

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI  
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION  
INTERNATIONALER SKI-VERBAND



# THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES

(ICR)

*Don McBrien*  
BOOK IV

#307

JOINT REGULATIONS  
DOWNHILL  
SLALOM  
GIANT SLALOM  
PARALLEL RACES  
and  
COMBINED ALPINE  
COMPETITIONS

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## 1st SECTION

# 200 JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL SKI COMPETITIONS

### 201 CLASSIFICATION OF COMPETITIONS

#### 201.1 The FIS's Own Competitions

201.1.1 World Championships and Olympic Games  
The Rules for the Organization and Conduct of World Championships are in Book 1, paragraphs 036-060. The ski events of Olympic Winter Games shall normally be considered as World Championships.

#### 201.1.2 Continental Competitions

Are those which have been approved by the FIS, e.g. the European Junior Alpine Championships. The rules for their organization and conduct are in Book 1, paragraphs 075-088. They are open to Associations of the continent concerned: all other Associations may be likewise invited with the permission of the FIS Council. The Technical Delegates for these competitions are appointed by the FIS, on the recommendation of the T.D. Working Group.

201.1.3 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present to the FIS Congress its candidature for the organization of the above competitions. The organizing Association must invite to World Championships all Associations affiliated to the FIS; to Continental Competitions all those belonging to the continent concerned.

#### 201.2 International Calendar competitions

As well as the FIS's own competitions there will also be the competitions as listed in the FIS Calendar.

201.2.1 These competitions will be controlled by a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

201.2.2 These competitions are open to competitors from all Associations affiliated to the FIS, unless limitations are announced by the Organizing Association (e.g. for Regional Competitions) or are required by the FIS Rules (e.g. for the World Cup).

#### 201.3 Competitions with Limited Participation

Associations affiliated to the FIS — or Clubs belonging to these Associations with the approval of their Association — may invite neighbouring Associations or their Clubs to their own competitions. But these competitions must not be promulgated or announced as International Competitions, and the limitation must be made clear in the announcement.

#### 201.4 Competitions with Non-Members

The FIS Council can authorize one of its Member Associations to invite a non-member organization (student, military etc.) to competitions, or to accept invitations from such an organization.

### 202 APPLICATION OF THE FIS RULES AND SANCTIONS

202.1 The FIS's own competitions, and all other events in the FIS Calendar, must be held under FIS Rules. The organizer may introduce minor modifications or simplifications provided they have been approved by

the appropriate FIS Technical Committee, or have been agreed by all the participating nations.

202.2 Competitions with limited participation or including non-members can be held under special competition rules, provided they conform with the basic principles of the FIS Rules. Any deviations from the FIS Rules must be stated in the announcement.

202.3 Organizers who prepare or conduct international competitions in normal winter conditions so badly, that they have to be cancelled by the Jury or the TD, can be punished by the FIS Council with an embargo on the organization of competitions, if this is proposed by the appropriate Technical Committee.

202.4 Clubs which hold competitions for competitors not qualified under 208-213 will be punished with an embargo on the organization of competitions.

## 203 TYPES OF COMPETITION

International Ski Competitions comprise:

### 203.1 Nordic

Ladies: Cross-country and Relay.

Men: Cross-country, Jumping, Ski-flying, Nordic Combined, Relay, Team Jumping and Jumping on artificial hills.

### 203.2 Alpine

Ladies and Men: Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel, Combined and Speed Competitions (men only).

203.3 Children's competitions.

### 203.4 Other Combinations

## 204 CALENDAR CONFERENCE AND FIS CALENDAR

See Rule Book 1

## 205 CALENDAR FEES

205.1 In addition to the Annual Subscription the FIS Congress fixes a Calendar Fee for each event in the FIS Calendar. This fee is payable by the National Association within 14 days after the receipt of an invoice from the FIS, and no later than November 15th before the competition season concerned.

205.2 If, after receipt of a written reminder, this fee is not paid, it will be increased by 25% and will be payable by December 31st. If still unpaid by December 31st it will be raised by 50%.

205.3 For new events, approved by the FIS after the publication of the FIS Calendar, the fee plus 50% must be paid not later than one month after approval has been given.

205.4 Should any fee remain unpaid by March 31st of the following year, Statute 005 will apply.

205.5 The above dates may be six months later for countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

205.6 The actual scale of fees will be found in the FIS Calendar.

## 206 THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The organizers must appoint for each event an Organizing Committee, which will be responsible for its orderly preparation and conduct. This Committee will consist of the:



Chairman  
Secretary  
Chief of Race and/or  
Technical Director as Chairman of the Race Committee  
Chairman of the Finance Committee  
Chairman of the Committee for Board and Lodging  
Chairman of the Traffic Committee  
Chairman of the Press Committee  
Chairman of the Committee for Ceremonial  
Chairman of the Medical Committee  
Chairman of the Police Committee

and of other members as required.

## 207 ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Organizing Committee must publish an announcement for the event. It must contain the following:

- 207.1 Date and place of each competition, together with information on the competition sites.
- 207.2 Technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation.
- 207.3 Final date of entry and address for entries, including telex and telephone.
- 207.4 Time and place for the draw.
- 207.5 Timetable for the beginning of the official training, and the start times.
- 207.6 Time and place for the prize giving.
- 207.7 The organizers are bound by the Rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction is possible under 201, provided it is made clear in the announcement.
- 207.8 **Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately** by telephone, telex or cable to the FIS Bureau in Bern, the Chairmen of the FIS Committees concerned, all invited Associations, the appointed TD and the members of the Jury. For Alpine events the Classification Committee and possibly the World Cup and European Cup Committees must also be informed.

## 208 LICENCES

- 208.1 The FIS Licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.
- 208.2 To be eligible for participation in international ski events, a skier must have a licence issued by his National Association. Such a licence shall be valid in the northern and southern hemispheres for the licencing year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.
- 208.3 The National Association of a country in which a competition is organized shall not admit skiers of any other association unless they produce such a licence or are entered by their National Associations.
- 208.4 During the FIS Licence year, a competitor may only participate in a FIS Calendar competition on the strength of one and the same licence.
- 208.5 A competitor may, however, participate in a FIS competition representing another Association:

- 208.5.1 If he has the permission of his National Association;  
208.5.2 or If he has the permission of the FIS Council on appeal by the competitor.

208.6 When a competitor has changed Association in conformity with Art. 208.5 his adopted Association shall replace his former Association.

**NOTA BENE:** With National Association is understood the Association having the same nationality as the competitor.

## 209 QUALIFICATION OF COMPETITORS

209.1 A National Association shall not enter a skier for any international competition nor shall it issue a licence to any skier who:

- 209.1.1 — has been guilty of improper or unsportsman-like conduct.
- 209.1.2 — accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, a money payment as an inducement to take part in a ski competition except as stated in these rules.
- 209.1.3 — competes or has competed for a cash prize or has accepted a prize of higher value than approved from time to time by the FIS Council.
- 209.1.4 — permits his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising except when the National Association concerned enters into the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.
- 209.1.5 — knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:
- 209.1.5.1 — the competition concerned is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a National Ski Association, and the competition is announced "open".

## 210 SPONSORSHIPS AND ADVERTISING

210.1 A National Association may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organization concerning sponsorships, equipment and use of advertisements if the firm or organization is recognised as an official supplier or sponsor to the National Association concerned.

Advertising with portrait, pictures or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman, not eligible according to either the FIS Eligibility Rules or the Eligibility Rules of the I.O.C., is forbidden.

210.2 All payments under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association and no competitor may receive any part of such compensation except as stated in 212. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the agreement.

210.3 Equipment or goods supplied to the national team must, with reference to markings and trademarks conform with the specifications stated in 211.

210.4 If a competitor is employed by a firm which is also a supplier, any material advantages eventually received by the competitor from the supplier for any service or for any regular employment must be within the general standards for wages, salaries and compensation of the trade concerned.

## 211 COMMERCIAL MARKINGS ON EQUIPMENT

### 211.1 General Principles

Any commercial marking on all items of ski equipment shall be as on the same product sold to the public. Trademarks and company names shall only be those of the manufacturer of the product and shall — with the exception of skis — only be used once per article. If not otherwise stated in the specifications, National Associations can decide where a trademark and or a company name may be placed. Technical specifications about the size, form, place and number of trademarks, company names and individual letters on the different items of ski equipment are to be decided by the FIS Council after consulting the Eligibility Committee.

### 211.2 Specifications (established by the Council, April 1977)

#### 211.2.1 Skis

Skis in their commercially obtainable designs are permitted.

#### 211.2.2 Ski-boots, bindings, ski-poles

Ski-boots, bindings and ski-poles may carry one trademark and one company name per single object (per pair, therefore, two trademarks and two company names).

#### 211.2.3 Gloves

One trademark per glove is permitted. The size of the trademark is limited to 20 mm in any direction.

#### 211.2.4 Goggles

Goggle straps may carry one trademark not larger than 20 mm in any direction, set on both sides at the two front ends of the strap. Goggle straps may in addition carry the usual letterings as on items sold to the public.

#### 211.2.5 Clothing

Articles of clothing may carry one trademark and one company name. The trademark may not exceed 30 mm in any direction. The company name on clothing, worn **within the competition area** may have a maximum length of 10 cm and the individual letters are limited to a height of 10 mm. **Outside the competition area** the letter in the name shall be limited to 25 mm in any direction.

The competition area comprises the start and finish area, the course (hill) and surroundings where the competitors are present immediately before, during and after the competition, the TV boxes and all kind of buildings connected with the area.

No pictures or portraits of competitors wearing clothing with trademark exceeding 30 mm or with company name with lettering larger than 10 cm or higher than 10 mm may be used for advertising.

#### 211.2.6 Helmets and Headgear

Crash helmets and headgear may carry one trademark with a maximum size of 20 mm in any direction, on the side or back. The front of the crash helmets or headgear may only be used for emblems of national teams.

### 211.3 Specifications by National Associations

National Associations can issue more restrictive regulations and may decide on their own specifications. Such specifications must be within the limit of the rules stated in Art. 211.1 and are to be enforced by the National Association concerned.

### 211.4 Start Numbers

Start numbers may include a commercial name or mark, provided all entrants use numbers marked similarly.

- 211.5 Start and finish banners, coursemarking signs, flags on gates and scoreboards may have any kind of commercial marking.

## 212 SUPPORT FOR SKIERS

- 212.1 During a period of preparation, to be defined from time to time by the FIS Council, and during the period of actual competition, a competitor may accept:
- 212.1.1 Full compensation for travel to training and to competition sites by train, air, car or other means of transport;
- 212.1.2 Full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions;
- 212.1.3 Pocket money;
- 212.1.4 Compensation for loss of income according to decisions by the National Associations. Payments must not exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same period;
- 212.1.5 Social security including insurance, also covering accident or illness in connection with training or competition;
- 212.1.6 Scholarships.
- 212.2 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active skiing. The competitor has no legal claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgment of the National Ski Association concerned.
- 212.3 A National Ski Association may allow a competitor to receive support beyond the rules laid down in 212.1 and 212.2. All contracts or other arrangements with a commercial firm, organization or individuals concerning such support shall be approved by the National Ski Association concerned. This shall be communicated to the FIS Bureau forthwith. Such competitors may start in the FIS Calendar races if they conform with all other rules of eligibility of the FIS, but they risk not being permitted to start in Olympic Games.

## 213 CONTROLS AND SANCTIONS

- 213.1 The Competition Jury shall be responsible for enforcing the directions covering advertising on equipment within the competition areas, appointing whatever officials are necessary. A competitor not complying with the directions shall not be permitted to start.
- 213.2 The licence of a competitor infringing one of the above provisions shall immediately be revoked by his National Association and his name shall be communicated to the FIS Bureau forthwith. If the infraction be judged to be of minor importance, the competitor shall first be given a written warning.
- 213.3 If a National Association fails to enforce the rules or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a skier's licence. The skier concerned and/or his National Association have the right to state their case before a definite decision is taken.
- 213.4 A competitor whose licence has been suspended may have his licence renewed after the expiration of the penalty period, or with the specific approval of the FIS.
- 213.5 If an advertiser exploits the use of the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to his National Ski Association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal

action against the advertiser in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the advertiser.

## **214 FIS AUTHORITY**

214.1 All questions concerning infractions and interpretations of these rules shall be dealt with by the Eligibility Committee and its decisions are subject to appeal to the FIS Council.

214.2 With the approval of the Council the Eligibility Committee may appoint an Executive Committee of 3 or more members to take initial action concerning infractions and to take decisions in first hand on behalf of the FIS. The FIS Secretary General — or any other person delegated by him — shall take the initiative to bring a case before the Executive Committee and he shall plead the case on behalf of the FIS.

## **215 OTHER REGULATIONS**

The FIS Council can authorise a National Association to adopt rules and regulations and to organize national or international competitions embodying different grounds for a qualification but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the above rules.

## **216 PROGRAMME**

A printed or duplicated programme must be published for each competition, in the FIS Calendar, containing the following information:

216.1 Names of the principal officials;

216.2 Start lists with the starting time, names and first names of the competitors, and data on each event;

216.3 Any necessary information on the competition site and the best ways of reaching it;

216.4 Location of the Notice Board for official and unofficial results;

216.5 Time and place for the 1st Team Captains' Meeting;

216.6 Time and place for the prize-giving;

216.7 Any necessary extras from the Announcement (207).

## **217 ENTRIES**

217.1 All entries must be sent in good time by registered letter, or by telex/telegram confirmed by registered letter, so that the Organizing Committee receives them before the final date of entry (207.3). The Organizers must have a definite list not later than 24 hours before the Draw. For all Alpine competitions entries must be made on the official FIS entry form.

217.1.1 National Associations are not permitted to enter the same racers (team) in more than one competition on the same date. If this rule is broken the offending national association will be sanctioned and liable to a fine which will be doubled if the offence is repeated. Double and multiple entries will be controlled by the Technical Bureau.

217.2 Only National Associations or holders of a valid licence are entitled to make entries for International Competitions. Every entry should include:

217.2.1 Surname, first name, date of birth, National Association;

217.2.2 An exact definition of the events for which the entry is made.

217.3 The National Association guarantees with the entry that a valid and sufficient Accident Insurance for training and competition has been taken out for the licenced competitor, and at the same time assumes the responsibility for it.

217.4 Rules for entries for World Championships and Continental Competitions will be found in 049, 050, 060, 082, 094 and 109.

## 218 TEAM CAPTAINS' MEETINGS

218.1 The time of the 1st Team Captains' Meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings have to be delivered to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meeting must be announced in good time.

218.2 Decisions at Team Captains' Meetings are taken by majority vote. Each participating National Association and the Chairman have one vote, representation by a representative of another nation is not allowed. In equal votes, the chairman has a casting vote.

## 219 THE DRAW

219.1 Competitors starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw or FIS point order. Blank numbers, showing only the nation, may not be used. Special regulations will be found in 334, 383, 434, 531, 621, 1011.2 and 1139.10.3.

219.1.1 The nominated participants of a nation will only be drawn provided the entries, on the official entry form for Alpine events, have been received by the organizer before the closing date.

219.1.2 The responsible Team Captain or Trainer has to be present at the draw unless he has already confirmed by telephone, telegram or telex on the day of the draw that the entered competitors will participate. (Team Captains etc. who are unable to attend the draw must confirm that day by telephone, telegram or telex that their competitors will participate.)

219.1.3 If a competitor who has been drawn is not present during the competition the Technical Delegate must find out the precise reasons. If this is owing to a double entry, the FIS Bureau is to be informed and sanctions will be imposed.

219.2 Representatives of all nations taking part must be invited to the Draw.

## 220 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

220.1 The National Associations are responsible for the perfect health condition of the competitors they enter.

220.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, in special cases competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.

## 221 DOPING

**Definition:** By "doping" is understood the administration or use of any substance with the sole intention of increasing, in an artificial and unfair way, the performance of a competitor in competition.

221.1 Doping is forbidden for all competitors in ski competitions. The detailed list of forbidden substances corresponds with the International Olympic Committee's published list. The FIS Medical Committee is authorised to pronounce whether a substance identified in connection with a competitor counts as doping or not. (166-183)

221.2 Normal medicaments used for the maintenance of a sick competitor's state of health or for his recovery are allowed, providing they are reported by a team official before the competition begins, and are permitted by the FIS Medical Committee.

- 222 THE COMPETITORS' OBLIGATIONS**
- 222.1 The competitors must make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules, and must comply with the special instructions of the Race Committee and of the Jury.
- 222.2 Competitors under the influence of dope are not permitted to take part in the competition.
- 222.3 Competitors who do not follow the FIS rules and regulations correctly can be disqualified by the Jury.
- 222.4 Competitors who inexcusably do not attend the prize giving ceremonies lose their claim to any prize. In exceptional circumstances, the racer may be represented by another member of his team, but this person has not the right to take his place on the podium.
- 223 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE TEAM CAPTAINS AND TRAINERS**
- 223.1 The Team Captains and Trainers are accredited by the organizers according to quota. The accreditation gives the following rights and duties:
- to be nominated as a member of the Jury;
  - to be nominated as a course setter, referee or assistant if these have not been appointed by the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
  - to be issued with a Pass or armband during the training or competition (or reimbursement for costs if a lift pass has not been provided);
  - to be issued with a Pass or armband stating the function or marked "Piste".
- For Nordic discipline, special rules are applicable.
- 223.2 If a Team Captain violates the ICR the Jury may — at the proposal of the Technical Delegate — impose a sanction. This may be a written warning or withdrawal of accreditation for a given period of time or a money fine payable to the FIS Bureau. The FIS Bureau must be informed of the sanction.
- 223.3 A Team Captain or Trainer must fulfil the duties he has accepted as a member of the Jury.
- 224 PUBLICATION OF RESULTS**
- 224.1 The unofficial results will be published in accordance with 358, 384, 458 and 615.
- 224.2 The official results must be despatched to the FIS Bureau, Bern, to all the National Associations taking part, and also in accordance with the instructions of the appropriate Technical Committee, and for Alpine events, the Classification Committee.
- 225 PRIZES**
- 225.1 Prizes must consist of mementos which may be accompanied by a diploma. Prizes in cash or prizes for records are not permitted. The maximum value of the first prize must not exceed Swiss Francs 750.00. The value of the prizes must not be published. The number of prizes to be given will be decided by the Organizing Committee.
- 225.2 If two or more competitors finish with the same time or receive the same points they shall be given the same placing, and will be awarded the same prizes, titles or diplomas. The allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by another competition is not allowed.

## 226 TELEVISION

- 226.1 The National Associations are entitled to make independent agreements concerning television transmission of FIS Calendar events (with the exception of World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games) which they organize in their own countries. They may delegate this competency to different organizers.
- 226.2 Agreements relative to transmission rights of World Ski Championships are negotiated by the FIS and the organizing National Ski Association with the television companies. The final decision is taken by the FIS Council. (See also Regulations for the Organization of World Ski Championships, Art. 055).
- 226.3 At the FIS Calendar Conference the National Association applying for an event of supra-regional importance must state whether or not an international television transmission can be expected. Modifications or amendments have to be notified by the time of the FIS Calendar's going to press, at the latest.
- 226.4 Television reports and bulletins which do not exceed 5 minutes are not affected by the above mentioned stipulations.
- 226.5 As far as the FIS interests are concerned through transmissions over the frontiers of the organizing National Association's country into other countries, the FIS directly negotiates with the television organizations concerned. The interests of all FIS members in an optimum publication of ski events are to be taken into consideration.
- 226.6 When entering into a television contract for one or several events of the FIS Calendar every Organizing Committee (including the National Federation concerned) shall inform the television company or agency involved that according to the rules of the FIS the *resale* or contracting to allow the making and/or showing of TV pictures or films of those events in other countries outside the EBU is allowed only with the explicit approval of the Ski Association of that country in which those pictures will be shown. This also applies in reverse for transmissions to Europe from countries outside.

## 227 FILM RIGHTS

Agreement between a film producer and an organizer of World Ski Championships or other International Competitions regarding film recording of those events must be approved by the FIS Council if the films are to be displayed for commercial purposes in other countries than those in which the competition takes place.

## 228 FIRMS' REPRESENTATIVES, SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL

In principle these regulations also apply to Nordic disciplines, taking into consideration special rules.

- 228.1 The Organizing Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of suppliers and equipment service personnel accredited to the competition.
- 228.2 It is forbidden under FIS Rules for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with Art. 211.
- 228.3 The accreditation of service personnel etc., not attached to national teams, is not required by the FIS but is at the discretion of the organizers.



- 228.4 In no circumstances are such persons entitled to armbands which give entry to the Piste.
- 228.5 For this reason there should be different categories of accreditation.
- 228.5.1 Technical Delegates, Jury and personnel according to Art. 606 wearing visible armbands are permitted entrance to the Piste. Entrance to the Pistes and Jumping Hill is restricted solely to persons wearing armbands.
- 228.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the Finish. They are not allowed entry to the Piste or Jumping Hill.
- 228.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organizers do not have armbands and are not permitted entry to the Piste or restricted service areas.

## 229 INSURANCE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY

The organizers of competitions are strongly urged to take out liability insurance.

## 230 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

- 230.1 A competitor may only take part in an international FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS regulations.
- 230.2 The term "competition equipment" encompasses in their entirety, all items of equipment which the athlete uses in competitions. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.
- 230.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.
- 230.4 New developments must be submitted by October 1st, at the latest, for the following season. The first year new developments can only be approved provisionally for the following season and must be finally confirmed prior to the subsequent competition season.
- 230.5 The FIS Committee for Competition Equipment publishes equipment bye-laws after approval by the FIS Council (definitions or descriptions of the equipment items which are allowed); technical developments in the direction of a real improvement ought not to be impeded.

In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the value of the sports performance of the athletes and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predispositions to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which endanger the health of the competitors or increase the danger of accidents are to be excluded.

### 230.6 Controls

Before and during the competition season various controls are carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or, in case of protests, by the Technical Delegates to the competitions in question. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that prescriptions were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a last control by an officially recognized institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

- 230.7 **Sanctions**
- 230.7.1 Competitors who violate the regulations concerning the competition equipment must be disqualified by the Jury of the competition concerned. His National Ski Association and the FIS in Bern must be immediately informed of the disqualification.
- 230.7.2 The FIS Council may withdraw, finally or for a certain period, the licence of a competitor who has violated the regulations several times.
- 230.7.3 The last court of appeal against all sanctions is the FIS Council.

## 2nd SECTION

### RULES COMMON TO ALPINE EVENTS

#### 600 ORGANIZATION

##### 601 THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

If the organizing club or association does not act as Organizing Committee it will designate a competition Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee will appoint a committee for all non-technical matters and a Race Committee for all technical matters.

##### 602 THE RACE COMMITTEE AND RACE OFFICIALS

###### 602.1 The Race Committee

The Race Committee, appointed by the Organizing Committee, is composed of the following:

The Chief of Race/Technical Director

The Chief of Course

The Chief Gatekeeper

The Chief of Timing and Calculation

The Race Secretary

Further members as designated by the organizing association or club.

The Race Committee is responsible for all technical matters, including the selection and preparation of the courses.

The Race Committee appoints all additional officials not already designated by the national association or organizing club.

###### 602.2 Race Officials

The following officials are appointed either according to 602.1 by the organizing association or club, or by the Race Committee. The most important officials and their duties are set out below.

602.2.1 **The Chief of Race/Technical Director** directs and controls the work of all officials, summons the meetings of the Race Committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairman of the Team Captains' Meetings after consultation with the T.D.

602.2.2 **The Chief of Course** is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the decisions of the Race Committee and the Jury. He must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.

- 602.2.3 **The Course Setter** is responsible for the setting of gates. He must give exclusive priority to the safety of the racers. Where especially bad weather and snow conditions warrant this, the Jury may take measures to safeguard the racers.
- 602.2.3.1 Requirements for the appointment of Course Setters are as follows:
- 602.2.3.1.1 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the Course Setter must be proposed by his national association to the R/C Committee and must have demonstrated his competence in setting courses for international competitions.
- 602.2.3.1.2 For all other competitions listed in the FIS Calendar, the Course Setters will be proposed by the Race Committee and the Team Captains (except as in Art. 602.2.3.2).
- 602.2.3.2 **Nomination of Course Setters**  
 For Olympic Games and World Championships, the course setters and their assistants are appointed by the FIS Council on the recommendation of the R/C Committee.  
 For World Cup and Europe Cup races, the course setters are appointed by the working group of the R/C Committee responsible for course setters. An assistant for each course setter is appointed at the Team Captains' Meeting.  
 For all other international competitions the course setters and the assistants are appointed at the Team Captains' Meeting.
- 602.2.3.3 **Supervision of the Course Setter**  
 The Course Setter's work is supervised by the Jury.
- 602.2.4 **The Chief of Timing and Calculation** is responsible for the co-ordination of officials at the Start and Finish, including timing and calculation. In slalom, he or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts (805.1). The following officials are under his direction:-  
 - Starter;  
 - Assistant Starter;  
 - Start Recorder;  
 - Chief Timekeeper;  
 - Assistant Timekeepers;  
 - Finish Controller;  
 - Chief of Calculation and his assistants.  
 (See Art. 610-615).
- 602.2.5 **The Chief Gatekeeper** organizes and controls the Gatekeepers. He positions each Gatekeeper and designates the gates he will supervise. At the end of the race he will be at the Finish and collect the Gatekeepers' cards for delivery to the Referee. He must distribute, in good time, to each Gatekeeper the material that he needs (Control list, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course, or to help maintain the course, etc. He must make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the desired time.
- 602.2.6 **The Gatekeepers**
- 602.2.6 A Gatekeeper will be responsible for the supervision of one or several gates (or curve markers in the case of "Parallel" events, according to article 1000).

A Gatekeeper must observe accurately whether the passage of the competitor was correct through his area of observation. He must also fulfil a number of other important functions, all of which are described in detail under article 660 "Gatekeepers' Instructions".

602.2.7 **The Finish Controller**

A special control at the Finish is assured by the Finish Controller as detailed in article 612.6.

602.2.8 **The Chief Steward** is responsible for extensive safety precautions to ensure that spectators are kept off all parts of the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to an exact plan. At places where large numbers of spectators are expected, ropes or fences should be erected in due time. There should be sufficient space behind these barriers to permit free circulation of the spectators.

602.2.9 **The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services** is responsible for organizing adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition. He must be sure that telephone or radio communication is available over the entire length of the course: and must co-ordinate plans with the Chief of Race before the start of official training.

He must note the advice of the Chief of Course concerning special danger points, and take the necessary precautions: and must arrange for quarters to which injured racers may be taken and treated.

The Race Doctor must meet with the team doctors before the start of official training to co-ordinate plans.

During the races he must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.

A doctor, who must be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be transferred to a team doctor.

602.1.10 **The Race Secretary** is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition. He must ensure that the official results contain the information required by 615. He is responsible for the minutes of the Race Committee, Jury and Team Captains' Meetings. He must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculation, and gatekeeping are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time. He receives official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. He must facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.

602.2.11 **The Chief of Course Equipment** is responsible for the provision of all equipment and any tools for the preparation and maintenance of the courses, for the conduct of the race, and for the diffusion of information, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.

602.2.12 **The Press Chief** is responsible for all arrangements for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the Race Committee.

603 **THE JURY**

603.1 **Composition.**

### 603.1.1 **World Championships and Olympic Winter Games**

The FIS Council appoints:-

- the Technical Delegate (TD) who serves as Chairman of the Jury with a casting vote in the case of a tie;
- the Referees;
- the Start Referees;
- the Finish Referees.

The organizing national association appoints:-

- the Chiefs of Races or the Technical Directors.

With the exception of the Chief of Race/Technical Director, all members of the Jury must be members of an Alpine Technical Committee of the FIS, holders of a valid Technical Delegate's licence and must not be members of the organizing country's Association.

No visiting nation can be represented by more than one member on the Jury (except for the TD).

In addition to the T.D. licence, it is required that a member of the Jury for the Olympic Winter Games or the World Championships has acted as a T.D. at a World Cup race the previous season.

### 603.1.2 **Continental and International Competitions**

The FIS appoints:-

- the Technical Delegate, who serves as Chairman of the Jury and has the casting vote in case of a tie.

For World Cup races:-

- the Referee;
- the Course Setters.

**The Race Committee appoints:-**

- the Chief of Race, or the Technical Director, with voting rights;
- the Start Referee, without voting rights;
- the Finish Referee, without voting rights.

**The Team Captains' Meeting appoints:-**

- the Referee, with voting rights; (provided he has not been appointed by the FIS);
- the Assistant Referee, with voting rights.

If necessary, the T.D. has to appoint members of the Jury. The people appointed must fulfil the duty assigned to them. (603.1.3).

### 603.1.3 **The Jury therefore consists of:-**

With voting rights:

- FIS T.D. — Chairman, with casting vote
  - appointed by the FIS

Referee

- for World Cup, appointed in advance by FIS
- for other races, appointed at the Team Captains' Meeting.

- Assistant Referee
  - to be appointed at the Team Captains' Meeting.
- Chief of Race/Technical Director
  - to be appointed by the Race Committee.

Without vote:

- Start Referee
- Finish Referee
  - to be appointed by the Race Committee.

No visiting nation can be represented by more than one Jury member, however the non-European nations are relieved of this restriction, except for World Cup Races.

At international races where women are competing, a qualified woman should, if possible, be a Jury member.

603.1.4 A competitor may not be a member of the Jury.

603.2 **Meetings of the Jury.** The Jury is to be appointed and must have its first meeting before the beginning of the official training.

603.3 **Duties of the Jury**

603.3.1 **The Draw.** A member of the Jury is responsible for the classification of competitors, the preparation of the starting order and the draw supervision.

603.3.2 **Supervision of the Training.** The Jury must inspect the courses prior to the beginning of official training and ensure that they are in perfect condition. Particular attention should be paid to the following points:-

603.3.2.1 Sufficient snow depth on and beside the course.

603.3.2.2 Inpeccable and uniform preparation of the snow on the courses. The use of snow cement and snow compaction procedures are allowed. The object is to provide a course that is as compact and smooth as possible from Start to Finish. Permission must be obtained from the Jury prior to the beginning of official training. Team Captains must be notified of the use of such material in good time.

603.3.2.3 Sufficient protection at all danger spots by means of snow, foam rubber, straw or hay, mattresses, nets, and other appropriate means of minimizing the impact of a falling or sliding racer.

603.3.2.4 Meticulous inspection of the course for small obstacles such as branches, pieces of wood, stones, ice patches, etc. which may have been overlooked in the preparation of the course.

603.3.2.5 In downhill races, review of the correct positioning of gates. The alteration, addition or removal of gates, as shown to be necessary during training. After any such alterations racers must still have at least two training runs on the modified course.

603.3.2.6 Inspection of medical and rescue facilities and their communications.

603.3.2.7 Inspection of the Start, of the Finish, and of the outrun beyond the Finish.

603.3.2.8 Inspection of crowd control measures.

603.3.2.9 At downhill races, verification that throughout all the training, the entire length of the course is supervised.

603.3.2.10 Determination that technical preparation and weather conditions (fog, snowfall, wind, storm, rain, ice on the course) guarantee absolutely safe training.

- 603.3.2.11 The official inspection of the course by the Jury must be timed so that any defects can be remedied before the beginning of official training. However, official training must be able to take place on the appointed day. If this is not possible 703.2.2 will apply.
- 603.3.2.12 At all FIS Calendar competitions, all the members of the Jury must be equipped with Walkie-talkie sets. These should, wherever possible, operate on a reserved frequency.
- 603.3.3 **Rights and Duties of the Jury during a competition.**
- 603.3.3.1 One member of the Jury will be stationed at the Start, another at the Finish. They exercise the responsibilities of Start and Finish Referees.
- 603.3.3.2 The Jury has the right to cancel a race, to interrupt it or to postpone it, to lengthen the start intervals, or to shorten the course in case snow conditions or other reasons seem to make it necessary. Causes for cancellation are:
- 603.3.3.2.1 Insufficient snow on and beside the course;
- 603.3.3.2.2 Inadequate or uneven preparation of the snow surface on the course;
- 603.3.3.2.3 Insufficient protective measures at danger points,
- 603.3.3.2.4 Deficient, or insufficient organization of the medical, rescue, and first aid service;
- 603.3.3.2.5 Insufficient organization of crowd control;
- 603.3.3.2.6 Weather conditions increasing danger for the racers.
- 603.3.3.3 The decision to interrupt a race may be final or temporary. In the latter case, the race may be continued when the conditions have improved. The results remain valid if it is possible to complete the race on the same day. Otherwise the results prior to the interruption will be cancelled. In exceptional cases the Jury has the right to interrupt the race at regular short intervals to carry out repairs on the course when this seems necessary for the racers' safety. In such cases, the timing and duration of the interruptions are to be announced officially before the race. The Referee's right to interrupt the race on his own authority or in collaboration with the Jury is set out in 603.4.
- 603.3.3.4 **Protests.** The Jury examines and evaluates and takes the necessary decisions. Minutes must be taken of such discussions.
- 603.3.4 **Rights and Duties of the TD within the framework of the Jury.**
- 603.3.4.1 See article 604.
- 603.3.5 **Minutes.** Written minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury. They must be verified by the Chairman of the Jury (the TD) and written in at least one official language of the FIS.
- 603.4 **The Referee**
- 603.4.1 **Appointment.** In accordance with 603.1.1 and 603.1.2.
- 603.4.2 **Duties**
- 603.4.2.1 **Inspection of the courses.** The Referee must inspect the course immediately after it is set, accompanied by members of the Jury. The Referee and the members of the Jury accompanying him have the right, by majority vote, to change the gates or to demand additional gates. It is the duty of the Race Committee to invite the Referee and members of the Jury to a course inspection in the morning of the first day of the official training at an hour indicated by the Committee. If the Referee alone accepts this invitation, his decisions are final.

- 603.4.2.2 **The Referee's authority in emergencies.** In emergencies, the Referee has the right to interrupt a race on his own responsibility if he is not in a position to contact the other members of the Jury.
- 603.4.2.3 **Authorization to re-run.** The Referee, or another member of the Jury decides whether a provisional re-run will be allowed.
- 603.4.2.4 **Supervision of the conduct of the race.** The Referee must go to the Finish at the end of the race (and also after the first run) to receive the reports of the Start and Finish Referees and of the race officials about infractions of the rules and disqualifications. He must post, as soon as possible, on the official notice board and also at the Finish hut, a list of the names of competitors who have been disqualified, the names of the officials who have disqualified them, and the fault for which the disqualification was made. He must add the exact time the disqualification was posted.
- 603.4.2.5 **Collaboration with the TD.** The Referee must work very closely with the TD in critical cases, especially those involving danger to the competitors, the directions of the TD are also binding on the Referee.
- 603.4.2.6 In the event of a difference of opinion among members of the Jury, or in special cases, the Referee has the right to send in a special report to the FIS.
- 603.5 **Start and Finish Referees**
- 603.5.1 **Appointment.** For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the Start and Finish Referees are appointed by the FIS Council on the recommendation of the Rules Committee. In other international competitions, the appointment is made by the Race Committee.
- 603.5.2 **Start.** The Start Referee must make sure that the regulations for the Start are properly observed (613). He makes decisions on disqualifications based on late starts and false starts (613.6 and 7, 708.4, 805.3 and 805.4), and must report to the Referee at the end of the race the start numbers and names of competitors who have made a false start or a late start.
- 603.5.3 **Finish.** The Finish Referee makes sure that the rules at the Finish line are observed. He supervises especially the Controller at the Finish, the timing and the crowd control. He must always be able to communicate with the Start by telephone or radio. He must report to the Referee at the end of the race.
- 603.5.4 **Instructions of the Jury.** The Start and Finish Referees must ensure that the directions of the Jury are strictly followed.
- 603.6 **Decisions in special cases.** The Jury has the right to decide on controversial questions which are not clarified in the existing rules.
- 603.7 **The Alpine Disciplinary Commission**
- The FIS has appointed an Alpine Disciplinary Commission consisting of three members of the Rules Committee and administered by the Chairman of the Rules Committee. The Commission judges and decides on problems which have not been resolved by the Jury. The Commission also deals with all cases of appeals against decisions taken by a Jury provided these have not been submitted to the FIS Council.
- 604 **THE TECHNICAL DELEGATE OF THE FIS**
- 604.1 **Appointment.** For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the FIS Council appoints the TDs who must, as representatives of the FIS, see to strict application of the ICR.
- For Continental and International races, the TDs are appointed by the R/C Committee on the recommendation of the TD Working Group.



The Chairman of the Committee for Youth and Children's questions and the Chairman of the CIT Committee appoint the TD's for their respective races.

604.2 **Qualifications**

604.2.1 **World Championships and Olympic Winter Games:** Membership of one of the FIS Alpine Technical Committees and holder of a valid TD licence.

604.2.2 **Continental and International Competitions:** Be proposed by his national association and holder of a valid TD licence.

604.2.3 ATD may not be a member of the organizing Association.

604.3 **Assignment**

604.3.1 The assignment of the TD is determined by the R/C Committee or a working group appointed by it. These assignments must be decided before 1st November of each year, and made known to the TDs concerned, to the organizers of the races, and to the TDs' national associations.

604.3.2.3.2 For all other international competitions, the Team Captains' Meeting appoints a replacement.

604.3.2.4 The replacement TD must also comply with the conditions of article 604.2.

For an international race, a TD capable of assuring the start and continuation of the race can be appointed, even if he does not meet all the conditions of article 604.2. The choice should, however, conform to very high standards.

604.3.2.5 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the TD. (See articles 604.4 and 604.5).

604.4 **Duties of the TD**

604.4.1 **In the Jury**

604.4.1.1 The FIS TD acts as technical consultant and Chairman of the Jury.

604.4.1.2 If the racers are subject to dangerous conditions, the TD has the right to cancel the official training or the competition, or in any case interrupt it. He can do this even if the majority of the Jury members

604.3.2 **Replacement of the TD**

604.3.2.1 **For World Championships and Olympic Games**

604.3.2.1.1 If the TD is prevented from carrying out his functions, the FIS Council as well as the national association from which the TD comes must be notified.

The FIS Council must immediately appoint another TD.

604.3.2.2 **For all other International and Continental Competitions**

604.3.2.2.1 If the TD is prevented from carrying out his functions, the national association to which he belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a licensed substitute. The Organizing Committee of the race, the FIS Bureau, and the R/C Committee must be informed.

604.3.2.3 If, for unforeseen reasons, a TD does not arrive at, or arrives too late, or must leave the site of the competition and can not accomplish his functions, whether momentarily or for a long period of time, the following action must be taken:-

604.3.2.3.1 **For World Championships or Olympic Winter Games:**

The FIS Council appoints a replacement from among the Jury members present at the competition site.

disapprove. In that case, detailed reports must be sent to: the FIS Council, the Committee for Rules and Control, the Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors, the FIS Bureau, Bern and the national association of the organizers.

604.4.1.3 If the safety of certain racers is in danger because they lack the physical and technical qualities demanded by the course, the TD has the right and must propose to the Jury that these racers be eliminated. Unanimity of the Jury is required to adopt such a decision.

604.4.1.4 If there appears to be the possibility of serious danger to the safety of the competitors and if the TD is informed in time, he must immediately interrupt and possibly cancel the official training or the race without consulting the Jury. In this case, a detailed report must be sent as indicated in 604.4.1.2.

#### 604.4.2 In the General Organization (Organization Committee)

##### 604.4.2.1 World Championships and Olympic Winter Games

###### 604.4.2.1.1 Before the Races

604.4.2.1.1.1 Two inspections of the courses and of the race preparations. The official and reserve courses must be visited once in summer and once in winter during these inspections. The inspection in winter must be as close to the time of year of the planned competitions as possible.

The inspections should cover the following:

604.4.2.1.1.1.1 — The technical data of the courses in accordance with 702, 802 and 902.

604.4.2.1.1.1.2 — Proper preparation of the terrain of all courses and arrangements for all safety measures (width of the courses, etc.) in accordance with 702, 802 and 902.

604.4.2.1.1.1.3 — Influence of the weather during the winter on the courses.

604.4.2.1.1.1.4 — Choice and preparation of the Start and Finish areas for the different courses (610—614).

604.4.2.1.1.1.5 — Means of transportation of the competitors to the Start.

604.4.2.1.1.1.6 — Communications between Start and Finish (611.1).

604.4.2.1.1.1.7 — Medical service during and after the races.

604.4.2.1.1.1.8 — Submission of a report to the FIS Council and the members of the Rules Committee as well as to the Organizing Committee.

604.4.2.1.1.2 The final approval of the course is the prerogative of the Alpine Ski Committee.

604.4.2.1.1.3 The expenses of these inspections are borne by the organizers. For the sake of economy, or for other reasons, the TD may at his discretion, after agreement with the FIS, appoint a member of the R/C Committee to carry out one of the two inspections.

604.4.2.1.1.4 It is the duty of the TD to be ready to advise the organizers, when necessary.

604.4.2.1.1.5 The organizers must keep him informed about the progress of technical preparations. The contact between the organizers and the TD is useful, and should be continuous.

The organizers report all important questions on the technical preparation work to the TD, so that he is continuously briefed on the whole organization.

604.4.2.1.2 **During the Training and Competitions**

604.4.2.1.2.1 Arrival at least one week before the beginning of official training, inspection of the courses with regard to preparation, marking, compliance with safety regulations, suitability and delineation of the Start and Finish areas (613 and 614): positioning of gates, television towers and first aid posts: inspection of the communication network and timing installations, etc.

604.4.2.1.2.2 He must be present at all races and collaborate in the meetings of the Team Captains as well as presiding over the Jury meetings. He must observe the training and collaborate with the Course Setters, race officials and the Organizing Committee.

604.4.2.1.2.3 Supervision of the technical and administrative conduct of the entire competition.

604.4.2.1.2.4 Advice to the organizers on compliance with FIS rules, as well as decisions on questions which may not be covered by the rules.

604.4.2.1.2.5 Collaboration with the Team Captains and Trainers.

604.4.2.1.3 **After the Races**

604.4.2.1.3.1 Submission of a final report to the FIS Council, to the Alpine Ski Committee, to the Organizing Committee and to the FIS Bureau, Bern.

604.4.2.1.3.2 Signature on the Results Lists in accordance with 615.3.4.11.

604.4.2.1.3.3 Submission of the Results Lists to the Classification Committee and to the FIS Bureau, Bern with calculation of penalty points.

604.4.2.1.3.4 Dispatch of suggestions for modifications of the rules, based on experience in the competitions, to the President of the R/C Committee.

604.4.2.2 **Other International Competitions.** Rules 604.4.1 and 604.4.2.1 should be applied in their spirit and be adapted according to the importance of the competition.

604.4.2.2.1 **Before the Race**

604.4.2.2.1.1 The TD must arrive at the location of the races at least 24 hours before the beginning of the official training.

604.4.2.2.1.2 He must read the homologation file (650).

604.4.2.2.1.3 He must read the report of the TD of the preceding competition.

604.4.2.2.1.4 He must check to see that the proposals of the Committee for Alpine Courses or of the preceding TD for the improvement of the courses particularly with respect to safety measures, have been carried out.

604.4.2.2.1.5 He must collaborate as Chairman with Juries in accordance with 603.

604.4.2.2.1.6 He must make decisions in accordance with 604.4.1.

604.4.2.2.2 **During the Training and Races**

604.4.2.2.2.1 Observation of the training, as well as of the work of the Organizing Committee and of the race officials.

604.4.2.2.2.2 Attendance at all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains. Advice to these meetings on the application of the FIS Rules as well as decisions on questions not covered by the rules assuming that decisions concerning the rules have not already been taken by the Jury. Chairmanship of the Jury.

604.4.2.2.2.3 Collaboration with the Course Setters.

604.4.2.2.2.4 Decisions in accordance with 603.4.2.5, 604.4.1 and 703.

604.4.2.2.2.5 Collaboration with team captains and trainers.

### 604.4.2.2.3 After the Races

604.4.2.2.3.1 Submission of a final detailed report to the FIS Bureau, Bern, the Course Committee, the Classification Committee, the Organizing Committee and the concerned national association, on the official forms.

604.4.2.2.3.2 Dispatch of suggestions for modifications of the rules, based on experience in the competitions, to the Chairman of the R/C Committee.

604.4.2.2.3.3 Computation of penalty points on the forms published by the Classification Committee for Alpine racers. Submission of these computations, together with the results lists to the Classification Committee and the FIS Bureau, Bern.

604.4.2.2.3.4 The result lists must be signed in accordance with 615.3.4.11.

### 604.5 Rights of the TD

604.5.1 Chairman of the Jury with the deciding vote in case of a tie (including his vote).

604.5.2 Decisions according to 603.4.2.5 — 604.4.1 and 703.

604.5.3 If necessary the TD must appoint qualified persons as members of the Jury.

604.5.4 The TD is responsible for the training of TD Candidates assigned to him during their appointment.

604.5.5 Supervision of the Course Setters and advice to them when necessary.

604.5.6 The FIS takes out a civil liability insurance for its officials in International competitions (TDs, official representatives, etc.) by reason of their duties, activities or official decisions which at any time may entail possible liabilities. The insurance shall amount to a minimum of Swiss Francs 2,000,000 — or the equivalent in different national currencies.

604.5.7 Reimbursement of travel expenses and all costs arising out of his duties at the inspections and competitions: first class by rail, plane for long distances; or by car, a mileage allowance of 0.70 Swiss Francs per kilometre, as well as a fixed amount of 30 Swiss Francs per day for meals during the round-trip travel.

604.5.8 Review of the homologation file to see whether proposed improvements on the courses have been carried out.

604.5.9 Review of the TD's report on previous competitions.

604.5.10 Complete briefing by the Organizing Committee through punctual dispatch of all documents on the conduct of the events, such as the official invitation, programme, bulletins, etc. as well as immediate information concerning the cancellation or postponement of an event.

604.5.11 Use of a personal radio for maintenance of verbal communication with the members of the Jury.

604.5.12 The TD has the right to request the support of the Organizing Committee and its officials in all matters concerning the fulfilment of his duties.

604.5.13 The TD will review the list, furnished by the Organizing Committee, of suppliers and service personnel.

### 604.6 Candidate TDs

Every National Association has the right to nominate to the FIS Bureau the names of their TD Candidates. Only one TD Candidate may be assigned to each event.

The assignment of the TD Candidates is the responsibility of the FIS Bureau.

As a rule, the cost of the assignment has to be borne by the TD Candidates themselves.

604.6.1 The TD will make a report on the TD Candidate's technical capabilities. This report must be sent to the FIS Bureau and the responsible person in the Candidate's National Association.

604.6.2 The TD Candidate has to make a report on the event in question and has to send this to the FIS Bureau and the responsible person in his National Association.

## 605 COMPETITORS' EQUIPMENT

### 605.1 Start Numbers

The shape and size of start numbers may not be changed on penalty of disqualification. The tapes may not be cut off and the numbers may not be sewn or stuck on.

### 605.2 Advertising

The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during races and training must conform with the FIS guidelines in Rule 210, 211 and 230.

## 606 \* MEDICAL AND SERVICE PERSONNEL

The FIS Congress in Nice adopted the following quotas for the right of access on to the competition piste:

- up to 3 racers : 3 trainers : 2 doctors \* : 2 technicians
- 4 or 5 racers : 4 trainers : 2 doctors \* : 3 technicians
- 6 to 10 racers : 5 trainers : 2 doctors \* : 4 technicians
- as well as representatives of the FIS in an official capacity.

For the Olympic Games and World Championships, the figures for 6-10 racers apply to all nations.

These quotas include the National Team officials. (Team Captains, etc.)

If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas.

These persons must be identified by armbands.

- \* N.B. Medical Personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people etc.

## 610 START AND FINISH, TIMING AND CALCULATION

### 611 TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS

611.1 **Communications.** In all international competitions there must be direct communication (telephone or radio, etc.) between the Start and Finish. In World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the communications between Start and Finish must be assured by fixed wiring.

### 611.2 Timing Equipment

611.2.1 **Electric Timing.** For all international competitions electric timing with communication between Start and Finish must be used, which will allow measurement of the times to 100ths of a second. 1000ths of a second, even when measured and recorded, may not be published or used in the event of competitors being tied in the same 1/100 sec.

The photo electric cells will be placed at such a height that a racer will cut the beam as he passes the Finish line with the lower half of his leg, between the ankle and the knee. The Starting gate must be placed in such a way so that starting is impossible without its opening.

- 611.2.1.1 At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games two independently functioning electric timing devices must be installed.

These must have the approval of the FIS.

- 611.2.2 **Hand Timing.** For all competitions the hand timing must be totally separate and independent of the electronic timing at the start and finish.

- 611.2.3 **Scoreboard.** Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual presentation of all registered times of all competitors.

## 612

### START AND FINISH OFFICIALS

- 612.1 **The Starter** must synchronize his watch with those of the Assistant Starter, and by telephone or radio with the Chief Timekeeper within ten minutes of the start. The Starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command as well as for the accuracy of the intervals between these signals. He assigns the supervision of the competitors to the Assistant Starter.

- 612.2 **The Assistant Starter** calls the competitors to the Start in their correct order. He shall observe that each start is made correctly in accordance with 613.3.

- 612.3 **The Start Recorder** is responsible for recording the actual start times of all competitors.

- 612.4 **The Chief Timekeeper** is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He synchronizes the watches with the Starter as shortly before and after the race as is possible. He must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the scoreboard, etc.). If the electric timing fails the Chief Timekeeper must communicate immediately with the Finish Referee and the TD.

- 612.5 **The Assistant Timekeepers.** Irrespective of the circumstances, whether electric timing is used or not, two Assistant Timekeepers operate stop watches, according to 611.2.2. One Assistant Timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.

- 612.6 **The Finish Controller** has the following duties:

612.6.1 Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish.

612.6.2 Supervision of the proper crossing of the Finish line according to 614.3.

612.6.3 Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course.

- 612.7 **The Chief of Calculation** is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.

## 613 THE START

- 613.1 **The Start Area** must be closed off to everyone except the starting racer, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials. The Start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel etc., in which they may take care of the waiting racers without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter must be prepared for the competitors waiting for the call to start.

The Start gate must consist of two posts about 75 cm (30 inches) apart, projecting not more than 50 cm (20 inches) above the snow.

613.2 **The Start** shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line, and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the Start.

613.3 **Start Procedure.** No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting racer may be behind him. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the Starter, the racer must plant his poles in front of the Start line, or where indicated. The Starter must not touch the racer at the Start. Pushing off from the start posts or other aids is forbidden and the racer may start only with the help of his ski poles.

613.4 **Start Signals.** Ten seconds before the start the Starter will give each racer a warning "Ten Seconds" or "Attention!" Five seconds before the start he shall count "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" and then give the start command "Go-Partez-Los". If possible an automatic audible signal is to be used. The Starter will let the racer see the start watch. In slalom, the five seconds before the start command are not counted out loud.

613.5 **Start Timing.** The start timing shall measure the exact time the racer crosses the Start line with his leg below the knee.

613.6 **Delayed Start.** A competitor who is not ready to start at the time indicated for him on the official start list will be disqualified. The Start Referee may, however, excuse such a delay if, in his opinion, the delay is due to "force majeure". For example, breakdown of a racer's personal equipment or minor sickness of a racer, does not constitute a "force majeure". In case of doubt, the Start Referee may allow the start provisionally.

613.6.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitor will start in the middle of the interval between two successive competitors.

613.6.2 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to Art. 805.3.

613.6.3 The Start Referee will make all decisions in the case of a late start. At the conclusion of the race he must immediately inform the Referee, giving the start numbers and names of competitors who were not allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.

613.7 **Valid and False Starts.** In all cases the competitor must start on the start signal. With fixed start intervals, the time of crossing the Start line is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 3 seconds before and 3 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who crosses the line more than 3 seconds early is disqualified for a false start. When a competitor crosses the Start line more than 3 seconds after the official start time, his time is taken as if he had started 3 seconds after the start time.

Immediately after the race the Start Referee shall inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who have made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

## 614 THE FINISH

### 614.1 The Finish Area

614.1.1 The Finish area must be plainly visible to the racer approaching the Finish. It must be wide, with a gently sloped smooth outrun. It must be especially well prepared and smoothly packed to make stopping easy.

- 614.1.2 In marking the course with gates particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the Finish on a natural line adapted to the terrain.
- 614.1.3 Snow walls, straw or hay, foam rubber or other appropriate safety measures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the Finish structures.
- 614.1.4 The Finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented. Barricades shall be placed so that competitors are not injured by colliding with them. For racers who have finished their runs, a special area separated from the actual Finish is to be provided. In that area contact with the press (written and audio-visual) shall be made possible.
- 614.2 **The Finish Line and its Markings.** The Finish line is marked by two posts which are connected by a banner with the sign "Finish". In downhill races the Finish should be no less than 15 m wide and in slalom and giant slalom no less than 10 m wide. In exceptional cases the TD can only decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the Finish is considered to be the distance between the two Finish poles. The pickets used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart and are to be guarded just as carefully and adequately as the Finish poles. For maximum performance the timing pickets are to be placed directly behind the Finish poles on the downhill side.
- 614.3 **Determination of Finish.** With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finishing posts with any part of his body or equipment, and so breaks the contact. The time can therefore be taken for a fall at the Finish before both of the competitor's feet have crossed the line between the finishing posts. For this time to be valid, the competitor must immediately cross the line between the posts with both feet. With hand timing, the time is taken when the competitor's first foot crosses the line. The Finish Controller is responsible for all such decisions.
- 614.4 **Failure of Electric Timing.** When the electric timing temporarily fails, the times recorded by hand timing shall be accepted, and to these times shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, a time equivalent to the average difference between the times recorded by electric timing and by hand. If the electric timing breaks down completely during the race, the times taken by hand throughout the entire race shall be valid.
- 614.5 The Finish Referee must report to the Referee immediately after the race or the official training.
- 615 **CALCULATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS**
- 615.1 **Unofficial Times**  
Times taken by the Timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. They shall be posted on a scoreboard which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the racers who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loud-speakers.
- 615.2 **Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications**
- 615.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the race, unofficial times and disqualifications shall be announced on the Official Notice Board, and also at the Finish.



The Referee proceeds according to 603.4.2.4. The time limit for protests is counted from the moment of this announcement, according to 641.4 or 615.2.2.

- 615.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the Finish and Start (615.1), together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the announcement on the Official Notice Board. In this case (except for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games) it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the Referee at the Finish immediately, or at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests entered later are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand.
- 615.3 **Official Results**
- 615.3.1 Official results are determined from the times of those competitors who have not been disqualified.
- 615.3.2 Combined results are calculated with the FIS Tables by adding the points which correspond to the results in the downhill and in slalom; or in downhill, slalom and giant slalom; or in other combinations of events.
- 615.3.3 If two or more competitors have the same time or the same number of points, the racer with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.
- 615.3.4 The official result list must contain the following information:
- 615.3.4.1 The name of the organizing club or association.
- 615.3.4.2 The name of the competition, discipline and category (men or ladies).
- 615.3.4.3 The date of the race.
- 615.3.4.4 Technical data, such as the name of the course, vertical drop, number of gates and, for downhill, the length of the course.
- 615.3.4.5 Names and nationality of the members of the Jury.
- 615.3.4.6 Names of the Course Setters.
- 615.3.4.7 All details concerning the racers such as finish order, start number, first and last name, nationality (and possibly club), time and points.
- 615.3.4.8 Start numbers and names of racers who were disqualified, did not finish or were not at the Start.
- 615.3.4.9 Names of Forerunners.
- 615.3.4.10 Official timing company.
- 615.3.4.11 Signature of the Technical Delegate.
- 615.3.5 The Start lists and the Result lists (official and unofficial) must be printed on the following different coloured paper:-  
downhill: yellow  
giant slalom: pink  
slalom: blue  
combined: white
- 615.3.6 The name of each nation must be indicated by the FIS code of three capital letters. (See the FIS Bulletin.)

## 620

### **START ORDER**

## 621

### **GROUP DRAW AND START ORDER**

### 621.1

The classification of competitors who are present is made by the Jury.

- 621.2 The FIS points list worked out by the Classification Committee shall be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS Points List he shall be assigned to that group to which the competitors without points are assigned (621.4).  
In all cases of doubt the Jury will decide.
- 621.3 The starting order of competitors in all Alpine competitions is determined by their FIS points (in all three disciplines).  
A first group of the best 15 competitors present, regardless of nationality, will be drawn. The remaining racers start in order of their FIS points. Competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group.
- 621.4 If the number of competitors without FIS points is too great, the Jury may divide them into several groups which are drawn separately.  
The Jury shall, whenever possible, take into account observations made during official training or the results of previous races and must divide fairly the racers from several nations between the groups without points.  
As a rule, the Jury will put into the first of these groups, one competitor from each nation represented.
- 621.5 The Jury has the right to change the starting order if they consider the condition of the course warrants it.
- 621.6 The Draw for the Downhill must take place no later than the evening before the race.
- 621.7 The first group in downhill training must be drawn every day.
- 621.8 The draw (first group and group/s without FIS points) must be held in the presence of the Team Captains.
- 621.8.1 A double draw is recommended: simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.
- 621.9 **Starting order in extraordinary conditions.** In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order (when snowing etc.). A group of at least 6 competitors, nominated in advance, start before No. 1.  
These 6 racers are chosen by draw from among the last 20% of the Start list. The Jury will decide the order in which they start.
- 621.10 **Starting Order for the 2nd Run**
- 621.10.1 In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run except for the first 5.
- 621.10.2 For the first 5 the starting order is as follows:-  
5th in the result list starts First,  
4th in the result list starts Second,  
3rd in the result list starts Third,  
2nd in the result list starts Fourth,  
1st in the result list starts Fifth.  
from the 6th onward, in the order of the result list of the first run.
- 621.10.3 A Start list for the second run must be published in good time and made available to the officials at the Start.
- 622 **SPECIAL START INTERVAL**
- 622.1 The FIS Congress in Nice 1979 agreed that:-  
The start interval in the downhill and, if necessary, in the G.S. may be changed under the following conditions:-

- 622.1.1 The time extension must be used for sensible T.V. transmission of interesting sections of the entire course.
- 622.1.2 The races are to be designated in advance by the FIS on the request of the Organizers.
- 622.1.3 The extension is valid for the first 15 competitors only.
- 622.1.4 The extension may be to a maximum of 120 secs.
- 622.1.5 In order to keep conditions the same for all competitors during snowfall, the FIS or their Jury, reserve the right to run forerunners between the racers of the first group. They must have taken part in the official training.

## **624 AGE LIMITS**

- 624.1 Girls and boys are allowed to start in international competitions only if they have completed their 14th year by December 31 of the competition year concerned.
- 624.2 The upper age limit for participation in international junior races is completed 18 years reckoned as in 624.1.

## **630 TEAM RACES**

### **631 ORGANIZATION AND CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

- 631.1 The number who race in each team and the number who count towards the result shall be defined in the rules governing the team race or agreed in writing between the captains before the race starts. In default of any agreement to the contrary a team shall consist of four racers, the best three of whom shall count towards the result.
- 631.2 The combined result shall be arrived at as follows:  
The average time shall be taken of those in each team who count towards the result.  
The winning team shall receive 0.0 points, and the points of the losing team shall be determined from the FIS Tables as if the average time of the losing team were an individual time.  
The combined result shall be arrived at by adding the points of the teams in the Downhill and in the Slalom and/or Giant Slalom.  
The position of teams which have the same average time in Downhill or Slalom or Giant Slalom shall be determined by the position of the individual winner.  
The position of teams which secure the same aggregate points in the combined result shall be determined by their position in the Downhill Race.
- 631.3 In default of any agreement to the contrary, all but one of those who count towards the result shall race in both the Downhill and the Slalom and/or Giant Slalom, but a team may race one man in the Downhill only and another man in the Slalom and/or Giant Slalom only.
- 631.4 A racer who has been nominated for the Downhill or Slalom or Giant Slalom, and who is injured or ill after the race, may be replaced by another racer provided that the team captain can produce a doctor's certificate that the racer in question is unfit to start.
- 631.5 In default of any agreement to the contrary no racer shall be credited with more than twice the time of the best competitor in his team.

- 631.6 The preceding regulations are only recommendations. They are to be followed only when no other arrangement has been made between the participating teams as to the conduct and/or scoring of the events.

## 640 PROTESTS

### 641 DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROTESTS

#### 641.1 Protests concerning Qualification

Protests against the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing before the beginning of the draw of the competition to the place designated on the Official Notice Board.

#### 641.2 Protests concerning the Course

Protests concerning the course (course not according to the rules, marking, preparation of the course, obstacles, danger-points, visibility, etc.) must be sent in writing to the Chief of Race in good time before the last official training.

#### 641.3 Protests during the Race

A competitor or team captain who protests against any action by another competitor or an official during the race must make his protest to a Jury member or to the Race Secretary (615.2.2 remains valid).

#### 641.4 Protests concerning Disqualification

A protest against disqualification must be sent in writing to the place notified on the Official Notice Board. Such a protest must be received within one hour after the posting of a disqualification (615.2.2 remains valid).

#### 641.5 Protests concerning Timing

In case of doubt over a disqualification in the first run the competitor is entitled to a "provisional" start in the second run.  
Protests concerning an error in timing must be delivered within one hour after the posting of the unofficial list of results to the place notified on the Official Notice Board (615.2.2 remains valid).

#### 641.6 Protests concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors

A complaint, based not on an alleged breach of the rules on the part of an official or a competitor but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered, if sent by registered letter through the competitor's association at any time within one month of the date of the race. If the mistake shall be proved, a corrected list of results shall be published and the prizes redistributed.

### 642 PRE-CONDITIONS FOR A PROTEST

#### 642.1 No protest shall be considered by the Jury unless:

The written protest has been made within the time limits under 641 (615.2.2 remains valid).

#### 642.2

The reason for the protest and a sum of 50 Swiss Francs or its equivalent in other currency has been handed to the Race Secretary or to some other place designated on the Official Notice Board. If the protest is accepted, the sum will be reimbursed, if not, the sum is retained by the Organizing Committee.

### 643 EXAMINATION OF PROTESTS

#### 643.1

The Jury will meet, at a time to be determined by themselves and announced on the Official Notice Board, after the posting of the disqualifications or the posting of the unofficial list of results, whichever be the later.

- 643.2 The Jury will invite for a discussion on protests the Gatekeeper concerned and, if necessary, also the Gatekeepers of the neighbouring combinations of gates and other officials involved, possible witnesses, the racer concerned and the protesting team captain. In addition any other material such as video tape, film, photographs, etc. shall be examined. Only the members of the Jury will be present for the final decision on the protest. This must have the support of a majority of the entire membership of the Jury, not only of those present. In case of a tie, the TD's vote shall be decisive. The decision shall be posted on the Official Notice Board immediately after the hearing, with the time of posting. The TD will preside at the hearing.

Minutes of the hearing must be taken, and signed by the TD.

#### **644 APPEALS**

- 644.1 A competitor at a competition which has been organized by an association or a club affiliated with a national association may appeal against the decision of the Jury to the national association of which the organizing club is a member.

- 644.2 A competitor may, further, appeal to the FIS through his own national association against the decision of the Jury.

No appeal against decisions (other than appeals based on alleged errors in the calculation of results) shall be considered, unless the appeal is sent to the FIS by registered letter within fourteen days after the date of the race. (Statutes 002.1.6, 015.5.6.)

#### **645 CANCELLATION OF A COMPETITION**

- 645.1 The Jury has the right to cancel an event without authorising a re-run at a later date, if the racers' safety is at risk. This decision must be unanimous.

The TD can decide to interrupt or cancel an event for safety reasons (wind, blizzard, avalanche, fog etc.).

- 645.2 Alternatively, if an appeal is lodged and allowed within 24 hours of the conclusion of the competition, the whole competition may be run again.

#### **650 HOMOLOGATION OF COURSES**

- 650.1 All events at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS. The same rule applies to other international competitions which appear on the FIS Calendar. For the latter, and especially for slalom and giant slalom, exceptions may be made upon application.

- 650.2 The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the Committee for Alpine Courses through the appropriate national association. The Committee will forward the request with its opinion to the FIS.

- 650.3 The request must be accompanied by the following documents in quadruplicate. One copy of each must be sent to:

- 650.3.1 The Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses.

- 650.3.2 The appropriate national association.

- 650.3.3 The organizing club.
- 650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination.
- 650.4 The homologation request must contain the following documents:
- 650.4.1 A description of the course, containing:
- The name of the course.
  - The geographical location of the course.
  - The compass orientation, aspect of the course.
  - The Start point expressed in metres above sea level.
  - The Finish point expressed in metres above sea level.
  - The vertical drop expressed in metres.
  - The surface length of the course expressed in metres.
  - The average, maximum, and minimum gradient expressed in new degrees (400 degrees).
  - A narrative description of the terrain on which the course is laid out.
  - The number of gates required under normal and exceptional conditions.
  - The normal snow depth.
  - General visibility conditions.
  - Wind effects.
  - Evacuation possibilities for injured outside the course.
  - Crowd control possibilities.
  - The possibility of a water supply for slalom course preparation.
- 650.4.2 A 1:25,000 map with contour lines and the course drawn on it.
- 650.4.3 A 1:10,000 profile indicating the vertical drop and length of the course (contours at the same scale).
- 650.4.4 A large and comprehensive photograph on which the course is marked. It must be a genuine photograph at least 18 x 24 cm (7 x 10 inches) and not a graphic representation from a prospectus. The photograph should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial photograph will produce the same effect.
- 650.4.5 A description of the access facilities to the Start and Finish areas, and of the uphill conveyances, with hourly capacity, to both.
- 650.4.6 A description of the Start and Finish areas including details on the terrain, aspect and facilities for journalists, radio and television commentators, and spectators, and a description of the shelters for the racers at the Start and Finish.
- 650.4.7 Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres.
- 650.4.8 A description of the communication system, preferably with a circuit diagram showing:
- The available number of lines.
  - The type of installation, i.e. buried cable, permanent air cable or temporary air cable.
  - Conductor sizes.
  - Number of outlets along the course.
  - Connections between the Finish area and the race office.
  - Connections between the Finish area and the press centre.
  - Details of available radio apparatus.
  - Connections between Finish and Start areas.
- 650.4.9 A statistical record of the amount of snow on the course during the previous ten years.

- 650.4.10 A sketch of the entire course with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, access roads, fields, buildings, and information on elevations. The purpose of the sketch is primarily to provide the inspector with condensed information on the actual state of the course, any improvements planned and also the siting of safety nets.
- 650.5 The Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses will study the homologation request and appoint an inspector to examine the course. The latter may not belong to the country requesting the homologation.
- Courses proposed for homologation must comply with the technical requirements of 702, 802 and 902. In the technical analysis of courses, in particular of downhill courses, a strict and uncompromising Stand-point must be maintained.
- Sufficient space must be provided on downhill and giant slalom courses, or on an emergency track or road, for the evacuation of injured racers during the competition.
- 650.6 **Homologation Procedure**
- 650.6.1 **The Applicant Club.** As soon as the required documents in quadruplicate are ready the applicant club will send the request for homologation through its national association to the Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses. Simultaneously it must remit the equivalent of 150 Swiss Francs to account number 0300-106101 at the Savings Bank of the City of Innsbruck (Sparkasse der Stadt Innsbruck, Austria). If the homologation cannot be completed with a single inspection, a further 150 Swiss Francs must be remitted for each further visit of the inspector, to cover administrative expenses.
- The inspector's travel and living expenses must be paid direct to him by the applicant club. The journey from his home to the course site and back may be computed as follows:
- Railway fare: first class.  
Travel in his own car: 0.70 Swiss Francs per kilometre.  
Air travel: economy class.
- 650.6.2 **The National Association.** The request for homologation prepared by the applicant club must be endorsed by its national association and then forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses. If the inspector orders only minor improvements on the courses, the condition of the course after completion of these improvements must be reported to the Inspector by November 1st of the current year. For more extensive work the inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary. Courses that have not been found to comply with the FIS specifications, and have not been homologated by November 1st of the current year, may not be used in the following winter for competitions, and these will be removed from the FIS Calendar.
- 650.6.3 **The Inspector.** After the request for homologation has been received by the Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses, via the national association, the chairman will appoint an inspector. The inspector immediately contacts the applicant about the time for his inspection, and sends a copy to the appropriate national association. The inspector will receive four copies of the homologation papers for inspection at the site. After his inspection he writes his inspection report and marks the required improvements in red on the course plans.

After checking all the other documents he sends a copy to each of the following:

- The Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses.
- The appropriate national association.
- The organizing club.

One copy remains in his files.

It is left to the discretion of the inspector to decide whether, in addition to the summer inspection, a second inspection in winter will be necessary in consideration of different conditions in winter. This applies especially to safety regulations and the placing of nets.

650.6.4 **Issue of the FIS Homologation Certificate.** If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses will send the original of the Homologation Certificate to the applicant club and a copy to the appropriate national association. The Homologation Certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the year in which the homologation certificate was issued, and the number of courses registered in that year.

650.6.5 **Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate**

650.6.5.1 For downhill courses, five years; after that a further inspection must be made.

650.6.5.2 For slalom and giant slalom courses, as long as no natural or artificial changes have occurred. Natural changes can consist of erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown. Artificial changes are the construction of buildings, lifts, shelters, parks, roads or tracks.

650.6.6 The national association which has proposed the homologation of a course must report to the Committee for Alpine Courses when any improvements required have been carried out.

650.6.7 The committee for Alpine Courses will publish annually a list of the homologated courses.

650.6.8 **Relationship between Homologation and Natural Conditions.** An organizer of downhill races should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS and ignore exceptional snow and weather conditions. A downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding downhill races when there is insufficient snow depth, extraordinarily unfavourable surface snow conditions (complete icing, softening, etc.), dense fog, heavy snow fall, storm or rain.

## 660

### GATEKEEPERS' INSTRUCTIONS

#### 661

##### CONTROL OF PASSAGE

661.1 Each Gatekeeper will be given a control card containing the following items:

- 661.1.1 — the name of the Gatekeeper,
- 661.1.2 — the number of the gate or gates he is responsible for;
- 661.1.3 — an indication as to whether it is the 1st or 2nd run.

661.2 If a racer does not correctly pass through a gate (or a curve marker), in accordance with 661.6, the Gatekeeper must immediately note the following information on his control card in the available columns:



- 661.2.1 — the racer's start number;
- 661.2.2 — the number of the gate where the fault was committed if the Gatekeeper is responsible for more than one gate;
- 661.2.3 — the letter **D** (for Disqualification);
- 661.2.4 — the type of fault committed by drawing a small diagram.
- 661.3 In the downhill and giant slalom events, the Gatekeeper must note the start number and mark the letter **A** (for Absent or Abandon) for each racer that does not pass through the portion of the course for which he is responsible. This could be due to an absence at the start or because the racer gave up higher on the course. The Gatekeeper must be given an official start list.
- 661.4 The Gatekeeper must ensure that the racer receives no outside aid, (for example in the case of a fall). Any outside aid must result in a disqualification. This type of fault must be noted on the control card.
- 661.5 The control cards must indicate clearly and without error whether a racer is disqualified or not. This facilitates the Referee's control of the cards and makes his control sure and rapid.
- 661.6 **Correct Passage.** A gate is passed correctly when both feet of the racer cross the line joining the two poles of a gate (or the two interior poles of a gate marker in the case where the banner is held up by two poles), or when both feet pass on the outside of a curve marker in the case of a parallel race.  
The Gatekeeper must above all observe the racer's feet and concentrate on this observation.
- 662 IMPORTANCE OF GATEKEEPER**
- 662.1 The Gatekeeper, who must have a perfect knowledge of the rules, has a task that requires a great deal of responsibility and sacrifice. The course lay-out of a slalom, for example, is such that the racers pass very rapidly and that the decision could be very delicate in case of a fall or the knocking down of the poles, etc. Precise observation should permit the Gatekeeper to decide whether the passage was "good" or not. A Gatekeeper's mistake carries with it serious consequences for the racer.
- 662.2 The decision taken by a Gatekeeper must be clear and impartial. He must remain calm, vigilant and thoughtful. In case of doubt, Gatekeepers must be guided by the following principle:  
"It is better that a mistake go unpunished than be wrongfully punished."
- 662.3 In order to avoid as much as possible any erroneous decisions, it is advised that the Gatekeepers not only observe the rules of the race but that they also use common sense based on experience, that does not appear in the ICR.
- 662.4 The Gatekeeper must not disqualify a racer unless he is certain that a fault has been committed. In cases where there is a protest, he must be able to clearly explain how the fault was made and this explanation will be indisputable.
- 662.4.1 The decision to disqualify a racer can only be reversed by unquestionable evidence (after a protest has been made) presented by the protesting party (for example, photo, film and TV) which shows that the decision was erroneous. (See 806.5: video control.)
- 662.4.2 If a Gatekeeper is in doubt as to whether or not a fault was committed, he must make an exact examination before he makes a decision. He can even call for a brief break in the race to examine the racer's tracks or the scratches on the poles or even ask a competent neutral witness that could see the gate from a relatively short distance.

662.4.3 The opinion of the spectators must not influence the judgment of the Gatekeeper. He must not accept as witnesses people who were not in the immediate proximity of the gate in question.

662.5 In slalom and giant slalom races, the responsibility of the Gatekeeper begins when the racer passes the last gate being observed by the preceding Gatekeeper and continues until the racer passes the line between the last gate in his zone of responsibility (max. 4 gates).

In downhill races, the Gatekeeper must observe all of the course above and below his gate.

## 663 RESPONSE TO A RACER

663.1 A racer, after having made an error or fallen, can ask the Gatekeeper. On the other hand if a racer commits a fault that would make him susceptible to a disqualification, the Gatekeeper, if possible, must inform him.

663.2 The Gatekeeper must in this case respond clearly and strongly to the racer in one of the following ways:

663.2.1 "Go on" if the racer has passed the gate correctly.

663.2.2 "Back" if the racer has rendered himself liable to disqualification.

663.3 In principle, these words should be spoken in the language of the organizing country. The racers should know them and this could be easily announced during the team captains' meeting.

## 664 IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISQUALIFICATION

664.1 In the case of a slalom (or a parallel), it can be decided that the Gatekeeper must publicly announce that a racer is disqualified.

664.2 The possible methods of immediately announcing a disqualification are:

664.2.1 — when the visibility is good; raising a special flag;

664.2.2 — when the visibility is poor or there is fog; by a sound signal;

664.2.3 — any other methods devised by the organizer.

664.3 Immediate announcement of a disqualification does not relieve the Gatekeeper of his responsibility to mark the disqualification on his control card.

664.4 Except by the means of immediate and public announcing, the Gatekeeper must not reveal to anyone the disqualifications registered during the race. He is required to give this information to the Jury members at their request.

## 665 GATEKEEPERS' DUTIES AT THE END OF THE 1st RUN

665.1 In principle, and this would be confirmed by the Jury, in good time, the Chief Gatekeeper or his assistant will collect the control cards from each Gatekeeper at the end of the 1st run. He will deliver them to the Referee.

665.2 Each control card must be signed by the Gatekeeper and be indicated that it is for the 1st run.

665.3 The Chief Gatekeeper will have a second control card to give to his Gatekeepers and this card will indicate that it is for the 2nd run.

## 666 GATEKEEPERS' DUTIES AT THE END OF THE RACE

666.1 At the end of the race, the Gatekeepers will take their control cards immediately to the Finish area and give them to the Chief Gatekeeper (or his assistant). He will then turn them over to the Referee.

666.2 The Gatekeepers that have disqualified a racer or racers must be able to explain the exact reasons for the disqualification to the Referee.

666.3 The Gatekeepers who have disqualified a racer or racers must remain at the disposition of the Referee or Jury to give any additional information or explanations.

## **667 OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE GATEKEEPERS**

667.1 After having made all the necessary indications on his control card, the Gatekeeper must think immediately about his other duties. Most often, he will have to:

667.1.1 Reset the poles in a vertical position. A leaning pole could serve to aid or hinder a racer.

667.1.2 Replace any poles that have been knocked down in their exact spot. This spot is indicated by a coloured spot in the snow.

667.1.3 Replace or re-attach any flags or banners that have been knocked down.

667.1.4 Replace any poles that have been broken, making sure to use the same colour as the broken one (blue or red).

The broken pieces of pole must be picked up and placed out of the way so they cause no danger to the racers or the spectators.

667.1.5 Repair the section of the course under his control.

667.1.6 Make sure the course is "free".

667.1.7 Gatekeepers must remove any markings made by racers or other persons on the course, and will keep spectators off the course.

667.2 If there is no official appointed to the task of maintaining order along the course, the Gatekeeper must make sure that all personnel (spectators, photographers, other racers, etc.) keep a good distance from the course and in no way should these people be allowed to disturb the racers.

667.2.1 He must indicate to all accredited people the best location where they can do their work without disturbing the racers, according to the instructions of the Jury.

667.2.2 If a racer is disturbed during his run by someone present on the course (or for any other reason) and he asks for the opportunity to restart his run, the Gatekeeper must be in a position to objectively explain the incident to the Referee (or a Jury member). This incident must be noted on the control card.

667.3 A Gatekeeper present at his position during training must ensure that the training regulations (training possibilities, authorised methods, inspections, schedules, etc.) fixed by the Jury are observed.

## **668 GATEKEEPER'S POSITION**

668.1 The Gatekeeper must so situate himself that he will be able to perfectly observe the gate (or gates) for which he is responsible. He must be close enough to intervene rapidly (667) and far enough away as to not disturb the racers. The poles and the gates must always remain clearly visible.

668.2 It is recommended that the organizers furnish uniform clothing to the Gatekeepers so that they are clearly identifiable by the racers.

668.3 The Gatekeeper must be sure that he is not confused for a photographer or a spectator and therefore must always be separated from other people.

- 669 ASSISTANCE FOR THE GATEKEEPERS**
- 669.1 The organizers often have difficulties recruiting enough Gatekeepers for the slalom and giant slalom. They should foresee this difficulty and recruit their Gatekeepers early enough so that they will get good quality Gatekeepers and should hold an instruction meeting to go over the Gatekeepers' duties.
- 669.2 The Gatekeeper should be in his position well before the start of the race. His work could last several hours and be made miserable by atmospheric conditions. It is advised that the organizers furnish the Gatekeepers with protective clothing against the cold, wind and snow.
- 669.3 In extreme cases, the organizers could supply a number of replacement Gatekeepers who could replace Gatekeepers during a race (or the second run) should there appear to be any need for replacement.
- 669.4 The organizer must provide the Gatekeepers with some form of nourishment at their positions.
- 669.5 At particularly difficult places where poles are often knocked down or broken, it is advised that an Assistant Gatekeeper be assigned to help the Gatekeeper.
- 669.6 The equipment necessary for the proper fulfilling of the Gatekeeper's functions must be anticipated and put at his disposition. In particular:
- 669.6.1 A special plastic cover for the control card to protect it against snow and water.
- 669.6.2 A pencil, if possible attached to the cover by a string. An extra pencil. A few sheets of blank paper to note any incidents.
- 669.6.3 The necessary tools to put the course back in proper shape (shovel, rake, crow bars etc.).
- 669.6.4 Replacement poles in the right colours and enough of them.
- These replacement poles must not confuse the racers. They must be placed far enough away from the course, on the Gatekeeper's side, planted obliquely in the snow, pointed ends down so as not to be dangerous and if possible, with their banners.

### 3rd SECTION

## PARTICULAR RULES FOR EACH DISCIPLINE

- 700 DOWNHILL**
- 701 DEFINITION**  
See Book I
- 702 THE COURSE**
- 702.1 **Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies' Downhill Courses**
- 702.1.1 Downhill courses for World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and international competitions included in the FIS Calendar must be approved by the FIS.

### 702.1.2 **General Characteristics of the Course**

It must be possible to slide on the downhill course continuously from Start to Finish without using ski poles. The terrain must be completely cleared of stones, stumps and such obstacles, in order to eliminate all objective danger for the racers, even when the snow on the course is scarce. High speeds which may lead to the risk of dangerous falls must be eliminated by reducing the speed. This can be achieved by setting sufficient gates, which limit the average speed. The TD must lay special stress on the observation of this rule.

702.1.3 It must be possible to take a means of transport right up to the start area.

### 702.1.4 **Laying out the Course**

The course must not include any sharp, hard ridges. Above all bumps which throw competitors far up into the air must be levelled out. The course must not include any steep ledges, which carry competitors through the air for long distances. This must be especially observed when the landing is flat, or on to a traverse or a counter-slope.

The course must not include convex outward curves. Where medium or high speeds are involved, narrow sections must be avoided. The course must instead become wider with increasing speed. Such parts of the course must be at least 30 m wide. The inspector authorized to homologate the course decides whether this minimum width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened.

On the outside of rapid or fast curves there must be plenty of cleared space beside the course, so that a competitor who is falling and is thrown off the course cannot be injured by hitting obstacles (safety zone).

Obstacles which a competitor might hit if he ran off the course must be protected by snow, straw, safety nets or by other similar, suitable means.

On a natural course no artificial obstacles may be built in to provide spectators with an acrobatic exhibition.

The Course Setter should place gates to direct the competitor over particular sections of the course or to protect him against the risk of accidents. These gates shall, if possible, be placed at right angles to the racing line (open gates) and be not less than 8 m wide. Downhill courses must not include any technical slalom figures. When setting gates the Course Setter should bear in mind the competitors' ability in order to avoid accidents.

#### 702.1.4.1 **Gates shall be placed:**

Always early enough before the dangerous section, so that the racer can approach them in control and correctly positioned.

702.1.4.2 On extremely fast sections of the course, when it is considered necessary to check speed. In such places gates shall be set so that they may be properly anticipated without braking.

702.1.4.3 When the course changes suddenly from a steep face to a flat and bumpy section, to prevent dangerous falls on the flat. The gates shall always be placed sufficiently high on the steep face.

702.1.4.4 If in the judgment of the Course Setter, competitors should be directed on to a particular section of the slope, or if he thinks it desirable to indicate the direction of the course.

- 702.1.4.5 The gates should be as wide as possible; always wider than 8 m.  
On traverses on a steep slope, the gates must be placed so that competitors are kept on the upper part of the slope.
- 702.1.4.6 Where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.
- 702.1.4.7 On a bend always so that competitors are kept on the inner side of the curve, (especially in wooded sections).
- 702.1.4.8 To keep racers away from obstacles.
- Sections of the course through wooded terrain must be at least 30 m wide. That does not mean that all parts of the course must be more than 30 m wide, as sun and wind can often cause considerable damage to the snow surface of a course that is too wide.

## 702.2 Men's Courses

- 702.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, World Cup, Europe Cup and NOR-AM races the men's course must conform to the following technical data:-
- 702.2.1.1 Minimum vertical drop: 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 m).
- 702.2.1.2 Maximum vertical drop: 1,000 m.
- 702.2.2 For other FIS races (Junior and Senior) the men's course must conform to the following technical data:-
- 702.2.2.1 Minimum vertical drop: 500 m.
- 702.2.2.2 Maximum vertical drop: 1,000 m, Junior 700 m.
- 702.2.2.3 Width of the gates: minimum 8 m (26 ft.).
- 702.2.3 At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the best time of the men's downhill should not be less than two minutes.

## 702.3 Ladies' Courses

- 702.3.1 The Ladies' downhill courses must have the following technical data for all competitions:-
- 702.3.1.1 Minimum vertical drop: 500 m.
- 702.3.1.2 Maximum vertical drop: 700 m
- 702.3.1.3 Width of the gates: minimum 8 m (26 ft.).
- 702.3.1.4 At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the best time for the ladies' downhill should not be less than 1 min. 40 secs.

## 702.3.2 Special Requirements for the Lay-out of Ladies' Courses

- 702.3.2.1 The downhill course for ladies should be a "controlled course", taking local conditions into account in setting it. It shall not include technical slalom figures, but must have sufficient gates on steep sections to eliminate excessive speed over difficult and bumpy terrain.
- 702.3.2.2 Ladies' downhill courses shall, if possible, be separated from the men's.

## 702.3.3 Exceptions

For the vertical drop of men's and ladies' courses, exceptions can be authorised by the FIS Council upon recommendation of the technical committees concerned.

## 702.4 Marking and Gates

#### 702.4.1 **Direction Flags**

Enough red direction flags shall be placed down the left side of the course facing downhill, and green flags on the right, that competitors can recognise the course even in bad visibility.

The red and green flags may be replaced by twigs or branches approximately 30 cm high which are to be stuck into the snow. Both means of marking may be used on the same course.

In addition enough pine needles and broken-up twigs should be strewn on the course to provide depth perception of bumps, dips and counter slopes.

#### 702.4.2 **The Gates**

702.4.2.1 A gate consists of two flags. Each flag must be a rectangular piece of cloth stretched between two vertically fixed splinterproof and solid poles, so that the lower edge of the cloth remains at least one metre above the snow. The poles shall be fixed in the snow aligned at right angles to the racing line. On undulating terrain which renders the visibility more difficult, the lower edge of the cloth shall be more than a metre above the snow, so as to be recognised from a distance. The poles must correspond to the standard for the poles used in the slalom. (See 802.4.2)

#### 702.4.2.2 **Numbering**

The gates shall be numbered from top to bottom, not counting the Start and Finish.

#### 702.4.2.3 **Men's Gates**

Men's downhill courses must be marked by red gates. Their flags are approximately 1 m high and 0.75 m wide. The width of a gate must be at least 8 m.

Instead of red material a luminous orange colour may be used.

#### 702.4.2.4 **Ladies' Gates**

Ladies' downhill courses must be marked with alternating red and blue gates. Their flags are approximately 1 m high and 0.75 m wide. The width of a gate must be at least 8 m. The colour of the first gate will depend on the visibility, and will be chosen by the Course Setter (or Chief of Course).

#### 702.4.3 **Marking the Gate's Position**

The position of the gate's poles should be marked with ink or some other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race.

#### 702.5 **Preparation and Inspection of the Course**

702.5.1 All downhill courses in the FIS Calendar must be completely prepared for racing and set with gates at least three days before the race, and must then be available for training.

702.5.2 Before training begins on the first official training day the racers must inspect the course wearing their training numbers in racing fashion and easily visible. The time of inspection shall be determined by the Jury.

702.5.3 Immediately after this inspection the TD and the members of the Jury shall be available at the Finish to receive from the racers and trainers requests and suggestions regarding the course, training, etc.

#### 703 **OFFICIAL TRAINING**

703.1 The official training for downhill races is an inseparable part of the competition. The racers are required to participate.

- 703.2 The official training shall encompass at least three training days.
- 703.2.1 In general a race shall be postponed or cancelled if the three days of training cannot be observed. An exception can be made in case of "force majeure", if nevertheless sufficient training runs can be carried out. The Jury can then decide to reduce the official training to two days.
- 703.2.2 The official training need not necessarily be on three consecutive days.
- 703.3 The entire facilities (Start, course and Finish area) must be completely prepared as for racing by the first official training day.
- 703.3.1 All safety measures and crowd control arrangements (fences, etc.) must be completed, so that the training may take place without danger to the racers.
- 703.4 The first aid and medical services must be in complete operation during the time of training.
- 703.5 The organizers must arrange for the racers to have priority on the lift facilities, and to use the training times without having to wait.
- 703.6 For all training runs during the official training the racers must wear their training numbers in racing fashion and easily visible. Training numbers shall be given to the racers on the basis of their FIS points. Racers without FIS points shall receive the last training numbers. (621)
- 703.7 The Start Referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, must verify from a list that the racers start their training in the order of their training numbers, and that in leaving the Start a sufficiently safe interval of at least 30 seconds is maintained between racers.
- 703.8 **Timed Training**
- 703.8.1 At the World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, times must be taken during the last two days of training.
- 703.8.2 At other FIS competitions, training times must be taken on at least one of the last two training days.
- 703.8.3 The registered times for the different runs of a training day will be given to the Team Captains at the latest at the Team Captains' Meeting.
- 703.8.3.1 A competitor must complete a minimum of one timed training run.
- 703.8.3.2 In case of a fall or if he is overtaken during a training run, the competitor must go out of the course and leave it free.
- 703.8.4 In case of atmospheric changes (snowfall, etc.) between the last training day and the day of the race, an inspection of the course will be organized for the racers, on the day of the race, accompanied by the members of the Jury.
- 703.8.5 At the time of the World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and all international races where substitutes are authorised, the designated substitutes must take part in the official training.
- 703.8.6 Whenever possible, one training should take place during the same hour as that scheduled for the race.
- 703.9 **Closing and Modifications of the Course**
- Competitors are not allowed, under penalty of disqualification, to train on the course at times other than those announced by the Race Committee or the Jury, or to remove or rearrange gates, flags or visible hazards such as fences, bushes, overhanging branches, etc.



A competitor who discovers dangerous concealed hazards, such as rocks or horizontal fences thinly covered with snow, may, however, in case of urgency remove these hazards or render them visible, provided that he promptly reports the steps he has taken to a race official. A competitor may only use his skis and no other instrument for improvement of the course after the official training has begun. Marking the course, other than the official marking, is forbidden.

Making any changes (such as short-cuts, for instance) on a closed course is also forbidden. Any competitor benefiting from such changes shall be disqualified.

No competitor is allowed to go up or down a closed course with or without his skis.

The selection of those officials who are permitted to ski on a closed course shall be strictly limited by the Jury.

The interdictions mentioned above apply also to the service personnel of the teams as well as those accompanying the teams.

703.10

If necessary, the Jury may establish "yellow zones". These must be equipped with clearly marked yellow or yellow/black flags which can be waved to alert the following competitor of danger. The racer must stop when thus alerted.

704

#### **FORERUNNERS**

The Race Committee shall arrange for at least three forerunners to be available with the ability to ski the course at racing speed. At least two forerunners shall precede both the training runs and the race. The Jury may increase their number. They must be easily recognisable by wearing special race numbers. Their times will not be announced.

Forerunners must give information about course conditions to members of the Jury if requested. (804 and 904)

705

#### **START INTERVAL**

The regular start interval shall be employed in all downhill races. As a rule racers start at equal intervals of 60 seconds.

The Jury or the FIS may order longer intervals (see art. 622).

706

#### **EXECUTION OF THE DOWNHILL**

706.1

A competitor must complete the course on his skis, but he may finish on only one ski (see art. 614.3).

706.2

He must not receive assistance in any form. No pace-making is allowed.

706.3

If a competitor is being overtaken, he must give way at the first demand.

706.4

A competitor must pass through all the gates by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet. He has finished the race when both his feet have crossed the Finish line (614.3).

706.5

A competitor must wear the official start number in the prescribed way (see art. 605.1).

707

#### **RE-RUN IN DOWNHILL**

707.1

A racer may appeal to a member of the Jury for a re-run immediately after he has been obstructed during his run; he must, however, leave the course as soon as possible after the point where he was obstructed and may not pass through any more gates of the course. The following are considered obstructions:

- 707.1.1 Obstruction of the course by an official or spectator.
- 707.1.2 Obstruction of the course by an animal (dog, etc.).
- 707.1.3 Obstruction of the course by a racer, who has fallen and has not cleared the course in time.
- 707.1.4 Objects on the course, such as ski poles abandoned by a racer in a fall.
- 707.1.5 First aid measures which interfered with the racer.
- 707.1.6 Absence of a gate knocked down by a preceding racer and not replaced in time.
- 707.1.7 Any other similar occurrences, outside the racer's control, which slowed him down or lengthened his course, thus significantly influencing his time.
- 707.1.8 Failure of the timing.
- 707.2 If the racer's explanation appears credible a re-run shall be granted, on condition that the reasons for it are later confirmed.
- 707.3 The racer may start in the middle of the interval between the successive racers, immediately after he reports to the Starter or, in accordance with the decision of the Start Referee, (613.6).
- 707.4 If the racer had already been disqualified prior to the incident for which a re-run was granted, the re-run shall be invalid.
- 707.5 If the time for the re-run is longer than the time for the first run, the re-run must be counted.
- 707.6 If the complaint proves unjustified, the racer will be disqualified.

## 708 **DISQUALIFICATIONS**

A racer shall be disqualified if he:

- 708.1 Is not qualified according to 208/212.
- 708.2 Enters the race under false pretences.
- 708.3 Trains on a course closed to competitors or alters a course, as forbidden by 703.9, or disobeys the rules or the instructions of the Jury regarding the training.
- 708.4 Is late at the Start, or makes a false start, or violates the rules for start procedure.
- 708.5 Fails to complete the course on skis or fails to finish on at least one ski.
- 708.6 Accepts outside assistance in any form.
- 708.7 Fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first demand.
- 708.8 Fails to pass through every gate by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet.
- 708.9 Fails to finish the race by crossing the Finish line with both feet.
- 708.10 Uses a short cut.
- 708.11 Does not observe the safety regulations.
- 708.12 Does not wear the official start number in the manner prescribed, or changes it in any way.
- 708.13 Cannot show that his appeal for a re-run was justified.

## 709 **CRASH HELMET**

All competitors in downhill races must wear crash helmets for the official training as well as for the race, on pain of disqualification.

Racers are recommended to wear crash helmets which have been approved by specialized organizations recognised by the FIS.

720

### **DOWNHILL IN TWO RUNS**

720.1

If the topography of a country does not permit a downhill with the required vertical drop as stated in the ICR, a downhill in two runs can be organized.

720.2

The vertical drop must be at least 450 m.

720.3

The placing will be determined by the addition of the two runs. The rule for the Start of the second run will be used (621.10).

720.4

All the prescriptions for the downhill are valid for the race in two runs. The Jury will rule in case of problems caused by the course, the training and the two runs.

720.5

The two runs should be run on the same day.

720.6

This rule does not apply to World Cup, Europe Cup or NOR-AM races.

800

## **SLALOM**

801

### **DEFINITION**

See Book I

802

### **THE COURSE**

802.1

#### **Vertical Drop**

The vertical drop of a slalom course at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games should be 180 to 220 m for men; 130 to 180 m for ladies: at other international races 140 to 200 m for men; 120 to 180 m for ladies. In countries where courses with these vertical drops cannot easily be achieved, the vertical drop for a slalom may exceptionally be a minimum of 120m.

802.1.1

The course must be at least 40 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope. In special cases the inspector can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course.

802.2

#### **Characteristics of the Course**

At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the course must be set on slopes with a gradient of 20 – 27 new degrees ( = 33 – 45 %). It may even be below 20, but may reach 30° ( = 52%) only in very short parts of the course.

The ideal course for the slalom, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient specified above, must include a series of turns designed to allow the racers to combine maximum speed with neat execution and precision of turns.

The slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal ski technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and double gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of ski technique, including changes of direction with very different radii. Gates should never be set only down the vertical fall-line of the slope, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.

802.3

#### **Preparation of the Course**

Slalom competitions must be raced on snow that is as hard as possible. If snow falls during the race the Chief of Course must ensure that it is stamped or, if possible, removed from the course.

802.4 **Setting the Course**

802.4.1 **Course Setters**

802.4.1.1 **Qualifications**

802.4.1.1.1 **At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, World Cup and Europe Cup Competitions** the course will be set by two Course Setters appointed by the FIS and qualified according to 602.2.3. An Assistant appointed by the FIS or the Jury will be attached to them, to try out the course with the Course Setter after work on the course is finished, so that any defects can be corrected. One Assistant will be appointed for each course, but the responsibility rests with the Course Setter. Both must work closely with the TD.

802.4.1.1.2 **At other international races** each course will similarly be set by an international Course Setter qualified according to 602.2.3. Both Course Setters can belong to a foreign country. They are appointed by the Jury.

In spite of assistance for the Course Setter, the course should reflect his work and ideas.

802.4.1.2 **Inspection of the Slalom Slope.** This must be carried out by the Course Setter with the TD, the Referee and the Course Setter's Assistant, so that the Course Setter can take into account the terrain, the snow conditions and the capability of the competitors before he sets the course, which should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 racers.

802.4.1.3 **Assistance** must be provided for the Course Setter at the time fixed by the Jury for the setting of the course, so that he can concentrate on the actual setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc.

The Chief of Course Equipment must provide enough of the following:

Enough blue and red slalom poles.

A corresponding number of flags, divided by colours.

Sledge-hammers, crowbars or pneumatic drills.

7 Number cards for numbering the gates.

Colouring matter for marking the position of the poles.

802.4.2 **Slalom Poles**

A slalom gate consists of two solid, round, uniform poles, 3-4 cm in diameter and high enough to appear 1.80 m above the snow. They must not be more than 5 cm in diameter at the base, and of wood that will not split or of material such as plastic, with similar properties.

Slalom poles are blue or red with flags of the same colours: consecutive gates must always alternate in colour.

802.4.3 **Gates**

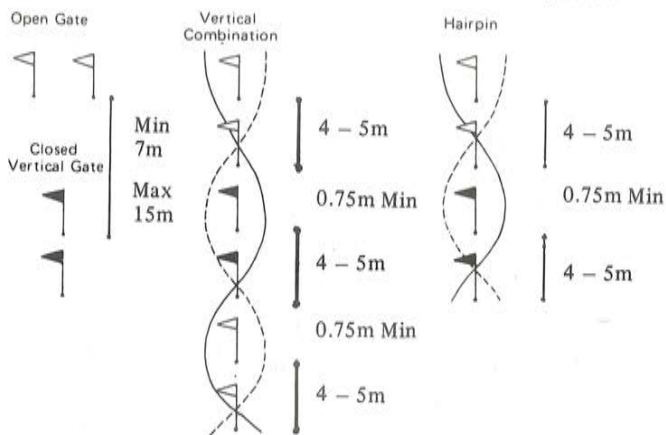
802.4.3.1 The distance between two gates may not be less than 0.75 m. This distance must exist between the poles of different gates as well as between the imaginary line joining the poles of one gate and the poles of another. The position of the poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race, in case they are knocked out.

A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 5 m.

In a hairpin gate, the distance between the two verticals must be at least 0.75 m.

A slalom must contain open and vertical gates as well as a minimum of two and, whenever possible, three vertical combinations (consisting of three to five gates) and at least four hairpin-combinations.

The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are:



#### 802.4.3.2 Number of Gates

Men: minimum 55, maximum 75. Ladies: minimum 45, maximum 60.

#### 802.4.4 Numbering of Gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom and the numbers fixed on the outside poles. The Start and Finish are not to be included.

#### 802.4.5 Setting

In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:

802.4.5.1 Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.

802.4.5.2 Gates, which impose on competitors too sudden sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern slalom should have.

802.4.5.3 It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ski through the difficult combination under control.

802.4.5.4 The distance between two gates should not be less than 7 m and not more than 15 m except for verticals and hairpins.

802.4.5.5 It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the racer passes the Finish at a good speed.

802.4.5.6 The last gate should not be too near the Finish, to avoid the danger to competitors and timekeepers; it should direct competitors to the middle of the Finish line. If the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.

802.4.5.7 The Finish must accord with 614.  
802.4.5.8 Setting the course can be started at the top or bottom. The Course Setter can decide with which colour to begin, taking into account the visibility.

802.4.5.9 The slalom poles should be rammed in by the Chief of Course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the Course Setter can supervise the operation.

#### 802.4.6 Reserve Poles

The Chief of Course is responsible for the correct placing and availability of enough reserve poles. They must be placed so that the racers are not misled by them, and this must be checked by the Jury.

#### 802.5 Checking the Slalom Course

The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the Course Setter has set it, paying special attention that:

- The slalom poles are firmly rammed in.
- The gates are in the right colour order.
- The position of the poles is marked.
- The number boards are in the right order on the outside poles.
- The poles are high enough above the snow.
- The two slalom courses are far enough from each other to avoid misleading the racers.
- The fencing of each course is far enough from the slalom poles.
- Obstacles at the edge of the course are either removed or neutralized.
- The last gate before the Finish directs the racers to the middle of the Finish.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and Finish are in accordance with 613 and 614.

### 803 INSPECTION OF THE COURSE

803.1 The setting must be completed at least 1½ hours before the start. When possible the slalom should be set the evening before the race.

The course must be in perfect racing condition from the time the racers' inspection starts, and they must not be disturbed during it by workers on the course.

The Jury decides the method of inspection. Competitors must wear their start numbers open as in the race.

They may not ski down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis.

803.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice slope near the start.

### 804 FORERUNNERS

The Race Committee must arrange for at least three forerunners to be available with the ability to ski the course at racing speed. At least two must precede the race.

Forerunners must give information about course conditions to members of the Jury if requested.

They must wear special start numbers. Their times will not be announced.

Racers eliminated may not start as forerunners for the second run (704 and 904).

The Jury decides the starting order of the forerunners.

## 805 THE START

### 805.1 Start Intervals

The start takes place at irregular intervals in slalom. The Chief of Timing and Calculation or his special assistant tells the Starter when each competitor should start.

### 805.2 Starting Order

805.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers (621.3).

805.2.2 For the second run see art. 621.10.

### 805.3 Start Signal

As soon as he has received the order for the next start, the Starter gives the competitor the warning "Ready" - "Attention" - "Achtung", and a few seconds later the start signal "Go!" - "Partez!" - "Los!".

The competitor must start within 10 seconds of the start signal.

805.3.1 A competitor who has not appeared at the start 1 minute after being called by the official, will be disqualified. Delays caused by the non-arrival of preceding competitors have to be taken into account.

The Start Referee may, however, condone a delay which, in his opinion, is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow the competitor a conditional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The Start Referee will make the necessary decisions.

As soon as the race is ended the Start Referee must report to the Referee the start numbers and names of the competitors who:

805.3.2 Were not allowed to start, owing to their late appearance.

805.3.3 Were allowed to start in spite of their late appearance.

805.3.4 Were allowed to start conditionally.

### 805.4 Valid Start and False Start

Each competitor must start at the start signal, or he will be disqualified.

As soon as the race is over the Start Referee must report to the Referee the start numbers and names of the competitors who have made a false start or have infringed 613.3.

## 806 EXECUTION OF THE SLALOM

A slalom must always be decided by two runs on two different courses.

### 806.1 Interdiction to continue after clear disqualification

A racer who has been clearly disqualified for missing a gate may not continue through further gates, or start in the second run, or be a fore-runner.

The Jury that verifies the failure to observe this rule proposes to the TD that the Race Committee imposes one of the following sanctions:

806.1.1 Written notice of the fault sent to the racer and his trainers, with notification to the FIS and the National Association concerned.

806.1.2 Prohibit the racer from participation in the next race at the same competition, if there is one, without the possibility of being replaced if the Draw has already been held.

806.1.3 Prohibit the racer from participating in one or several races for one week following the race where the fault occurred. If the fault is repeated, the sanction can be doubled.

- 806.2 For races using two runs, both courses must be used one after the other, in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on both courses is not allowed.
- 806.3 A competitor must complete the course on skis, but he can finish on only one ski. He must not receive assistance in any form. He must pass through all the gates and cross the Finish line with both feet. He must wear the official start number and must not alter it in any way (see art. 614.3).
- 806.4 **Passage through Gates**  
A competitor has only passed through a gate correctly if both his feet have crossed the line between the poles. He is disqualified if he has not passed through all the gates and the Finish correctly.
- 806.5 **Videotape and Film Control**  
At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the Race Committee must arrange for recordings on videotape, so that the whole slalom can be reproduced.  
At other international FIS Calendar races a videotape or film control is recommended.
- 807 **RE-RUN**  
A slalom competitor who suffers through the fault of an official, or because of a spectator or an animal (e.g. a dog), should appeal to the Referee or another Jury member. He must leave the course at the very point where he was obstructed and may not pass through any further gates.  
If it is not possible for the Referee or the Jury member immediately to consult the officials in order to decide whether a claim for a re-run is justified he may, to avoid delay, allow the competitor a provisional re-run, which will be only counted if the official's evidence confirms the justice of the claim.  
If a racer had already been disqualified before the incident which led to the award of a re-run, the re-run will not be counted.  
Whether the re-run is provisional or not, it must be counted if it is slower than the run for which a re-run was claimed. A disqualification imposed after a confirmed obstruction is not valid.
- 808 **DISQUALIFICATIONS**  
A competitor will be disqualified if he:
- 808.1 Is not qualified according to articles 208 – 212.
- 808.2 Enters under false premises.
- 808.3 Trains on a course closed to competitors, or inspects a course in any way that is not permitted by article 803, or if he alters the course.
- 808.4 Is late at the Start, makes a false start or contravenes the start regulations.
- 808.5 Fails to complete the course on skis and to finish on at least one ski (see art. 614.3).
- 808.6 Receives assistance in any form.
- 808.7 Fails to pass through all the gates by crossing the line between the gates with both feet.
- 808.8 Fails to cross the Finish line with both feet.



- 808.9 Does not wear the official start number, or alters it in any way.
- 808.10 Interrupts or disturbs another competitor during his run.
- 809 NUMBER OF COMPETITORS**
- 809.1 The Alpine Committee will decide annually on the maximum quotas per nation (1141 and 1142).
- 809.2 **Limitations in the second run**  
The Race Committee has the right to reduce the number of competitors in the second run to half, provided that notice was given in the invitation or on the official notice board before the race started, and at the team captains' meeting before the draw.
- 810 COMPETITIONS UNDER ARTIFICIAL LIGHT**  
It is permitted to hold competitions under artificial lighting. Throughout the entire area the lighting must be sufficient to conform to the regulations concerning artificial illumination on slalom slopes.
- 900 GIANT SLALOM**
- 901 DEFINITION**  
See Book I
- 902 THE COURSE**
- 902.1 **Vertical Drop**
- 902.1.1 A course for men must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 400 m.
- 902.1.2 A course for ladies must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 350 m.
- 902.1.3 For World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 300 m (Men and Ladies).
- 902.1.4 The FIS Council may, however, authorize a competition on a course without the minimum vertical drop specified if the particular conditions in a country require it.
- 902.2 The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 30 m wide.
- 902.3 **Preparation of the Course**  
The course must be prepared as for the Downhill Race. The parts of the course where gates are set and where competitors have to turn must be prepared as for a Slalom.
- 902.4 **Setting the Course**
- 902.4.1 **Poles and Flags**  
Normal slalom poles (or exceptionally a little larger) are used (4 poles per gate). The flags are at least 75 cm wide and 50 cm high. They are fixed between the poles so that the lower edge of the flag is at least 1 metre above the snow.  
The gates must be alternately red and blue, the blue flags preferably with a distinctive mark, ideally a diagonal white stripe. In bad visibility red direction flags should be placed down the left side of the course facing downhill, and green flags on the right (702.4.1).

#### 902.4.2 **Placing the Gates**

The gates must be at least 4 m and at most 8 m wide. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m. The gates must be set so that the racers can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The two flags of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line. For closed gates, the flags should be approximately 30 cm wide and 50 cm high.

902.4.3 Setting the course can be started from the top or bottom. The Course Setter can decide with which colour to begin, taking into account the visibility.

#### 902.4.4 **Marking**

The position of the poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race, in case they are knocked out.

#### 902.4.5 **Planning the Course**

In planning the course the following principles must be followed:-

902.4.5.1 The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows: 15% of the vertical drop equals the number of gates plus or minus 5 gates. The distance between the inner poles of two consecutive gates must be at least 10 m. The first run *should* be set the day before the race. Both runs can be set on the same piste but the second run must be re-set.

902.4.5.2 The skilful use of the ground when setting a giant slalom is, in most cases, even more important than for a slalom, since figures play a less important role owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. It is therefore better to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost. Figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

902.4.5.3 A giant slalom should present a variety of long, medium and small turns. The racer should be free to choose his own line between the gates, which must not be set down the vertical line of the slope. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible.

902.4.5.4 The Finish must be prepared and equipped as in 614.

902.4.5.5 The Course Setter should set the two courses so that there is as little difference as possible between the best times of each run.

902.4.6 The Chief of Course is responsible for the correct placing and availability of enough reserve poles. They must be placed so that the racers are not misled by them and this must be checked by the Jury.

### 903 **INSPECTION OF THE COURSE**

The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start.

The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly ski-ing down alongside the course. Ski-ing through a gate, or practising turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification.

### 904 **FORERUNNERS**

The Race Committee must arrange for at least three forerunners to be available. At least two must precede the race. The Jury can increase their number. They must have the ability to ski the course at racing speed, and must be recognisable by wearing special start numbers. Their times must not be published. Racers eliminated may not start as fore-

runners for the second run.  
Forerunners must give information about course conditions to members of the Jury if requested (704 and 804).

**905 START INTERVALS**

905.1 As a rule, the racers start at a constant interval of 60 seconds, according to their start numbers. The Jury or the FIS may order longer intervals (see 622).

905.2 Start order for the second run see art. 621.10.

**906 EXECUTION OF THE GIANT SLALOM**

A Giant Slalom must always be decided by two runs. (Mens and Ladies). The second run may be held on the same course but the gates must be re-set. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

**906.1 Interdiction to continue after clear disqualification**

A racer who has been clearly disqualified for missing a gate may not continue through further gates, or start in the second run, or be a fore-runner. The Jury that verifies the failure to observe this rule proposes to the TD that the Race Committee imposes one of the following sanctions:

906.1.1 Written notice of the fault to the racer and his trainer, with notification to the FIS and the National Association concerned.

906.1.2 Prohibit the racer from participation in the next race at the same competition, if there is one, without the possibility of being replaced if the Draw has already been held.

906.1.3 Prohibit the racer from participating in one or several races for one week following the race where the fault occurred. If the fault is repeated, the sanction can be doubled.

**907 RE-RUN**

907.1 A competitor may appeal to a member of the Jury for a re-run immediately after he has been obstructed during his run; he must, however, leave the course as soon as possible at the very point where he was obstructed and may not pass through any more gates of the course. The following are considered acceptable excuses:

907.1.1 Obstruction by an official or a spectator.

907.1.2 Obstruction by an animal.

907.1.3 Obstruction by a racer, who has fallen and has not cleared the course in time.

907.1.4 Objects on the course, such as ski poles abandoned by a racer in a fall.

907.1.5 First aid measures which obstructed the competitor.

907.1.6 Absence of a gate knocked down by a preceding racer and not replaced in time.

907.1.7 Any other similar occurrences, outside the racer's control, causing him to fall, slowing him down or lengthening his course, thus significantly influencing the result.

907.1.8 Failure of the timing.

907.2 A Jury member can authorize a conditional re-run, on condition that the reasons for it are later confirmed.

The racer can start in the middle of the interval between two successive competitors, immediately after he reports to the Starter or, in accordance with the Start Referee's decision.

If the racer had already been disqualified before the incident for which a re-run was granted, the re-run will not be valid.

If the time for the re-run is longer than the time of the first run, the re-run must be counted.

If the complaint proves unjustified the racer will be disqualified.

## 908 FURTHER RULES AND DISQUALIFICATION

Except where special exception are made above, the rules for Downhill (703.9, 706, 708) and Slalom (806, 808, 809) apply also to Giant Slaloms.

# 4th SECTION

## SPECIAL RULES

### 1000 PARALLEL EVENTS

#### 1001 DEFINITION

The Parallel is a race run simultaneously by two or several racers down two or several courses side-by-side. The settings of the courses, the configuration of the ground and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.

#### 1002 VERTICAL DROP

The vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 100 m. There must be between 20 and 30 gates (not counting the start and finish). The run-time of each race should be between 20 and 25 seconds.

#### 1003 CHOICE AND PREPARATION OF THE COURSE

1003.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit two or several course settings, preferably slightly concave (permitting a view of the whole course from any point). The terrain variations must be the same over all the surface of the slope. The course layouts must have the same profile, the same difficulties.

1003.2 The snow should be as packed as possible (as in the slalom) and should be the same in each layout. In other words, the whole surface of the course must be prepared so that there are no differences between the utilisation of the different courses.

1003.3 The construction of artificial jumps is permitted, maximum two jumps, which may not be higher than 80 cm each. It is suggested to make the first jump at the end of the first third and the second at the end of the second third of the run.

It is not permitted to use the jump for advertising. The name of the location of the event is an exception, however, the sponsors can not be mentioned.

1003.4 There must be a lift next to the course to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.

1003.5 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers, so that it will be reserved for the racers and designated officials (Jury, gatekeepers). It is recommended to make provisions for a second row of barriers, or reserved places intended for team members.

#### **1004 COURSE LAYOUT**

1004.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, poles or curve markers; each curve marker is composed of two poles with a banner measuring 30 cm wide by 70 cm high, stretched between them. (Poles: see 802.4.2).

1004.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and banners are red for the course on the left going down and blue for the other course. If there are more than two courses, the organizer must use different colours for the other course such as green or orange. The banners must be placed at least 1 m above the snow (the bottom of the banner).

1004.3 The same Course Setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom.

1004.4 Shortly before the Finish line, after the last curve marker, the separation between the two tracks must be well designed so that they direct each racer toward the Finish line. The Course Setter must place the last gate in such a manner that the racers are guided toward the centre of the Finish line.

#### **1005 DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TWO COURSES**

The equidistance between two corresponding markers (from inside pole to inside pole) must be no less than 6 m and no more than 7 m. The distance between the starting gates must also be the same.

#### **1006 START**

The start is commanded by a starter as in all other ski races. Any starting system can be employed as long as that system guarantees a simultaneous start. It must be possible to recall a racer in case of a false start.

The start command is either "Achtung, bereit, los" or "Ready, set, go". With the last word the pistol will be fired and at the same time the hinged gate will open.

1006.1 **False Start:** During the entire parallel race, only three false starts all together are possible. At the 4th false start the racer in question will be the loser and must withdraw. The finalists receive an additional start.

An early start is the same as a false start and is caught by the start automatic acoustic by loud, short sounds "tu, tu, tu". Besides, the early starter is shown by the red or blue lights at the starting poles.

A false start can also be caused when the ski poles are not set on the piece of wood by the start machine.

A false start is also called when not at least one ski touches the start machines.

**1007 DIVERSE**

The first marker in each course must be placed no less than 8 m from the start and no more than 10 m.

**1008 FINISH**

**1008.1** The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the starts.

**1008.2** Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which form the finish. Each of these must be at least 7 m wide. The inside poles of the areas are placed side by side.

**1008.3** In the interest of safety, beyond the finish line, the finish areas must be separated by a supple barrier which would eliminate the possibility of one racer ending up in another racer's area.

**1009 JURY AND COURSE SETTER**

**1009.1** In view of the special type of this competition the Jury is set up as follows:

- the Technical Delegate,
- the Referee,
- two Start Referees, from different nationalities, chosen from the Team Captains,
- two Finish Referees, from different nationalities, chosen from the Team Captains.

**1009.2** The Course Setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the course, he must conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the Chief of Race and the Chief of Course). If the Jury has designated an Assistant Course Setter, he will assist in this inspection and can intervene according to 802.4.1.1.1 and 802.4.1.2.

**1010 TIMING**

**1010.1** As the start is exactly simultaneous, only the difference in time between the racers at the finish will be registered. With several electric eyes and an automatic print-out, the first racer that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following racer or racers stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receives the time difference to the first racer.

**1010.2** A clock that shows the last five seconds must be at the start. A system of five lights (four red and one green) informs the racers at the start. It is recommended to co-ordinate the system with a sound system in order to inform the spectators.

**1011 RUNNING OF A PARALLEL ON TWO COURSES**

Each match between two racers consists of two runs, the two racers change courses for the second run.

**1011.1 Number of racers**

The race is open to a maximum of 32 racers. Possibly one could organize a parallel with 16 racers.

The 32 racers are either entered directly or selected after the results of a previous classic race, where the first 32 racers would be taken.

- 1011.2 **Formation into groups of two**
- 1011.2.1 Sixteen groups of two racers are formed, either after the finish of the selected previous race or after their general classification in the World Cup at the time, or according to their value (FIS points), in the following manner:
- |                 |                      |                       |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Group together: | the 1st and the 32nd | the 9th and the 24th  |
|                 | the 2nd and the 31st | the 10th and the 23rd |
|                 | the 3rd and the 30th | the 11th and the 22nd |
|                 | the 4th and the 29th | the 12th and the 21st |
|                 | the 5th and the 28th | the 13th and the 20th |
|                 | the 6th and the 27th | the 14th and the 19th |
|                 | the 7th and the 26th | the 15th and the 18th |
|                 | the 8th and the 25th | the 16th and the 17th |
- (see table)
- 1011.2.2 The racers receive the numbers from 1 to 32 in the order of their value and they keep them until the end of the races.
- 1011.2.3 **Start Order:** following the order of the table in annex, from top to bottom. All groups race in succession their first run and then their second.
- 1011.2.3.1 The lowest starting number goes down the red course first, the higher number the blue course. For the second run it is reversed. This same system is used for all elimination runs including the Finals.
- 1011.2.4 The competitors can examine the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Examination time 10 minutes.
- 1011.2.5 Sixteen winners remain as a result of the first elimination. In other words, those who, in their group, obtained the lower total for the two runs or possibly two times zero.
- 1011.3 **Second Elimination Run**
- 1011.3.1 The 16 qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.
- 1011.3.2 These races are also run in two runs. There are eight that qualify for the quarter-finals.
- 1011.3.3 In the case where the classification of the parallel is taken into consideration in a general classification, for example in the World Cup, the two smallest time differences of the non-qualifiers in the second elimination will be the 9th and the 10th positions of the parallel.
- 1011.4 **Quarter-finals**
- 1011.4.1 The 8 qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.
- 1011.4.2 From the losing 4 racers, positions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are determined by the time difference of each loser from the winner.
- 1011.5 **Semi-finals**
- The 4 qualified competitors start according to the start system from top to bottom.
- 1011.5.2 The losers of the semi-finals race their first run for the 3rd and 4th positions before the finalists race their first run; then the finalists race their first run, then the semi-finalists their second run and then the finalists their final race.

## 1012 CONTROL OF THE COURSE

The gatekeepers are situated on both exterior sides of the course; in addition to their control forms, they are supplied with flags, whose colour corresponds with the course they are controlling (blue, red, etc.) for signalling immediately to the Jury all faults that they see in the sector they survey.

## 1013 DISQUALIFICATIONS

1013.1 Causes for disqualification are the following:

- starting too soon (false start),
- changing from one course to another,
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not,
- passing one ski inside a marker or pole with the other ski outside,
- turn not executed on the outside of a marker,
- not finishing.

1013.2 **Up to and including the second elimination run**

The racer that does not finish or is disqualified during the first run, will not start at the second run.

1013.3 **From the Quarter-finals:**

1013.3.1 The racer that does not finish or is disqualified in the first or in the second run, starts both runs. If both racers finish the second run, he will receive 1.5 seconds penalty on his time difference.

1013.3.2 If both racers did not finish the two runs or have been disqualified, the winner will be determined in a 3rd run. The course which is to be run, will be drawn. The winner of this run is qualified or is the winner of the competition.

1013.4 In every case the finalists start for the second run (Art. 1011.5.2) to finish the competition.

1014 All Slalom rules remain in effect, including the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.

## 1101 FIS ALPINE TABLES

### 1101.1 PRINCIPLES

The FIS Tables permit the translation into points of the time differences between the winner of an event and all other competitors.

### 1101.2 TYPES OF TABLES

1101.2.1 Following the decision of the FIS Congress in Nice, a new FIS Table will be used as from November 1st, 1979.

1101.3 The Tables book contains instructions for the use of the tables.

1101.4 The Table is constructed in a way which allows "direct reading". It is used for all disciplines.

### 1102 USE OF THE FIS POINTS

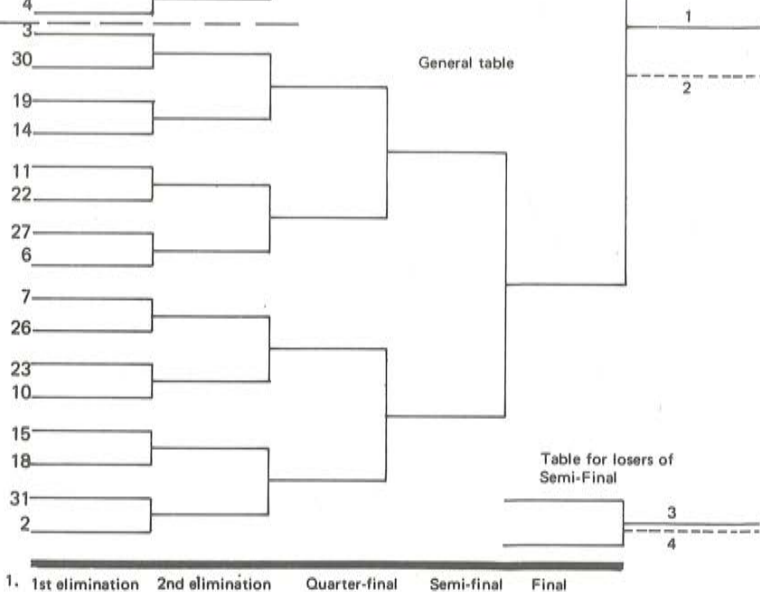
In addition to the use of FIS Points for working out combined results, they are also used for drawing up the FIS Classification Lists of Alpine Racers, which are the basis for grouping (621), or for fixing the number of participants (e.g. the rules for the World Cup and the Europe Cup and for the participation quotas for FIS Competitions).



A



B



## **1110 COMBINED COMPETITIONS**

### **1111 ALPINE COMBINED**

**1111.1** A Combined Competition represents the final result of several similar or different events, for example, of two Downhill Races, two Slaloms, a Downhill and a Slalom, etc., or of any three races.

The "Alpine Combined Kandahar" is the combined result of a Downhill and a Slalom with special rules (1112).

The "Triple Combined" is the result of a Downhill, a Slalom and a Giant Slalom.

### **1111.2 SEQUENCE OF THE RACES**

The sequence of the different races to be combined can be decided by the organizers. It must be announced in the programme.

### **1111.3 QUALIFICATION**

In a Combined Competition the result of one race can serve as a qualification for the next. In this case the organizing Association, Club or the Jury must announce in advance how many competitors in one result can be entered for the next.

### **1111.4 STARTING ORDER**

If it does not count as a qualification race, the start order is determined for each discipline.

### **1111.5 CALCULATION OF COMBINED RESULTS**

The combined results shall be calculated by adding the points which correspond to the results of the various races, using the FIS Tables.

### **1112 ALPINE COMBINED 'KANDAHAR'**

This Alpine Combined is the result of one Downhill and of one Slalom where the Downhill is run before the Slalom and the starting order for the Slalom is based on the results of the Downhill.

This Slalom event, called a Combined Slalom, must always be a separate competition, separated from any Special Slalom.

The starting order for the Downhill must be determined by a draw (621).

The starting order for the Combined Slalom must always be based on the preceding Downhill event, according to the following regulation: the competitor who finished fifth in the Downhill Race shall start first in the Slalom, the competitor who finished fourth in the Downhill shall start second in the Slalom, the third in the Downhill shall start third in the Slalom, the second in the Downhill shall start fourth in the Slalom, and the competitor who finished first in the Downhill Race shall start fifth in the Slalom.

Thereafter competitors shall start in the Slalom in the same order in which they finished in the Downhill Race, the competitor who finished sixth in the Downhill Race starting sixth in the Slalom, etc.

If a competitor, qualified for the Slalom, is prevented by illness or other causes from competing, the competitors whom he has defeated shall be promoted. If, for instance, the winner of the Downhill Race does not start in the Slalom, the competitor who finished sixth in the Downhill Race shall be deemed to have finished fifth, and shall consequently start first in the Slalom.

For equal results the starting order shall be determined by draw.

Competitors in this Alpine Combined who started in the Downhill, but whose names do not appear in the result list for the Downhill because they abandoned or were disqualified, may be allowed to participate in the Combined Slalom. They shall, however, start after those competitors who have finished the Downhill according to the regulations.

The number of such competitors allowed to participate in the Combined Slalom shall not be more than five.

Their starting order shall be determined according to the Classification List of the FIS for Slalom. The competitor with the best FIS points shall start first. These five additional competitors shall appear in the result list according to their times in the Combined Slalom.

## **1113 COMBINED EVENTS WITH OTHER SPORTS**

1113.1 The FIS permits competitions consisting of a combination of a ski event with another sport (for instance Ski-ing/Swimming, Ski-ing/Water ski-ing, Ski-ing/Sailing). The details for calculating the results must always be published in the programme.

1113.2 The starting order for these combined competitions may be determined by a draw or by the respective systems for each special discipline (i.e. ski 621).

## **1116 ONE-POLE COMPETITIONS**

1116.1 The FIS has authorised the R/C Committee to organize experimental one-pole slalom and giant slalom races.

1116.2 This also permits the organization of Parallel Slaloms and Giant Slaloms.

## **1117 THE R/C COMMITTEE'S PROVISIONAL RULES**

1117.1 One pole will determine each change of direction. The racer must turn outside the pole; the turn is clearly and unmistakably indicated by the previous and the succeeding turns.

1117.2 Looking downhill the poles on the left, requiring a turn to the right are red; and vice versa.

1117.3 The Course Setter will try to set a course with a logical but not monotonous sequence of turns.

1117.4 Both the racer's feet must pass outside the pole, i.e. the point where the pole is planted, on pain of disqualification. There is only one way to take a turn or a succession of turns. All the other Slalom and Giant Slalom rules are valid.

## **1130 SPEED COMPETITIONS (Flying Kilometre)**

### **1131 ORGANIZATION**

1131.1 An event lasts normally six days, two for training and four for competition. The programme is fixed by the Jury, which is empowered to modify it on any day. Normally training takes place during the first two days, if conditions allow it, with competition the other days.

If competition is not possible on at least four of the six days, the event can be prolonged by up to two days. If even then four competitions have not been possible, the result will depend on those races that have been completed.

1131.2 **Number of Runs**

The number of runs each competition day will be decided by the Chief of the Race in consultation with the Jury, and will depend on the state of the course and the weather conditions. Each racer will have four or five runs a day. Within this limit a competitor can choose whether to have one, two, three, four or five runs a day.

1131.3 **The Jury**

Considering the special character of this kind of competition a Jury must be constituted as follows:

- TD, designated by the FIS
- Referee, nominated by the National Association concerned
- Chief of Race, chosen by the Organizer
- Chief of Course, chosen by the Organizer
- Chief Starter, chosen by the Organizer
- Finish Referee, chosen by the Organizer
- Two representatives of the foreign teams

If the votes are equal the TD has a deciding vote.

1131.4 **Special Duties of the Chief of Race**

In addition to the duties laid down in the FIS Rules the Chief of Race is particularly responsible for the competitors' safety, and he alone authorizes each start. He must choose a position from which he can supervise the whole course. He gives the "Course Clear" signal either by telephone or by waving a red flag or by red and green electric lights.

1131.5 **Special duties of the Starter**

The Starter may only give the start signal after the "Course Clear" from the Chief of Race.

1132 **THE COURSE**

1132.1 **Description and Technical Preparation**

The course must be uniformly smooth. From top to bottom the course consists of three sections:

1132.1.1 **Acceleration:** increasingly steep, with at least three starting points.

1132.1.2 **Speed:** the last 100 m are the measured stretch. It must be measured to the nearest 1 cm and continuously checked, so that any necessary corrections can be immediately introduced.

1132.1.3 **Deceleration and Stop:** at least 300 m long, becoming progressively less steep and finishing with a gentle counter-slope, or at least with a slope of not more than 6%.

1132.1.4 The width of the course, from the centre to the edge, comprises:

1132.1.4.1 **The Competition Course:** at least 25 m wide, and most carefully prepared.

1132.1.4.2 **The Safety Strips:** each 10 m wide on the right and left of the Competition Course, and equally well prepared.

1132.1.4.3 **Safety Zones (for falls):** at least 20 m wide outside the Safety Strips.

1132.1.5 **Reserved Zones:** for the Jury, the timing cabins, officials and spectators. They adjoin the Safety Zones.

The above widths are only obligatory on the Speed Section of the course. They can be progressively reduced from the beginning of the Deceleration Section.

- 1132.2 **Marking**
- 1132.2.1 **The Competition Course:** looking downhill red flags on the left, green on the right. Any other method of marking can be authorized.
- 1132.2.2 **The Outer Boundaries** must be marked with blue flags.
- 1132.2.3 **The Measured 100 m:** its beginning and end must be clearly marked with larger or higher flags, balloons, or coloured marking on the snow.
- 1132.2.4 **The Starting Point:** marked by numbered boards, the lowest being No. 1.
- 1132.2.5 **The Reserved Zones** must be roped off.
- 1132.3 **Homologation**
- Every Speed Course must be approved. The homologation documents must include:
- A description of the course
  - A map
  - A profile
  - The technical characteristics
- 1133 THE COMPETITORS**
- 1133.1 **Qualifications for Participation**
- Only males who have attained the age of 18 by January 1st of the year in question are allowed to participate. They must have been correctly entered by their National Association or hold its Start Licence. Competitors representing a Club that is not affiliated to their National Association may not start.
- The Organizing Committee reserves the right to limit the participants finally and without appeal, to racers whose technical capacity has been well established and checked. The Jury can eliminate competitors from the first day of training as a result of its own observations. It can continue to reduce the number of participants throughout the competition, based on the results.
- 1133.2 **Clothing and Equipment**
- 1133.2.1 **Skis:** may not exceed 2.40 m in length. In both shape and form they must be designed for high speeds.
- There are no limitations on the number of grooves in the sole of the ski.
- 1133.2.2 **Ski Poles:** The ski poles must measure at least 1 metre. The diameter of the baskets must not be less than 8 cm.
- 1133.2.3 **Bindings:** must be safety bindings without retaining straps.
- 1133.2.4 **Clothing:** normal downhill clothing without any aerodynamic equipment.
- 1133.2.5 **Ski-boots:** only the buckles, eyelets and hooks may have protective covers.
- 1133.2.6 **Crash-helmet:** must be worn. It can have a visor and protection for the nape of the neck. It must not exceed 40 cm in any direction.
- 1133.2.7 **Start numbers:** must be stitched or glued to the clothing.
- 1133.2.8 **Miscellaneous:** wearing metal wristlets (watch bracelets, etc.) or glass spectacles or glasses with metal frames is not allowed. Contact lenses or plastic glasses are recommended.

**NOTE:** all the above equipment must be checked, approved and marked by the Organizers.

1133.3 **Medical Inspection**

Every competitor must undergo a medical inspection before the first start. The doctor performing it will be chosen by the organizers.

1134 **TIMEKEEPING**

1134.1 **Timing Equipment**

The timing is carried out with a printing clock registering 1/1000ths of a second, activated by photo-electric cells at the beginning and end of the measured 100 m.

1134.2 **Installation of the Photo-electric Cells**

The photo-electric cells must be placed at least 30 m from each other. They must present no danger to the competitors, and must be protected from light reflections. In glacier terrain they must be continuously checked.

1135 **THE START**

1135.1 All competitors are to be drawn in one group. For practical reasons they keep the same start-numbers throughout the competition, whatever the start order.

1135.2 **Start Order**

On the first day of training the start will be in the order of the draw. On the succeeding days the start order will be according to the competitors' best results, if these are considered adequate.

The fastest racer starts 3rd  
The second fastest 2nd  
The third fastest 1st  
The fourth fastest 4th  
The 5th fastest 5th, and so on.

The fastest competitor is the one who achieves the highest registered speed regardless of the day or his number of runs.

The racers are not required to start on every run. Any who do not start will be replaced by those immediately below them on the start list.

1135.3 **Starting Points**

Racers taking part for the first time in a Speed Competition must start from the lowest starting point, i.e. Start No. 1.

The Jury decides the highest starting point for each run. Each racer may start from this or a lower point. The organizers must maintain the start order, irrespective of the starting point chosen. For example, if the racer with the 5th best time uses Start 1 and the racer with the 6th best time Start 2, the start order 5 and then 6 must be maintained, even though No. 6 chooses a higher Start.

1135.4 **Start Time**

The Jury decides the start time each day. It can interrupt the training or the competition if conditions make this necessary.

1135.5 **Start Interval**

Each racer has one minute after the start signal in which to start: but if he informs the Start Referee he can exchange his turn with the next

competitor. Anyone not starting within the minute after the start signal will be eliminated from that run if he cannot prove to the Start Referee or the Starter that the delay was due to "force majeure".

**1136 CLASSIFICATION**

**1136.1 Method of Classifying**

The racer achieving the highest absolute speed in any of his runs is the winner of the competition, provided the run concerned has been officially checked.

The FIS does not recognise any "World Record", but only the record of the homologated course on which the competition was held.

**1137 MISCELLANEOUS**

**1137.1 Wind Measurement**

If the wind increases sufficiently to deviate the competitors from their line, the Jury must suspend the competition.

**1137.2 Communications**

The Chief of Race must be in communication with:

- Each Start Point
- The Chief Starter
- The Timekeepers
- The Chief of Course
- The Doctor

Section 600 of the FIS Rules must be applied for all questions not covered above.

## **CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL ALPINE COMPETITIONS**

**1139 APPROVAL BY THE FIS**

**1139.1** The FIS must be informed of planned international competitions for youth and children. Such competitions shall be approved by the FIS and published in the international ski calendar at the FIS normal fees.

**1139.2** At present, six international competitions for children in the age groups of completed 10 up to completed 14 years may be organized yearly. Four of these international children's competitions are to take place in the Alpine countries, one in Eastern Europe and one in the Scandinavian countries. A competitor may not participate in more than two international children's competitions abroad in the same year. The Chairman of the Committee for Youth and Children's Questions is to control that these rules are observed.

**1139.3 Information**

**1139.3.1** Competitions for youth and children in restrained border regions — if the competitions really concern adjoining regional associations — are to be reported in writing to the Chairman of the Committee for Youth and Children's Questions.

**1139.3.2** Club competitions, if really only involving teams from different clubs with a true limitation to club members, is to be reported in writing to the National Association by the Organizing Club.

- 1139.4 **General Rules**
- 1139.4.1 The age limits for children participating in these competitions are from completed 10 years to completed 14 years. The year of birth, as published annually in the international competition calendar, shall be decisive.
- 1139.4.2 The age groups are divided into classes Children I and Children II. Children I from completed 10 years of age to completed 12 years. Children II from completed 12 years to completed 14 years.
- 1139.5 **Validity of Rules:** All competitions, which are international for children, must be organized according to the Rules for International Ski Competitions as well as according to Rules for International Ski Competitions for Children.
- 1139.5.1 The Technical Delegate and the Competition Jury are in duty bound to supervise that the above rules are applied.
- 1139.6 **Rules for the Organization**
- 1139.6.1 Competition sites and courses must in no way be dangerous to the children. The Technical Delegate together with the Competition Jury are to control that this foremost rule is observed.
- 1139.6.2 When selecting a course it must be borne in mind that the competitors are growing children in full physical development. This fact must be a guiding principle.
- 1139.7 **Downhill:**
- Only children, having completed their 12th up to their 14th year may participate in downhill competitions. In these age groups, only one international event is permitted for every competition year.
- The height difference must be maximum 350 m for boys and girls. The length 1.500 up to 1.800 m. No jumps, no extreme curves or possible other difficulties must be found on the course. The object is for the children to learn to master gliding and speed.
- 1139.8 **Giant Slalom:**
- Height difference for Children I maximum 250 m  
for Children II maximum 300 m.
- Giant slalom for children is carried out in only one run. The Course Setters must carefully observe the physical constitution of the competitors, when setting the course.
- 1139.9 **Slalom:**
- Height difference for Children I and II maximum 100 m. Children I maximum 30 gates, Children II maximum 40 gates. The setting of the course shall not show any special difficulties. The slalom is carried out in two runs.
- 1139.10 **Starting Order**
- 1139.10.1 The starting order is decided by drawing of lots in groups.
- 1139.10.2 The duty to divide competitors into groups rests with the Competition Jury.
- 1139.10.3 No grouping, however, is made according to points, but according to nations' quotas.



The starting order will be drawn by nations and not by the names of the competitors.

The Team Captain gives the names of the competitors to be drawn to the Competition Jury.

1139.11 **Starting Order for the Second Run**

In the second run of the slalom, the first 5 of the first run will start first, in inverted order. The rest of the competitors start according to their places in the first run.

1140 **PARTICIPATION IN FIS COMPETITIONS**

1141 The FIS Congress has approved a Rule entitled "FIS Alpine Quotas" which allows the number of competitors from one country or one team to be determined.

1142 This Rule applies only to Men's Competitions until further notice.

There is a special Rule for World Cup and European Cup competitions. The FIS can modify these rules each year. The Alpine Ski Committee will establish the tables each year that must be used for the coming season.

1142.1 For all Alpine competitions the number of competitors must not exceed 140. The organizing association has a basic quota of 50 racers. This may be increased up to the maximum of 140 racers.

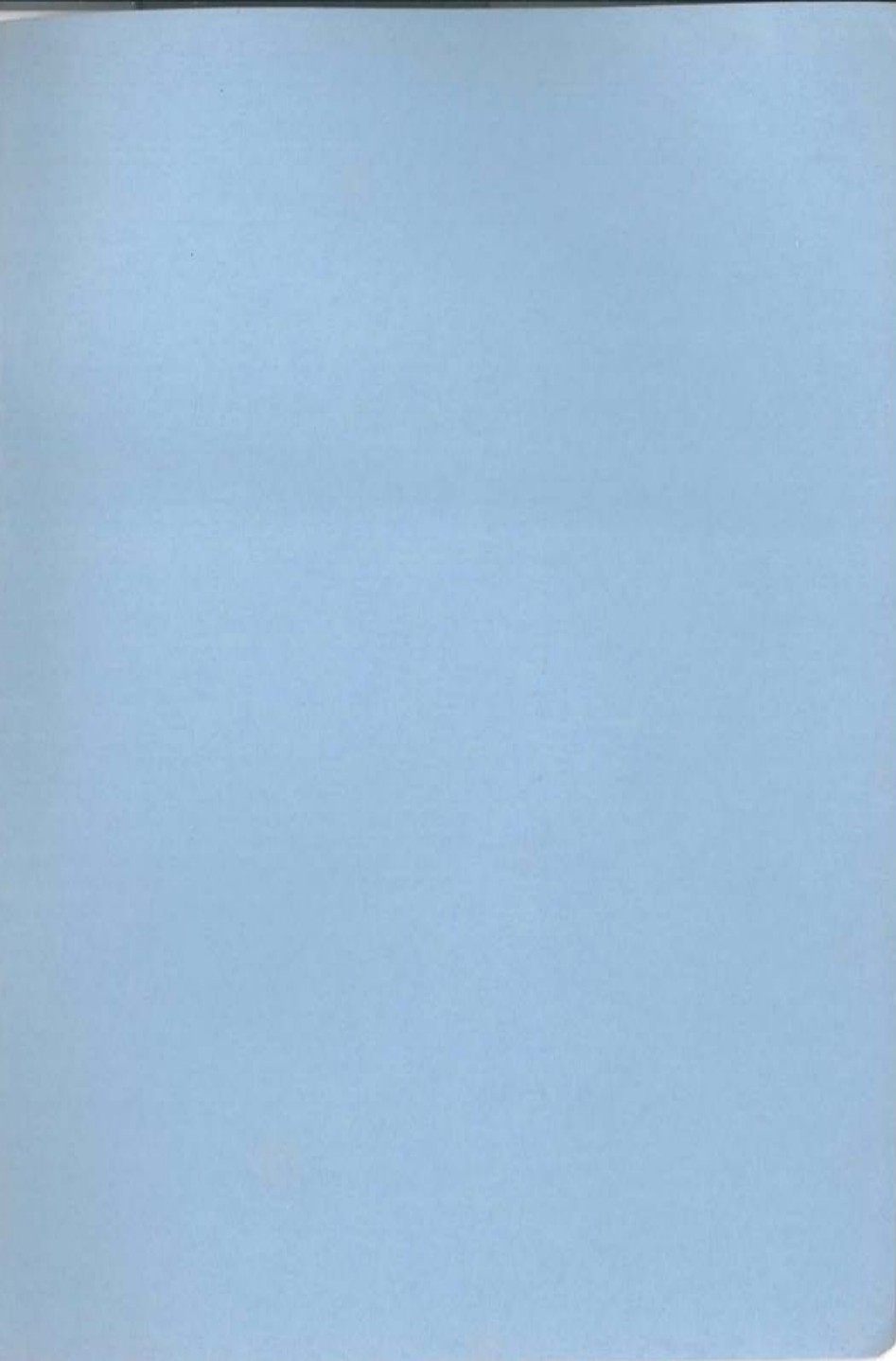
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## ABBREVIATIONS ETC. IN ALL BOOKS

CCC	Cross-Country Committee
CJC	Continental Junior Championships
Finish	Location of Finish
finish	Time of Finishing
FIS	International Ski Federation
HD	Height Difference or Vertical Drop
ICR	International Competition Rules
IOC	International Olympic Committee
JC	Jumping Committee
MM	Maximum Climb (Montee Maximale)
MT	Total Climb (Montee Totale)
OWG	Olympic Winter Games
R/C	Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions
Start	Location of Start
start	Time of Starting
TD	Technical Delegate
WSC	World Ski Championships

For special jumping abbreviations see 412.2 in Book III.



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