

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKI-VERBAND



THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES

(ICR)
Don McBain
BOOK IV

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

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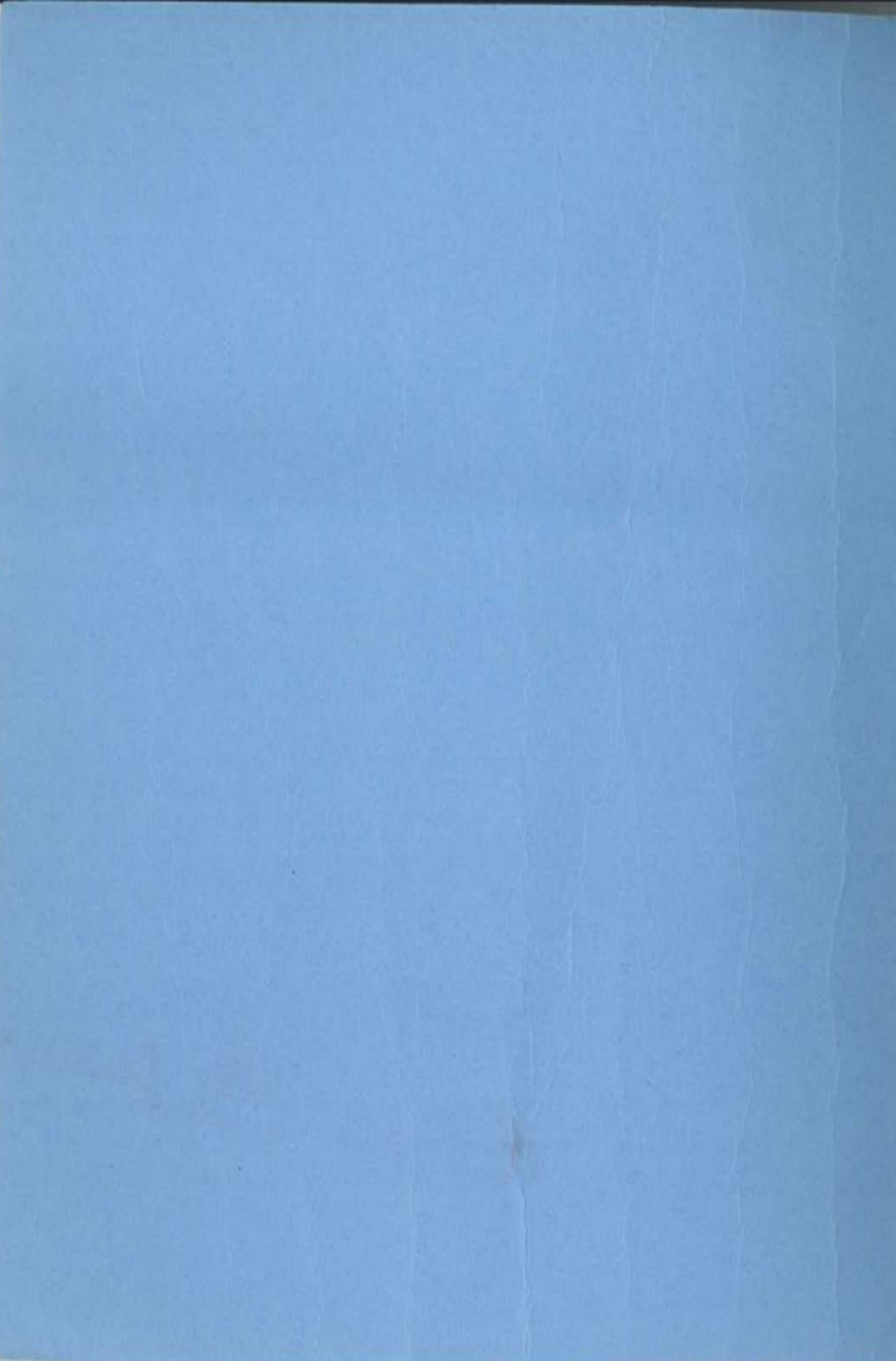


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1st SECTION

JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL SKI COMPETITIONS

JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL SKI COMPETITIONS

201 CLASSIFICATION OF COMPETITIONS

2011 The FIS's Own Competitions

20111 World Championships and Olympic Games

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

20112 Continental Competitions

The rules for their organization and conduct are in Book I, paragraphs 061-088 and 106-124. They are open to Associations of the continent concerned: all other Associations may be likewise invited with the permission of the FIS Council.

20113 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.

2012 International Calendar competitions

As well as the FIS's own competitions there will be organized:

20121 Competitions controlled by the FIS through a Technical Delegate (Category I).

20122 Competitions controlled by the Organising Association (Category II)

20123 These competitions, organized by National Associations under their own responsibility, 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).

2013 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.

2014 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

2021 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.

2022 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.

2023 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.

2024 Clubs which hold competitions for competitors not qualified under 208-211 will be punished with an embargo on the organization of competitions.

203 TYPES OF COMPETITION

International Ski Competitions comprise:

2031 Nordic

Ladies: Cross-country.

Men: Cross-country, Jumping, Ski-flying, Nordic Combined.

2032 Alpine:

Ladies and Men: Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel and Alpine Combined.

2033 Other Combinations

204 CALENDAR CONFERENCE AND FIS CALENDAR

2041 The Calendar Conference is held each year before June 30th, if possible in connection with the FIS Congress. It is confined to the members of the FIS Council, the Chairmen of the Technical Committees or their representatives, and two delegates per National Association.

2042 Proposals for the Calendar Conference must reach the FIS Secretariat by the end of April.

2043 National Associations submit to the FIS Secretariat before August 1st a list of the International Competitions and National Championships, based on the decisions of the FIS Calendar Conference. This list must include the place, name, date and type of competition for each event.

2044 The FIS Calendar will be sent out by the FIS Secretariat before October 10th. Organizers should despatch the various invitations and announcements as soon as possible after the publication of the Calendar.

205 CALENDAR FEES

2051 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.

2052 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%.

- 2053 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.
- 2054 Should any fee remain unpaid by March 31st of the following year, Statute 005 will apply.
- 2055 The above dates may be six months later for countries in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 2056 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 the Competition as Chairman of the Race Committee
- Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee
- Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Board and Lodging
- Chairman of the Traffic Sub-Committee
- Chairman of the Press Sub-Committee
- Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Ceremonial
- Chairman of the Medical Sub-Committee
- Chairman of the Police Sub-Committee

and of other members as required.

207 ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

- 2071 Date and place of each competition, together with information on the competition sites.
- 2072 Technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation.
- 2073 Final date of entry and address for entries.
- 2074 Time and place for the draw.
- 2075 Timetable for the beginning of the official training, and the start times.
- 2076 Time and place for the prize-giving.
- 2077 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.
- 2078 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and program alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, telex or cable to the FIS Secretariat, the Chairmen of the concerned FIS Committees, all invited Associations, the appointed TD and the members of the Jury. For Alpine events, the FIS Technical Office, the Classification Committee and possibly the World Cup and European Cup Committees must also be informed.

208 LICENCES

- 208 1 The FIS Competition 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 only be valid for a limited time, and not for a longer period than one season in either the Northern or the Southern Hemisphere. A licence-holder of the Southern Hemisphere has the right to participate the following season in competitions organized in the Northern Hemisphere. 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 competition year, a competitor may only participate in a FIS calendar competition on the strength of one and the same licence.
- 208 5 A competitor must not participate in FIS competition, if he does not hold a licence issued by his National Association.
- 208 5 1 A competitor may, however, participate in a FIS competition representing another Association:
- 208 5 1 1 If he has the permission of his National Association;
- 208 5 1 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, 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 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.

- 2102 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.
- 2103 Equipment or goods supplied to the national team must, with reference to markings and trade marks conform with the specifications stated in 211.
- 2104 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

- 2111 Any commercial markings on skis and ski equipment including clothes and uniforms, shall be as on the same product sold to the public and shall consist of only one name per article of equipment or clothing. The letters in the name shall be limited to 25 mm in any one dimension. In addition, one trademark of the same company may be displayed in which the maximum dimension on clothing shall not exceed 30 mm in any direction. Such markings shall only be those of the dealer or manufacturer of the product.
- 2112 There should be no visible commercial marking on helmets or headgear except the insignia or identification of the respective national team. On gloves and goggles only trademarks without letters may appear. Their dimensions shall not exceed 20 mm in any direction.
- 2113 Start numbers may include a commercial name or mark, provided all entrants use numbers marked similarly.
- 2114 Start and Finish banners, course marking signs, flags on gates and scoreboards may have any kind of commercial marking.

212 SUPPORT FOR SKIERS

- 2121 During a period of preparation, to be defined by the FIS Council, and during the period of actual competition, a competitor may accept:
- 21211 Full compensation for travel to training and to competition sites by train, air, car or other means of transport;
- 21212 Full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions;
- 21213 Pocket money;
- 21214 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 at his occupation;
- 21215 Social security including insurance, also covering accident or illness in connection with training or competition;
- 21216 Scholarships.
- 2122 A National 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 Association.
- 2123 A National Ski Association may allow a competitor to receive support beyond the rules laid down in 2121 and 2122. All contracts or other arrangements with

a commercial firm, organisation or individual concerning such support shall be entered into by the National Association concerned. This shall be communicated to the FIS forthwith. Such competitors may start in the FIS calendar races if they conform with all other rules of eligibility of the FIS, but they may not be permitted to start in Olympic Games.

213 CONTROLS AND SANCTIONS

2131 The Jury shall be responsible for enforcing the directions covering advertising on equipment within the restricted areas, appointing whatever officials are necessary. A competitor not complying with the directions shall not be permitted to start.

2132 The licence of a competitor infringing one of the above provisions shall immediately be revoked by his National Association and his name shall be immediately communicated to the FIS. If the infraction be judged to be of minor importance, the competitor shall first be given a written warning.

2133 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.

2134 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.

2135 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

2141 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.

2142 With the approval of the Council the Eligibility Committee may delegate to regional working groups of the committee the responsibility for taking initial action concerning infractions of the above rules within their respective regions.

215 SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

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:

- 2161 Names of the principal officials;
- 2162 Start lists with the starting time, names and first names of the competitors, and data on each event;
- 2163 Any necessary information on the competition site and the best ways of reaching it;
- 2164 Location of the Notice Board for official and unofficial results;
- 2165 Times and places for the Team Captains' Meetings;
- 2166 Time and place for the prize-giving;
- 2167 Any necessary extracts from the Announcement (207).

217 ENTRIES

- 2171 All entries must be sent in good time by registered letter, or by telegram confirmed by registered letter, so that the Organizing Committee receives them before the final date of entry (207 3) and no later than 24 hours before the Draw.
- 2172 Only National Associations or holders of a valid licence are entitled to make entries for International Competitions. Every entry should include:
 - 2172.1 Surname, first name, date of birth, Club or National Association;
 - 2172.2 An exact indication of the events for which the entry is made.
- 2173 The National Association guarantees with the entry that a valid Accident Insurance for training and competition has been taken out for the competitor, and at the same time assumes the responsibility for it.
- 2174 Rules for entries for World Championships and Continental Competitions will be found in 050, 068, 082 and 109.

218 TEAM CAPTAINS' MEETINGS

- 2181 The time of the first Team Captains' Meeting and of the Draw must be shown in the programme. Written invitations for all other meetings must be delivered to team captains at least four hours in advance, unless other time limits are specified in the Rules.
- 2182 A majority of one vote is sufficient for decisions at Committee and Team Captains' Meetings. If the votes are equal the Chairman's vote is decisive.

219 THE DRAW

- 2191 The competitors' starting order will be decided by drawing lots for each event. Blank numbers, showing only the nation or club, may not be used. Special regulations will be found in 334, 383, 434, 531, 621 and 1011 2.4.
- 2192 Representatives of all nations taking part must be invited to the Draw.

220 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

- 2201 The National Associations are responsible for the perfect health condition of the competitors they enter.
- 2202 If requested by the Race Committee in special cases competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.



Start nummer
Dossard Numéro
Number

Uebersicht für die Verlierenden der Viertelfinale
Tableau des perdants des Quarts de finale
Table for losers of Quarter-final

Gesamtübersicht
Tableau Général
General table

Uebersicht für die Verlierenden der Halbfinale
Tableau des perdants des Demi-finales
Table for losers of Semi-Final

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Durchgang
1er tour
1st elimination | Achtelfinale
Huitième de finale
2nd elimination | Viertelfinale
Quart de finale
Quarter-final | Halbfinale
Demi-Finale
Semi-final | Finale
Finale
Final |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|

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 index of forbidden substances corresponds with the International Olympic Committee's published list. The FIS Medical Committee is authorized to pronounce whether a substance identified in connection with a competitor counts as doping or not.

221 2

Normal medicaments used for the maintenance of a sick competitor's state of health or for his recovery are allowed, provided 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 will not have their prize sent to them. They lose their claim to any prize.

223

DUTIES OF THE TEAM CAPTAINS AND COACHES

223 1

If the coach or team captain is at fault, the TD or the Jury can apply a penalty. Such penalty will be withdrawal of accreditation for a period depending on the seriousness of the violation.

N.B. The accreditation card gives the coach or team captain the following rights:

- to take part in Race Committee meetings
- to be a member of a Jury
- to set a course
- to open an event (forerun)
- to be issued with a "Pass" armband
- to be issued a free lift pass
- to be invited by the organisers.

223 2

If a coach or team captain is guilty of a serious violation, the TD or the Jury may, in addition, and with notice to the FIS, assess a fine against the coach or team captain, payable forthwith to the Race Secretariat of the Race Organisation (150 Swiss Francs).

224

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS

224 1

The unofficial results will be published in accordance with 358, 384, 458 and 6152.

- 2242 The official results must be despatched to the FIS Secretariat, to all the National Associations taking part, and also in accordance with the instructions of the appropriate Technical Committee, and for Alpine events, the FIS Technical Office and the Classification Committee.

225 PRIZES

- 2251 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 Organising Committee.
- 2252 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

- 2261 National Ski Associations are entitled to make independent agreements concerning television transmissions within their own countries. In the agreements it is to be clearly stated that the transmissions have reference only to their own country.
- 2262 Agreements between a Television Organization and an organizer of World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games or other International Competitions regarding television transmissions of those events to other countries must be approved by the FIS Council.
- 2263 If television transmissions are to be relayed by another country, the National Association of the country in which the original transmission takes place must include the following clause in the television agreement: "Television organizations intending to broadcast this programme must conclude a relevant agreement with their own National Ski Associations at least one month before the transmission is to take place. This is also valid for deferred relays on tape or film."
- 2264 News transmissions that do not last more than five minutes are excluded from the above stipulations.
- 2265 National Associations shall give advance notification to organizers of their interest and their conditions so that the organizers may make contractual agreements with television organizations satisfactory to the FIS and its member Associations.

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 SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL

The Organizing Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of suppliers and equipment service personnel accredited to the

competition, and thereby authorized to enter the areas of restricted access at the competition site. No supplier is permitted to accredit more than three representatives. 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.

229

INSURANCE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY

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

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 sub-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
- 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 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.

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**, who may also act as Chief of Course, 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 (603, 604, 703).
- 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 appearing in the FIS Calendar, the Course Setters will be proposed by the Race Committee and the Team Captains.
- 602 2 3 2 **Nomination of Course Setters**
- The Course Setters for World Championships and Olympic Games are nominated by the R/C Committee for appointment by the FIS Council. An assistant will be named for every course setter. For all other international competitions the Course Setter will be appointed by the Jury, who will also nominate an assistant.
- 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 Timer, Assistant Timers, Finish Gatekeeper, Chief of Calculation and his assistants.
- 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 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 of 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**
- Gatekeepers for Alpine events will be responsible for the supervision of one or several control gates (or curve markers in the case of "Parallel" event, according to article 1000).
- The 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 "Gatekeeper's Instructions".
- 602 2 7 **The Finish Gatekeeper**
- A special control at the Finish is assured by the Finish Gatekeeper 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 sufficient 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 to him over the entire length of the course; and must co-ordinate plans with the Chief of Race before the competition. He must note the advice of the Chief of Race before the competition. 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. During the races he must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.
- 602 2 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, calculations, 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 assure that they are 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 communications, insofar as 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 appoints individually for each event:

- the Technical Delegate (TD) who serves as Chairman of the Jury with a deciding vote should there be a tie vote (including his vote)
- the Referee
- the Start Referee
- the Finish Referee.

The organizing national association appoints:

- the Chief of Race
- the Chief of Course.

With the exception of the Chief of Race and the Chief of Course, all members of the Jury must be members of an Alpine Ski 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).

603 1 2

Category I International Competitions

The FIS appoints:

the Technical Delegate, who serves as Chairman of the Jury and has the deciding vote in case of a tie (including his vote).

The Race Committee appoints:

- the Chief of Race, with voting rights
- the Chief of Course, 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; and for Downhill races
- 1 additional member, with voting rights: *Key competitors, safety of competitors*

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 who holds a valid Technical Delegate's licence should, if possible, be a Jury member.

603 1 3

Other International Competitions

For all other competitions the same regulations apply as for Category I races, except that no TD will be appointed by the FIS. The national association must appoint a qualified person as TD.

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. The Jury is responsible for the grouping of competitors and for the drawing of lots (621).

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 is allowed. The object is to provide a course that is as compact and smooth as possible from Start to Finish. Permission for such measures 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 banks, bales of straw or hay, mattresses, nets, and other appropriate means of minimizing the impact of a falling or sliding racer.

- 603324 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.
- 603325 In downhill races, review of the correct positioning of control gates. The alteration, addition or removal of control gates, as shown to be necessary during training. After any such alterations racers must still have at least two hours training time on the course.
- 603326 Inspection of medical and rescue facilities and their communications.
- 603327 Inspection of the Start, of the Finish, and of the outrun beyond the Finish.
- 603328 Inspection of crowd control measures.
- 603329 At downhill races, verification that throughout all the training, the course is supervised the entire length.
- 6033210 Determination that technical preparation and weather conditions (fog, snow-fall, wind storm, rain, ice on the course) guarantee absolutely safe training.
- 6033211 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 70322 will apply.
- 60333 **Supervision of the competition**
- 603331 One member of the Jury will be stationed at the Start, another at the Finish. They exercise the responsibilities of Start and Finish Referees.
- 603332 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:
- 6033321 Insufficient snow on and alongside the course;
- 6033322 Inadequate or uneven preparation of the snow surface on the course;
- 6033323 Insufficient protective measures at danger points;
- 6033324 Deficient or insufficient organization of the medical, rescue, and first aid service;
- 6033325 Insufficient organization of crowd control;
- 6033326 Weather conditions increasing danger for the racers.
- 603333 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 603422.
- 60334 **Rights and duties of the TD within the framework of the Jury.**
- 603341 See article 604.
- 60335 **Minutes.** Written minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury. They must be signed by the Chairman of the Jury (the TD).

- 60336 **Protests.** The Jury investigates and judges protests and has the power to decide all questions under dispute which are not clarified by these rules.
- 6034 **The Referee**
- 60341 **Appointment.** In accordance with 60311, the Referee for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games is appointed by the FIS, and for other international competitions by the Team Captains' Meeting (60312).
- 60342 **Duties**
- 603421 **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 control gates or to demand additional control 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.
- 603422 **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.
- 603423 **Authorization to re-start.** The Referee, or another member of the Jury decides whether a provisional re-run will be allowed (See articles 707, 807 and 907).
- 603424 **Supervision of the conduct of the race.** The Referee must go to the Finish at the end of the race (and perhaps 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 on the official notice board (and if desired, 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 based. He must add the exact time the disqualification was posted.
- 603425 **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.
- 6035 **Start and Finish Referees**
- 60351 **Appointment.** For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the Start and Finish Referees are appointed by the FIS on the recommendation of the Rules Committee. In other international competitions, the appointment is made by the Race Committee.
- 60352 **Start.** The Start Referee must make sure that the regulations for the Start are properly observed (6132 to 6135). He makes decisions on disqualifications based on late starts and false starts (6136 and 7, 8084 and 9072), 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.
- 60353 **Finish.** The Finish Referee makes sure that the rules at the Finish line are observed. He supervises especially the Gatekeeper at the Finish, the timing and the crowd control. He must always be able to communicate with the Start by telephone or radio.
- 60354 **Instructions of the Jury.** The Start and Finish referees must ensure that the directions of the Jury are strictly followed.

- 604 THE TECHNICAL DELEGATE OF THE FIS**
- 604 1 **Appointment.** For World Championships, Olympic Winter Games, and category I international competitions, the FIS appoints the TD who must, as representatives of the FIS, see to strict application of the ICR.
- For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the TD is appointed by the FIS Council; for Category I international competitions by the Committee R/C, by proposition of a working group designated by it.
- The Delegate for Youth is a member of the working group appointing the TD for Youth and Children's competitions.
- 604 2 **Qualifications.**
- 604 2 1 **World Championships and Olympic Winter Games:** Membership in the Alpine Ski Committee or one of the Technical Committees and holder of a valid TD licence.
- 604 2 2 **Category I International Competitions:** Be proposed by his national association and holder of a valid TD licence.
- 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 October 1st 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 **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 competitions (Category I).**
- 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 organising Committee of the race and the FIS Alpine Technical Office 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.
- 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, other than World Championships or Olympic Winter Games, 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.

- 604325 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the TD. (See articles 6044 and 6045.)
- 6044 **Duties:**
- 60441 **In the Jury.**
- 604411 The FIS TD acts as technical consultant and Chairman of the Jury.
- 604412 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 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 Alpine Technical Office and the national association of the organising club.
- 604413 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.
- 604414 In case 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 604412.
- 60442 **In the general organization (Organization Committee).**
- 604421 **World Championships and Olympic Winter Games.**
- 6044211 **Before the Races**
- 60442111 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:
- 604421111 — The technical data of the courses in accordance with 702, 802 and 902.
- 604421112 — 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.
- 604421113 — Influence of the weather during the winter on the courses.
- 604421114 — Choice and preparation of the Start and Finish areas for the different courses (610).
- 604421115 — Means of transportation of the competitors to the Start.
- 604421116 — Communications between Start and Finish (611).
- 604421117 — Medical service during and after the races.
- 604421118 Submission of a report to the FIS Council and the members of the Rules Committee as well as to the Organizing Committee:
- 60442112 The final approval of the course is the prerogative of the Alpine Ski Committee.
- 60442113 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 another member of the R/C Committee to carry out one of the two inspections.

- 60442114 It is the duty of the TD to be ready to advise the organizers, when necessary.
- 60442115 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.
- 6044212 **During the Training and Competitions**
- 60442121 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 control gates, television towers and first aid posts: inspection of the communication network and timing installations, etc.
- 60442122 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.
- 60442123 Supervision of the technical and administrative conduct of the entire competition.
- 60442124 Advice to the organizers on compliance with FIS rules, as well as decisions on questions which may not be covered by the rules.
- 60442125 Collaboration with the Team Captains and coaches.
- 6044213 **After the Races**
- 60442131 Submission of a final report to the FIS Council, to the Alpine Ski Committee, to the Organizing Committee and to the FIS Technical Office.
- 60442132 Signature on the Results Lists in accordance with 6153411.
- 60442133 Submission of the results lists to the Classification Committee and to the FIS Technical Office with calculation of penalty points.
- 60442134 Dispatch of suggestions for modifications of the rules, based on experience in the competitions, to the President of the R/C Committee.
- 604422 **Category I International Competitions.** Rules 60441 and 604421 should be applied in their spirit and be adapted according to the importance of the competition.
- 6044221 **Before the Race**
- 60442211 The TD must arrive at the location of the races at least one day before the beginning of the official training.
- 60442212 He must read the homologation file (650).
- 60442213 He must read the report of the TD of the preceding competition.
- 60442214 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.
- 60442215 He must collaborate as chairman with Juries in accordance with 603.
- 60442216 He must make decisions in accordance with 60441.

6044222 **During the Training and Races**

60442221 Observation of the training, as well as of the work of the Organizing Committee and of the race officials.

60442222 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.

60442223 Collaboration with the Course setters.

60442224 Decisions in accordance with 603425, 60441 and 703.

60442225 Collaboration with team captains and trainers.

6044223 **After the Races**

60442231 Submission of a final detailed report to the FIS Technical Office, the Course Committee, the Classification Committee, the Organising Committee and the concerned national association.

60442232 Dispatch of suggestions for modifications of the rules, based on experience in the competitions, to the Chairman of the R/C Committee.

60442233 Computation of penalty points on the forms provided by the Classification Committee for Alpine racers. Submission of these computations, together with the results lists to the Classification Committee and the FIS Technical Office.

60442234 The result lists must be signed in accordance with 6153411.

6045 **Rights of the TD**

60451 Chairman of the Jury with the deciding vote in case of a tie (including his vote).

60452 Decisions according to 603425 — 60441 and 703.

60453 Supervision of the Course setters and advice to them when necessary.

60454 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.

60455 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 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.

60456 Review of the homologation file to see whether proposed improvements on the courses have been carried out.

60457 Review of the TD's report on previous competitions.

60458 Complete briefing by the Organizing Committee through punctual despatch 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.

- 60459 Use of a personal radio for maintenance of verbal communication with the members of the Jury.
- 604510 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.
- 604511 The TD will review the list furnished by the Organizing Committee of suppliers and service personnel, to ensure that each individual company is not represented by more than three persons.

605 COMPETITORS' EQUIPMENT

6051 Start Numbers

The shape and size of start numbers may not be changed. It is not permitted to remove the fixation system of the numbers.

6052 Advertising

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

606 SERVICE PERSONNEL

For each national team, the number of technicians that it has designated that have the right to be on the course is limited to the following quotas:

For teams of 8-10 racers: 5 Technicians

For teams of 3-7 racers: 3 Technicians

For teams of 1-2 racers: 1 Technician

Not included in these quotas are the officials of the national teams.

If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas.

610 START AND FINISH, TIMING AND CALCULATION

611 TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS

- 6111 **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.

6112 Timing equipment

- 61121 **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.

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.

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

- 61122 **Hand Timing.** Manual stop watches must be available to supplement electric timing. The Starter, Chief Timer, and Assistant Timers must have stop watches

of a diameter of not less than 4 cm (1.57 inches) which indicate hours, minutes and seconds. The watches must be equipped with double overtaking second hands, which indicate tenths of seconds. All electronic timing equipment is permitted.

61123 **Scoreboard.** Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual presentation of all registered times of all competitors.

612 **START AND FINISH OFFICIALS**

6121 **The Starter** must synchronize his watch with those of the Assistant Starter, and by telephone or radio with the Chief Timer 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.

6122 **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 6133.

6123 **The Start Recorder** is responsible for recording the actual start times.

6124 **The Chief Timer** 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. If the electric timing fails the Chief Timer must communicate immediately with the Finish Referee.

6125 **The Assistant Timers.** Irrespective of the circumstances, whether electric timing is used or not, two Assistant Timers operate stop watches with second hands, according to 61122. One Assistant Timer maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.

6126 **The Finish Gatekeeper** has the following duties:

61261 Supervision of the section between the last control gate and the finish.

61262 Supervision of the proper crossing of the Finish line according to 6143.

61263 Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course.

6127 **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**

6131 **The Start Area** must be closed off to everyone except the starting racer, accompanied by one coach 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.

6132 **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.

- 6133 **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.
- 6134 **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.
- 6135 **Start Timing.** The start timing shall measure the exact time the racer crosses the Start line with his leg below the knee.
- 6136 **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. In this case, the delayed competitor starts in the half interval between two successive competitors but, if the Start Referee and the racer agree, the latter may start at a normal interval at the end of his group. 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.
- 6137 **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.

614 THE FINISH

6141 The Finish Area

- 61411 The Finish area must be plainly visible to the racer approaching the Finish. It must be wide, with a gently sloped smooth cutrun. It must be especially well prepared and smoothly packed to make stopping easy.
- 61412 In marking the course with control gates particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the Finish on a natural line adapted to the terrain.
- 61413 Snow walls, straw or hay bales and other appropriate safety measures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the Finish structures.
- 61414 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.

6142

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.

6143

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 Gatekeeper is responsible for all such decisions.

6144

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.

615

CALCULATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

6151

Unofficial Times

Times taken by the Timers 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.

6152

Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications

61521

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 603424. The time limit for protests is counted from the moment of this announcement, according to 6414.

61522

With the agreement of all team captains, which is to be recorded by written minutes, announcement of unofficial times at the Finish (6151) 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 with the consent of the team captains that protests can be delivered orally to the Referee only immediately or — or at the latest — within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests entered later are considered forfeit.

- 6153 **Official Results**
- 6153 1 Official results are determined from the times of those competitors who have not been disqualified.
- 6153 2 Combined results are calculated with the special 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.
- 6153 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.
- 6153 4 The official result list must contain the following information:
- 6153 4 1 The name of the organizing club or association.
- 6153 4 2 The name of the competition, discipline and category (men or women).
- 6153 4 3 The date of the race.
- 6153 4 4 Technical data, such as the name of the course, vertical drop, Start and Finish elevation, number of control gates and length of the course.
- 6153 4 5 Names and nationality of the members of the Jury.
- 6153 4 6 Names of the Course Setters.
- 6153 4 7 All details concerning the racers such as finish order, start number, first and last name, nationality (and possibly club), time and points.
- 6153 4 8 Start numbers and names of racers who were disqualified, did not finish or were not at the Start.
- 6153 4 9 Names of Forerunners.
- 6153 4 10 Official timing company.
- 6153 4 11 Signature of the Technical Delegate.
- 6153 5 The Start lists and the Result lists (official and unofficial) must be printed on the following paper:
downhill: yellow
giant slalom: pink
slalom: blue
combined: white
- 6153 6 The name of each nation must be indicated by the FIS code of three capital letters. (See the FIS Bulletin.)

620 START ORDER, SUBSTITUTE COMPETITORS AND LATE ENTRIES

621 GROUP DRAW AND START ORDER

- 621 1 The start order of competitors is determined by drawing lots in groups.
- 621 2 The division of the racers into groups is the task of the Jury.

- 6213 The FIS Points List, worked out by the Classification Committee, shall be used for the division of competitors into groups. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS Points List he shall be assigned either to the group corresponding to his achievements, from observation by the Jury during the official training, or to that group to which the competitors without points are assigned.
- The Jury has the right to divide the second and subsequent groups. In all cases of doubt the Jury will decide.
- 6214 The groups are determined according to the following principles:
- 62141 The groups may in principle consist of no more than 15 competitors. An increase in this number is permissible only when the 15th competitor of a group and further competitors have exactly the same number of points on the Committee for Classification's last valid FIS Points List. (See art. 62144.)
- 62142 The Jury has the right to reduce the size of the group whenever it is deemed advisable.
- In order to facilitate the division of competitors into individual groups, the Jury may demand from the representatives of the participating nations a summary of the race results of those racers for whom an alteration of the FIS Points List appears desirable.
- 62143 **Special Rule for Slalom**
- The first two groups are formed according to 6213 et seq. Between the second and third group a sub-group shall be formed of not more than 3 racers of nations which are not represented in the first or second group on the basis of the latest FIS Points List. No nation is allowed more than one place in the sub-group. Only those competitors will be considered for the sub-group who show a difference of no more than 25 points (according to the latest valid FIS Points List) compared with the last competitor assigned to the second group.
- Group 3 is formed according to 6213 et seq.
- Between the third and fourth group a further sub-group shall be formed of not more than 4 racers from nations not represented in the first three groups nor in the first sub-group. Each nation may have only one place. The second sub-group is formed regardless of differences in the FIS Points.
- 62144 No nation may have more than 4 competitors in each of the first and second groups. More than 4 racers from a nation may be entered in the other groups. For groups having racers without FIS points, the Jury will see to it that at least 1 racer from each nation is placed in each of these groups. Exceptionally the Jury can decide to have a last group with more than 15 racers having no FIS points.
- 6215 After the grouping has been made, the representatives of participating nations (team captains, heads of delegations) shall be invited to the Draw. Representatives of the nations present are permitted to exchange racers within the groups determined by the Jury, before the draw of the start numbers: this exchange of racers is, however, only possible between two successive groups, except for the last groups if they are made up only of racers without FIS points. A competitor may be exchanged from one group to another only once.
- 6216 Within the groups, start numbers are determined by draw.

621 7 As a rule the first group, in which the best competitors are included, starts first. Groups 2 and 3 etc. follow. However it is the prerogative of the Jury to change the start order of the groups on account of course conditions.

621 8 The Draw for the Downhill must take place no later than the evening before the race.

622 SUBSTITUTE COMPETITORS

For all competitions in which the number of participants of a country or of an association is limited, substitute competitors may be entered. These are assigned to groups by the Jury. The Jury shall determine how many and which places on the start list are to be kept open.

This article is not valid for World Cup or European Cup competitions.

623 LATE ENTRIES

623 1 Late entries in general are not permissible (see art. 217 1). If, however, they are allowed, the Jury shall determine each one's start number. This number may never be that of a competitor who has withdrawn his entry after his start number or start time has already been announced. The Jury must see that a late entry is in no way given preference over a competitor who has entered on time. If there are several late entries, their start order will be determined by draw.

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 age limit for participation in international junior races is under 19 years reckoned as in 624 1.

630 TEAM RACES

631 ORGANISATION 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 calculating 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.

6313 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.

6314 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.

6315 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.

6316 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

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.

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.

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 16, 015 56 and 015 7.)

645 CANCELLATION OF A COMPETITION

645 1 The Jury or a higher tribunal shall be entitled to cancel a race without permitting it to be re-run.

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, Olympic Winter Games and Category I international competitions 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.
- 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 48 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 49 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 and any improvements planned.
- 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 Standpoint 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.

65063

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.

65064

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.

65065

Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate

65065 1

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

65065 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.

65066

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.

65067

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

65068

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.

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 — possibly 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 — if necessary, the type of fault committed by drawing a small design.

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 assure 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 Referees' 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 abnegation. 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."

- 6623 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.
- 6624 The Gatekeeper must not disqualify a racer unless he is certain that a fault has been committed. In case there is a protest, he must be able to clearly explain how the fault was made and this explanation will be indisputable.
- 66241 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 8064: video control.)
- 66242 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.
- 66243 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.
- 6625 In 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. A combination of the two methods can be adapted to giant slalom races.

663 **RESPONSE TO A RACER**

- 6631 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.
- 6632 The Gatekeeper must in this case respond clearly and strongly to the racer in one of the following ways:
- 66321 "Go on" if the racer has passed the gate correctly.
- 66322 "Back" if the racer has rendered himself liable to disqualification.
- 6633 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**

- 6641 In the case of a slalom or a parallel, it can be decided that the Gatekeeper must publicly announce that a racer is disqualified.
- 6642 The possible methods of immediately announcing a disqualification are:
- 66421 — when the visibility is good; raising a special flag;
- 66422 — when the visibility is poor or there is fog; by a sound signal;
- 66423 — any other methods devised by the organizer.

6643 Immediate announcement of a disqualification does not relieve the Gatekeeper of his responsibility to mark the disqualification on his control card, unless it has been previously otherwise agreed upon.

6644 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

6651 In principle, and this would be confirmed by the Jury, 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 Jury.

6652 Each control card must be signed by the Gatekeeper and be indicated that it is for the 1st run.

6653 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

6661 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. He will then turn them over to the Referee.

6662 The Gatekeepers that have disqualified a racer or racers must be able to explain the exact reasons for the disqualification to the Referee.

6663 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

6671 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:

66711 Reset the poles in a vertical position. A leaning pole could serve to aid or hinder a racer.

66712 Replace any poles that have been knocked down in their exact spot. This spot is indicated by a coloured spot in the snow.

66713 Replace or re-attach any flags or banners that have been knocked down.

66714 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.

66715 Repair the section of the course under his control. (See article 6693.)

66716 Make sure the course is "free".

66717 Gatekeepers must remove any markings made by racers or other persons on the course, and will keep spectators off the course.

6672 If there is no official appointed to the task of maintaining order along the course, the Gatekeeper must make sure that all personnel (spectators, photo-

graphers, 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.

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 assure 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 (no. 2) 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, etc.).

Replacement poles in the right colours and enough of them.

These replacement poles must not be confused by 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

700 DOWNHILL

701 DEFINITION

Downhill is an event in which the racer must demonstrate excellent skiing technique, agility, continuous concentration, marked endurance, and physical fitness, as well as courage. The downhill course must be laid out so that it tests the racer in these characteristics by the concentration of many technical difficulties.

702 THE COURSE

702 1 Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies' Downhill Courses

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 control gates, which limit the average speed. The TD must lay special stress on the observation of this rule.

702 1 3 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 approve 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 or straw walls, 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 control 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.

702131

Control gates shall be placed:

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

702132

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.

702133

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

702134

If in the judgement of the 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. Such gates are commonly called "direction gates". They should be as wide as possible; always wider than 8 m.

702135

On traverses ending in a steep slope. The gates must be placed so that competitors are kept on the upper part of the slope. These gates are direction gates.

702136

Where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.

702137

On a bend always so that competitors are kept on the inner side of the curve, especially in wooded sections.

702138

To keep racers away from obstacles.

Sections of the course through wooded terrain must be at least 20 m wide. That does not mean that all parts of the course must be more than 20 m wide, as sun and wind can often cause considerable damage to the snow surface of a course that is too wide.

7022

Men's Courses

70221

Technical Specification:

702211

Minimum drop: 800 m (in exceptional cases, 750 m).

702212

Maximum drop: 1,000 m.

702213

Width of the control gates: minimum 8 m (26 ft.).

702214

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the best time of the men's downhill should not be less than two minutes.

7023

Ladies' Courses

70231

Technical Specification:

- 702311 Minimum drop: 400 m.
- 702312 Maximum drop: 700 m.
- 702313 Width of control gates: minimum 8 m (26 ft.).
- 702314 At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the best time for the ladies' downhill should not be less than 100 seconds.
- 70232 **Special Requirements for the Lay-out of Ladies' Courses**
- 702321 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 sufficient control gates on steep sections to eliminate excessive speed over difficult and bumpy terrain.
- 702322 Ladies' downhill courses shall, if possible, be separated from men's.
- 70233 For the vertical drop of men's and women's courses, exceptions can be accorded by the FIS Council upon recommendation of the technical committees concerned.
- 7024 **Marking and Control Gates**
- 70241 **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 recognize the course even in bad visibility.
- In poor visibility the edges of the course should also be marked with fir twigs. In addition enough pine needles and broken-up fir twigs should be strewn on the course to provide depth perception of bumps, dips and counter slopes.
- 70242 **Control Gates**
- 702421 A control 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 recognized from a distance. The poles must correspond to the standard for the poles used in the slalom. (See 80242)
- 702422 The gates shall be numbered from Start to Finish, not counting Start and Finish gates.
- 702423 Men's downhill courses must be marked by red control gates. Their flags are 1 m wide and 0.70 m high. The width of a control gate must be at least 8 m.
- 702424 Ladies' downhill courses must be marked with alternating red and blue control gates. Their flags are 1 m wide and 0.70 m high. The width of a control gate must be at least 8 m. The colour of the first gate will depend on the background, and will be chosen by the Course Setter (or Chief of Course).
- 70243 **Marking the Gate's Position**
- The position of the gate's poles should be marked with ink or some other substance.
- 7025 **Preparation and Inspection of the Course**

- 70251 All downhill courses in the FIS calendar must be completely prepared for racing and set with control gates at least three days before the race, and must then be available for training.
- 70252 Before training begins on the first official training day the racers must inspect the entire course wearing their training numbers in racing fashion. The time of inspection shall be determined by the Jury.
- 70253 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**
- 7031 The official training for downhill races is an inseparable part of the competition. The racers are required to participate.
- 7032 The official training shall encompass at least three training days.
- 70321 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.
- 70322 The official training need not necessarily be on three consecutive days.
- 7033 The entire facilities (Start, course and Finish area) must be completely prepared as for racing by the first official training day.
- 70331 All safety measures and crowd control arrangements must be completed, so that the training may take place without danger to the racers.
- 7034 The first aid and medical services must be in complete operation during the time of training.
- 7035 The organizers must arrange for the racers to have priority on the lift facilities, and to use the training times without having to wait.
- 7036 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.
- 7037 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 20 seconds is maintained between racers.
- 7038 Timed Training**
- 70381 At the World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, times must be taken during the last two days of training.
- 70382 At other FIS competitions, training times must be taken on at least one of the last two training days.
- 70383 The registered times for the different runs of a training day will be given to the Team Captains at the latest at the Race Committee meeting.
- 70384 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, the day of the race, accompanied by the officials.

70385 At the time of the World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and all races where there are substitutes, the designated substitutes must take part in the training.

70386 Whenever possible, one training should take place during the same hours as those scheduled for the race.

7039 **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 controls, 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.

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 recognizable 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.

705 **INTERVAL START**

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

706 **EXECUTION OF THE DOWNHILL**

7061 A competitor must complete the course on his skis, but he may finish on only one ski (see art. 6143).

7062 He must not receive assistance in any form. No pace-making is allowed.

7063 If a competitor is being overtaken, he must give way at the first demand.

7064 A competitor must pass through all the control 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 (6143).

7065 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 redress 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 half interval between two successive racers, immediately after he reports to the Starter or, in accordance with the decision of the Start Referee, he may start at a normal time interval (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 pretenses.

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.

- 7088 Fails to pass through every control gate by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet.
- 7089 Fails to finish the race by crossing the Finish line with both feet.
- 70810 Uses a short cut.
- 70811 Does not observe the safety regulations.
- 70812 Does not wear the official start number in the manner prescribed, or changes it in any way.
- 70813 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 recognized by the FIS.

720 DOWNHILL IN TWO RUNS

7201 If the topography of a country or within a radius of 500 km does not permit a downhill with the required vertical drop as stated in the ICR, a downhill in two runs can be organized.

7202 The vertical drop must be between 450 m and 700 m.

7203 The placing will be determined by the addition of the two runs. The rule for the Start of the second run will be used (805 2 2).

7204 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.

7205 The two runs should be run on the same day.

800 SLALOM

801 DEFINITION

A Slalom is a race in which competitors must follow a course defined by pairs of flags (gates).

It must always be decided by two runs on two different courses.

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 120 m.

802 2 Characteristics of the Course

At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games at least a quarter of the course must be on slopes exceeding 30° in gradient. 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 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 the courses will be set by two Setters appointed by the FIS and qualified according to 602 2 3 1 1. An Assistant appointed by the FIS will be attached to them, to try out the course with the 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 Setter. Both must work closely with the TD. In spite of this assistance for the Setter, the course should reflect his work and ideas.

At other international races each course will similarly be set by an international Setter qualified according to 602 2 3 1 2. Both Setters can belong to a foreign country. They are appointed by the Jury.

802 4 1 1 2

Inspection of the Slalom Slope. This must be carried out by the Setter with the TD, the Referee and the Setter's Assistant, so that the 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 two groups of racers.

802 4 1 1 3

Assistance must be provided for the 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 have enough of the following ready:

Blue and red slalom poles.

A corresponding number of flags, divided by colours.

Sledge-hammers, crowbars or pneumatic drills.

Number boards 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 and red with flags of the same colours: consecutive gates must always alternate in colour.

80243

Gates

802431

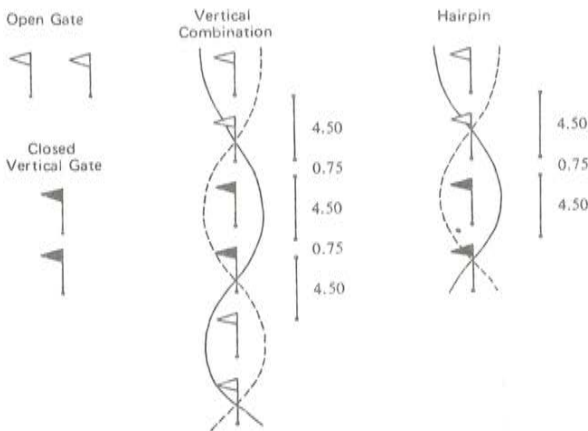
The distance between two gates may not be less than 0.75 m. This distance must exist between the poles of different gates as well as between the imaginary line joining the poles of one gate and the poles of another. The position of the poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance, 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:



802432

Number of Gates

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

80244

Numbering of Gates

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

80245

Setting

In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:

802451

Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.

802452

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.

- 802453 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.
- 802454 The distance between gates should not exceed 15 m and a vertical drop of 4-5 m.
- 802455 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.
- 802456 The last gate should not be too near the Finish, to avoid danger to competitors and timekeepers; it should direct competitors to the middle of the Finish line. If the width of the slope allows, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.
- 802457 The Finish must accord with 614.
- 802458 Setting the course can be started at the top or bottom. The Setter can decide with which colour to begin, taking into account the visibility.
- 802459 It is recommended that a sketch is drawn of the course when set.
- 8024510 The slalom poles should be rammed in by the Chief of Course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the Setter can supervise the operation.
- 80246 **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.
- 80247 **Checking the Slalom Course**
The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the Setter has set it, paying especial 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**
The slopes selected for the slalom must be closed for practice on the morning of the race, and may be closed on previous days by order of the Jury.
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.

Racers in a slalom shall be permitted to walk up the course through the gates with their skis on and must wear their start numbers as in the race. They may not ski down the prepared course or through the gates.

The Jury will announce how the slalom slope can be used for training, as suggested by the Setter. It can altogether forbid the descent of the slope.

It is recommended that a training course should be prepared 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. Racers eliminated may not start as forerunners for the second course.

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. He need not wait until the previous racer has reached the Finish.

805 2 Starting Order

805 2 1 In the first round according to the start numbers.

805 2 2 For the second run, the racers of the first group start in the reverse order of the first run. For the other racers, the start order is determined by their classification of the first run.

805 3 Start list for the second run. A Start list for the second run must be published and made available to the officials at the Start.

805 4 At World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and all international races where the number of participants from a country or club is limited, reserves who start will conform with the rules above (see art. 622).

805 5 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!"

805 6 Delayed Appearance at the Start

A competitor who is not at the Start when called by the Start official will be disqualified. 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 6 1 Were not allowed to start, owing to their late appearance.

805 6 2 Were allowed to start in spite of their late appearance.

- 80563 Were allowed to start conditionally.
- 8057 **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 6133.
- 806 **EXECUTION OF THE SLALOM**
- 8061 **Interdiction to continue after clear disqualification**
 A racer who has been clearly disqualified for missing a gate may not continue through further gates, nor start in the second run. The Jury that verifies the failure to observe this rule proposes to the TD at the Race Committee meeting to impose one of the following sanctions:
- 80611 Written notice of the fault sent to the racer and his coach, with notification to the FIS and the National Association concerned.
- 80612 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.
- 80613 Prohibit the racer from participating in one or several races for one week following the race where the fault occurred. In case the fault is repeated, the sanction can be doubled.
- 8062 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.
- 8063 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).
- 8064 **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.
- 8065 **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 blunder 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. (No longer appropriate, except possibly re interference at the Finish.)

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. 6143).

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 As a rule, the number of competitors may not exceed 100.

809 2 Limitation 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.

900 GIANT SLALOM

901 DEFINITION

A Giant Slalom is a race in which the competitors must follow a course through control gates. Men's Giant Slaloms always consist of two runs, where possible on two different courses, and when possible on the same day. Ladies' Giant Slaloms are normally of one run only, if not, the announcement must be made in the programme.

- 902 THE COURSE**
- 902 1 Vertical Drop**
- 902 1 1 A course for men must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 500 m.
- 902 1 2 A course for ladies must have a vertical drop of between 300 and 450 m (one run only).
- 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 a Downhill Race. The parts of the course where controls 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 cloths are at least 1 m wide and 70 cm high. They are stretched 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 cloths 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.
- 902 4 2 Number of Gates**
- A Giant Slalom must have at least 30 gates, not including the Start and Finish. For women, a Giant Slalom of only one run must have at least 35 gates.
- 902 4 3 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 5 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 blind gates the flags should be rolled to a width of 30 cm.
- Setting the course can be started from the top or bottom. The 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, in case they are knocked out.
- 902 4 5 Planning the Course**
- In planning the course the following principles should be borne in mind:
- 902 4 5 1 Directions for setting a slalom apply also in general to giant slaloms.
- 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. New figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

902 453 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.

902 454 The Finish must be prepared and equipped as in 614.

902 455 The Setter should set the two courses so that there is little difference between the best times.

It is recommended that a sketch is drawn of the course when set.

902 46 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 ground chosen for a giant slalom must be well prepared before the race and the competitors must be allowed at least one day, if possible more, for training on it.

The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least two hours 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 recognizable by wearing special start numbers. Their times must not be published.

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

905 START INTERVALS

905 1 As a rule, the racers start at a constant interval of 60 seconds.

905 2 Start order for the second run.

For the second run, the racers in the first group start in the reverse order of the first run. For the other groups, the start order is determined by their ranking after the first run.

A start list for the second run must be published and made available to the officials at the Start.

906 EXECUTION OF THE GIANT SLALOM

- 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, nor start in the second run. The Jury that verifies the failure to observe this rule proposes to the TD at the Race Committee meeting to impose one of the following sanctions:
- 906 1 1 Written notice of the fault to the racer and his coach, 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. In case 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 redress 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 The Referee or Start Referee can authorize a conditional re-run, on condition that the reasons for it are later confirmed.
- The racer can start at the half interval between two successive competitors, immediately after he reports to the Starter or, in accordance with the Start Referee's decision, at a normal time interval.
- 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 exceptions are made above, the rules for Downhill (7039, 706, 707, 708) and Slalom (806) including disqualifications, apply also to Giant Slaloms.

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 starting and finishing gates). 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 a slight bit 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 on 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 Artificial jumps are not permitted.

1003 4 There must be a lift next to the course to assure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.

1003 5 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers, so that they be reserved for the racers and designated officials (Jury, controllers). 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. (Stakes: 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. In case 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 insure that the courses flow smoothly 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.

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.

1007

DIVERSE

The first marker in each course must be placed no less than 6 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 gates must be parallel with the line of the starts.

1008 2

Each finish line is marked by two poles which are connected by a banner which form the finish gate. Each of these gates 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

Because of the special character of this race the jury must include:

- the Technical Delegate;
- the referee;
- two starting judges, from different countries
- two finishing judges, from different countries

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 referee, those responsible for the course (the race chief and the course chief), and the Technical Delegate. If the Jury has designated as assistant course setter, he will assist in this inspection and can intervene according to 802 4 111 and 802 4 112.

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 difference between the first racer's time and his time.

1010 2

A clock at the start that shows the last five seconds, or a system of five lights (four red and one green) informs the two 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 annexed 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 against bottom. All groups race in succession their first run and then their second.

1011 2 4

The racers inspect the course as they ascend with their skis on. The Jury establishes on which course each racer must run the first run (for example: the lowest of the two numbers on the red course). For the second run the racers must change courses.

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 sixteen qualified racers are grouped according to the following rule:

winner of the 8th group against the winner of the 9th group.
winner of the 7th group against the winner of the 10th group
winner of the 6th group against the winner of the 11th group
winner of the 5th group against the winner of the 12th group
winner of the 4th group against the winner of the 13th group
winner of the 3rd group against the winner of the 14th group
winner of the 2nd group against the winner of the 15th group
winner of the 1st group against the winner of the 16th group

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 in 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

- 101141 The eight qualified racers are grouped in the following manner:
 Winner of the 1st/16th group against winner of the 8th/9th group
 Winner of the 2nd/15th group against winner of the 7th/10th group
 Winner of the 3rd/14th group against winner of the 6th/11th group
 Winner of the 4th/13th group against winner of the 5th/12th group
- 101142 In the quarter-finals there are four winners who move on to the semi-finals and four losers who must determine the 8th, 7th, 6th and 5th positions. The two losers of half-table A meet each other (A1), the same for the two losers of half-table B (B1).
- 10115 **Semi-finals**
- 101151 The races for the positions 8, 7, 6 and 5 will be between the Semi-final matches and the Finals, thereby avoiding any "dead-time" and letting the participants have sufficient time between their matches.
- 101152 Starting order:
 — race for classification (A1)
 — semi-final (A)
 — race for classification (B1)
 — semi-final (B)
- 101153 After these races, there will be:
 — 2 losers of A1 and B1 who will race for the 8th and 7th positions.
 — 2 winners of the A1 and B1 who will race for the 6th and 5th positions.
 — 2 losers of the semi-finals who will race for the 4th and 3rd positions.
 — 2 winners of the semi-finals qualified for the Final.
- 10116 **Final**
 Starting order:
 — race for 8th and 7th positions
 — race for 6th and 5th positions
 — race for 4th and 3rd positions
 — race for 2nd and 1st positions (the Final)
 The finalists must wait until the other six semi-finalists have determined their final standing (Places: 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 and 3) before they run their final run.
- 1012 **RUNNING OF PARALLEL RACES WITH MORE THAN TWO COURSES**
 Different particular rules can be established. They must be approved by the Alpine Ski Committee and they must have been sent by the organizers to the Committee before October 1st of the coming winter season. The Alpine Ski Committee, after experimenting and analysing the different possibilities sent to it will present a valid rule for all possibilities.
- 1013 **CLASSIFICATION BY POINTS AND CLASSIFICATION BY TEAMS**
 Different particular rules can be established. They must be approved by the Alpine Ski Committee. See article 1012.
- 1014 **CONTROL OF THE COURSE**
 The controllers are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. 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.

1015 DISQUALIFICATION

10151 Causes for disqualification are the following:

- starting too soon;
- 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.

10152 The racers that don't finish or are disqualified during the first run, participate in the second run.

10153 In case both racers are disqualified, whether in the first or the second run, the winner will be the one who was farthest down the course before being disqualified.

10154 The Jury can make the racers re-run a race if they judge it to be fair and just.

1016 All Slalom rules remain in effect, the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.

4th SECTION

1100 COMBINED COMPETITIONS

1101 DEFINITION

11011 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" is the combined result of a Downhill and a Slalom with special rules (1005).

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

1102 SEQUENCE OF THE RACES

The sequence of the different races to be combined, except the "Alpine Combined", can be decided by the organizers. It must be announced in the programme.

1103 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.

1104

STARTING ORDER

The starting order for combined competitions, except for the "Alpine Combined", is determined by a group draw for each event (621).

1105

ALPINE COMBINED

The 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 group 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 lot.

Competitors in the Alpine Combined who started in the Downhill, but whose names do not appear in the result list for the Downhill because they gave up 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 points shall start first. These five additional competitors for the Combined Slalom shall appear in the result list according to their times.

1106

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 special FIS Tables.

1107

SPECIAL COMBINATIONS

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.

1110 FIS ALPINE TABLES

1111 PRINCIPLES

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

1112 TYPES OF TABLES

1112 1 As of August 1st, 1975, the new tables give the conversion from time to points (FIS Tables for Alpine Combinations).

1112 2 The Tables book contains instructions for the use of the tables.

1113 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 for the participation quotas for FIS Competitions).

1120 ONE-POLE COMPETITIONS

1121 The FIS has authorized the R/C Committee to organize experimental one-pole slalom and giant slalom races.

1121 1 This also permits the organization of Parallel Slaloms and Giant Slaloms.

1122 THE R/C COMMITTEE'S PROVISIONAL RULES

1122 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.

1122 2 Looking downhill the poles on the left, requiring a turn to the right, are red; and vice versa.

1122 3 The Course Setter will try to set a course with a logical but not monotonous sequence of turns.

1122 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.

- 11312 **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.
- 11313 **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.
- 11314 **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.
- 11315 **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%.
 The width of the course, from the centre to the edge, comprises:
- 1132 1 4 **The Competition Course:** at least 25 m wide, and most carefully prepared.
- 1132 1 5 **The Safety Strips:** each 10 m wide on the right and left of the Competition Course, and equally well prepared.
- 1132 1 6 **Safety Zones (for falls):** at least 20 m wide outside the Safety Strips.

- 1132 17 **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.

- 113327 **Start numbers:** must be stitched or glued to the clothing.
- 113328 **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.
- 11333 **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**
- 11341 **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.
- 11342 **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**
- 11351 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.
- 11352 **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 fifth 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.
- 11353 **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.

11354 **Start Time**
The Jury decides the start time each day. It can interrupt the training or the competition if conditions make this necessary.

11355 **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**

11361 **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 recognize any "World Record", but only the record of the homologated course on which the competition was held.

1137 **MISCELLANEOUS**

11371 **Wind Measurement**
If the wind increases sufficiently to deviate the competitors from their line, the Jury must suspend the competition.

11372 **Communications**
The Chief of Race must be in communication with:

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

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

1140 **PARTICIPATION IN FIS COMPETITIONS**

1141 The IFS 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.

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	Rules for the Organization of World Championships
	Rules for Continental Junior Championships, Nordic and Alpine
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	Contents of Books II, III and IV
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ABBREVIATIONS ETC. IN ALL BOOKS

CCC	Cross-Country Committee
CJC	Continental Junior Championships
D-SC	Downhill-Slalom Committee
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 (Montée Maximale)
MT	Total Climb (Montée Totale)
OWG	Olympic Winter Games
Start	Location of Start
start	Time of Starting
TD	Technical Delegate
WSC	World Ski Championships

For special jumping abbreviations see 412.1 in Book III.

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