1}{3}$ dogweight**

Weight of pulka for 2 to 4-dog races

10 kg + $\frac{1}{2}$ dogs-weight.

(no rounding, and no differentiation between 2,3, and 4 dog-rules)

Reasoning

There are two independent reasons to change the pulka-weight:

- 1) High level skiers are today much faster (> 20% in the same trails) than pulka-dogracers¹. Even mediocre skiers are faster than a dog with a pulka in uphill's, forcing the skier to 'wait' behind. Waiting defeats the purpose of racing, in a sport that should challenge both skier and dog.
- 2) Dog's, humans, or machines power are not directly proportional to its weight. Dog-racers intuitively know that a 40 kg dog does not have twice the pulling power of a 20 kg dog, yet we give the 40 kg dog two times the pulkaweight of a 20 kg dog. World records in weight pulling shows that an 80-pound dog only pulls 23 % more than a 40-pound dog², and the general pulling power does not increase for dogs over 40 kg (see figure with data below). As the speed increase the difference in pulling power decrease simply because dogs (humans and machines) must move its own weight, which take up more and more of the total capacity. Previously the pulka-weight was constant. This excluded small dogs for a chance of winning, particularly on flat courses. Now the pulka-weight is directly proportional to dog-weight. This excludes large dogs from winning, particularly on hilly courses. Ideally one wish for pulka-weight that is not excluding anyone from a chance of winning.

The simple equations above present 1 smooth equation replacing weight tables for both 1 and 2 dogs.

There are several advantages to the suggested equation:

- 1) Lighter pulka speeds up the team, so that fast skiers will not wait behind the pulk and will place a higher physical demand on the skier.
- 2) It is simple and works well for 1, 2 and possibly more dogs.
- 3) It is smooth, and has no abrupt cut-offs, yet it allows racers with larger dogs to compete with less disadvantage.
- 4) It generally reduces the pulka weight for most dogs, thereby making the sport more accessible in part because a less heavy pulka needs to be handled, but also because a slightly lighter pulka will put more load/ demand on the skier.
- 5) There will be less advantage will be starting with low (under) weight dogs in races. This is an important point regarding dog-welfare.

Please note that there are several options for one can design new rules for pulkaweight. We have plotted suggestions below, and chose simple rules

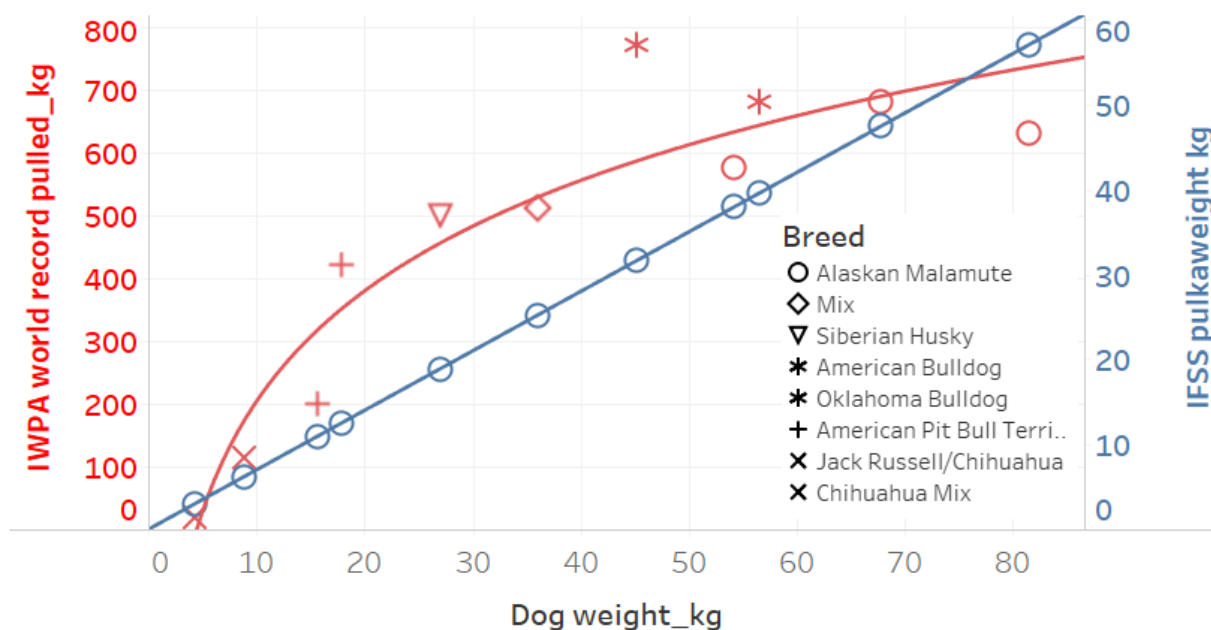
¹ In high level XC racing (skating) 15 km skiers need to maintain average speeds of 28 to 29 km/h to win. 1 dog pulka-races (e.g. Norwegian championships 2020) are won with avr speeds of ca 24 km/h, despite faster (less total climb) tracks. In short, any high level skier is faster in uphill's than any dogs with a standard pulka weight.

² http://www.iwpa.net/IWPA_Championships.html

Context

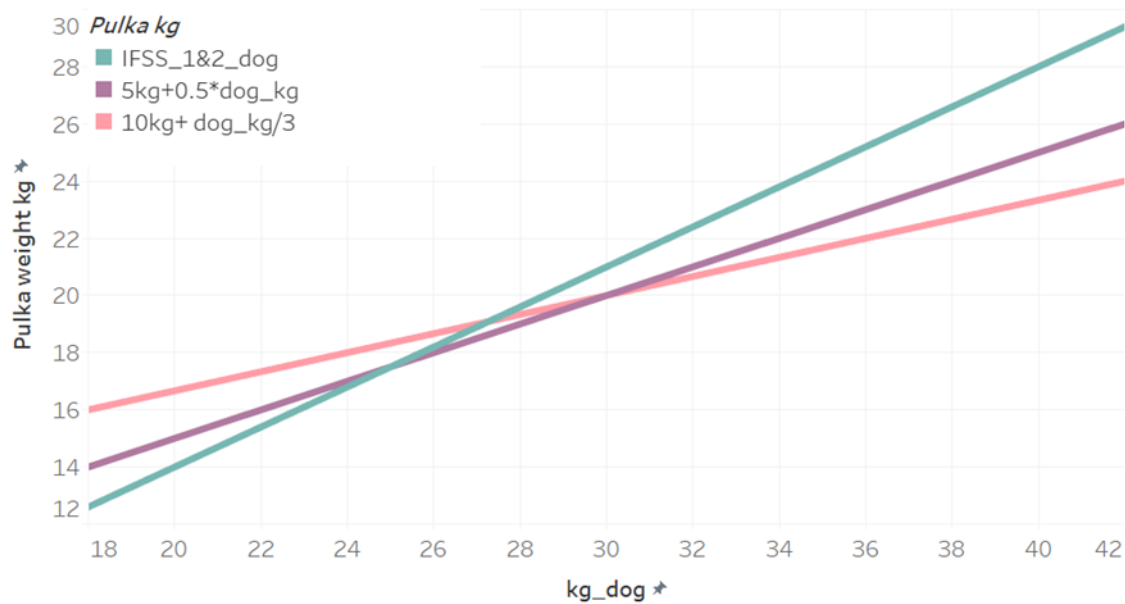
Norway sees pulka-races as a historic and natural part of Nordic ski-dog racing and is thus concerned that this discipline is losing momentum. It is of general concern that Norway in the last Nordic world championship was the only nation that had more than one man starting, and indeed to the first 4 places. It appears that the only alternative to remove pulka from international racing is for it to regain popularity. There may be various reasons that so few people race with pulka, possibly including: 1) the overall hassle of traveling with a pulka, locally and particularly overseas for races; 2) high level ski racers are ca 25% faster than in the eighties, and thus today good skiers are much faster than a dog pulling a pulka with 70% of its own weight; 3) pulka weight has changed from constant to directly proportional to the dogs weight, thereby going from an solution that favored big dogs to one that strongly favor small dogs.

Given that Norway believes that it is beneficiary to the sport that pulka is kept on the race-schedule, we seek solutions that will make the sport more attractive to more people. We aim for three main changes: 1) Ask that pulkas, and particularly weights are made available for oversea-travelers, 2) that the pulka-weight is reduced to speed up the team, and 3) change pulka-weight to an equation between the two extremes (a) constant weight and (b) $0.7 \times$ dog weight, thereby making more attractive for more people to start in the races. In short this means pulka-weight = a constant plus a weight scaled to dog weight.



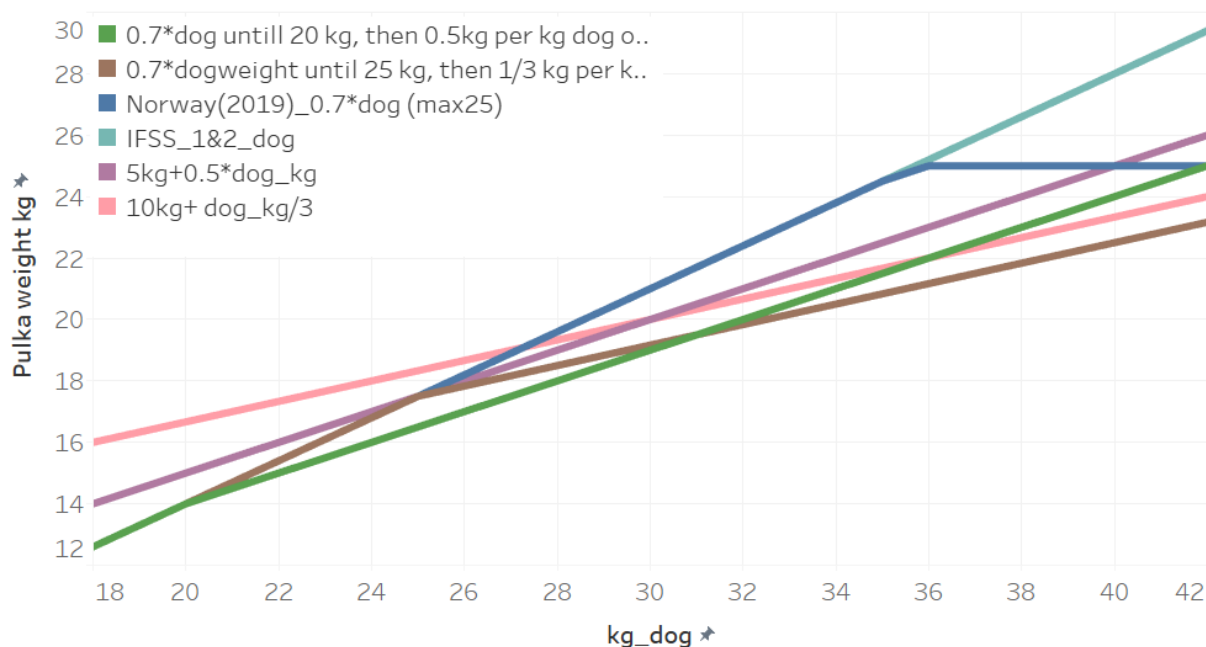
Graph illustration the relationship between dog-weight and pulling power (natural snow).

IFSS present pulka weight and suggested new weight



Graph illustrating the present IFSS pulkaweight for 1 and 2 dogs, and two alternatives for a revised pulkaweight. The presented pulka weight make sense for dogs weighing 24 kg or more.

Alternativer for pulka weight



Graph illustrating the present IFSS pulkaweight for 1 and 2 dogs, and several alternatives for a revised pulkaweight. The extra equations presented here are more complex than those presented above, but simply follow the 0.7 *dog-weight rule unto a given cutoff and then follow a lower coefficient. These rules e.g. 0.7 * dogweight until 25 kg, and then 1/3 kg per kg dog above 25 kg, will work for all sizes of dogs, and may be preferred if one wish to attract dog-teams with dogs below 25 kg.

Flurinated ski wax

Norway support the general notion of IFSS: 'IFSS Council encourages all Member federations to spread the word to their clubs and athletes to discourage the use of fluorine waxes.'

However, we note that IFSS follow FIS in this regard, and that FIS permits C8 fluorocarbons in the highest-level races, simply because there is no reliable test for these compounds as of today. If one 'discourage' C8 in races, then those who still race with C8 will start with a huge advantage based on glide alone. **Norway thus generally support that C8 is discouraged but suggest that it is made clear that C8 is permitted in national and international championships.** A voluntary ban of C8 that is not enforced is like discouraging doping without any tests.

F. 1 AGE OF ATHLETES

New

We want new minimum ages for the senior classes at the On-snow competitions. The new minimum ages should be the same minimum age as in dryland championships for the senior classes- 19 years.

Reasoning

Weight is a very important factor in sled dog sport. Some classes more than other. Because of the weight issues its important to let seniors compete with seniors. Increasing the minimum age for senior classes will make the weight pressure a bit less. Having 14-16 years in senior classes can in many cases be wrong for the seniors. The most important classes will be 2 and 4 dogs where more athlete power cannot compensate for lower weight

F. AGE OF ATHLETES

F.1 Age of the athletes for each class

Classes and age in On-Snow competition for season 2021 – 2022							
Class	age		year of birth	Class	age		year of birth
	min	max			min	max	
Sp2Y	11	13	2011/2009	SM1J	17	20	2005/2002
Sp2	14	99	2008	SW1J	17	20	2005/2002
Sp4Y	11	13	2011/2009	SM1	19	99	2003
Sp4J	14	16	2008/2006	SW1	19	99	2003
Sp4	16	99	2006	SM2	19	99	2003
Sp4 MS	16	99	2006	SW2	19	99	2003
Sp6	16	99	2006	SM1V	40	99	1982
Sp8	16	99	2006	SW1V	40	99	1982
SpU	18	99	2004	SM2V	40	99	1982
MD6	18	99	2004	SW2V	40	99	1982
MD12	18	99	2004	CMJ	17	20	2005/2002
MDSM	18	99	2004	CWJ	17	20	2005/2002
MDSW	18	99	2004	CM	19	99	2003
MDPM	18	99	2004	CW	19	99	2003
MDPW	18	99	2004	PM1J	17	20	2005/2002
LD8	18	99	2004	PW1J	17	20	2005/2002
LDU	18	99	2004	PM1	19	99	2003
				PW1	19	99	2003
				PM4	19	99	2003
				PW4	19	99	2003
				RELAY	see §79, §80 and §81 below		

Classes and age in Dryland competition for season 2021 - 2022							
Class	age		year of birth	Class	age		year of birth
	min	max			min	max	
DR4J	14	18	2008/2004	DBM	19	99	2003
DR4	19	99	2003	DBW	19	99	2003
DR6	19	99	2003	DBMV	40	99	1982
DR8	19	99	2003	DBWV	40	99	1982
DS2	19	99	2003	DBMJ	16	18	2006/2004
DS1	19	99	2003	DBWJ	16	18	2006/2004
DS1J	14	18	2008/2004	DCMV	40	99	1982
DS1Y	11	13	2011/2009	DCWV	40	99	1982
DCbM	19	99	2003	DCM	19	99	2003
DCbW	19	99	2003	DCW	19	99	2003
DCbMJ	14	18	2008/2004	DCMJ	14	18	2008/2004
DCbWJ	14	18	2008/2004	DCWJ	14	18	2008/2004
RELAY	see §79, §80 and §81 below			DCMY	11	13	2011/2009
				DCWY	11	13	2011/2009

Vedlegg 3 TKB

To be filed	Text
Date	16. Jan. 2022
IFSS member name	Norges hundekjørerforbund
Responsible officer (submitter)	Tec. Com. Dryland
Contact person	Laila leegaard
Email and phone	lleegaar@gmail.com +47 915 97 474
A descriptive title of the Motion	Back protection
A brief summary of the Motion	More security for the drivers. We would like to recomend all to have a back protector in rig-classes.
Background information pertaining to the Motion.	To avoid injuries for the back.
Justification	Chapter four (Special Rules for Dryland) V. Rig classes.
Improvement/Development of the Sport. If the motion implies the amendment of or an addition to IFSS rule(s) or regulation(s), the motion shall clearly state the concern rule(s) or regulation(s) before and after the proposed amendment or addition.	82.2.3.3 All drivers must wear a helmet and a back protector approved by a national test registry,
Duration and area(s) of impact.	Always
Financial information if moneys are involved. Financial information shall include sources and amounts of income and expenses.	Not relevant.
A cost/benefit analysis of the activities proposed and outcome measurement if appropriate.	

To be filed	Text
Date	16. Jan. 2022
IFSS member name	Norges hundekjørerforbund
Responsible officer (submitter)	Tec. Com. Dryland
Contact person	Laila leegaard
Email and phone	lleegaar@gmail.com +47 915 97 474
A descriptive title of the Motion	Max temperature for all classes
A brief summary of the Motion	To high for a lot of dogs as it is today with max 16-18 degrees. And also 22 for Canicross... Canicross .should be max 18 degr. And it should be max 15 degrees. for all other classes. It is concerning the dogs health.
Background information pertaining to the Motion.	To many dogs gets to hot, and will have big problems the rest of their lifes. One time to hot, is one to many... Temperatures more than 15 degr. must be taken seriously.
Justification	Chapter four (Special Rules for Dryland) IV. All classes,
Improvement/Development of the Sport. If the motion implies the amendment of or an addition to IFSS rule(s) or regulation(s), the motion shall clearly state the concern rule(s) or regulation(s) before and after the proposed amendment or addition.	IX. 90. See annex B.III. 23.1 and 23.2.
Duration and area(s) of impact.	Always
Financial information if moneys are involved. Financial information shall include sources and amounts of in- come and expenses.	Not relevant.
A cost/benefit analysis of the activities proposed and outcome measurement if appropriate.	

To be filed	Text
Date	16. Jan. 2022
IFSS member name	Norges hundekjørerforbund
Responsible officer (submitter)	Tec. Com. Dryland
Contact person	Laila leegaard
Email and phone	lleegaar@gmail.com +47 915 97 474
A descriptive title of the Motion	Neckline for leaddogs.
A brief summary of the Motion	When leaders is hooked up in pairs, they should always have a neckline.
Background information pertaining to the Motion.	When passing other teams or persons in the trail, the leaders shall be on the same side of the trail, and not use the complete width..
Justification	Chapter four (Special Rules for Dryland) V. Rig classes, and Scooter 2-dogs.
Improvement/Development of the Sport. If the motion implies the amendment of or an addition to IFSS rule(s) or regulation(s), the motion shall clearly state the concern rule(s) or regulation(s) before and after the proposed amendment or addition.	82.2.2with the exception of the leader(s), who may run without neckline. Unless the trail has head-on passing. The dual leaders must be connected together by a neckline.
Duration and area(s) of impact.	Always
Financial information if moneys are involved. Financial information shall include sources and amounts of in- come and expenses.	Not relevant.
A cost/benefit analysis of the activities proposed and outcome measurement if appropriate.	



Vedlegg 4 Hernan Maquieira

To be filed	Text
Date	16 th of January 2022
IFSS member name	Norwegian Federation of Sleddog sport
Responsible officer (submitter)	Hernán Maquieira, 2 nd vice-president
Contact person	Vibecke Schøyen, General Secretary
Email and phone	vibecke.schoyen@sleddog.no +4799699999
A descriptive title of the	Mandatory rabies vaccine for dogs living in Norway
A brief summary of the Motion	Dogs living and traveling only between Norway and Sweden do not require to have rabies vaccine. Doing this mandatory just for Sleddog races, makes this rule to overrule the authority of the Norwegian Government's decision.
Background information pertaining to the Motion.	Annex B. II: Disease. Rule nr.20: All dogs participating in a race shall be vaccinated according to the IFSS Animal Welfare Committee's recommendations. The IFSS Animal Health and Welfare Committee has suggested that the mandatory vaccinations shall be: Rabies Virus, Canine Parvovirus, Distemper and Canine Kennel Cough Complex (bordetella parainfluenza virus, canine adenovirus 2). All dogs should be vaccinated within 12 months in all cases and more than 21 days before the race in the case of prime vaccination. Revaccinations need to be done in accordance with regulations of the host country in which the race is taking place. For the World Championships in Åsarna, Sweden is written in addition: "Note 3) Rabies vaccination is mandatory also for dogs living in Sweden and Norway."
Justification	Travelling with dogs, cats and ferrets from EU-countries to Norway The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (mattilsynet.no) See point 2: <i>"No anti-rabies vaccination is required for animals travelling only between Norway and Sweden."</i>
Improvement/Development of the Sport. If the motion implies the amendment of or an addition to IFSS rule(s) or regulation(s), the motion shall clearly state the concern rule(s) or regulation(s) before and after the proposed amendment or addition.	Unnecessary costs for athletes that just participate on Sleddog racing between these two countries and inappropriate to overrule rules of governments bodies.
Duration and area(s) of impact.	Always
Financial information if moneys are involved. Financial information shall include sources and amounts of income and expenses.	
A cost/benefit analysis of the activities proposed and outcome measurement if appropriate.	It benefits specially, but not only, for the Long-Distance Championships where there are athletes with many dogs that just participate on races in Norway and Sweden. 99% of the long-distance races happen in these 2 countries (Finland have one)

Vedlegg 5 Blanka Csizmadia

To be filed	Text
Date	19 th of January 2022
IFSS member name	Norwegian Federation of Sleddog sport
Responsible officer (submitter)	Blanka Csizmadia
Contact person	Vibecke Schøyen, General Secretary
Email and phone	vibecke.schoyen@sleddog.no +4799699999
A descriptive title of the	Correction of text
A brief summary of the Motion	Current text: 79.2.3 The expanded tugline shall not be less than 1.5 meters (4.9 ft) in length and a maximum of 2.5 meters (8.2 ft) in length in the expanded condition, when measured from the rear of the dog to the belt buckle of the runner. New text: 79.2.3 The tugline shall not be shorter than 1.5 meters (4.9 ft) in expanded condition or longer than 2.5 meters (8.2 ft) in expanded condition, when measured from the rear of the dog to the belt buckle of the runner.
Background information pertaining to the Motion.	The current rule was unclear and caused confusion.
Justification	
Improvement/Development of the Sport. If the motion implies the amendment of or an addition to IFSS rule(s) or regulation(s), the motion shall clearly state the concern rule(s) or regulation(s) before and after the proposed amendment or addition.	
Duration and area(s) of impact.	Always
Financial information if moneys are involved. Financial information shall include sources and amounts of income and expenses.	
A cost/benefit analysis of the activities proposed and outcome measurement if appropriate.	