



THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES

(FIS-RULES)

APPROVED BY THE XXIInd INTERNATIONAL
SKI CONGRESS IN STOCKHOLM

1959

INDEX

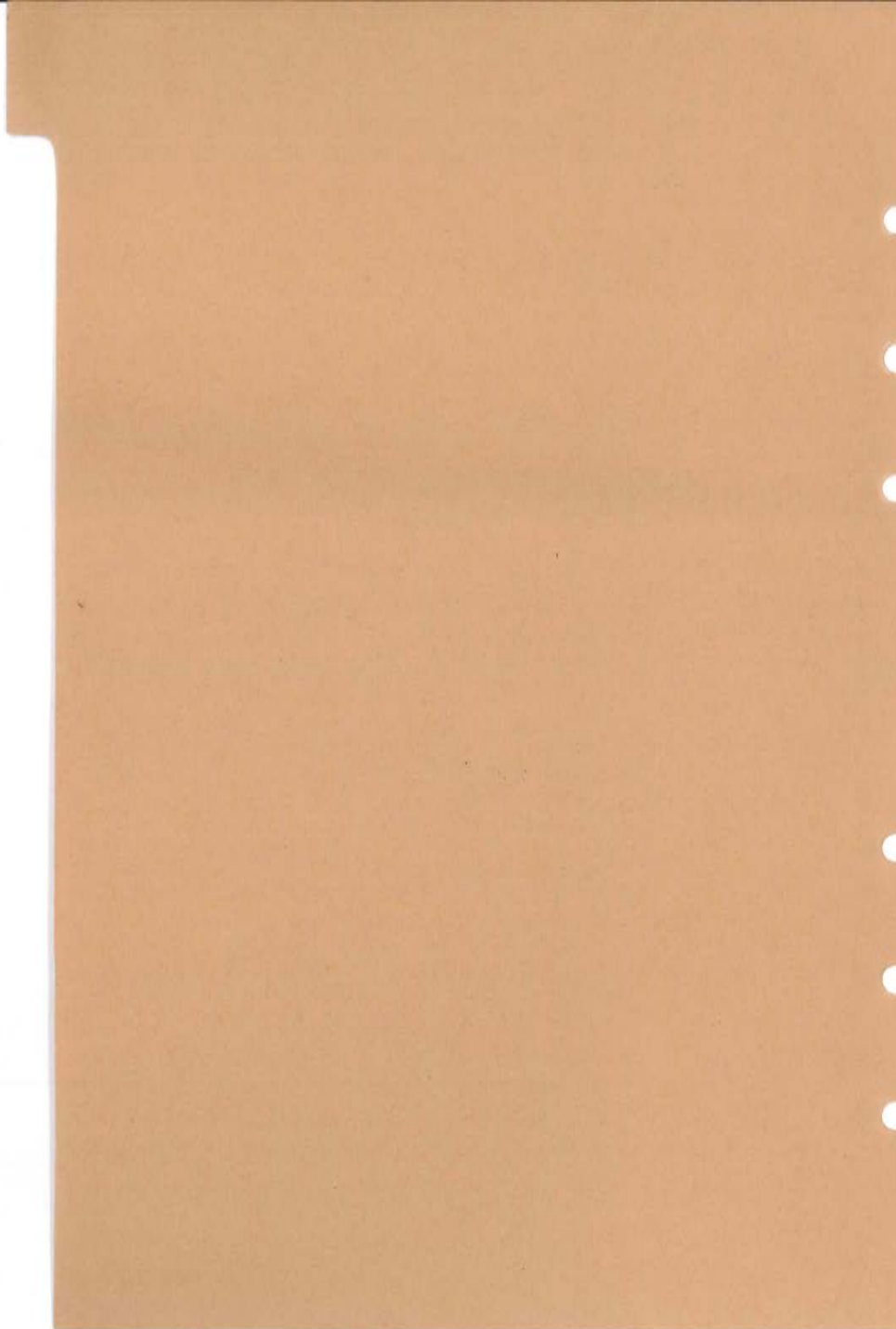
	Section
Joint Regulations for all types of Ski Competitions	1
Cross-Country	2
Relay	3
Jumping	4
Combined Cross-Country and Jumping Competitions	5
Rules for International Ski-Flying Events <i>→ Included here</i>	6
Tables for Cross-Country and Jumping	7
Joint Regulations for Downhill, Slalom, Giant-Slalom and Combined Competitions	8
Downhill	9
Slalom	10
Slalom Gates and their variations	11
Giant-Slalom	12
Combined Competitions	13
Tables for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom	14
Rules for the Organisation of World Ski Championships	15
Rules for the Cross-Country Committee	16
Rules for the Jumping Committee	17
Rules for the Downhill/Slalom Committee	18
Rules for the Ladies' Committee	19
FIS Statutes	20



SECTION 1

JOINT REGULATIONS
FOR ALL TYPES OF SKI COMPETITIONS

	§§
Classification of Competitions	1
Application of FIS Rules	2
Types of Competitions	3
International Ski-Calendar, International Calendar Meeting and Advance Information	4
Programmes	5
Organisation	6
Committee Meetings	7
Qualification of Competitors	8
Licences	9
Entries	10
Competitor's Obligation to know and comply with the Rules	11
The Draw	12
The Roll-call	13
Prizes	14
Publication of Official Results	15



SECTION I

JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF SKI COMPETITIONS

§ I

Classification of Competitions

The following ski competitions are organised under the authority of the FIS:

a) *World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.*

All Associations affiliated to the FIS are entitled to take part and must be invited by the Organising Association.

b) *International Calendar Competitions.*

International Calendar Competitions are competitions which are organised by a National Association or under its responsibility. They are included in the FIS Calendar. They may be organised with the participation either of all the Associations affiliated to the FIS or of a limited number of such Associations, as decided by the Organising Association.

International competitions (with the exception of Olympic Games and World Ski Championships) included in the FIS Calendar shall be classified into:

1. Competitions controlled by the International Ski Federation (TD). These are marked «I» in the International Ski Calendar.
2. Competitions controlled by the organizing National Ski Associations.

Such competitions must be announced in advance in accordance with § 4, and they are the only ski competitions in addition to World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games which may be publicly announced as International Ski Competitions.

This must include the following minimum details:—

- a) A description of the various competitions, with the qualifications of competitors.
- b) The dates and places for the competitions with information on the courses (name, length, vertical drop) and for Jumping Competitions the number of jumps (2 or 3).
- c) The final date of entry—at least three days before the beginning of the competition—and the address to which entries should be sent.
- d) The time and place for drawing the order of starting.
- e) The exact time for the Start of the official downhill training.
- f) Details of the Start of the various competitions.
- g) The time and place for the prize-giving.

The information required in c) to g) above may be announced at a later date.

The Organising Association may limit the number of entries.

Adjournments or cancellations and alterations in the programme should be communicated with the least possible delay (if necessary by telegram) to the FIS and to all National Associations or Clubs which have announced their participation in the competition.

§ 5

Programmes

A printed or duplicated programme must be published for each International Competition, containing the following minimum information:—

- a) The names of the principal Officials and a description of their insignia (armbands, etc.).
- b) The list of competitions with their dates and the place and time of the Roll-call and of the Starts, etc.
- c) Lists showing the starting order, divided into classes for each competition, and the individual starting time, name and nationality (Association or Club) of each competitor (perhaps only in the daily programme).
- d) All necessary information on the best ways of reaching the competition, arrangements for spectators, etc.
- e) The time and place for the prize-giving.
- f) The location of the Official Notice Board.

§ 6

Organisation

The preparation and control of the competitions are entrusted to the following Committees and Officials:—

- a) The Organising Committee (Cross-country § 17, Jumping § ~~71~~⁶⁹, Downhill-Slalom § 122).
- b) The Race Committee (Cross-country § 18, Jumping § ~~72~~⁷⁰, Downhill-Slalom § 123).
- c) The Competition Jury (Cross-country § 19, Jumping § ~~74~~⁷², Downhill-Slalom § 125).
- d) The Officials (Cross-country § 21, Jumping § ~~75~~⁷¹, Downhill-Slalom § 124).

§ 7

Committee Meetings

Due notice of a Committee Meeting shall be deemed to have been given if every member of the Committee has been personally notified, or, for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races also:—

- a) If the convening notice has been posted on the Official Notice Board at least 12 hours before the meeting takes place, or
- b) If it be held in accordance with § 145 (Protests). The meeting shall then take place regardless of how many members are present.

A majority of one vote shall suffice for decisions at Committee Meetings. The Chairman of the relevant Committee has the casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

§ 8

Qualification of Competitors

No skier shall be qualified to compete who has:—

- a) competed in return for a money payment;
- b) competed for a cash prize;
- c) secured material advantages by the exploitation of any prize or result obtained in the sport by using his name or any titles gained in the sport;

permitted the use, without objection, of his name, title or picture in connection with an advertisement, recommendation or sale of any goods, with or without securing material advantages;

d) knowingly competed against any skiers disqualified on any of the above grounds.

A skier who has been disqualified for infraction of any of the above provisions can qualify again after a suspension of one year. A second disqualification will be final. The National Associations shall communicate the names of disqualified skiers to the FIS Council.

If an infraction of Rules a), b) or d) is committed directly or indirectly by a Club or by one of its Officials, the Club can be penalized by forbidding it temporarily to organise competitions.

The FIS Council can authorise a National Association to adopt Statutes and Regulations and to organise National or International Competitions embodying different grounds for qualification, but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the above regulations.

§ 9

Licences

The National Association of the country in which a competition is organised shall not admit skiers of any other Associations unless they are entered by their National Associations or can produce a licence issued by those Associations. Such a licence shall only be valid for a limited period, at most for one winter. Separate licences can be issued for each country.

No skier shall be entered for any International Competition, nor shall he be granted a licence, unless he is qualified in accordance with the regulations in § 8.

A skier may represent only one National Association in any one winter season.

§ 10

Entries

All entries shall be sent by registered letter or by telegram, confirmed by registered letter, to the Organising Committee and must be in its possession before the final date of entry (see § 4 c).

Only the National Associations are entitled to authorize the entry of skiers for International Competitions.

Each entry form must contain at least:—

Competition of skiers (with prizes)

- a) The competitor's surname, christian name, date of birth and Association or Club.
- b) An exact indication of the competition for which the entry is made.
- c) A ranking list of the competitors being entered. In addition, for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races a list showing the skier's best results of the last two seasons.

§ 11

Competitor's Obligation to know and comply with the Rules

A competitor must carefully study and comply with these Rules. He must also follow all special Regulations laid down by the Race Committee or the Competition Jury.

§ 12

The Draw

The starting order in each competition shall be decided by drawing lots in groups. When drawing lots, only competitors entered in due time and according to the Rules shall be drawn. Blank numbers, showing country or Club only, shall not be employed.

Representatives of each participating National Association shall be invited to be present at the Draw.

§ 13

The Roll-call

The Race Committee will decide whether a Roll-call shall be held or not.

Numbers may be distributed and any necessary information given out at a Roll-call (§ 22, Duties of the Chief of the Race).

§ 14

Prizes

Prizes shall consist of mementos and may be accompanied by diplomas. Prizes in cash, prizes for records and excessively expensive prizes are forbidden.

The value of the prizes must not be published.

The number of prizes shall be determined by the Organising Committee.

If two or more competitors finish in the same time or receive the same points, they shall be deemed to have tied, and shall be awarded the same titles, prizes or diplomas.

They may not decide the allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by a new race.

§ 15

Publication of Official Results

The official list of results shall be published as stated in §§ 45 (Cross-country), 91 (Jumping) and 141 (Downhill, Slalom, Giant-Slalom).

MEMORANDUM

Sections 2-6 are being reprinted only in two years' time. Until then the Rules for Cross-country and Jumping in Booklet I, edition 1957, shall remain in force.

Section 7 (Cross-country and Jumping Tables) will be distributed separately. The FIS Council will announce when they are to come into force. Until then the old tables remain operative.

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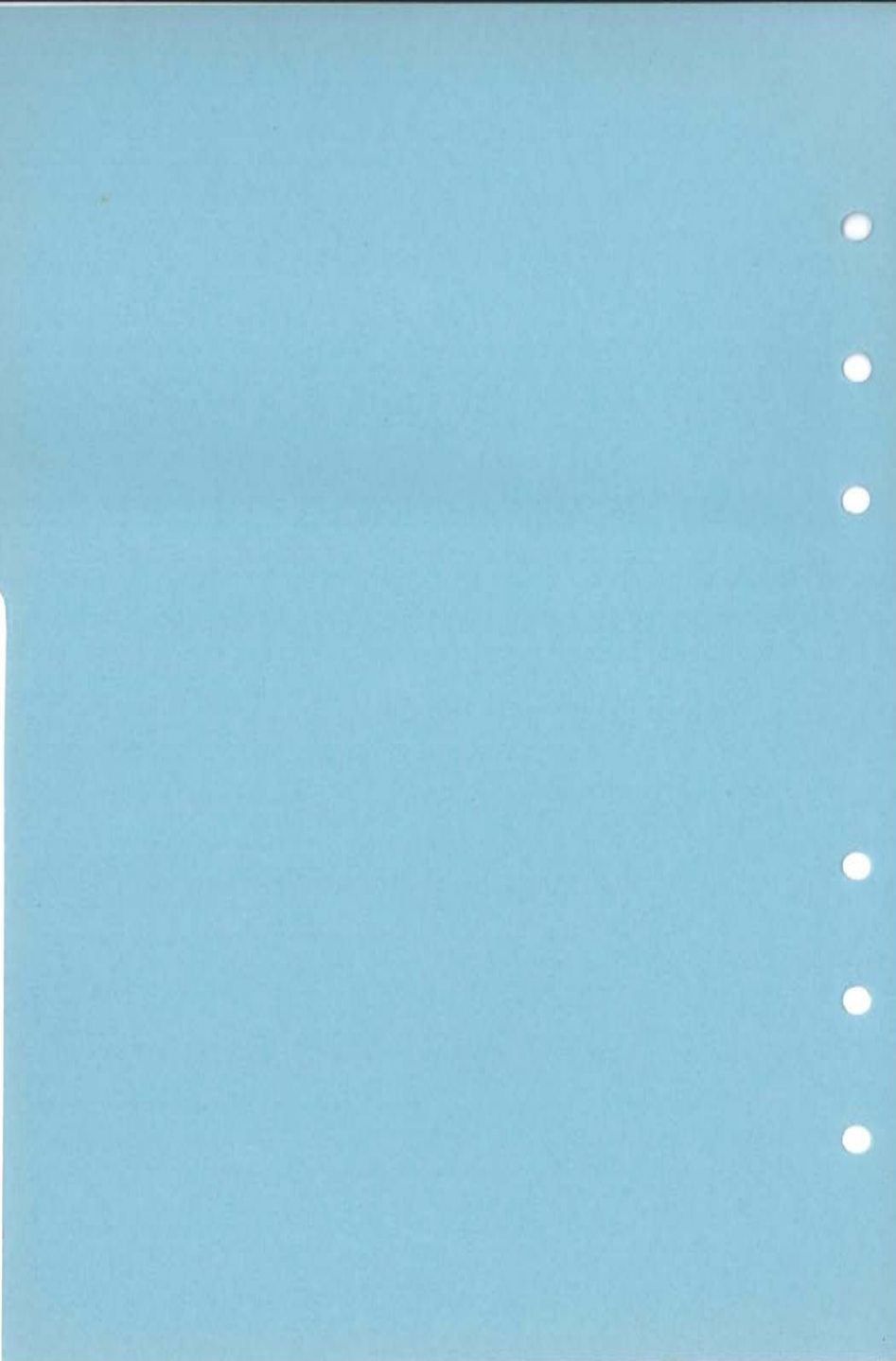
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SECTION 8

JOINT REGULATIONS FOR DOWNHILL, SLALOM, GIANT-SLALOM AND COMBINED COMPETITIONS

<i>A. Approval of Courses</i>		§§
Regulations for the Approval of Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Courses	120	
<i>B. The Technical Delegate (TD) of the FIS</i>		
Instructions for the TD (Technical Delegate) for alpine competitions	121	
<i>C. Organisation</i>		
The Organizing Committee and its Duties	122	
The Race Committee and its Duties	123	
The Race Officials	124	
Chart of Officials	125	
The Jury	125	
The Referee and his Duties	126	
The Finish- and Start-Referee and their Duties	127	
<i>D. Start and Finish, Timekeeping and Calculation</i>		
Telephone	128	
Duties of the Starter	129	
Duties of the Assistant Starters	130	
Duties of the Start Recorder	131	
Methods of Timing	132	
Watches to be employed	133	
The Finish	134	
Duties of the Chief Timekeeper	135	
Duties of the Assistant Timekeepers	136	
Duties of the Finish Recorder	137	
Failure of Electric Timing	138	
Reckoning Times	139	
Duties of the Chief Calculator	140	
Calculation of Results	141	
<i>E. Starting Order, Reserves and Late Entries</i>		
Group Draw and Starting Order	142	
Entering Reserves and Late Entry	143	
<i>F. Team Races</i>		
Organisation and Calculation of Results	144	
<i>G. Protests</i>		
Protests	145	



JOINT REGULATIONS FOR DOWNHILL, SLALOM, GIANT-SLALOM AND COMBINED COMPETITIONS

A. Approval of Courses

§ 120

Regulations

for the Approval of Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Courses

1. Competitions on Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom courses at World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and international events that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS.
2. Requests for the approval of courses must be addressed through the National Associations concerned to the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee. The Committee will forward the request to the FIS with its opinion.
3. The documents mentioned below which support the request must be enclosed in triplicate. One copy will be kept in the Downhill-Slalom Committee's files and the other two returned to the National Association and Ski Club concerned respectively.
4. The application for approval must contain:
 - a) A description of the course, including its name, location, and aspect, the exact position of Start and Finish, the peculiarities of the course and its particular difficulties.
For downhill courses the control gates must be indicated.
 - b) A 1:2000 plan of the course with elevations and a note of the most important stretches.
 - c) A 1:10 000 profile drawing of the course with a statement of its vertical drop and length.

direction
facel →

- large, very instructive*
- d) A photograph with the course drawn on it.
 - e) A description of the access and the mechanical means of transport,
information on the telephone communication between Start and Finish,
information on the lodging facilities for competitors and officials,
information about the possibility of shelter for competitors near the Start of the course.
 - f) A statistical statement of the snowfall on the course during the previous ten years.
5. The Downhill-Slalom Committee will examine the application for approval, obtain all the necessary information and carry out inspections of the course.

Courses proposed for approval must conform with the technical requirements of §§ 146, 161 and 175.

A firm and uncompromising standpoint must be maintained when making a technical analysis of a course, especially a downhill course.

The immediate evacuation of casualties from Downhill and Giant-Slalom courses on an emergency track or road must always be possible, even during a race.

6. The National Association which proposed the approval of a course must keep the Downhill-Slalom Committee informed of the progress of any work required on the course.
7. The FIS will publish a list of approved courses every year.
8. All the expenses of approving a course shall fall on the National Association concerned.
9. Snow and weather conditions and special circumstances can influence the approval of a course.

An organizer of downhill races must not rely only on the approval of a course by the FIS and leave unusual snow and weather conditions unnoted. A downhill course that has been approved by the FIS may be quite unsuitable for the organisation of a downhill competition due to a scarcity of snow, unusually unfavourable conditions of the snow surface (complete icing or softening of the snow), thick fog, heavy snowfall, storm or rain.

B. The Technical Delegate (TD) of the FIS

§ 121

Instructions for the Technical Delegate (TD) for Alpine Competitions

1. The TD shall be designated by the FIS. He is the FIS' own delegate to the organizers of World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and Category I international races.
2. The TD shall be a Member of the FIS D-S Committee. He shall be well versed in the FIS Rules and shall possess such language qualifications as will enable him to participate in meetings with the organizers.
3. The TD must not belong to the country which is arranging the competitions.
4. The TD's appointment is proposed by the FIS D-S Committee.
5. The TD shall be *ex officio* a member of the Competition Jury.
6. His travelling expenses to and from the competitions and his living expenses shall be paid by the organising country both for preliminary visits and during the races.
7. The duties of the TD at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall be:

A. Before the Competitions

- a) to inspect the courses and preparations for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games twice. He must inspect the official and the reserve courses once in summer and once in winter. The winter inspection should be carried out preferably at the time planned for the competition.
The inspection must cover:
 - aa) the technical suitability of the courses, in accordance with §§ 120, 146, 161 and 175.
 - bb) the appropriate preparation of the terrain of the courses and enforcement of all safety arrangements (width of the course etc.) to comply with §§ 146, 161 and 175.
 - cc) the effect of weather conditions on the courses during the winter,
 - dd) the choice and preparation of the Start and Finish for the various races,

- ee) the facilities for the transportation of competitors to the Start of the courses,
 - ff) the communications between Start and Finish according to § 128,
 - gg) the medical service, both during and after the races,
 - hh) the emergency tracks or roads on Downhill and Giant-Slalom courses and shelters for competitors at the Start of the courses, according to the rules for the approval of alpine courses.
- b) To forward to the FIS and the D-S Committee a report on each of his visits.
- The final approval of the courses shall be the function of the D-S Committee.
- c) The cost of these inspections shall be paid entirely, as mentioned above, by the Organisers. However, in order to save expense or for other reasons the TD may, after consultation with the FIS, delegate another member of the D-S Committee to perform one of the inspections.
 - d) To keep himself informed of the technical preparations being made by the Organisers and to give advice and information, as required, to those in charge. Contact between the Organisers and the TD should be maintained by the Organisers informing the TD of all important features of the technical work, so that the TD shall be well acquainted with the whole technical organisation.

B. During the Competitions

- a) ^{The TD shall} ~~To~~ be at the site of the competitions at ^{the latest} ~~least~~ one week before the beginning of the races in order to be able to follow the final preparation of the runs and technical installations, as well as the training of the teams, and to be at hand to give advice to the Organisers if needed.
- b) To be present ^{available} during the entire period of the competitions and to take part in all the meetings of the Competition Jury.
- c) To fix the technical side of the slalom-setting in consultation with the appointed Setters (§ 163). ^{Right to advise setters}
- d) To inspect all technical and organisational details in accordance with his own judgement during all the races.

C. After the Competitions

To forward a detailed report on the organisation and technical execution of the competitions of the FIS and the D-S Committee.

8. The Duties of the TD at Category I International Competitions:

A. Before the Competitions

- a) To be at the site of the competitions ^{at least} one day before the beginning of the official training. [^]
- b) To work with the Competition Jury in accordance with § 125.
- c) To take decisions in accordance with §§ 125, 126 and 149.

B. During the Competitions

- a) To be available during the whole period of the competitions.
- b) To fix the technical side of the slalom-setting in consultation with the appointed Setters (§ 163). ^{? 162}
- c) To take decisions in accordance with §§ 125 and 126.

C. After the Competitions

To forward a detailed report on the organisation and technical execution of the competitions to the FIS and the D-S Committee.

9. Liability Insurance for the TD:

To protect the TD of the FIS against liability for the results of the weighty decisions he may have to take in certain circumstances, the organizers must take out a liability insurance for him.

C. Organisation

§ 122

The Organising Committee and its Duties

If the Committee of the Organising Association or Club is not itself acting as Organising Committee, the Organising Committee of the competition is appointed by the Organising Association or Club.

The Organising Committee shall be responsible for the non-technical details of the competition, preliminary notices, entries, accommodation and medical organization, etc.

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§ 123

The Race Committee and its Duties

The Race Committee, which is appointed by the Organising Association or Club, shall consist of:—

- The Chief of the Race
 - The Chief of the Course (Downhill, Slalom and/or Giant-Slalom)
 - The Chief Gatekeeper
 - The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation
 - The Race Secretary
- and of such additional members as the Organising Association or Club may appoint.

The Race Committee shall be responsible for all the technical aspects of the competition, including the selection and preparation of the courses.

For World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions appearing in the FIS Calendar the courses must be approved by the FIS.

The Race Committee shall appoint all Race Officials other than those who have already been appointed by the Organising Association or Club.

§ 124

The Race Officials

The following Race Officials are appointed either according to § 123 by the Organising Association or Club, or by the Race Committee.

Their duties are as follows: *(of the most important officials)*

The Chief of the Race directs and controls the work of all Officials and summons meetings of the Race Committee on technical questions. He is also responsible for the medical organisation in consultation with the Doctor.

The Chief of the Course is responsible for the preparation of the course as decided by the Race Committee.

He must be familiar with the snow conditions of the area so that he can make the right decisions in bad snow or weather conditions.

× *The Course Setter*, who may also function as Chief of the Course, is responsible for setting the control gates and direction flags in Down-

hill and Giant-Slalom Races, and the gates in Slalom Races, on the courses selected by the Race Committee. For Downhill Races and in cases of emergency, the Jury has the right to take steps to ensure the safety of the competitors (see §§ 125 and 126).

Slalom Setters shall be appointed in accordance with § 163 c.

An official trainer may not set courses for important Alpine Competitions except when the country to which he belongs does not start. In special cases the Jury may decide otherwise.

The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation is responsible for the direction and coordination of the personnel for starting, timekeeping and calculation. In a Slalom Competition he or a special Assistant decides the starting intervals (§ 166). Under his direction work the Starter, the Assistant Starter, the Start Recorder, the Chief Timekeeper, the Assistant Timekeepers, the Finish Recorder and the Chief of Calculation with his Assistants. (For Start and Finish, Timekeeping and Calculation see Sub-Section D.)

The Chief Gatekeeper organises, directs and controls the Gatekeepers. He shall place each Gatekeeper in position and designate the gates which he is to keep. At the end of the race he shall be at the Finish and collect the Gatekeepers' cards, which shall be handed over to the Referee.

The Gatekeepers for Downhill Races and Giant-Slalom Races shall be in charge of the control gates. There shall be one extra Gatekeeper observing the Finish.

Each Gatekeeper shall be supplied with a list of the start-numbers and names of all competitors. All competitors who pass through the control gates shall be marked off on the control card («D» for disqualified, otherwise a tick). The control card shall show the start number and leave space for marking the correct passage of a gate or disqualification. The Gatekeepers shall remove any markings placed on the course by competitors or third persons and warn spectators off the course.

They shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the race and hand in their signed and completed control cards to the Chief Gatekeeper. Gatekeepers who have disqualified a competitor must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee.

The Gatekeepers for Slalom Races shall control not more than four gates. There shall be one Gatekeeper observing the Finish. The duties of a Slalom Gatekeeper begin when the competitors pass through the last of the gates above the highest gate which he controls, and cease when they pass through the last gate which he controls.

A Gatekeeper has the choice of two, and only two answers, in reply to any questions which a competitor may ask. He may reply «Go on» or «Back». He should reply «Go on» if a competitor has correctly passed the gate. He should reply «Back» if, and only if, the competitor has rendered himself liable to disqualification.

Every Gatekeeper shall be responsible for the condition of the course between his gates and the gate immediately above, and shall do all in his power to level out dangerous ruts and inequalities of the surface caused by falls.

After a competitor has passed a gate, the Gatekeeper shall immediately replace oblique or displaced poles. The next competitor must not be handicapped or favoured by oblique poles or their irregular placing. The Gatekeeper shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the race and hand in the completed and signed control card to the Chief Gatekeeper. From these control cards it must be absolutely clear whether a competitor has passed the gates correctly or if he has rendered himself liable to disqualification.

Gatekeepers who have disqualified a competitor must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee. The Gatekeeper may not reveal any disqualification to anyone during the race.

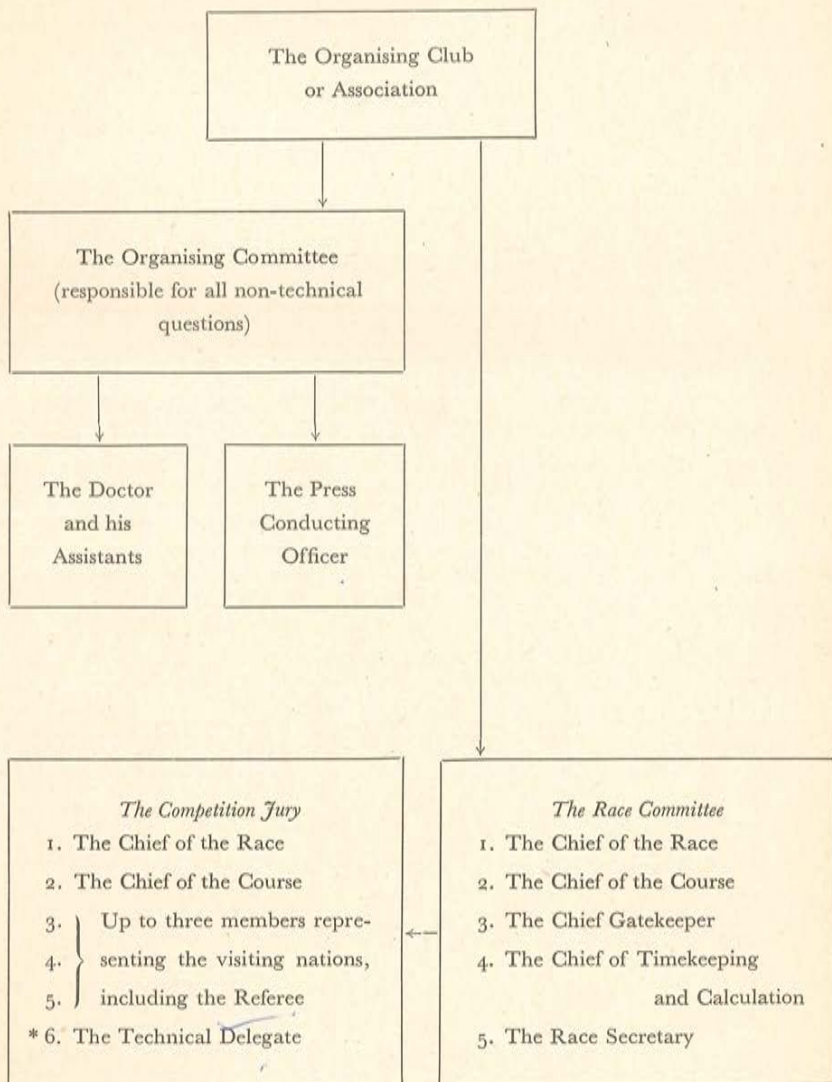
The Chief Steward shall ensure that suitable steps are taken for keeping spectators at a proper distance from the course. Sufficient personnel must be posted according to a set plan. In places where a number of spectators are expected barrier ropes must be fixed in good time. Arrangements must be made for the regulated arrival and departure of spectators.

The Doctor shall be responsible for an adequate First Aid service and for medical arrangements during the fixed training hours and during the race.

There shall be at least four ski sledges or stretchers with warm coverings, and also dressings and First Aid equipment, available along the course at First Aid Stations. During the competition the Doctor shall see that his Assistants—at least eight—are placed so that they can reach an injured competitor with the least possible delay.

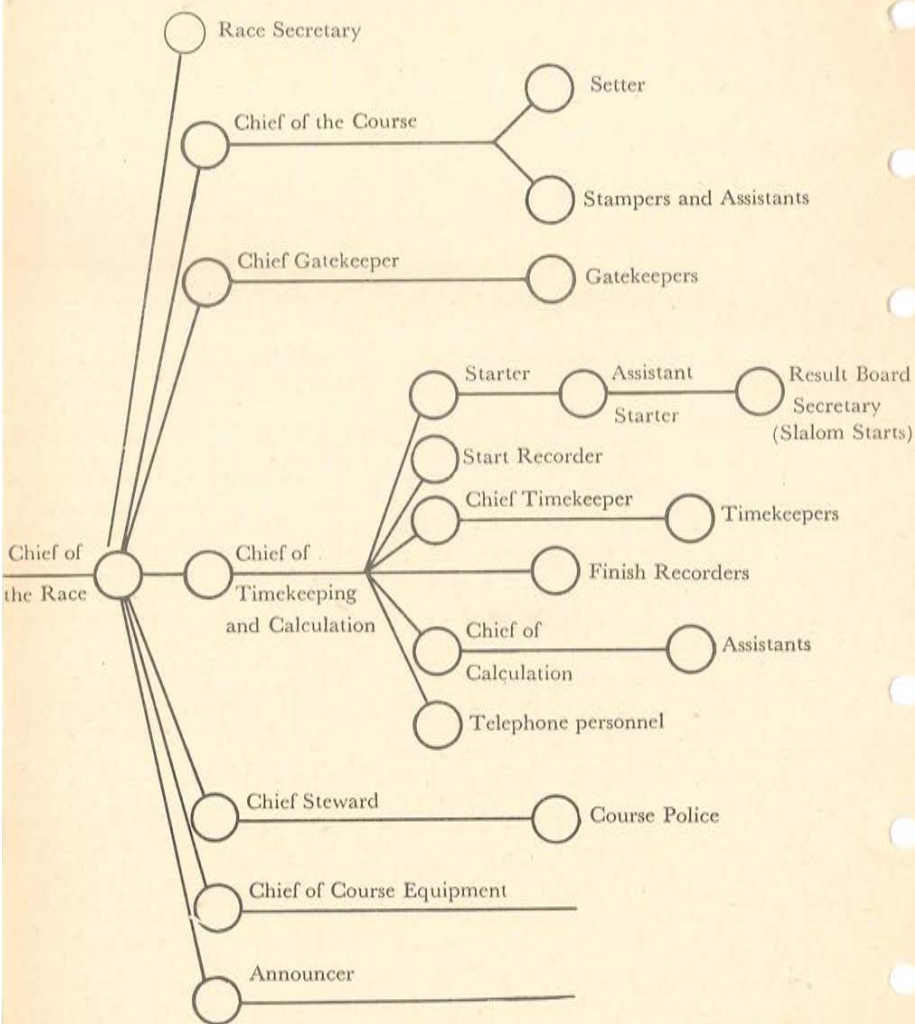
Before the competition the Doctor must cooperate with the Chief of the Race and arrange telephone or wireless communication between at least two positions on the downhill course. He shall also ensure that the Chief of the Course draws his attention to especially dangerous spots on the course and take appropriate precautions.

COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS FOR INTERNATIONAL DOWNHILL, SLALOM AND GIANT-SLALOM RACES



* For World Championships, Olympic Games and Category I Competitions.

COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS FOR INTERNATIONAL DOWNHILL, SLALOM AND GIANT-SLALOM RACES



The Doctor shall arrange for a house or hospital to which injured competitors can be conveyed.

During the race the Doctor shall be in telephonic communication with his Assistants.

The fact that it is quicker to descend than to climb up to an injured competitor shall be taken into consideration when selecting the points on the course where the Doctor or his Assistants shall take up their positions.

The above-mentioned recommendations apply to both Downhill and Giant-Slalom Races.

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 necessary information required by § 15. He shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of all Jury and Team-Captains' Meetings.

He shall ensure that all the forms used for start, timekeeping, calculation and gatekeeping are properly prepared and handed over to the Officials concerned in good time.

He shall, if required, serve as Secretary for the Committees and, if the Competition Jury so decides, receive protests, if any.

He shall make proper preparations for calculating the results and shall ensure that these are duplicated as soon as possible after the conclusion of the race.

The Chief of Course Equipment is responsible for supplying a sufficient number of spades, rakes, ropes, flags, etc. to be available in good condition early on the morning of the race. He must also see that a complete set of start-numbers reaches the spot decided by the Competition Jury in good time.

The Press Conducting Officer shall be in charge of the arrangements for the Journalists, Photographers and Broadcasters, in accordance with the instructions of the Race Committee.

§ 125

The Jury

1. Composition of the Jury.

a) World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games

Chief of the Race	} appointed by the Organising Association
Chief of the Course	

Waidryy
Chairman

Four members from visiting nations, of whom one shall be the Referee and another the Technical Delegate. They must be members of the D-S Committee and shall be appointed by the FIS. The Chairman of the Jury shall be appointed by the FIS and shall **not** be a member of the organising association.

At Ladies' Competitions the permanent delegate to the D-S Committee—or, if this is not possible, another member of the FIS Ladies' Committee—shall be a member of the Jury.

b) *Category I International Competitions*

Chief of the Race } appointed by the Race Committee
Chief of the Course }

Three members representing the visiting nations. No visiting nation shall be represented by more than one member on the Jury.

No competitor may serve on the Jury.

The TD shall be appointed by the FIS and be a member of the Jury, but must not be a member of the organizing association. An exception to this rule shall be made for non-European National Associations.

At international competitions which include lady competitors there shall, if possible, be a qualified lady on the Jury.

The Chairman of the Jury shall be appointed separately for each event from the three members representing visiting nations.

c) *Other International Competitions in the FIS Calendar*

For all other international competitions in the FIS Calendar the same regulations shall be applied as for category I competitions, except that no TD of the FIS shall be appointed.

If a member of the FIS D-S Committee is present, he shall act as TD with the same rights and duties.

2. *Meeting of the Jury*

The Jury shall be formed and hold its first meeting at the latest one day before the beginning of the official training.

3. *Duties of the Jury*a) *The Draw*

The Jury shall be responsible for the classification of competitors into groups and for the Draw (see § 142).

b) *Rights and Duties of the Jury for the correct organisation of the official training*

Inspection of the course before the beginning of the official training to ensure that it is faultlessly prepared. The following points must be specially observed:

- aa) A sufficiency of snow both on the course and along the edges;
- bb) Faultless and consistent preparation of the snow on the course.
For downhill courses the use of snow-cement is not allowed in principle;
- cc) Sufficient protection of all danger points by snow- or straw-walls, mattresses or safety nets;
- dd) Meticulous inspection of the course for small obstacles such as branches, pieces of wood, stones, patches of ice etc. which might have been overlooked during the preparation of the course;
- ee) For downhill races a check of the correct position of the control gates: the alteration, removal or addition of control gates, if experience during the training proved these necessary. After any such alterations competitors must have at least two more hours to train on the course.
- ff) Examination of the rescue and first-aid services and of their communication systems;
- gg) Inspection of the Start, the Finish and the outrun after the Finish;
- hh) Inspection of the barricades;
 - ii) For downhill competitions a check whether all gates have their gate-keepers during the official training;
 - jj) Decisions as to whether the technical preparations and the weather conditions (fog, snowfall, storm, rain or ice on the course) allow an absolutely safe training period.

The inspection of the course by the Jury shall be timed to allow the repair of any small deficiency within a few

hours. The official training must take place on the appointed day.

If such is not the case, § 149 (1) shall be observed.

4. *Rights and Duties of the Jury during the competition*

- a) One member of the Jury must be present at the Finish and one at the Start. They shall act as Finish Referee and Start Referee respectively.
- b) The Jury has the right to cancel, to interrupt or to postpone a race, to lengthen the start intervals or to shorten the course if the snow conditions or other reasons make this necessary. Some of the reasons for cancelling a race are:
 - aa) Too little snow on the course and along the edges;
 - bb) Bad and irregular preparation of the snow on the course;
 - cc) Insufficient protection of danger points;
 - dd) Inadequate organisation of the rescue and first-aid services;
 - ee) Insufficient roping-off of the course;
 - ff) Weather conditions which increase the risk to competitors.

The decision to discontinue a race may be either final or provisional. In the latter case the race may be resumed when conditions improve. The results shall stand if it is possible to complete the race on the same day. If not, the times of the competitors who have completed the course shall be annulled.

The Jury may in exceptional circumstances interrupt the race at regular intervals to repair the course, if this seems necessary for the safety of competitors. The duration and timing of these intervals must be officially announced before the start of the race.

The rights of the Referee to make decisions on his own authority or in conjunction with the Jury are set out in § 126.

5. *Rights and Duties of the TD within the Jury*

- a) Under normal conditions the TD of the FIS works as technical adviser with a seat and vote in the Jury.
- b) If the Jury disregards the technical advice of the TD in critical situations involving increased danger for competitors, the TD of the FIS has the right to cancel or if necessary to

interrupt the official training or the competition. If such is the case a detailed report must be sent to the FIS.

- c) In case of sudden unexpected dangers for competitors the TD of the FIS, provided that he is informed in time, must immediately cancel or interrupt the official training or the competition, even without consulting the Competition Jury. If such is the case a detailed report must be forwarded to the FIS.

6. *Minutes*

Minutes must be kept of all meetings and decisions taken by the Jury.

7. *Protests and questions not clarified by the Rules*

The Jury considers and pronounces on protests and has the right to decide ~~upon~~ any questions not clarified by these regulations.

§ 126

The Referee and his Duties

The Referee is appointed by the FIS for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, and by the visiting representatives for other International Competitions in accordance with § 125.

The Referee has the right to inspect the course directly it has been set, accompanied by as many members of the Jury as are available.

The Referee and those members of the Jury appointed by the visiting nations who have accompanied the Referee down the course have the right, if unanimous, to demand extra controls or to alter control gates.

It shall be the duty of the Race Committee to invite the Referee and all members of the Jury other than those appointed by the Organising Club to inspect the course on the morning of the first official training day at a time to be determined by the Committee.

If the Referee alone accepts this invitation his decisions shall be final.

The Referee shall be entitled in an emergency to discontinue a race on his sole responsibility if he is unable to get in touch with the other members of the ~~Competition~~ Jury.

The Referee decides upon redress-cases in Slalom Races (see § ~~125~~ ¹²²).

The Referee shall proceed to the Finish at the conclusion of the race to receive reports from the Start and Finish Referees and from Race Officials regarding alleged breaches of the Rules and disqualifications. He shall post a notice on the Official Notice Board immediately after the race giving the names of the competitors who have been disqualified and the names of the Officials who have disqualified them and the Rule under which they have been disqualified. He must add the exact time of posting.

The Referee at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall forward to the FIS a report on the race and his comments on the course and the organisation.

The Referee must cooperate very closely with the TD of the FIS. The directions of the TD in critical situations and in case of acute danger to the competitors are also binding on the Referee.

§ 127

The Start and Finish Referees and their Duties

The Start and Finish Referees are appointed by the FIS for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games and by the representatives of the invited associations for other international competitions. They are members of the Jury (§ 125).

The Start Referee shall ensure that the special regulations for each event for starting, start signals and other start requirements are correctly observed.

He shall make decisions on disqualifications due to late appearance at the Start and false starts (§§ 154, 155, 168 and 169).

The Finish Referee shall make the decisions required by § 134.

The Start and Finish Referee shall ensure that the directions of the Jury are strictly followed.

D. Start and Finish — Timekeeping and Calculation

§ 128

Telephones

At all International Competitions there must be some means of immediate communication between the Start and the Finish (field telephone, wireless, etc.).

At World Championships and Olympic Games there must be adequate communications by direct telephone line between Start and Finish.

§ 129

Duties of the Starter

The Starter shall synchronise his watches with those of the Assistant Starter, the Recorder, and by telephone or wireless with the Chief Timekeeper within ten minutes of the start.

The Starter shall be responsible for the warning and the start signals and for the accuracy of the intervals separating the start signals. He shall delegate to the Assistant Starter the control of the competitors.

§ 130

Duties of the Assistant Starter

The Assistant Starter shall be responsible for summoning the competitors in due order to the Start. He shall ensure that the competitor at the Start has both feet behind the Start Line; the sticks may, however, be placed in front of the Line (or contact thread or rod).

§ 131

Duties of the Start Recorder

The Start Recorder shall be responsible for the recording of all actual times of starting.

§ 132

Methods of Timing

Electric timing shall be employed, with connection between Start and Finish, for all Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races. Hand timing must always be used in addition to electric timing.

In all cases (even with fixed starting intervals) the exact times of crossing the Start Line and the Finish Line shall be recorded both by electric and hand timing.

§ 133

Watches to be employed

Even when electric timing is employed, the Starter, Start Recorder, Chief Timekeeper and Assistant Timekeeper, shall be provided with chronographs with a diameter of not less than four centimetres, recording hours, minutes and seconds. These watches shall be provided with a double overtaking hand, recording tenths of a second.

§ 134

The 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 therefore breaks the contact.

The time can also be taken in the case of a fall at the Finish before both 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 finishing posts with both feet.

With hand timing the time is taken when the competitor's first foot crosses the line between the finishing posts.

The Finish Referee is responsible for this decision.

§ 135

Duties of the Chief Timekeeper

The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He shall synchronise watches with the Starter as late as possible before and as soon as possible after the race.

If field telephones are employed, the synchronisation shall take place immediately before the start and immediately after the finish of the race.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Timekeeper to post the un-official list of results on the Official Notice Board as soon as possible, without waiting for the official statement of disqualifications. The Chief Timekeeper shall also add the time at which the list was posted.

§ 136

Duties of the Assistant Timekeepers

The ~~two~~ Assistant Timekeepers, whether electric timing be employed or not, shall use a split-second chronograph, as defined in § 133. One shall keep a complete written record of the times of every competitor.

§ 137

Duties of the Finish Recorder

The Finish Recorder shall be responsible for recording the order of arrival of all competitors finishing.

§ 138

Failure of Electric Timing

In all cases in which the electric timing has temporarily failed, 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 time recorded by electric timing and by hand.

If the electric timekeeping during the race breaks down completely, the times taken by hand throughout the entire race shall be valid.

§ 139

Reckoning Times

The times shall be reckoned to the nearest tenth of a second.

§ 140

Duties of the Chief Calculator

The Chief Calculator is responsible for the prompt and accurate calculation of results.

and the quickest possible announcement of results

§ 141

Calculation of Results

The official results in Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races shall be determined by the times of the competitors other than those who have been disqualified.

to furnish the Competition Jury with a copy of the competitor's racing record.

The Draw for Downhill Races shall be made in time to allow competitors another two hours training on the course. *before the non-slip training*

§ 143

Entering Reserves and Late Entry

1. *Reserves.* In all Competitions in which the number of competitors from each country or club is limited, reserves may also be entered. The reserves shall be classified in groups by the Competition Jury. The Jury shall determine how many vacant places shall be left on the start list for each group of reserves and the position of those vacant places.

2. *Late Entries.* Late entries are in general not allowed. If permitted, the Jury should decide their starting position, which shall never be the same as that of a competitor who has withdrawn after his starting time or starting place has been announced. The Jury must ensure that a late entry gains no advantage over competitors whose entries have been received at the proper time. If there be more than one late entry, their order of starting shall be determined by lot.

F. Team Races

§ 144

Organisation and Calculation of Results

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 which shall count towards the result.
2. The combined result shall be arrived at as follows:

The average time of those who count towards the result shall be taken.

The winning team shall receive no 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.

The position of teams which have the same aggregate time in Downhill or 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.

3. In default of any agreement to the contrary, all but one of those who count towards the result shall race in both the Downhill and the Slalom, but a team may race one man in the Downhill only and another man in the Slalom only.
4. A racer who has been nominated for the Downhill or Slalom and who injures himself or falls 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.
5. In default of any agreement to the contrary no racer shall be credited with more than twice the best time of the best performer in his team.

G. Protests

§ 145

a) *Protests concerning Qualification.*

Protests against the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing before the beginning of the competition concerned at the place appointed and notified on the Official Notice Board.

b) *Protests concerning the Course.*

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

c) *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 the Referee at the Finish.

d) *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 two hours after the posting of a disqualification. *one 1/61*

e) *Protests concerning Timekeeping.*

Protests concerning an error in timing must be delivered within two hours after the posting of the unofficial list of results to the place notified on the Official Notice Board.

f) *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 post 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.

g) *Consideration of Protests.*

No protest shall be considered by the Jury unless:—

1. the protest has been made within the time limit under a, b, c, d, e and f of this paragraph,
2. the reason for the protest and a sum of 25 Swiss Francs or its equivalent in other currency has been handed in to the Race Secretary *25* at the place notified on the Official Notice Board.

h) *Dealing with Protests.*

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.

i) *Appeals to higher Tribunals.*

A competitor at a competition which has been organised by a Club, may appeal against the decision of the Jury to the National Ski Association of which the Organising Club is a member.

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 reaches the FIS by registered post within fourteen days of the date of the race.

k) *Annulment of a Competition.*

The Jury or a higher tribunal shall be entitled to annul a race without permitting a re-run. Alternatively, if an appeal is made and allowed within 24 hours of the conclusion of the competition, the whole competition may be run again.

Before taking such a decision, the Jury shall be satisfied that the order of merit is inaccurate owing either to mechanical breakdown of the watches, or to inefficiency of the Timekeepers, or if they be satisfied that there has been a grave failure on the part of Officials to comply with the Rules.

SECTION 9

DOWNHILL

	§§
The Course	146
Marking	147
<i>Instructions for the Setting of Control Gates on Downhill Courses (appendix I to § 147)</i>	
<i>The Placing of Safety-Nets Sketch (appendix II to § 147)</i>	
Announcement and Preparation of the Course	148
Official Training	149
Alteration of the Course during the training	150
Fore-Runners and Course-Closers	151
Start	152
Start Signals	153
Delayed appearance at the start	154
Valid Start and False Start	155
While Racing	156
Crash-Helmet	157
Disqualifications	158
Liability-Insurance	159



DOWNHILL

§ 146

The Course

I. 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.

No course shall include uphill or level sections. It must be possible to slide continuously from Start to Finish without using sticks. The terrain for all Downhill courses must be completely cleared of stones, stumps, etc. in order to eliminate all material danger, even when the snow on the course is scarce. Wood trails must be at least 20 metres wide.

The course must not include any sharp, hard ridges. Above all bumps which throw competitors far up into the air must be levelled out. And 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, followed by a traverse or a counter-slope.

No course shall include convex outward curves, as such bends always push competitors towards the lower outer edge of the course.

There must be no narrow sections where medium or high speeds are involved. The course must instead become wider with increasing speed. This does not mean that all parts of the course must be well above 20 m wide, as the effect of sun and wind can often cause considerable damage to the snow surface.

On the outside of a fast curve there must be plenty of room for a competitor to fall clear of any obstruction.

Special attention must be paid to long, wide, gently levelling and unobstructed run-out after the Finish.

In a natural course no artificial obstacles may be built in to provide spectators with a spectacle.

Obstacles which a competitor might hit if he ran off the course must be protected by snow or strawwalls or with safety nets. The starting time for Downhill competitions must in all circumstances be fixed when the visibility is at its best. When fixing the starting time the light and effect of the sun on the course must be especially considered. Sections in full sun must not be immediately followed by sections in deep shadow. Organisers must give due weight to the choice of the official training hours and the starting time for downhill races.

All Downhill courses must be supplied with an adequate means of transportation to the Start.

II. Men's Courses.

The requirements shall be:

- a) Minimum drop: 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 metres).
- b) Maximum drop: 1000 m.

Courses for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall also include a fair proportion of steep and difficult ground.

The vertical drop of other International Races shall in general be not less than 800 metres. The FIS may approve a course with less vertical drop if it includes enough difficult and steep ground or in order to meet special requirements of particular countries.

To deflect the competitors on to particular sections of the slope or to avoid accidents the Setter shall place controls.

Such controls shall as far as possible be at right angles to the main direction of the course (open gates) and shall be not less than 8 metres wide. In setting such controls the Setter shall bear in mind the standard of the competitors in relation to the risk of accidents.

The average speed of Downhill Races must be reduced by setting sufficient controls so that excessive danger is eliminated.

This rule is to be given special weight. The F.D. will insist with particular emphasis on the observance of this rule.

III. Ladies' Courses.

The vertical drop of a course for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall be not less than 500 metres and not more than 700 metres.

The organizers shall indicate at the same time the course is laid out those places in the terrain, where additional control gates are to be set if the course conditions are unusually fast.

The vertical drop for other International Races shall in general be between 400 and 700 metres.

The FIS may approve a course with less or more vertical drop if it considers that the course in question is particularly suitable for ladies or in order to meet special requirements of particular countries.

The Downhill course for Ladies shall be a «controlled course». It shall not include technical Slalom figures, but sufficient control gates shall be placed on steep sections to eliminate excessive speed over difficult and bumpy terrain.

Ladies' Downhill courses must be separated from men's.

§ 147

Marking

The course shall be marked by three types of flags: —

as follows
~~of a green~~
~~on the right~~
~~Red Flags~~ are direction flags, always placed ~~on the same side or~~ *red on the left, green* throughout on both sides of the course in a sufficient number for the competitor to see from one flag to the next even in bad weather.

~~Yellow Flags~~ are danger flags, which must be placed to draw competitors' attention to danger points in good time.

~~Large Red~~
~~Blue Flags~~ are used for controls.

Each control consists of two flags. Each flag shall consist of a rectangular ~~blue~~ *red* cloth, at least 1 m wide and 50 cms high, stretched between two solid poles, with the lower edge of the cloth about 1 m above the snow.

Both flags of a gate shall ~~be in one direction~~ *lie on one line* and be as far as possible at right angles to the racing line.

The gates shall be numbered, starting from the top. *The gate*

width must be at least 8m.
 Ladies' Downhill Courses shall be marked alternately with red and blue control gates at least 50 cms high and 75 cms to 100 cms wide. The gates shall be set as for a Men's Downhill course. The width of the gates must be at least 4 metres.

Appendix I to § 147

*Instructions
for Setting Control Gates on Downhill Courses*

The setter must go to work with great care although he is not the only one responsible for setting the gates (§§ 124, 125, 126).

1. *Downhill courses* shall have the prescribed width and follow terrain which has been cleared of all stones, stumps, etc. so that there is no material danger for competitors, even when the snow on the course is scarce.
2. *When setting the controls* two factors must be considered in addition to the conformation of the slopes:—
 - a) the actual condition of the snow and of the course.
 - b) the standard of the competitors.
3. *Ladies' Downhill Courses.* Exact rules and standards for setting controls on Ladies' Downhill Courses are stated in § 146, subsection II. They must be followed strictly.

The speed* shall at all times be reasonable and shall not exceed 65 k. p. h.

4. *Men's Downhill Courses.* A Men's Downhill Race must be in accordance with the standard of the competitors, and a test of courage, quick reflexes, of technical skill and of endurance; it must not degenerate into a hazardous competition with excessive risks.

To maintain this precise character control gates must be set wherever it appears advisable.

5. *The number of gates and their placing* must be carefully considered. A gate wrongly placed often has an opposite effect to that desired.

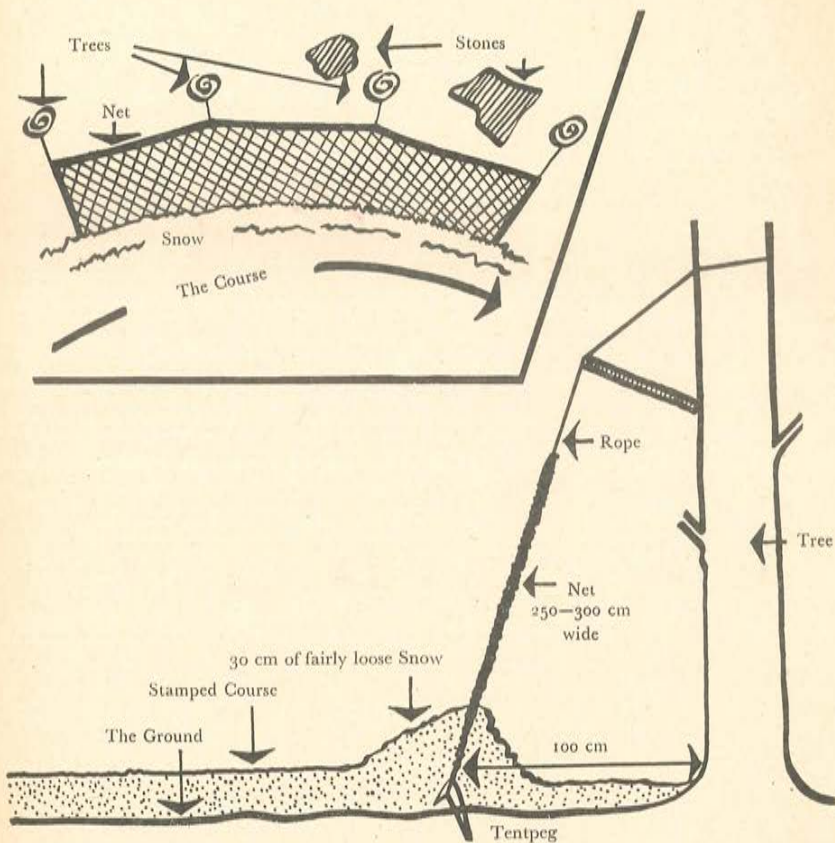
On the other hand unnecessary controls or too many of them deprive the race of its particular attractions, which are speed and skiing skill.

6. *Control gates shall be placed:—*
 - a) always early enough before the dangerous section so that the racer can approach them in control and correctly positioned.

- b) 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.
 - c) 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.
 - d) if in the judgment 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.
 - e) 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.
 - f) where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.
 - g) on a bend always so that that competitors are kept on the inner side of the curve, especially in wooded sections.
 - h) to keep racers away from obstacles.
7. *Technical slalom figures* must not be included on downhill courses; though when it is considered indispensable to control a particular section of the course properly, several gates may be placed at adequate spacing.
 8. *The Start* of the course shall be prepared in such a way that:—
 - a) the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line.
 - b) competitors quickly reach full speed after leaving the Start without much pushing.
 9. *The Finish* shall be as wide as possible, easily recognizable and with a sufficiently large and well-prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
 10. Extremely fast, bumpy and icy finish-schusses, especially after a long course, should be avoided or properly controlled.
 11. It is recommended that a sketch is made of the course as set.
 12. It is recommended that when cutting trails for downhill courses sharp turns are made on flatter ground to prevent competitors from being thrown too much to the outer edge of the course dangerously near trees.

At dangerous places special nets shall be used.

Safety Nets for Downhill Courses



The Net to be put up as vertically and tight as possible, about 100 cm from the Danger Point

§ 148

Announcement and Preparation of the Course

The course selected for all International Downhill Races in the FIS Calendar shall be prepared and stamped in sufficient width and finally set a least three days prior to the race. During this period all competitors shall be allowed to train on the course at set hours fixed by the Jury.

The Jury may at any time cancel such training periods if in their opinion the condition of the course demands it.

In principle the training, and especially the continuous training run, must take place at the same time as the actual race.

§ 149

Official Training

The official training for Downhill Races is an inseparable part of the competition.

For the official training the following rules must be observed by organisers of World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and other International Ski Competitions:

1. The course must be completely prepared for the official training, as for racing, three days before the competition (see § 148).

If under normal winter conditions the course is not properly prepared for one day of the official training, the competition cannot take place, unless the race is postponed and there still remain three whole days for the official training under proper conditions.

The official training need not necessarily take place on three consecutive days.

If due to *force majeure* one training day is lost the official training can be reduced to two days but two training days are absolutely necessary.

If these special circumstances do not allow two days proper training, even if the race is postponed, the competition cannot take place.

2. All precautions must be taken for closing the courses to avoid any danger whatsoever for competitors during the official training.

3. The rescue and medical service must be in full operation during the official training.
4. The organisers shall make sure that competitors during training have priority on all mechanical means of transportation, so that the official training time can be fully used without waiting.
5. The organisers must make sure that the Jury can observe the competitors during training without difficulty.
6. During the official training competitors must wear training numbers, on pain of disqualification.

Training numbers shall be distributed to competitors on arrival ~~in accordance with the FIS classification lists.~~
(by nations)

7. Organisers must give competitors the opportunity to ski uninterruptedly down the course at least once during the official training hours.

To ensure this in safety, the competitors must observe start intervals of at least one minute or more superintended by an official.

No times shall be taken.

The start of this special training shall be fixed by the Jury and separately published.

The organisers shall ensure that all gates have their gate-keepers. The Jury shall superintend this uninterrupted training, which shall be at the same time of day as the race, and early enough to allow competitors to ski down the course again before the race, section by section.

§ 150

Training and Alteration of the Course

Competitors shall not be allowed under penalty of disqualification to ski down 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 which he has taken to

a Race Official. A competitor may use his ski but no other instrument for improvement of the course during the period of training. Marking the course, other than the official marking, is forbidden.

Making any changes (such as shortcuts, etc.) on a closed course is also forbidden. Any competitor benefiting by such changes shall be disqualified.

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

The appointment of those officials who are allowed to ski on a closed course shall be strictly confined to the Jury.

§ 151

Fore-Runners and Course-Closers

The Race Committee shall supply at least three fore-runners. The number and start times of the fore-runners and course-closers will be decided by the Jury.

They will all wear a special chest-number. Their times shall not be announced.

~~Fore-runners are not allowed to inform competitors about the snow conditions on the course, but must give information to members of the Jury if requested.~~

§ 152

Method of Start

The interval Start shall be employed in all races.

In Downhill Races the competitors shall start at constant intervals of 60 seconds.

The starting area shall be closed off. No one shall be allowed within the starting area except the racer waiting to start and the officials immediately concerned with the starting procedure.

§ 153

Start Signals

The Starter shall give every competitor a warning 10 seconds before the start: «Get ready». Five seconds before the start he shall count: «5, 4, 3, 2, 1» followed by the start signal «Go! — Los! — Allez!»

If possible an electric audible start signal shall be used. The competitor shall always be allowed to see the Starter's watch.

§ 154

Late Start

A competitor who is not at the Start at the time appointed on the official start list shall be disqualified. The Start Referee may however condone a delay which in his opinion is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the competitor may be permitted to start at a subsequent half interval between fixed starting times. The Start Referee shall make the appropriate decision.

At the end of the race the Start Referee shall immediately inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who

- due to late appearance at the Start were disqualified,
- in spite of late appearance at the Start were allowed to start.

§ 155

False Start and Late Start

The competitor will start at the start signal. The time of crossing the Start Line shall be valid if it is between 1 second before and 1 second after the official starting time.

A competitor crossing the Start Line ~~with a difference of~~ more than one second before the official starting time, shall be disqualified for a false start.

If a competitor crosses the Start Line more than one second after the fixed starting time he will be deemed to have started one second after the fixed starting time.

At the conclusion of the race the Start Referee must report immediately to the Referee the names and numbers of those competitors who have made a false start.

§ 156

While Racing

A competitor must complete the course on his skis, but he may finish on only one ski. ~~While racing the competitor is not allowed to use his sticks for braking.~~ He must not receive assistance in any form. No pace-making is allowed.

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

A competitor must pass through all the controls 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 (see § 134).

§ 157

Crash-Helmet

All competitors in Downhill Races must wear crash-helmets, for the official training as well as for the competition on pain of disqualification.

§ 158

Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified:—

- a) if he is not qualified according to § 8,
- b) if he enters the race under false premises,
- c) if he trains on a course closed to competitors or if he alters a course in a way which is forbidden by § 150,
- d) if he is late at the Start or if he has made a false start,
- e) if he fails to complete the course on skis and to finish on at least one ski,
- f) if he brakes with his sticks,
- g) if he receives assistance in any form,
- h) if he fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first demand,
- i) if he fails to pass through all controls by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet,
- k) if he fails to finish the race by crossing the finish line with both feet.
 - l) if he uses a short cut, prepared as in § 150.
 - m) if he does not observe the safety regulations.

§ 159

Liability-Insurance

Organisers of Downhill Races are strongly recommended to take out a liability-insurance.

SECTION 10

SLALOM

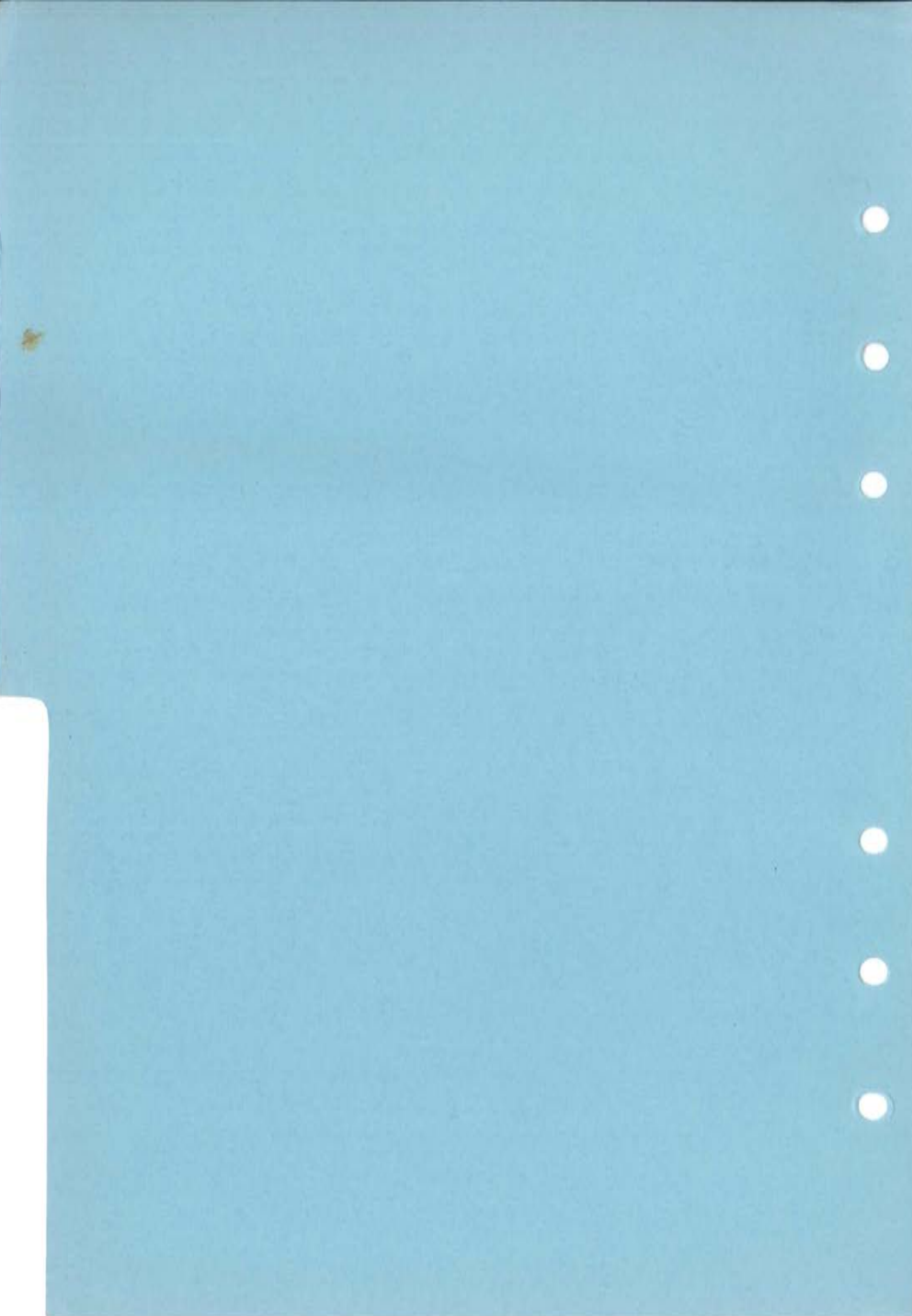
	§§
Definition	160
The Course	161
Preparation and Marking of the Course	162

Basic Principles for the Setting of a Slalom Course (appendix I to § 162)

Announcement of the Course	163
Fore-Runners	164
Number of Entries	165
Start	166
Start Signals	167
Delayed Appearance at the Start	168
Valid Start and False Start	169
While Racing	170
Passing Gates	171
Redress	172
Disqualification	173

Instructions for Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions (appendix I to Section 10)

Special Hints for Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions (appendix II to Section 10)



SECTION 10

SLALOM

§ 160

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. For World Championships and Olympic Games two different courses must be used; if possible two different courses should also be used for other international races. Courses for World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions included in the FIS Calendar shall be approved by the FIS.

§ 161

The Course

The vertical drop of a Men's Slalom shall be between 180 and 220 m for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, and for a Ladies' Slalom between 120 and 180 m. For other International Competitions the vertical drop shall be between 120 and 200 m.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games at least a quarter of the course shall be on slopes exceeding 30 degrees in gradient.

The ideal course of a Slalom Race, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient of the slope specified in the Rules, must include a series of turns designed to compel the competitors to combine the maximum speed with fine execution and precision of turn.

A Slalom should allow quick, neat turns. The course should not necessitate acrobatics incompatible with the normal technique of skiing.

Preparation and Marking of the Course

1 A Slalom shall be held on hard snow. The snow should, if possible, be so hard that no holes are made when competitors fall. If snow falls during the race, the Chief of the Course shall ensure that the newly-fallen snow is stamped from time to time.

2 A slalom gate shall consist of two solid, round poles of the same colour, 3–4 centimetres in diameter and high enough to appear 1.80 metres above the snow.

3 The poles shall not be more than 5 cm in diameter at the base. They shall be of wood that will not split or of similar material with the same qualities.

4 The poles must be painted blue, red and yellow. Consecutive gates shall always be set in the order blue, red and yellow. The poles shall carry 40 cm ~~triangular or rectangular~~ flags of the same colour. *The blue, red, + yellow flags shall have different sizes*

5 The gates shall be numbered starting from the top, and the numbers fixed on the outside poles.

6 No gate shall be less than 3.20 m, nor more than 4 m wide. The distance from one gate to another shall not be less than 0.75 m. This distance shall be observed between the poles of different gates as well as between the poles of one gate and those of another on the intended line. *the imaginary line joining the poles of another.*

7 The position of the flag-poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance, in case they are knocked out of the snow.

8 Number of gates for men: minimum 50, maximum 75.

Number of gates for ladies: minimum 40, maximum 55.

The courses will be set as follows:—

- at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games by two International Setters, one for each course, in consultation with the FIS Technical Delegate. The Setters will be appointed by the FIS;
- at other International Competitions one course shall be set by an international Setter of the organising country, the other by a foreign international Setter;
- the Setter of the organising country shall be appointed by the organising Club or Association, while the foreign Setter shall be appointed by the Jury.

If only one slalom course is available the Setter shall be appointed by the Jury.

Appendix I to §§ 162/163

Basic Principles for the Setting of a Slalom Course

Since it is possible to set courses of different grades of difficulty on every slope it is advisable that the official Setter contacts the Jury before starting work, to establish a general line which will take into account the standard of the competitors. As a rule the grade of difficulty of the course should correspond with the average capability of the 15 best competitors. When the general line has been fixed, the setting of the course must be the job of one person only, so that the final course shows the personal style of the Setter. The setting must be carried out with concentration, plenty of time and the help of sufficient staff.

The Setter shall be allowed to set the course the evening before the competition. The perfect preparation of a course usually takes more time than one thinks. The course must be ready in every detail before the competitors start their inspection.

1. The main principle in setting a Slalom is the clever use of the ground. Before the Setter starts his work it is advisable that he walks slowly once up and down the slope to find out the best line and the most advantageous spots for certain figures.
2. The ideal terrain for a Slalom, provided that the drop and the steepness are in accordance with the FIS Rules, is varied and rolling ground.
3. The time for a properly set Slalom should be 5–25% more seconds than there are gates, including Start and Finish—i. e. 50 gates = 52–62 seconds.
4. A Slalom should not be a uniform succession of standardised combinations of gates but a technically clever composition of figures well related to the terrain and connected by single and double gates to form a fluent course requiring from the competitors accurate study, maximum skill and constant control.
5. Gates which impose on competitors sudden and sharp braking should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run, without increasing the difficulties a modern Slalom should have.
6. It is advisable to set a gate to check speed before a difficult combination of gates, to ensure that the racer starts the difficult section in proper control.

Deleted

7. The distance between two gates should not exceed 15 metres and a vertical drop of 4—5 metres.
8. The FIS Rules provide that the gates must be not less than 3.20 metres wide. That does not mean that none can be wider, though the maximum is 4 m. It is recommended that vertical and oblique gates on steep slopes are slightly wider. *from 3,10 m*
9. It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or at the end of the run. The last gates should be rather fast, so that competitors pass the Finish at a good speed. The last gate should not be too near the Finish to avoid danger to competitors and Timekeepers. It should direct the competitors to the centre of the finish line.
10. The Start of the course shall be prepared in such a way that competitors:—
 - a) can stand relaxed on the starting line while awaiting the starting order.
 - b) quickly gain speed after leaving the Start.
11. The Finish shall be wide and have a sufficiently large and well-prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
12. The Setter shall contact the Chief of the Course to ensure that the slope is completely prepared in time for setting.
13. The Chief of Course Equipment shall have the following material ready in good time for the Setter:
 - a) a sufficient number of slalom poles, divided by colours;
 - b) a sufficient number of flags, divided by colours;
 - c) a crowbar and sledge-hammer for putting poles into icy ground;
 - d) numbered boards for numbering the gates;
 - c) colouring matter for marking the position of the gates in the snow.

If the competition takes place on only one course, different colours for marking must be ready for marking any gates changed for the second run.
14. The slalom-poles shall be rammed in immediately after the poles have been set by the Setter to save time and so that the Setter can also supervise this work.

15. The setting of the course can be started from the top or bottom. Most Setters set the course from bottom to top, which has the advantage that small alterations which are always necessary can be made when coming down.
16. The Setter shall also keep an eye on the position of the reserve poles along the course and see that the competitors cannot be misled by them.
17. It is recommended that a sketch is drawn of the course when set.
18. If only one course is used the Setter should try to find out as soon as possible during the first run if an alteration of the gates for the second run is necessary. If it is necessary the Chief of the Course as well as the competitors must be informed immediately. Altered gates shall be marked with another colour on the snow.

§ 163

Announcement of the Course

The slopes selected for a Slalom Race 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 of the course must be completed at least one and a half hours before the start.

Competitors in a Slalom Race shall be permitted to walk on skis up the course through the gates. Competitors may not ski down the prepared course or descend through a gate except when racing.

The Setter shall make specific announcements concerning the manner in which the course may be descended in practice. He can altogether forbid the descent of the course.

If there is only one course to be run twice, the Setter may change the course after the first run. In this case the change of course shall be announced as early as possible and the colour of marking-ink changed for the altered positions of the poles.

§ 164

Fore-Runners

The Race Committee shall supply at least one fore-runner. The times of the fore-runners shall not be announced.

Fore-runners are not allowed to inform competitors about the snow conditions on the course but must give information to members of the Jury if requested.

§ 165

Number of Entries

The number of competitors should be limited to 80 when the same course is run twice and to 140 when two different courses are used.

The Race Committee has the right to reduce the number of competitors in the second run to one third in the first case and to one half in the second case of the number starting in the first run, provided that due notice is given of such reduction in the preliminary announcements or on the official Notice Board before the race starts. The competitors must compete on all courses in the sequence of their numbers. The race must not be started on both courses at the same time.

§ 166

Method of Start

The interval Start shall be employed in all Slalom Races, but the intervals can vary. The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation or his special Assistant shall decide when each competitor shall start, and need not wait until the previous competitor has completed the course.

→ Paragraphs on revised in groups for 2nd run

§ 167

Start Signals

As soon as he has received the order for the next start, the Starter shall say: «Get ready» and a few seconds later shall give the start signal (Go!—Allez!—Los!)

§ 168

Delayed appearance at the Start

A competitor must see that he is at the Start when his turn comes, or he will be disqualified. The Start Referee may, however, condone

§ 172

Redress

A competitor in a Slalom who suffers through the blunder of an Official, or through the intervention of a spectator or a dog, shall appeal to the Referee.

If it is not possible for the Referee immediately to consult the Officials in order to decide whether a claim for redress is justified, he may, to avoid delay, allow the competitor a provisional additional second run which shall only be counted if the evidence of the Officials confirms the justice of the claim for redress.

Whether the additional second run be provisional or not, it *must* be counted if it is worse than that on which he claimed redress.

A disqualification imposed after a confirmed obstruction shall not be valid.

§ 173

Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified:—

- a) if he is not qualified according to § 8,
- b) if he enters the race under false premises,
- c) if he trains on a slope which is closed to competitors or examines the course in a way which is not allowed by § 163,
- d) if he is late at the Start or makes a false start,
- e) if he fails to complete the course on skis and to finish on at least one ski,
- f) if he brakes with his sticks,
- g) if he receives assistance in any form,
- h) if he fails to pass through all the gates by crossing the line between the poles with both feet,
- i) if he fails to finish the race by crossing the Finish line with both feet.

a delay which in his opinion is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the delayed competitor may be permitted to start at a subsequent half interval between fixed starting times. The Start Referee takes the appropriate decisions.

At the conclusion of the race the Start Referee shall immediately inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who

- a) due to late appearance at the Start were disqualified,
- b) in spite of late appearance at the Start were allowed to start.

§ 169

Valid Start and False Start

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

After the conclusion of the race the Start Referee must immediately notify the Referee of the names and numbers of competitors who have made a false start.

§ 170

While Racing

A competitor must complete the course on skis, but he may finish the competition on only one ski. ~~While racing the competitor is not allowed to use his sticks for braking.~~ He must not receive assistance in any form. He must ski through all the gates and cross the finish line with both feet.

The racing time of each competitor shall be posted on a black-board at the Start immediately after its publication at the Finish.

§ 171

Passing Gates

A competitor shall be deemed to have passed through a gate correctly only if both his feet have crossed the line between the poles.

A competitor shall be disqualified if he does not correctly pass all gates as well as the Finish.

Appendix I to Section 10

Duties of Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions

Organisers of important slalom competitions often have difficulty in securing the required number of capable and experienced Gatekeepers. This must be taken into account by the Organisers to ensure that the conduct of the competition is faultless.

The task of a Gatekeeper involves much responsibility and sacrifice: his job has become more difficult during the last few years, because of stricter rules and faster or more difficult courses. A Gatekeeper's mistake can have disastrous consequences for a competitor.

To prevent wrong decisions Gatekeepers and Organisers are requested not only to follow the FIS Rules strictly but to consider also the following principles which are based on past experience and are mostly not mentioned in the Rules.

The following regulations shall be observed by the Race Committee:

1. The whole slope shall be roped off, so that spectators stand at least 3 metres away from the course.
2. The Gatekeeper shall be posted at a distance from the spectators so that the competitors can be certain of recognizing him quickly during their run.
3. All Gatekeepers must be provided with a simple tool so that they can level out quickly after each run any ruts or holes caused by falls.

At least every third Gatekeeper should have a snowshovel to improve any greater damage on the course.

4. The Gatekeepers' cards must be completely filled in. Before the competition they shall contain the following:
 - a) The start-numbers of the competitors.
 - b) Space for marking the correct passing of the gate or the disqualification of the competitor.
 - c) The name and christian name of the Gatekeeper.
 - d) The number of gates he is supervising (decided by the Chief Gatekeeper).
 - e) The cancellation of the start-numbers of competitors not starting.

It is most important that Gatekeepers' cards are exactly and clearly filled in to simplify checking by the Referee and thereby to speed up the publication of the results. The cards shall be put in a case provided with a No. 2 pencil on a string to prevent it from getting lost.

5. Along the course there shall be sufficient reserve poles in three colours. These must be laid down away from the course itself, so that competitors are not misled.
6. Good fixed vantage-points shall be allocated to press-photographers. These points shall not be too near the gates to avoid competitors being distracted and having accidents when falling.
7. For difficult combinations of gates or where more repair work is required the Gatekeeper should have an Assistant.
8. The day before the race all Gatekeepers should attend a meeting and be precisely instructed in their duties.

Appendix II to Section 10

Instructions for Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions

1. The Gatekeeper must have a complete knowledge of the FIS Rules for Slalom.
2. His judgment shall always be clear and impartial, his behaviour calm, vigilant and careful.
3. When a competitor is coming through the gates under his control the Gatekeeper must concentrate completely on establishing whether the competitor has passed the gate correctly, i.e. whether he has crossed the line with both feet. The Gatekeeper must therefore especially observe the competitor's feet. He must also watch that the competitor, on falling, does not accept any outside assistance. The smallest assistance from a third person will lead to disqualification.

The Gatekeeper should also watch the competitor's passage through the gates which are just above and below him, as he might be an important witness in a dispute.

4. After a competitor has passed, the Gatekeeper, before doing anything else, must mark his control-card. In case of disqualification it is advisable to show the circumstances of a disqualification by a small sketch.

After this the Gatekeeper must immediately proceed with his other duties. He will usually have the following to do:

- a) to stick the poles in vertically;
 - b) to replace broken poles;
 - c) to put in order the part of the course under his control.
5. The Gatekeeper shall disqualify a competitor *only when he is absolutely convinced* that a mistake has been made. In case of a protest the Gatekeeper must be able to explain clearly and unequivocally how the fault occurred and his evidence will then be incontestable, except when the opposition can prove with photographs or films that his judgment was incorrect. If a Gatekeeper has doubts whether a mistake has been made he must examine the case most carefully before deciding. The Gatekeeper may even ask for the competition to be interrupted for a short time to check the tracks on the course or marks on the poles or in order to question an experienced and neutral witness,

who could see the event from the *immediate proximity*. The opinion of the public must not influence a Gatekeeper's judgment, nor shall he accept the opinion of any witnesses who have not seen the event from its immediate proximity, even if they are experts.

Gatekeepers must be guided by the following principle:

It is better that a mistake is unpunished than wrongly punished.

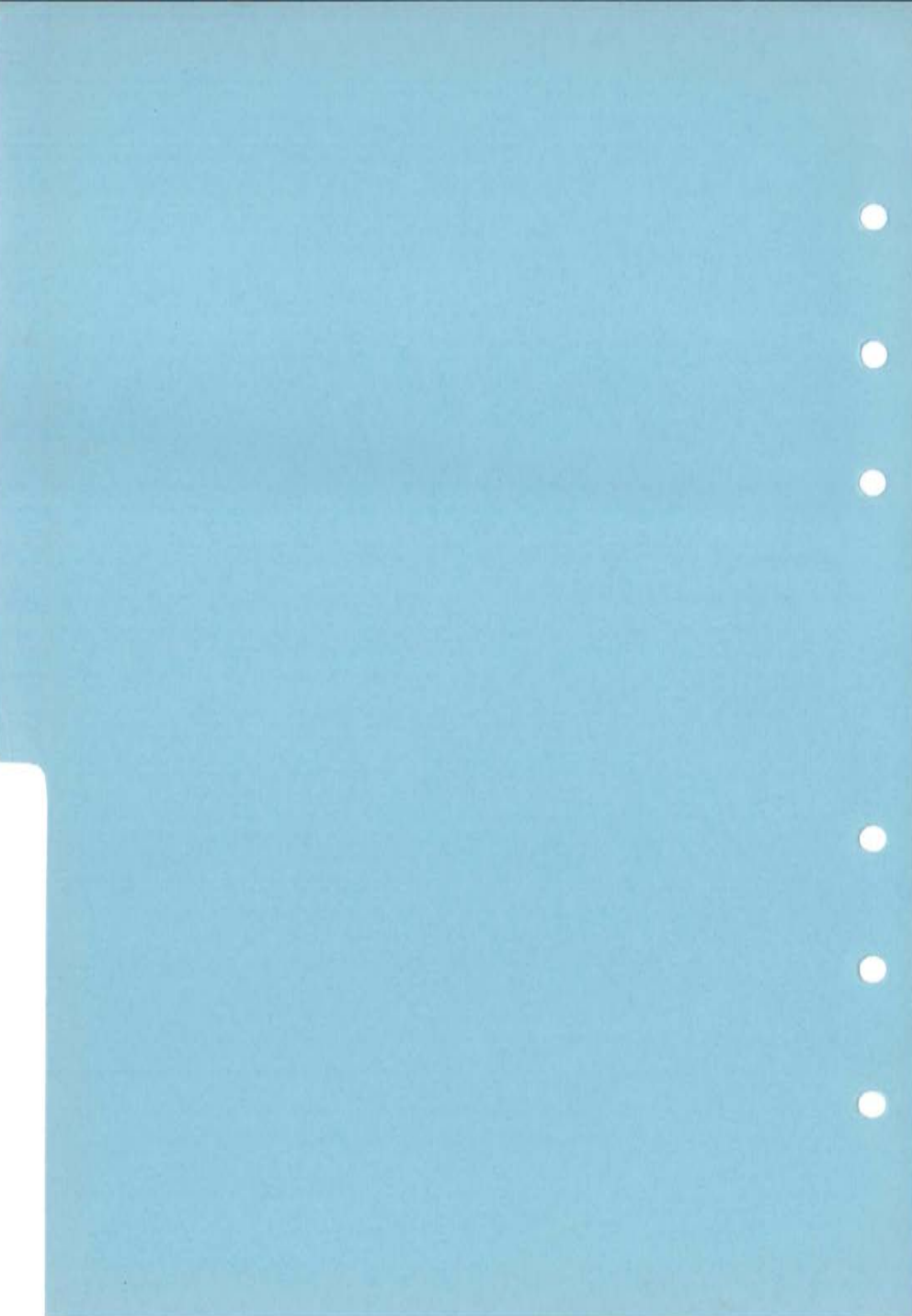
6. The Gatekeeper must carefully watch that competitors are not obstructed by third persons and that he himself stands well out of the way. Should such a case occur, however, and the competitor claim another run, the Gatekeeper must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee, who can authorize another run.
7. The Gatekeeper may not reveal to anyone before the end of the race whether he has disqualified anyone or which competitor he has disqualified. The FIS Rules furthermore state that a Gatekeeper during the race must only reply to questions addressed to him by a competitor, and then only «Go on» or «Back». He should reply «Back» only if the competitor has rendered himself liable to disqualification and «Go on» in all other cases.
The Gatekeeper must stick strictly to this rule, to prevent a competitor being misled.
8. At the conclusion of the race the Gatekeeper shall proceed to the Finish and hand over his control-card signed, to the Chief Gatekeeper.

If questioned by the Referee the Gatekeeper shall explain the exact circumstances which have led to a disqualification.

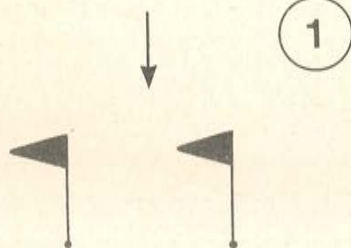
SECTION 11

SLALOM GATES AND THEIR VARIATIONS

<i>A. Single Gates</i>	
Open Gate	Nos.
Closed vertical Gate	
Oblique gate	1-3
<i>B. Double Gates</i>	
Elbow	
Double vertical Gate	4-5
Offset Hairpin	
Double vertical offset	6-7
Double Angle	8 a-b
Double Gate on Traverse	9
<i>C. Figures with 3 Gates</i>	
Corridor	
Offset Flush	10-11
Seelos	
Reverse Seelos	12-13
3 Gate Hairpin	
Offset Seelos	14-15
Z, S	
L	16-17
<i>D. Figures with 4 Gates</i>	
4 Gate Flush	
Blocked Corridor	18-19
C	
Allais Chicane	20-21
<i>E. Figures with more than 4 Gates</i>	
Fan	22
Porte «Sans nom»	23
Galdhöppigen	
E.	24-25
Virotte	26

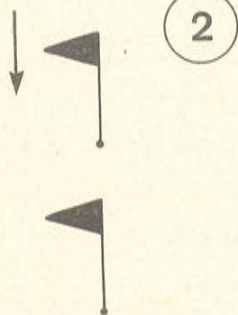


A. Single gates



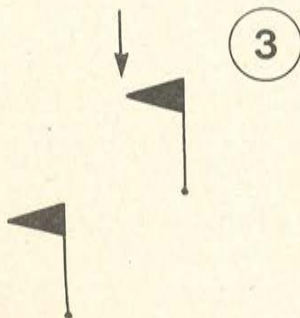
1

Deutsch	Offenes Tor
English	Open gate
Français	Porte horizontale
Italiano	Porta aperta
Norsk	Åpen port



2

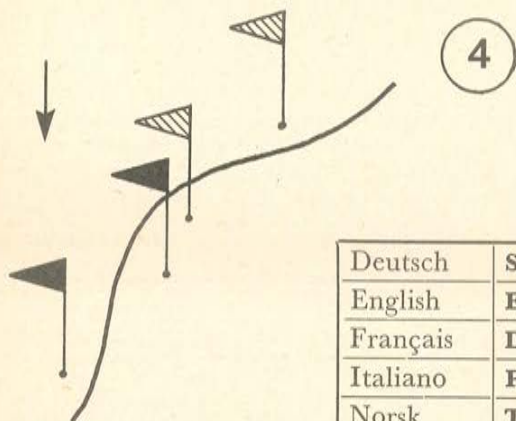
Deutsch	Blindes vertikales Tor
English	Closed vertical gate
Français	Porte verticale
Italiano	Porta verticale chiusa
Norsk	Lukket port



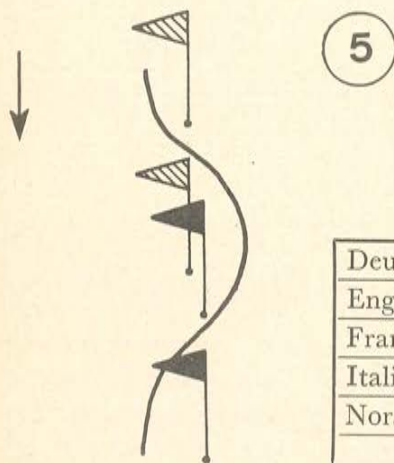
3

Deutsch	Offenes vertikales Tor
English	Oblique gate
Français	Porte oblique
Italiano	Porta verticale aperta
Norsk	Halv åpen

B. Double gates



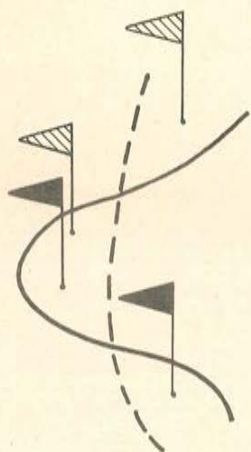
Deutsch	Schräges Doppeltor
English	Elbow
Français	Double Oblique
Italiano	Porta doppia traversale
Norsk	To lukkede på skrå



Deutsch	Vertikales Doppeltor
English	Double vertical gate
Français	Double verticale
Italiano	Porta doppia verticale
Norsk	To lukkede i fallinjen

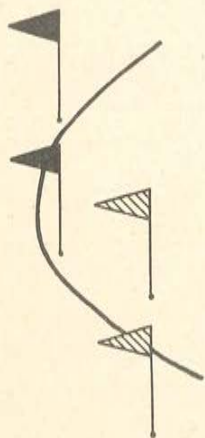
B. Double gates

6



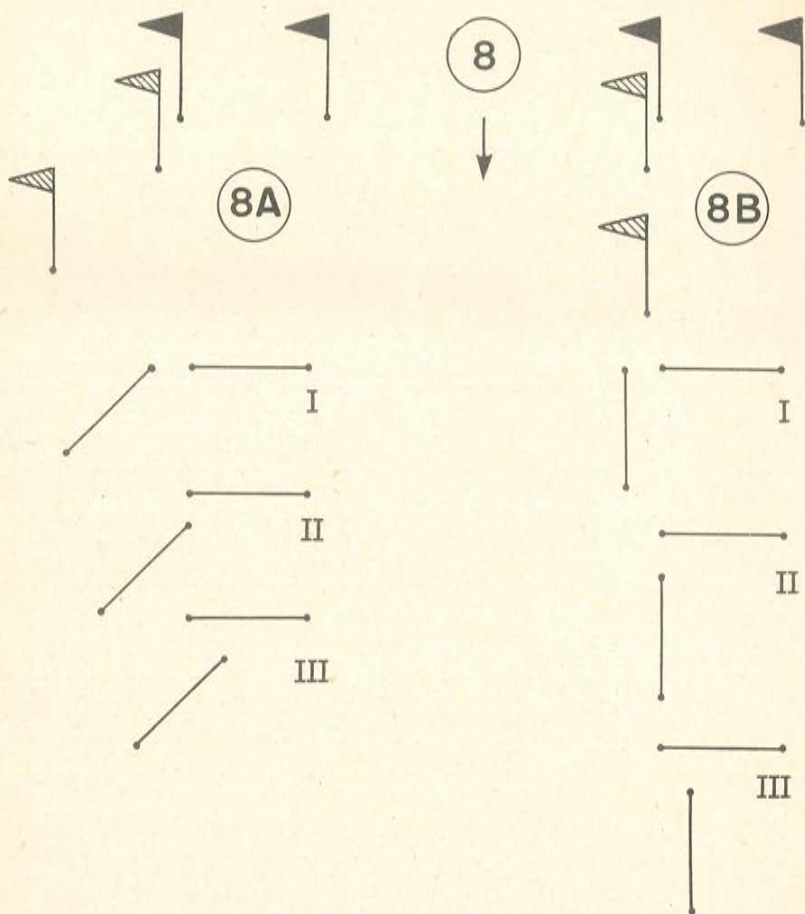
Deutsch	Haarnadel
English	Offset hairpin
Français	Salvis
Italiano	Porta doppia convergente
Norsk	Vridd hårnål

7



Deutsch	Vers. vertikales Doppeltor
English	Double vertical offset
Français	Double verticale décalée
Italiano	Doppia verticale spostata
Norsk	New-look

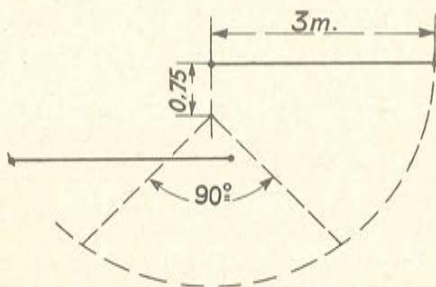
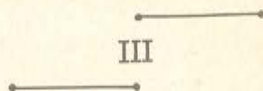
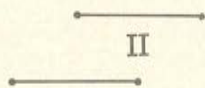
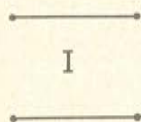
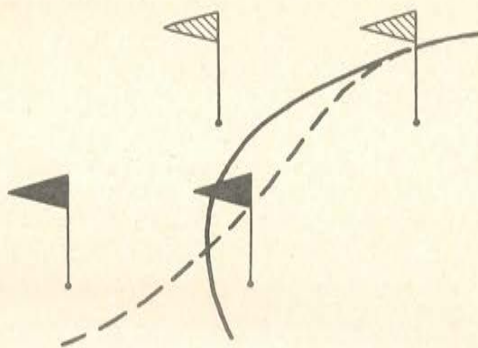
B. Double gates



Deutsch		Italiano	Porta doppia ad angolo
English	Double angle	Norsk	
Français	Double porte d'angle		

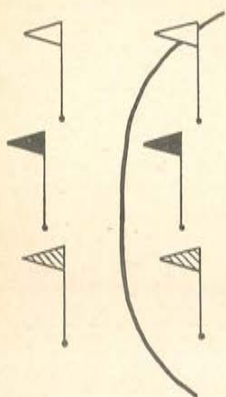
B. Double gates

9

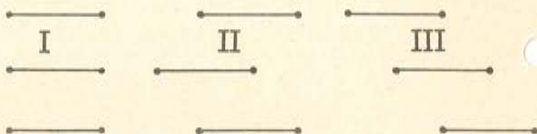


Deutsch	Schrägschneisse	Italiano	Porta doppia sbieca
English	Double gate on traverse	Norsk	Skrå korridor
Français	Double horizontale décalée		

C. Figures with 3 gates



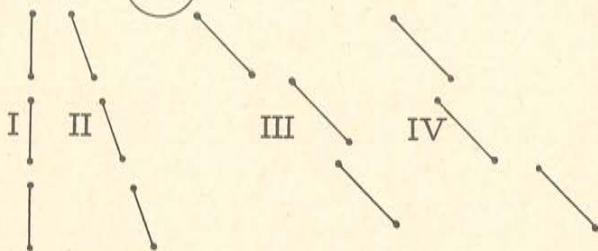
10



Deutsch	Corridor	Italiano	Corridoio
English	Corridor	Norsk	Korridor
Français	Couloir		

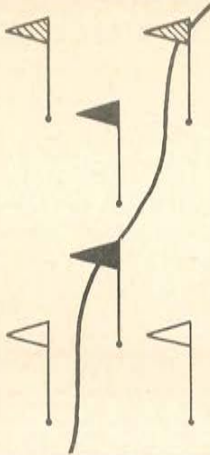


11

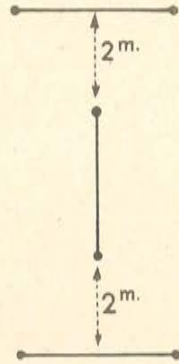


Deutsch	Versetzte Vertikale	Italiano	Pettine spostato
English	Offset flush	Norsk	Vertikal
Français	Chicane à 3 portes		

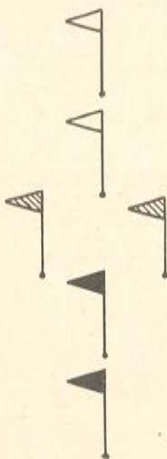
C. Figures with 3 gates



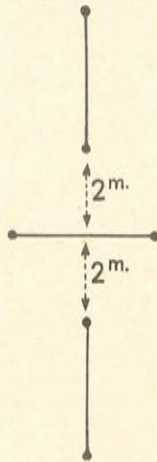
12



Deutsch	Seelos	Italiano	Seelos
English	Seelos	Norsk	Drammenser
Français	Seelos		

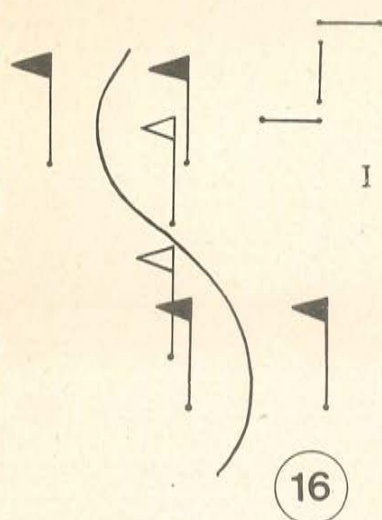


13



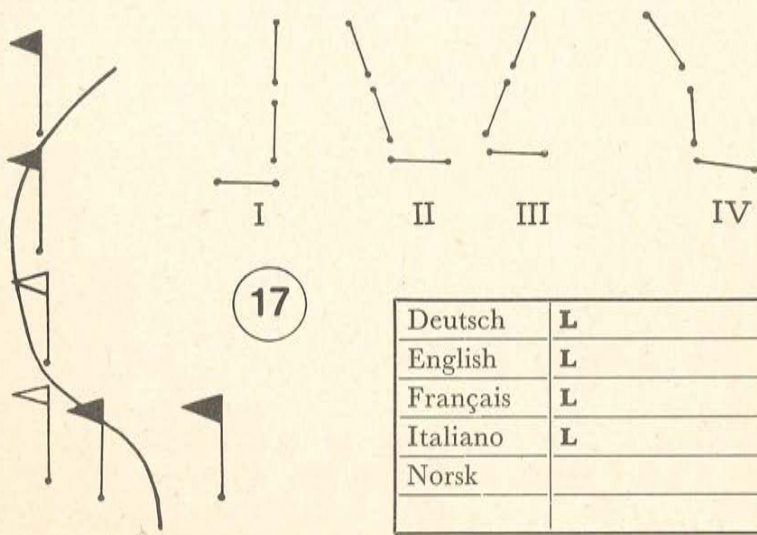
Deutsch	Verkehrtes Seelos	Italiano	Seelos rovesciata
English	Reverse Seelos	Norsk	Omvendt drammenser
Français	Porte en croix		

C. Figures with 3 gates



16

Deutsch	Z	,	S
English	Z	,	S
Français	Z	,	S
Italiano	Z	,	S
Norsk	Drammenser		



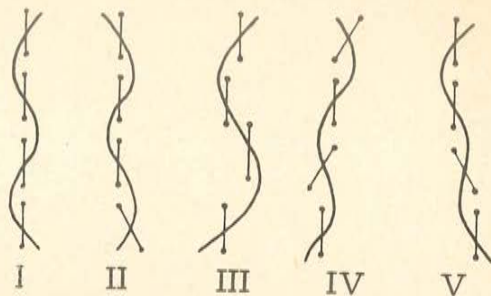
17

Deutsch	L
English	L
Français	L
Italiano	L
Norsk	

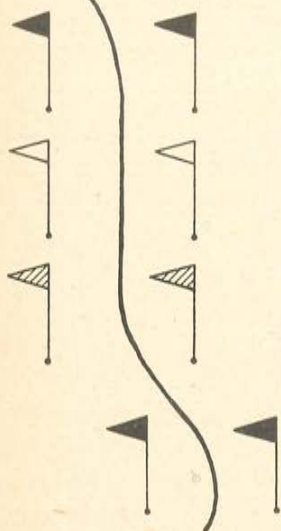
D. Figures with 4 gates



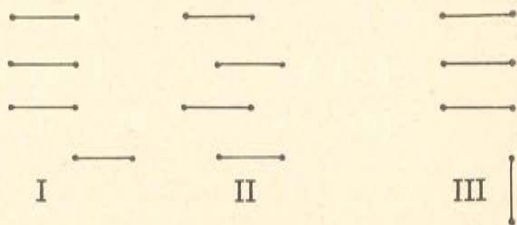
18



Deutsch	Vierer Vertikale
English	4 Gate flush
Français	Chicane à 4 portes
Italiano	Pettine di 4 porte
Norsk	Vertikal

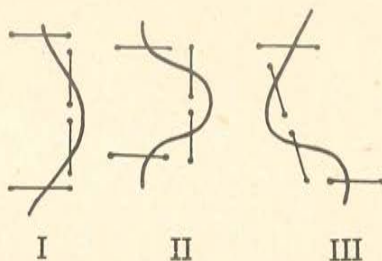
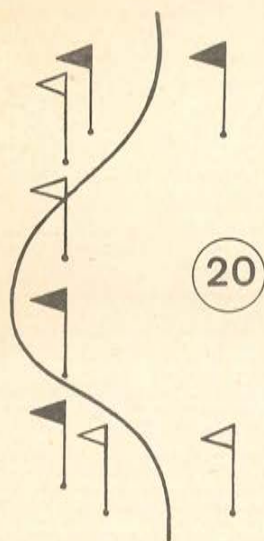


19

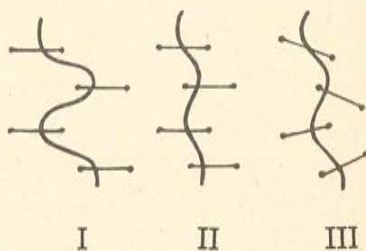
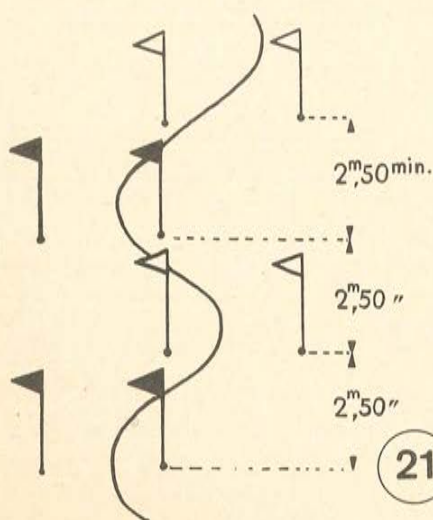


Deutsch	Blockierte Schneisse
English	Blocked corridor
Français	Couloir coudé
Italiano	Corridoio bloccato
Norsk	Korridor med Utgangsport

D. Figures with 4 gates

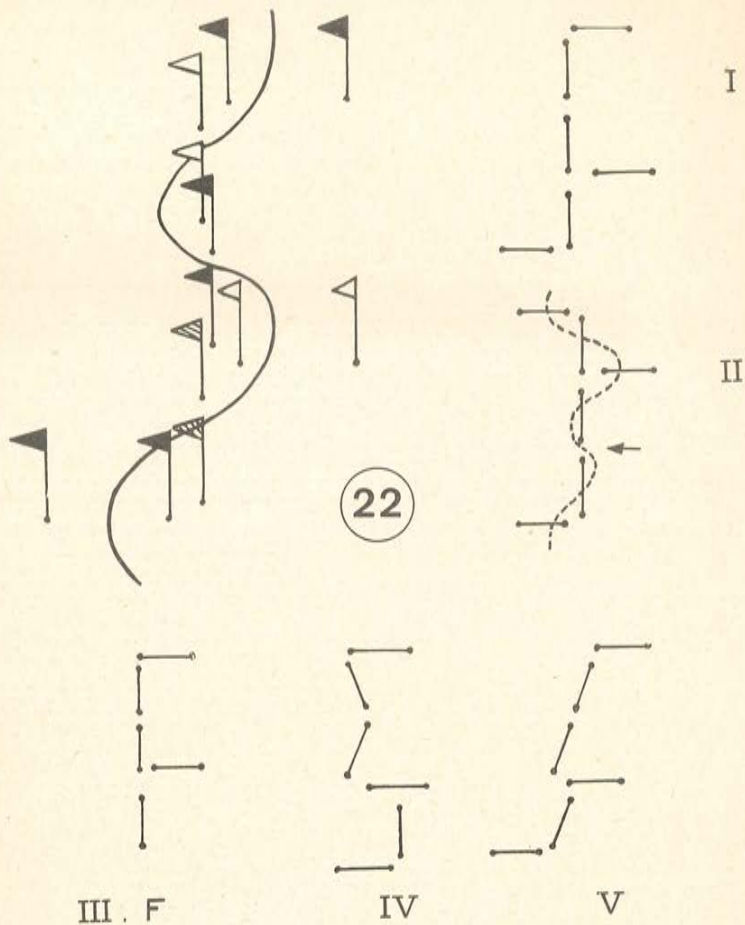


Deutsch	C
English	C
Français	C
Italiano	C
Norsk	



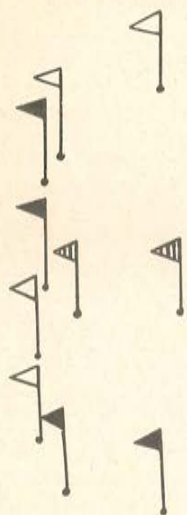
Deutsch	
English	
Français	Chicane Allais
Italiano	
Norsk	

E. Figures with more than 4 gates

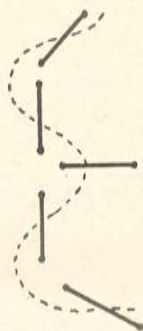


Deutsch	Fächer	Italiano	Ventaglio
English	Fan	Norsk	
Français	Eventail		

E. Figures with more than 4 gates



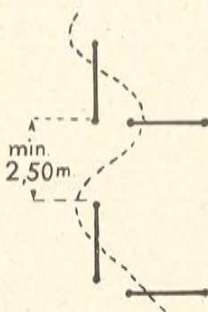
23



I

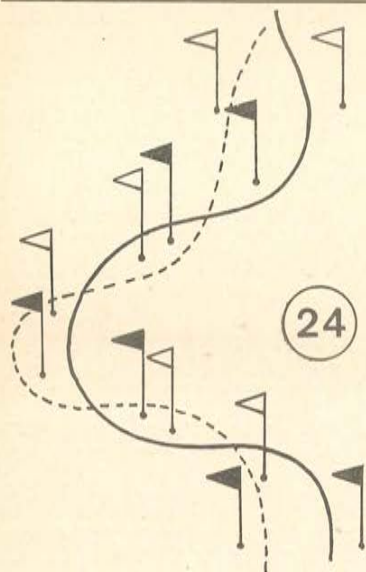


II

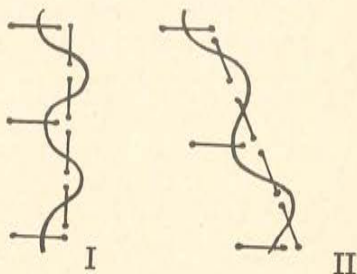
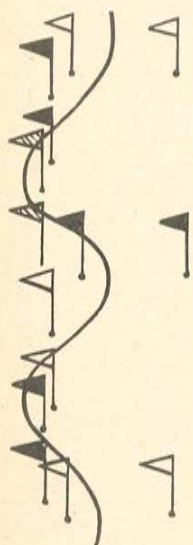


Deutsch		Italiano	
English		Norsk	Oslo (4 gates III)
Français	Porte « sans nom »		

E. Figures with more than 4 gates

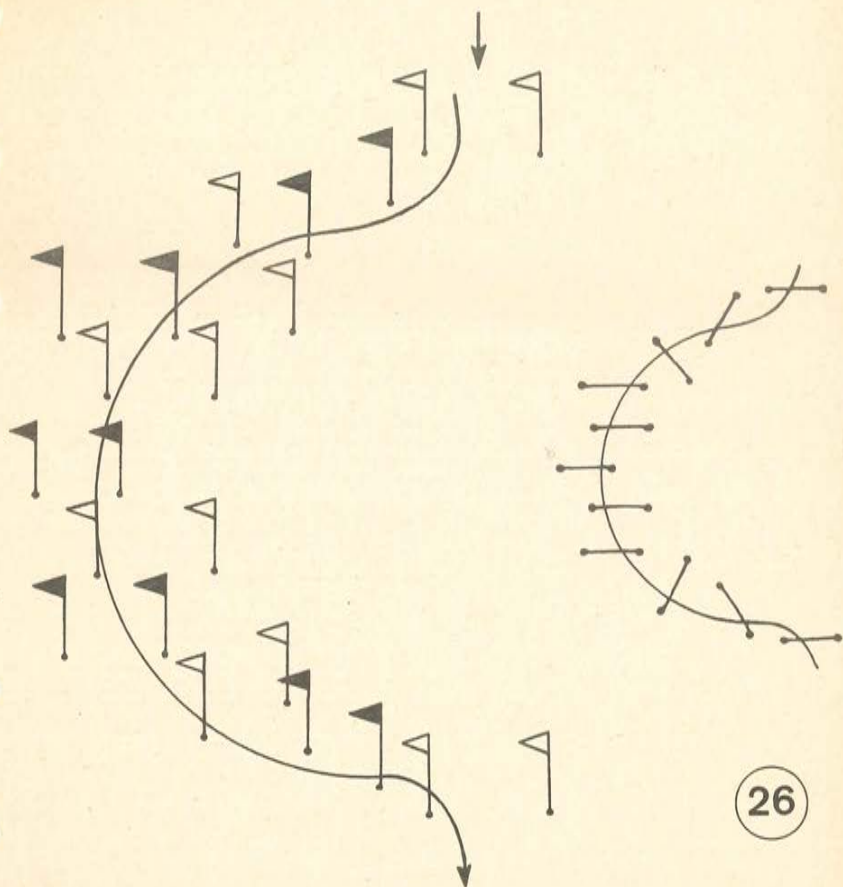


Deutsch	
English	
Français	
Italiano	
Norsk	Galdhöppigen



Deutsch	E
English	E
Français	E
Italiano	E
Norsk	

E. Figures with more than 4 gates



26

Deutsch		Italiano	
English		Norsk	
Français	Virotte		

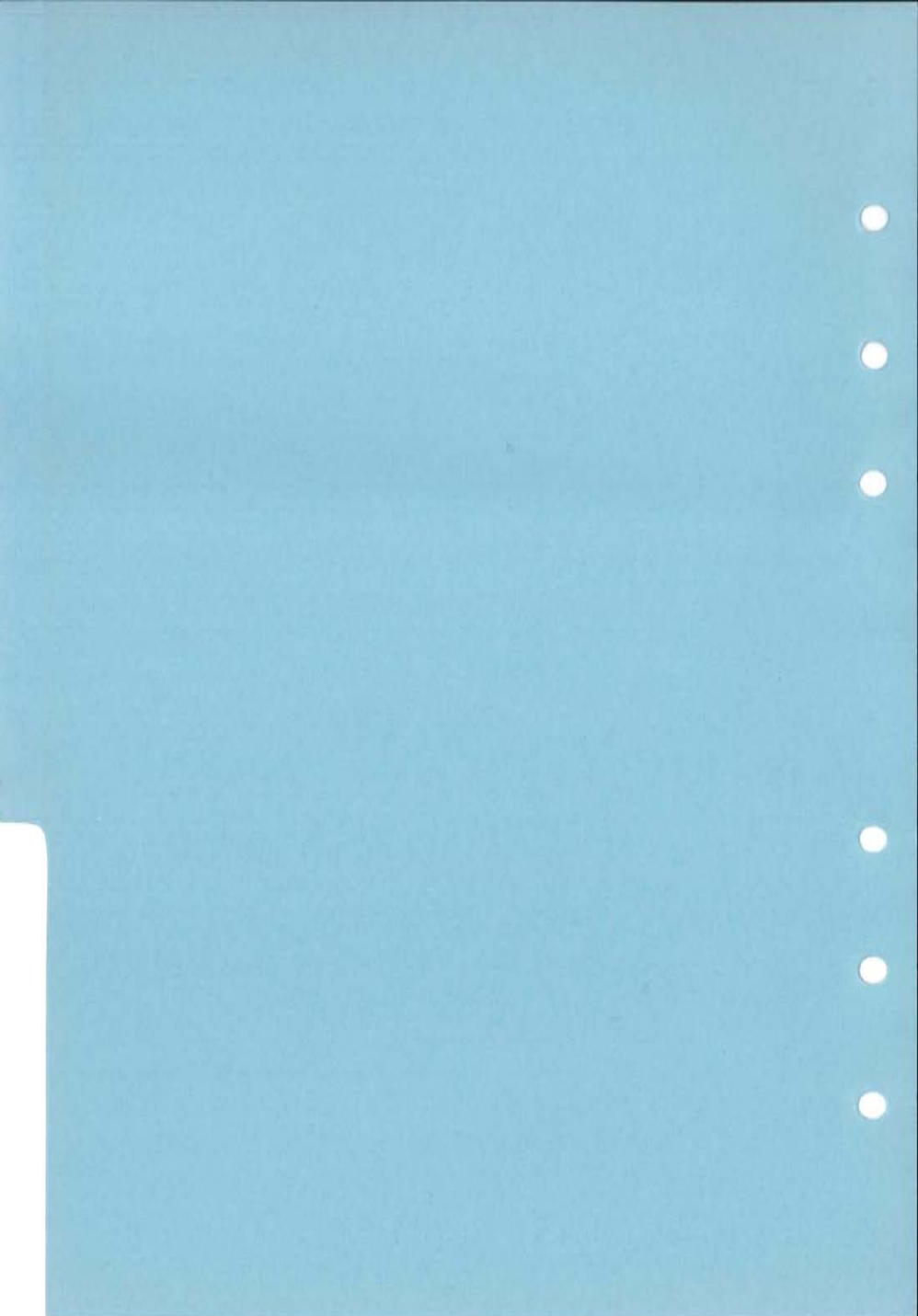
SECTION 12

GIANT-SLALOM

	§§
Definition	174
The Course	175
Preparation of the Course	176
The Setting	177

Basic Principle for the Setting of a Giant-Slalom Course (appendix I to § 177)

Announcement of the Course	178
Fore-Runners and Course-Closers	179
The Start	180
Further Rules and Disqualification	181



SECTION 12

GIANT-SLALOM

§ 174

Definition

A Giant-Slalom is a race in which the competitors shall follow a course defined by control gates.

Courses for World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions included in the FIS Calendar shall be approved by the FIS.

§ 175

The Course

The vertical drop of a Giant-Slalom course shall be at least:—
400 metres for a Men's course and
300 metres for a Ladies' course.

The slopes used should be preferably undulating, ridged and bumpy.

The width of the course shall be not less than 30 metres.

§ 176

Preparation of the Course

The course shall be prepared as for a Downhill Race. The parts of the course where control gates are placed and where competitors have to turn shall be prepared as for a Slalom.

§ 177

The Setting

A Giant-Slalom shall have at least 30 gates including Start and Finish.

The gates shall be at least 4 metres and at most 8 metres wide. The distance between the nearest poles of successive gates shall be not less than 5 metres. The gates shall be placed in such a manner that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even when running at high speed.

- a) A gate consists of two flags. Each flag is a rectangular cloth, minimum 75 cms wide and 50 cms high, stretched between two normal slalom-poles.
The lower edge of the flag must be about 1 metre above the snow.
- b) The gates will be red and blue, if possible with some distinctive marking, preferably white diagonal stripes.
Consecutive gates must have alternating colours.
- c) The flags should be in line.
- d) The gates shall be numbered starting from the top and the numbers fixed on the outside poles.
- e) For blind gates the flags shall be rolled to a width of 30 cms.

Appendix I to § 177

Basic Principles for Setting a Giant-Slalom Course

The Giant-Slalom is, more nearly related to the downhill than to the normal slalom. The width of the gates and the distance between them impose on the competitor more of a downhill racing technique.

1. The advice for official Setters in the instructions for setting a Slalom applies also for the Giant-Slalom.
2. The clever and skillful use of the ground when setting a Giant-Slalom, is, if possible even more important than for a special slalom, since the «gate figures» have a smaller effect owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them.

For that reason it is convenient to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost.

A few combinations of gates may also be set, but chiefly where the terrain is uninteresting.

3. The speed shall at all times be reasonable and shall normally not exceed 65 km on a men's course and 45 km on a ladies' course.
4. The vertical drop between two gates should not be more than 13 m on a men's course and 9—10 m on a ladies' course.
5. The width of the gates must be 4—8 metres; it is advisable to set them rather wide, especially where competitors are going fast, and in such a way that they can be easily anticipated.
6. The Start of the course shall be prepared in such a way, that:—
 - a) competitors can stay relaxed on the starting line when awaiting the starting order,
 - b) competitors quickly reach full speed when leaving the Start.
7. The Finish shall be wide, easily recognizable and have a sufficiently large and well prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
8. It is recommended that a sketch is made of the course.

§ 178

Announcement of the Course

The course selected for a Giant-Slalom Race shall be provisionally prepared for training before the race, the line of the course being indicated by direction flags only. The competitors shall be allowed at least one full day, if possible more, for training on the course. *terrain.*

The course shall be closed for training on the day of the race. The control gates shall be placed in final position at least two hours before the start.

The competitors shall be permitted to examine the course after it is finally prepared, either by climbing up on skis or by descending alongside the course at slow speed. In so descending they are not permitted to pass through the control gates, or to practice a turn parallel and similar to any turn required by the course, under penalty of disqualification.

§ 179

Fore-Runners and Course-Closers

The Race Committee shall supply at least one fore-runner.

The number and start-times of the fore-runners and course-closers will be decided by the Jury. They will all wear special chest-numbers. Their times shall not be announced.

§ 180

The Start

The starting intervals shall be at least 1 minute.

§ 181

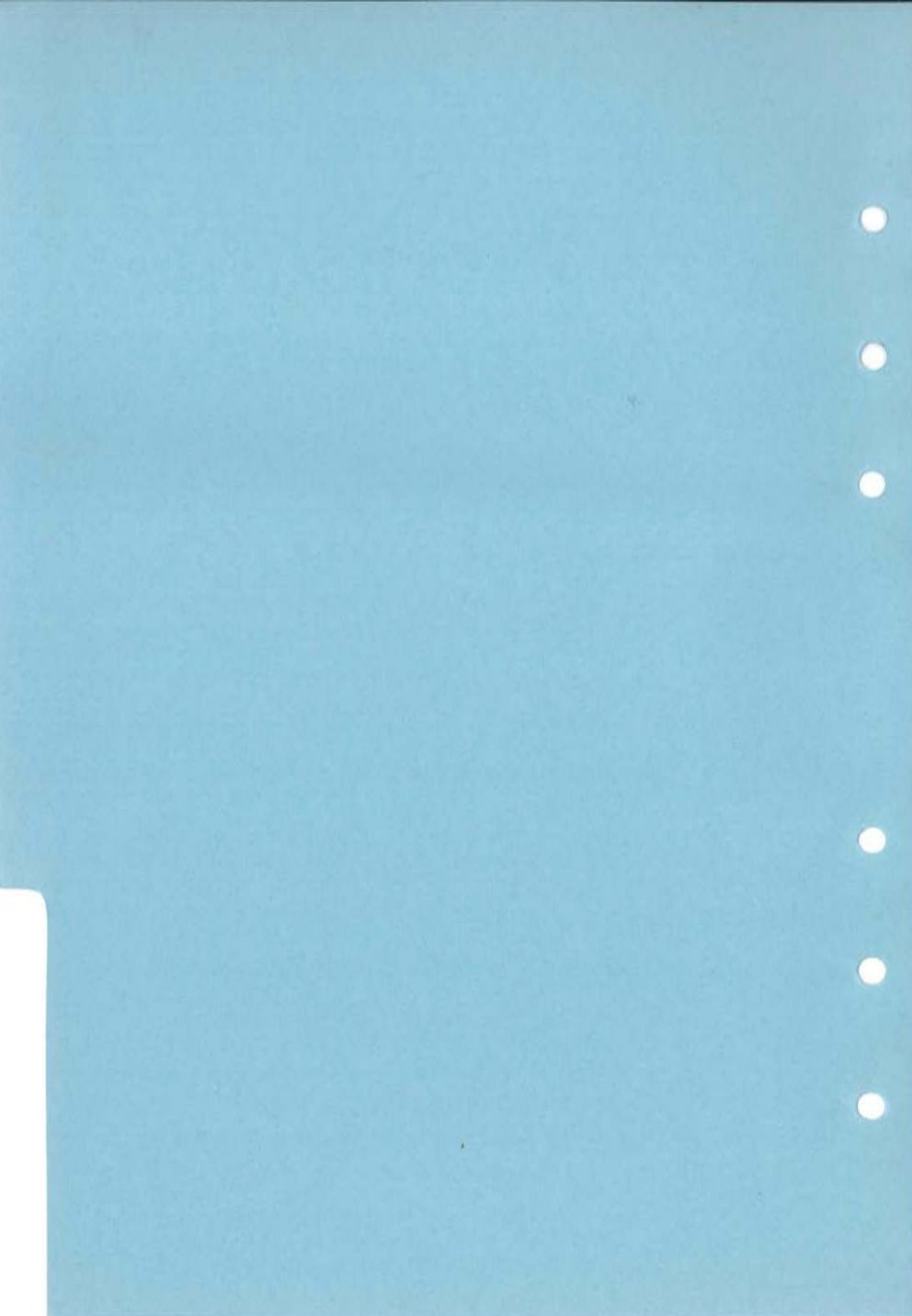
Further Rules and Disqualification

Except where specifically provided above, all Rules pertaining to Downhill Races, including disqualifications, shall be applicable to Giant-Slalom Races.

SECTION 13

COMBINED COMPETITIONS

	§§
Definition	182
Sequence of the Races	183
Entries	184
Starting Order	185
The Alpine Combination	186
Calculation of Combined Results	187



SECTION 13

COMBINED COMPETITIONS

§ 182

Definition

Combined Competitions are a combination of two or more races of the same or of different kinds, e. g.:— the combination of two Downhill Races, two Slaloms or two Giant-Slaloms or of a Downhill Race and a Giant-Slalom or of a Slalom and a Giant-Slalom.

The «Alpine Combination» is a combined Downhill and Slalom Competition; the Slalom for the Alpine Combination shall if possible be run separately from a Special Slalom.

The «Triple Combination» is the combination of the three Alpine Races:— the Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom.

§ 183

Sequence of the Races

The sequence of the different races to be combined may be decided by the Organisers. This must be notified in the preliminary announcement.

§ 184

Entries

In Combined Competitions the result in one race may serve as qualification for the succeeding races. The Organising Club, the Race Committee or the Competition Jury shall announce in advance how many competitors, in the order of that result, shall be admitted to the various races.

§ 185

Starting Order

The Starting Order for combined Competitions with the exception of the Alpine Combination is always determined by a Group Draw for each special event (§ 142).

§ 186

The Alpine Combination

The Alpine Combination 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 upon the results of the Downhill.

This slalom event, called Combined Slalom, shall always be a separate competition, separated from a possible Special Slalom. The starting order for the Downhill shall be determined by Group Draw (§ 142).

The starting order for the Combined Slalom shall always be determined based upon the precedent 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 Race shall start second in the Slalom, the competitor who finished third in the Downhill Race shall start third in the Slalom, the competitor who finished second in the Downhill Race 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 deemed for the purposes of this Rule to 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.

In case of ex-äquo-results the starting order shall be determined by lot.

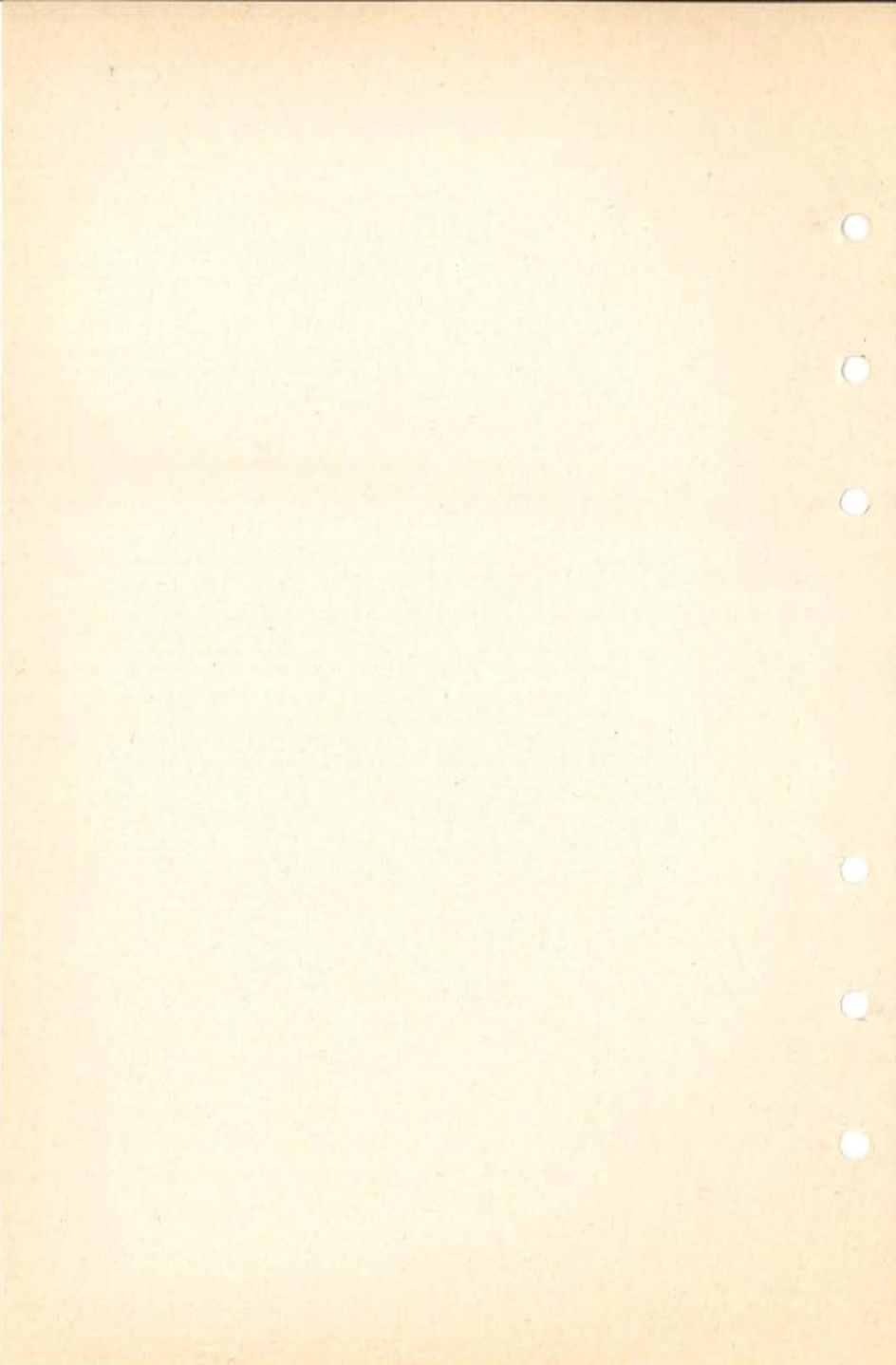
Competitors in the Alpine Combination having started in the Downhill Race, but who's names do not appear in the result list of the Downhill (abolished, disqualified) are allowed to participate in the Combined Slalom. They shall however start after those competitors who have finished the Downhill according to the regulations. The number of such competitors who are allowed to participate in the Combined Slalom shall not be more than five.

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

§ 187

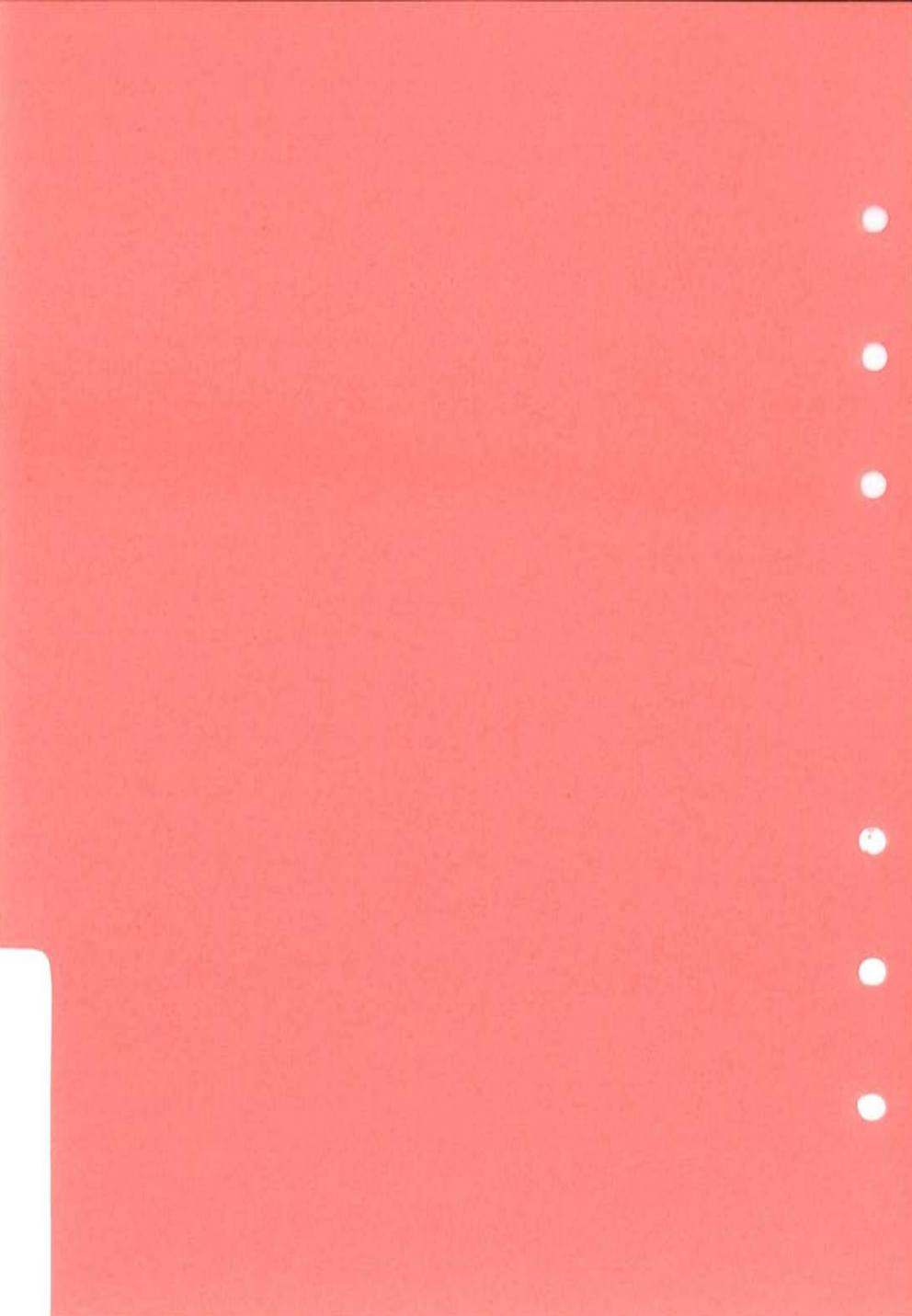
Calculation of Combined Results

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



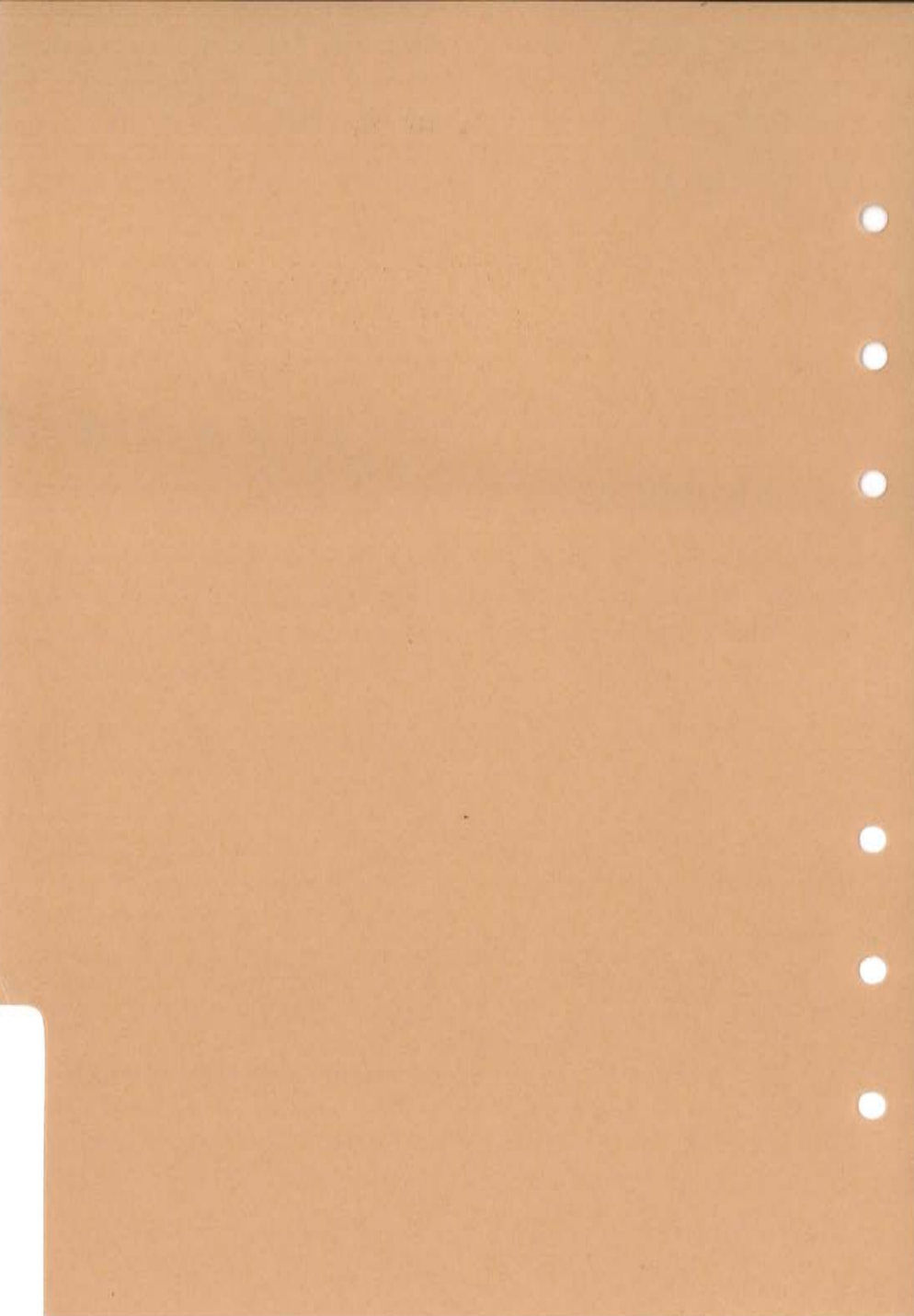
MEMORANDUM

Section 14 (Tables for Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom) will be distributed separately. The FIS Council will announce when they are to come into force. Until then the old tables remain operative.



SECTION 15

RULES FOR THE ORGANISATION
OF WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS



SECTION 15

**RULES FOR THE ORGANISATION
OF WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS**

§ 1

World Ski Championships (WSC) are the FIS' *own* competitions. They are open to all National Associations affiliated to the FIS. They are to be organised in accordance with the FIS Rules and under the control of the FIS.

§ 2

The task of organising and carrying out WSC is delegated to a National Association. The FIS Congress elects the organising National Association at least three years before the event is to take place.

§ 3

The direct control of WSC is through the FIS Technical Delegates (TD) for Cross-country, Jumping and the Alpine events. The Organising National Associations must conform with the recommendations of the TD. The TD has his own special instructions to follow.

§ 4

WSC shall be arranged every even year (1962-64-66 and so on). When Olympic Games are held, these shall be considered *also* as World Ski Championships, provided that the same rules of qualification apply.

§ 5

The whole WSC programme shall as a rule be organised by the same National Association, if possible at the same place and within a period of not more than eight days. The dates shall if possible be between February 15th and March 15th and be chosen for the best possible weather conditions.

When the WSC take place no other international competitions, comprising the same events, may be held in any other country on the same dates without special permission from the FIS Council. The competitions in § 1 d of the Classification of Competitions do not come under this Rule.

§ 6

The programme of events will be decided by the FIS Congress.

§ 7

The number of participants for each country and event shall not be less than four. The FIS Council, after consultation with the Technical Committees, will decide upon the final number.

§ 8

A National Association wishing to organise the World Ski Championships must send a written application to the FIS at least three months before the FIS Congress.

The application should include the following:—

- a) Probable time(s) and place(s) of the competitions.
- b) Travel connections with the different countries.
- c) Accommodation facilities (number of hotels, beds, etc.).
- d) Preliminary profile and description of the Jump and the Down-hill, Slalom, Giant-Slalom, Cross-country and Relay courses, with an indication of the differences in altitude, etc.
- e) Information on a reserve location for the competitions.
- f) Other information of value for the applicant and for the FIS.

§ 9

Every country applying for the organization of World Ski Championships or Olympic Games must invite one member of each of the FIS Technical Committees, appointed by that committee, to inspect the courses and hills and to judge the suitability of the place for the organization of the event.

The experts must visit the place at the same time of the season as the competitions to be arranged, at the latest during the winter before the meeting of the FIS Congress.

The costs of this inspection must be borne by the applicants. The FIS Technical Committees shall express their opinion for or against applications so submitted, before the FIS Congress deals with the matter or takes any decision.

§ 10

National Associations that are commissioned by the FIS to organise WSC, must issue invitations to these competitions at the latest by July 1st in the year preceding the events. The invitations shall in principle contain information in accordance with § 4 of the FIS Rules.

§ 11

The Organising National Association shall keep the FIS informed about the work in progress.

§ 12

All Courses and Jumping Hills must be approved by the FIS.

§ 13

The FIS Council shall appoint the following Officials for the WSC:—

- a) 1 Technical Delegate for the Cross-country events (who will also be a member of the Jury).
 - 1 Technical Delegate for the Jumping (who will also be a member of the Jury).
 - 1 Technical Delegate for the Alpine events (who will also be a member of the Jury).
- b) 1 Referee for each Alpine event (who will also be a member of the Jury).
- c) 1 member of the Jury for each Cross-country event, in addition to the Technical Delegate.
- d) 2 members of the Jury for each Alpine event.
- e) 5 Jumping Judges each for the Special Jumping and the Combined Jumping.
- f) 1 Chief Distance Recorder each for the Special Jumping and the Combined Jumping.
- g) Course Setters for the Alpine events.

The Organising Association shall pay the Technical Delegates their travel expenses and an adequate allowance for their board and lodging. The amount of this allowance is to be fixed by the FIS Council for every competition according to the local conditions.

§ 14

At WSC the following prizes are to be awarded:—

- a) The large FIS plaque in gold to the winner of each event.
The large FIS plaque in silver to the second in each event.
The large FIS plaque in bronze to the third in each event.
- b) The small FIS plaque in bronze to all other participants who finish the competition.
- c) A badge in gold, silver or bronze to each competitor, who wins a first, second or third prize once or several times. In one and the same World Ski Championship only one badge will be awarded to each competitor.
- d) The FIS diploma to the first third of the participants classified in each event.
All these prizes (a-d) are supplied and paid for by the FIS.
- e) Other souvenirs to all participants in each event.
These prizes are supplied and paid for by the Organisers in consultation with the FIS.

§ 15

The Organising National Association shall plan and carry out the WSC arrangements at its own financial risk and at its own expense.

The Organisers have the right to one entrance fee of 5 Swiss francs for every participant. The entrance fee shall be paid by the respective National Associations at the same time as the final notification of entrance is filed. Exceptions may be allowed in special cases.

The Organisers shall supply board and lodging at a price at least 25% below the normal charge at the place in question. The transport on ski lifts, mountain railways, etc. shall be free of charge during the three days of the official training. Prior to the official training reductions of at least 50% on the ordinary tariff shall be granted. The members of the FIS Council, the members of the Juries and the competitors, as well as the Officials of the different National Associations, are entitled to all these reductions.

The Organisers shall hand over to the FIS half the entrance fees and 5% of the turnover of the tickets from the different WSC, as well as 10% on television receipts, but not less than a total of Sfrs. 30 000 for WSC including all events or Sfrs. 15 000 for WSC including either the nordic or alpine events only.

The Organisers may, with the above exceptions, retain the remainder of the income. Any profit from the WSC shall be used by the Organising National Association for the promotion of ski-ing.

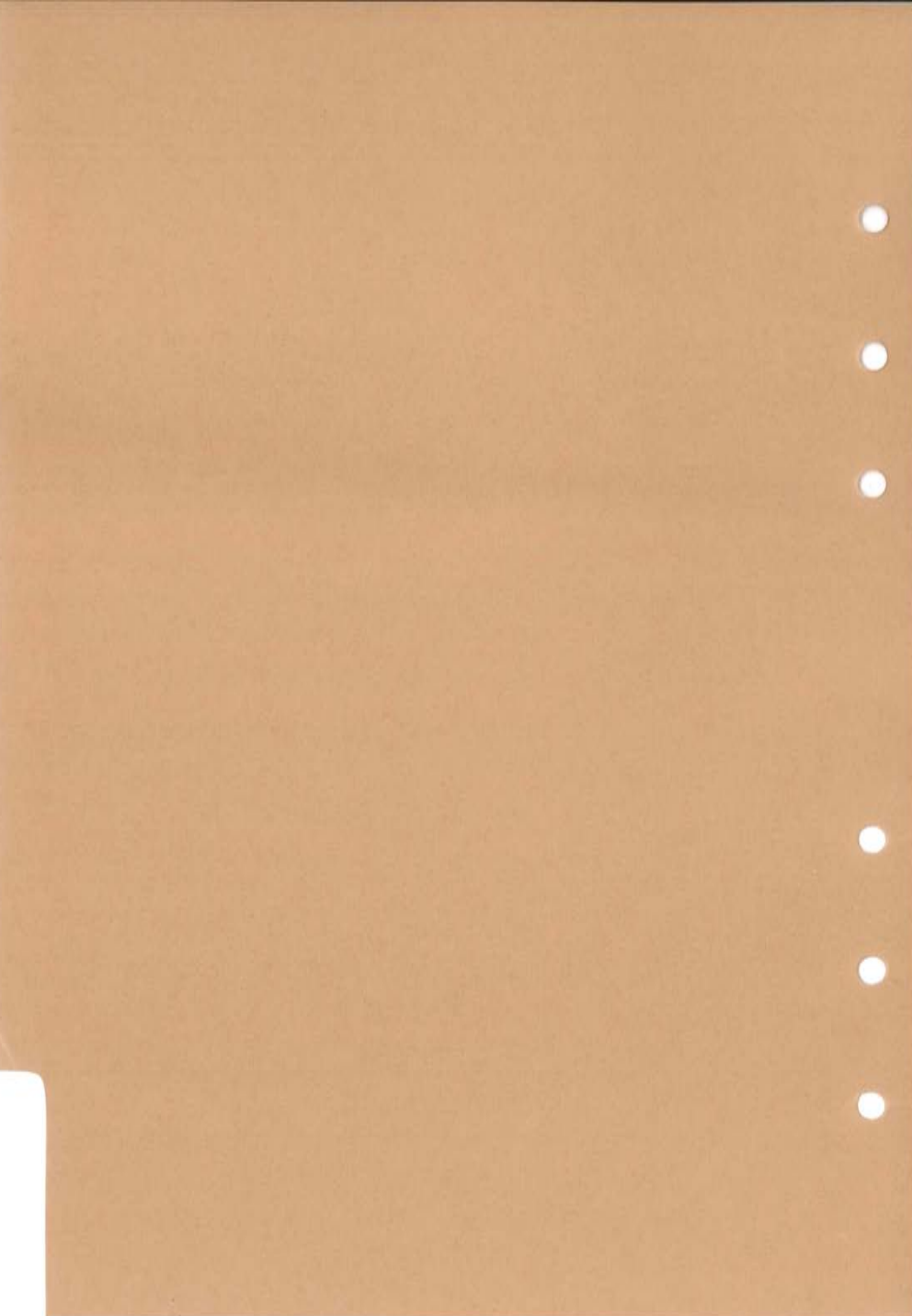
§ 16

As soon as possible after the competitions, the Organising Association shall forward to the FIS a general report on the World Ski Championships and 150 copies of a special report, giving all the results of the different competitions.

Special technical regulations concerning World Ski Championships are included elsewhere in the FIS Rules.

SECTION 16

RULES
FOR THE CROSS-COUNTRY COMMITTEE



SECTION 16

RULES

FOR THE CROSS-COUNTRY COMMITTEE

1. *Definition.*

The Cross-country Committee, hereinafter called the C-C Committee, is appointed by and responsible to the FIS Council. Its decisions are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. It is constituted to supervise the development of Cross-country racing.

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the C-C Committee are:—

- a) to make recommendations for alteration and revision of the Cross-country Rules;
- b) to be present when possible at international Cross-country Competitions, with authority from the FIS to insist on strict compliance with the International Ski Competition Rules, and to give such assistance to the Race Committee as may be considered desirable;
- c) to propose to the FIS Council the members of the Competition Jury and a Technical Delegate to be nominated by the FIS for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games;
- d) to propose to the FIS Council a Technical Delegate for Cross-Country Competitions at which the FIS wishes to be represented;
- e) to approve courses for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games;
- f) to prepare reports on all questions referred to the Committee by the FIS President, the FIS Council or the FIS Congress.

3. *Constitution.*

The C-C Committee shall consist of not more than 10 members, including the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the conclusion of the FIS Congress. No nation may be represented on the C-C Committee by more than one member.

A member of the Ladies' Committee may sit in the C-C Committee as an expert with voting rights.

4. *Candidates.*

Associations which desire to propose candidates for the C-C Committee shall submit to the FIS Council a written statement of the candidates' experience as racers and/or as organisers of races.

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

An Association proposing a candidate for the C-C Committee thereby undertakes the obligation to meet the travelling and hotel expenses incurred by the member in question when attending meetings of the C-C Committee.

6. *Experts.*

The Chairman of the C-C Committee has the right to invite experts to attend the meetings of the C-C Committee, but without power to vote.

7. *Finance.*

The C-C Committee has no right to incur expenses other than those authorised by the FIS Presidency.

8. *Meetings.*

The C-C Committee shall meet during the Congress and, if possible, during the World Ski Championships. The Chairman has the right to summon meetings provided that the FIS President is informed, at least three weeks' notice given, and that the time and place are approved by a majority of the members of the Committee.

9. *Quorum.*

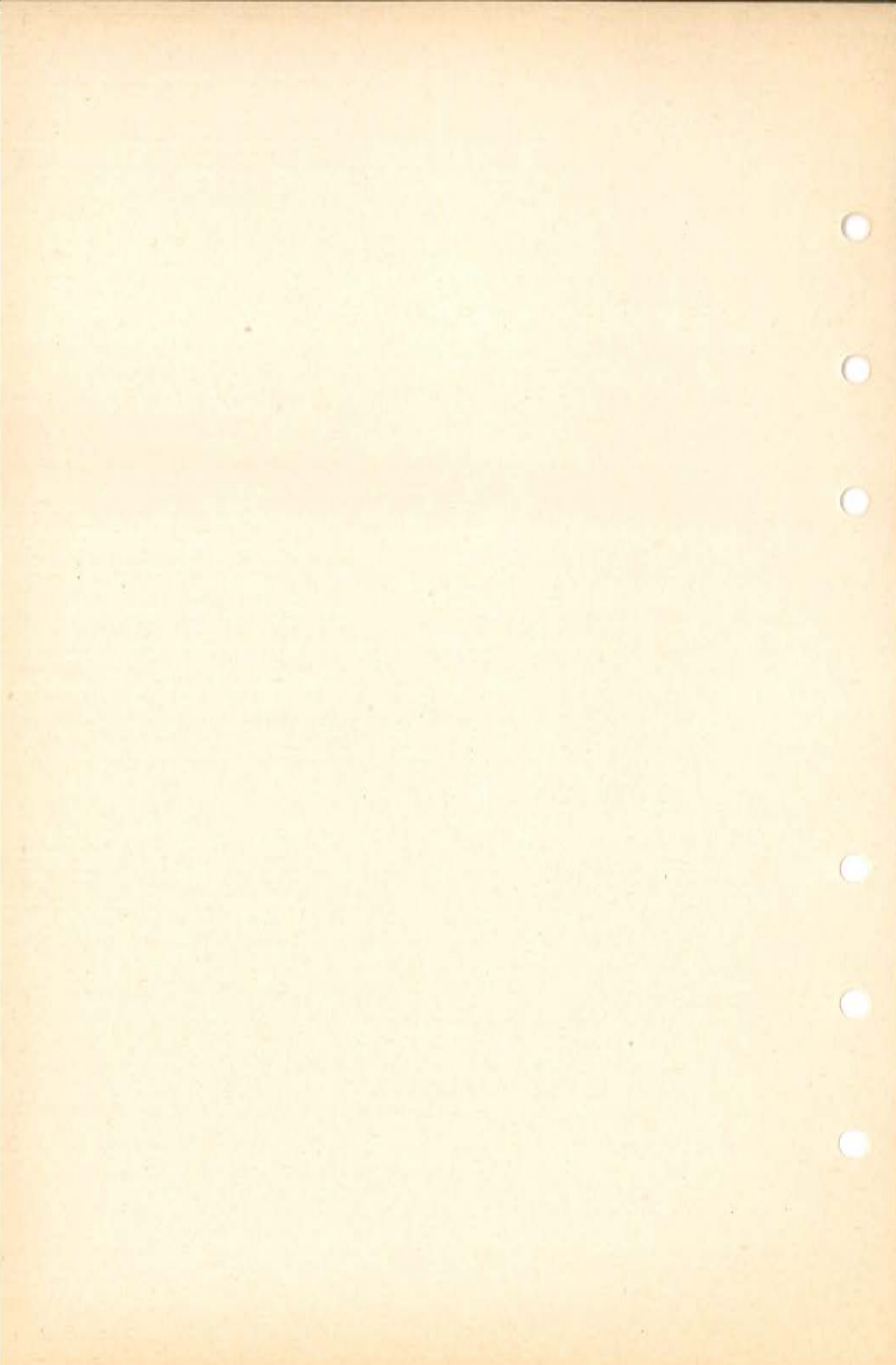
The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be four (4).

10. *Emergency Rights.*

The Chairman has the right in an emergency to act on his own responsibility, with the permission of the FIS Presidency. He must report such actions to the C-C Committee within a month.

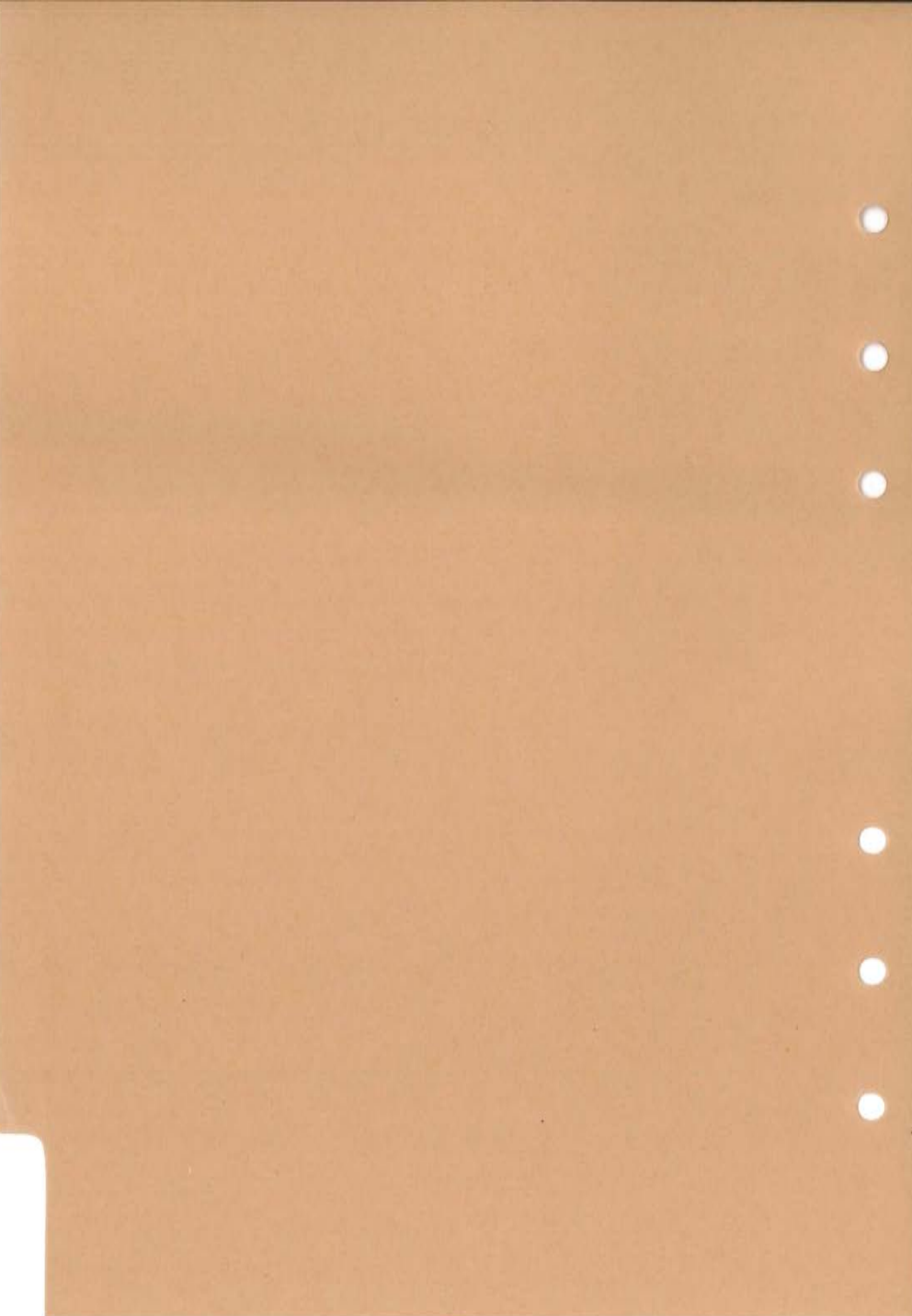
11. *Reports.*

It shall be the duty of the Chairman to prepare a report on the Committee's activities which shall be submitted to the FIS Presidency in good time before every International Ski Congress.



SECTION 17

RULES FOR THE JUMPING COMMITTEE



SECTION 17

RULES FOR THE JUMPING COMMITTEE1. *Definition.*

The Jumping Committee, hereinafter called the J. Committee, is appointed by and responsible to the FIS Council. Its decisions are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. It is constituted to supervise the development of Ski Jumping.

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the J. Committee are:—

- a) to make recommendations for alteration and revision of the Jumping Rules;
- b) to be present when possible at international Jumping Competitions, with authority from the FIS to insist on strict compliance with the International Ski Competition Rules, and to give such assistance to the Competition Committee as may be considered desirable;
- c) to propose to the FIS Council the Judges, the Chief Distance Recorder and the Technical Delegate at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games to be nominated by the FIS;
- d) to propose to the FIS Council a Technical Delegate for Jumping Competitions at which the FIS wishes to be represented;
- e) to propose the nomination of FIS Judges authorised to act at International Jumping Competitions;
- f) to prepare reports on all questions referred to the Committee by the FIS President, the FIS Council or the FIS Congress.

3. *Constitution.*

The J. Committee shall consist of not more than 10 members, including the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the con-

clusion of the FIS Congress. At least three FIS Jumping Judges and three experts in jump construction shall belong to the J. Committee. These experts must be competent specialists.

No nation may be represented on the J. Committee by more than one member.

The following sub-committees are constituted under the authority of the J. Committee:—

a) *Committee for Jumping Hills.*

The Committee for Jumping Hills consists of three experts on Jumping Hill questions who are members of the J. Committee and not more than four experts nominated by the FIS Council.

Objects:

To study and improve construction standards.

To study and establish directions for the construction and maintenance of Jumping Hills and their preparation for Jumping Competitions.

To study and make proposals regarding jumping style, as far as it influences construction standards.

b) *Committee for Jumping Judges.*

The Committee for Jumping Judges is composed of three FIS Jumping Judges who are members of the J. Committee and not more than four experts in jumping questions nominated by the FIS Council.

Objects:

To make proposals to the J. Committee of Jumping Judges and Chief Distance Recorders to be appointed by the FIS Council.

The constant improvement of international ski jumping judging.

The supervision of the activity of the FIS Jumping Judges.

The Chairmen of these sub-committees are nominated by the FIS Council.

The members of the sub-committees take part in the meetings of the J. Committee and have voting rights in their special field.

Proposals and decisions of the sub-committees shall be submitted to the J. Committee.

4. *Candidates.*

Associations proposing a candidate for the J. Committee shall submit to the FIS Council a written statement of the candidate's experience as a jumper, organiser of Jumping Competitions, expert on Jump construction or Jumping Judge.

5. *Travel expenses, etc.*

An Association proposing a candidate for the J. Committee thereby undertakes the obligation to meet the travelling and hotel expenses incurred by the member in question when attending meetings of the J. Committee.

The Organising Association pays the travel expenses and an adequate allowance for the board and lodging of the Technical Delegate at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games. This allowance is fixed for every Competition by the FIS Council according to the local conditions.

6. *Experts.*

The Chairman of the J. Committee has the right to invite experts to attend the meetings of the J. Committee, but without power to vote.

7. *Finance.*

The J. Committee has no right to incur expenses other than those authorised by the FIS Presidency.

8. *Meetings.*

The J. Committee shall meet during the Congress and, if possible, during the World Ski Championships. The Chairman has the right to summon meetings provided that the FIS Presidency be informed and at least three weeks' notice be given, and that the time and place be approved by a majority of the members of the Committee.

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be four.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

The Chairman has the right in an emergency to act on his own responsibility, with the permission of the FIS Presidency. He must report such actions to the J. Committee within a week.

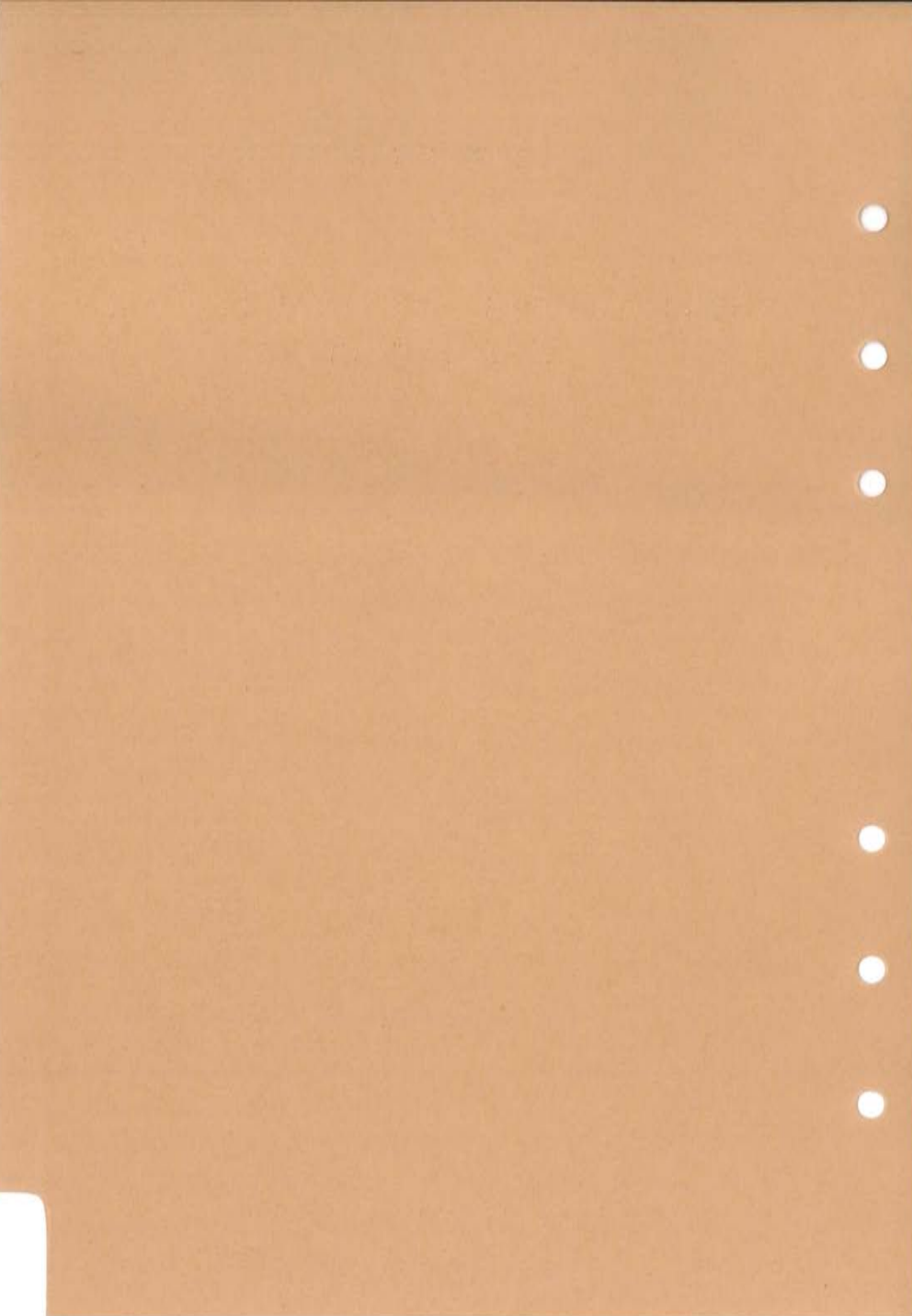
11. *Reports.*

It shall be the duty of the Chairman to prepare a report on the Committee's activities which shall be submitted to the FIS Presidency in good time before every International Ski Congress.

SECTION 18

RULES FOR THE DOWNHILL-SLALOM
COMMITTEE

*Now included as first part
of Section 7*



RULES FOR THE DOWNHILL-SLALOM COMMITTEE

1. *Definition.*

The Downhill-Slalom Committee, hereinafter called the D-S Committee, is appointed by and responsible to the FIS Council. Its decisions are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. It is constituted to supervise the development of alpine events.

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the D-S Committee are:—

- a) to make recommendations for the alteration and revision of the Competition Rules for alpine events.
- b) to be present, if possible, at international alpine events with authority from the FIS to insist on strict compliance with the International Ski Competition Rules and to give such assistance as may be considered desirable to the Race Committee.
- c) Any member of the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee present at an international race may request a special meeting of the Jury to consider any suspected infraction of the rules, and shall have the right to attend such meeting.
- d) To propose to the FIS Council the members of the Jury at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games who are nominated by the FIS.
- e) To propose to the FIS Council the Referee and the Technical Delegate at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.
- f) To approve alpine courses chosen for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.

- g) To approve courses for alpine events in conformity with the necessary requirements for
 1. World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games;
 2. Other international Races.
- h) To propose the appointment of international Setters of courses for alpine events. Such appointments are valid for one year.
- i) To classify competitors for Downhill and Slalom Races in groups which shall be valid at international races.
- k) To prepare reports on all questions referred to the Committee by the FIS President, the FIS Council or the FIS Congress.

3. *Constitution.*

The D-S Committee shall consist of not more than 10 members including the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the conclusion of the Congress. No nation may be represented by more than one member on the D-S Committee.

The Chairman of the FIS Ladies Committee is a permanent expert (with voting right) of the Downhill-Slalom Committee.

4. *Candidates.*

Associations which desire to propose candidates for election to the D-S Committee shall submit to the FIS Council a statement of the candidates' experience as racers and/or as organisers of races.

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

An Association which proposes a candidate for the D-S Committee thereby undertakes the obligation to meet the travelling and hotel expenses incurred by the member in question when attending meetings of the D-S Committee or serving on the Jury at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games.

6. *Experts.*

The Chairman of the D-S Committee has the right to invite Experts to attend the meetings of the D-S Committee, but without power to vote.

7. *Finance.*

The D-S Committee has no right to incur expenses other than those authorised by the FIS President.

8. *Meetings.*

The D-S Committee shall meet during the Congress and, if possible, during the World Championships and Olympic Winter Games. The Chairman has the right to summon meetings provided that the FIS President is informed, at least three weeks' notice is given, and that the time and place are approved by a majority of the members of the Committee.

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be three.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

The Chairman has the right in case of emergency to act on his own responsibility. He must report such actions to the President of the FIS and the D-S Committee within one month.

11. *Reports.*

It shall be the duty of the Chairman to prepare a report on the Committee's activities which shall be submitted to the FIS President not later than May 1st of each year.

SECTION 19

RULES FOR THE LADIES COMMITTEE



RULES FOR THE LADIES COMMITTEE

1. *Definition.*

The Ladies Committee is appointed by and responsible to the FIS Council. Its decisions are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. It is constituted to supervise the development of ladies' skiing.

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the Ladies Committee are:—

- a) to make recommendations for the alteration and revision of the Rules for Ladies' Skiing,
- b) to make recommendations for the organisation of Ladies Ski Competitions in fulfilment of the FIS Rules,
- c) to approve Downhill Courses and Cross-country Courses for Ladies chosen for World Ski Championships,
- d) to propose to the FIS Council a feminine member of the Jury for World Ski Championships,
- e) to deal with all matters referred to it by the FIS Council and any other questions concerning Ladies' Skiing.

3. *Constitution.*

The Ladies Committee shall consist of not more than 10 Members including the Chairman (experts on the different ladies' events). The Chairman and Members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the conclusion of the Congress. No nation may be represented by more than one member on the Ladies Committee.

The Chairmen of the Cross-country and the Downhill-Slalom Committees are permanent experts (with voting rights) on the FIS Ladies Committee.

The Chairman of the Ladies Committee is a permanent expert (with voting right) on the Downhill-Slalom Committee.

A member of the Ladies Committee is an expert (with voting right) on the Cross-country Committee.

4. *Candidates.*

Associations which desire to propose candidates for election to the Ladies Committee shall submit to the FIS Council a statement of the candidates' experience and activity in ladies' skiing.

The Ladies Committee has the right to propose to the FIS Committee any suitable members to be elected.

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

An Association which proposes a candidate for the Ladies Committee thereby undertakes the obligation to meet the travelling and hotel expenses incurred by the member in question when attending meetings of the Ladies Committee or serving on the Jury at World Championships.

6. *Experts.*

The Chairman of the Ladies Committee has the right to invite experts to attend the meetings of the Ladies Committee, but without power to vote.

7. *Finance.*

The Ladies Committee has no right to incur expenses other than those authorized by the FIS President.

8. *Meetings.*

The Ladies Committee shall meet during the Congress, and, if possible, during World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games. The Chairman has the right to summon meetings provided that the FIS President be informed and provided that at least three weeks' notice be given, and further provided that the time and place be approved by the majority of the members of the Committee.

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be three.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

The Chairman has the right in an emergency to act on her own responsibility with the permission of the FIS President. She must report such actions to the Ladies Committee within a month.

11. *Reports.*

It shall be the duty of the Chairman to prepare a report on the Committee's activities which shall be submitted to the FIS President not later than May 1st of each year.

SECTION 20

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

	§§
Name and Composition	1
Purpose of the FIS	2
Membership	3
Annulment of Membership	4
Rights of the Affiliated National Associations	5
Duties of the Affiliated National Associations	6
Annual Subscription	7
Seat	8
Financial Year	9
Official Languages	10
Sanctions	11
Administration	12
Ski Congress (Representation, voting rights, Agenda etc.)	13
The FIS Council	14
Executive Committee	15
The Presidency of the FIS	16
The Technical Committees	17
Dissolution of the FIS	18
Unforeseen Circumstances	19

SECTION 20

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

§ 1

Name and Composition

The National Ski Associations, having agreed to the following Statutes and being affiliated as members, together form the International Ski Federation (FIS).

The FIS is the supreme authority in all matters concerning the international sport of ski-ing.

§ 2

Purpose of the FIS

It is the purpose of the International Ski Federation:—

1. To further the sport of ski-ing, to watch over and direct the development of ski-ing;
2. To create and to maintain friendly relations between the affiliated Associations;
3. To organise the World Ski Championships;
4. To create precise Rules for Ski Competitions and for jumping hills and courses approved by the FIS.
5. To approve only those international ski competitions which are organised in accordance with the FIS Rules and to ensure that the Rules are observed during these competitions.
6. To serve as last court of appeal for protests concerning international ski competitions.

§ 3

Membership

1. From each country (i. e. each autonomous State) only one Ski Organisation (*one* National Ski Association) may be represented in the FIS.

2. A National Association may be elected a member if the FIS recognises it as representing the majority of the skiers of its country.
3. The National Ski Associations which desire to become members of the FIS must apply in writing to the FIS Council; accompanying this application must be a copy of their Statutes and Ski Competition Rules (in English, French or German), as well as a report on their membership (a list of their affiliated clubs and members). If the majority of the members of the FIS Council agrees to the affiliation of the Association in question, this Association will be accepted as a temporary member of the FIS. To be final this decision must be ratified by the next Ski Congress.
4. As soon as the application of a National Association for membership has been accepted by a Ski Congress, the delegates of the affiliated Association are entitled to take part in the deliberations of the Congress.
5. *Honorary Members.* Persons who have rendered particularly great service to the International Ski Federation may be elected Honorary Members of the FIS. A decision by the Congress to this effect must be unanimous. A proposition concerning the appointment of Honorary Members should be forwarded through the FIS Council. Honorary Members are entitled to attend the Ski Congress with a consultative vote.

§ 4

Annulment of Membership

The membership of a National Ski Association ceases: —

1. if an application for withdrawal has been presented to the FIS Presidency. The membership ceases one month after the application has been received by the FIS Presidency.
An application for withdrawal can only be accepted if the Association in question has settled its financial obligations to the FIS.
2. if a National Association fails to meet its financial obligations, after having been reminded by registered letter to do so, the Ski Congress shall decide whether the Association should be excluded from the FIS.
3. if the Ski Congress decides to exclude a National Association, owing to infringement of the Statutes or the FIS Rules.

4. A National Association excluded in accordance with paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Statute cannot rejoin the FIS until it has settled its financial obligations towards the FIS.

§ 5

Rights of the Affiliated National Associations

Every National Association is entitled: —

1. To be represented in the FIS Congress by delegates.
2. To enter its skiers for World Ski Championships and for all international Ski Competitions approved by the FIS in conformity with the Rules of Entry at these Competitions.
3. To organise international ski competitions.

In the FIS there shall always be mutual respect for the autonomy of the National Associations and the FIS should never interfere with their *internal* affairs.

§ 6

Duties of the Affiliated National Associations

The National Associations affiliated to the FIS and their members are subject to these Statutes, to the FIS Rules and to the decisions taken by the Ski Congress and the FIS Council.

§ 7

Annual Subscription

1. The annual subscription, which is proportionate to the number of votes (Statute XIII, paragraph 4) is fixed by the Ski Congress for the period until the next Ski Congress.
2. The annual subscription is due in advance on October 1st of each year. If a National Association has failed to pay its annual subscription by this date and still fails to do so for two months after having received a registered letter requesting payment, its right to organise international ski competitions shall be cancelled and its skiers may not be admitted to international ski events recognised by the FIS. Such a cancellation of the right to organise international ski competitions and to participate in such competitions shall immediately be made known to the National Associations by means of a circular letter.

3. The annual subscription paid by a National Association affiliated after April 1st is valid for the following financial year.

§ 8

Seat

The headquarters of the FIS shall always be where the President resides.

§ 9

Financial Year

The financial year of the FIS starts on October 1st and ends on September 30th.

§ 10

Official Languages

The official languages of the FIS are: English, French, German and Russian; the French text is decisive.

Each Congress shall decide which one—or more—of these languages shall be the «working language(s)» of that particular Congress.

§ 11

Sanctions

For infringement of the Statutes, the International Ski Competition Rules or the decisions taken by the Ski Congress and the FIS Council, sanctions may be applied by the FIS Congress or the FIS Council. Sanctions are to be announced immediately to the National Associations.

Cancelling of Rights.

If a National Ski Association partly or entirely fails to fulfil the obligations involved in Statute VI, the FIS Council is entitled, by a majority of two thirds of the votes, to cancel wholly or partly the rights of the said Association, specified in Statute V. However, if the Association in question has duly settled its financial obligations it has the right to be represented at the next Ski Congress with consultative vote.

Disqualification of Skiers.

A skier who knowingly takes part in a ski competition vetoed by the FIS should be disqualified for one year, for which period he should not be admitted to any international ski competition recognised by the FIS. A National Ski Association which licences a ski-runner who knowingly takes part in a ski competition vetoed by the FIS loses all its privileges except the right to be represented in the next Ski Congress.

Exclusion from the FIS.

The Ski Congress can exclude a National Ski Association from the FIS by a majority of two thirds of the votes.

§ 12

Administration

The FIS is directed by: —

1. The Ski Congress.
2. The FIS Council.
3. The Executive Committee.
4. The Presidency.

§ 13

1. *The ordinary Ski Congress.*

The ordinary Ski Congress meets every other year.

The Ski Congress decides where and when the next Congress shall assemble.

2. *Emergency Ski Congress.*

If two thirds of the FIS Council members so demand in writing, an Emergency Ski Congress shall be called by the President. Such an invitation to assemble shall be sent to the National Associations not later than one month after the reception of the said demand.

The President is obliged to call an Emergency Ski Congress on the justified demand of the majority of the affiliated Associations; a proposal for the agenda must be submitted with the demand. The FIS Council decides when and where the Emergency Ski Congress shall take place; it meets not later than three months after the President has received the demand.

3. *Representation.*

Each National Association affiliated to the FIS is entitled to have up to three representatives in the Congress. These representatives should be members of the Association which they represent and of the same nationality as this Association.

4. *Voting Rights.*

Any National Association which has not fully settled its subscription, may be represented in the Congress, but has no voting rights and may submit no proposals.

The National Associations with up to 5000 members have 1 vote.

The National Associations with more than 5000 members have 3 votes.

The above figures cover only the members of the special Ski Associations.

5. *The FIS President* directs the deliberations. He is entitled to take part in the discussions and to make proposals. If the President is absent one of the Vice-Presidents shall direct the deliberations.

6. *The Minutes of the Congress* are kept by the Secretary-General of the FIS and his assistants. The Minutes should appear in English, French and German and should be verified by *three Certifiers*.

7. *The Agenda of the ordinary Congress* shall include the following items: —

- a) Opening of the Congress by the President.
- b) Roll-call of the representatives present and certification of the voting register.
- c) Election of three Certifiers of the Minutes.
- d) Election of two Auditors of the Accounts, who shall be charged with the audit of the cash-book and the corresponding vouchers for the financial years since the last Ski Congress.
- e) The Minutes of the last Ski Congress.
- f) Report of the Presidency on the activities of the FIS since the previous Congress.
- g) The place for the next World Ski Championships.
- h) The place for the next Ski Congress.

- i) Report on the Accounts, report of the Auditors, vote for the adoption of the Accounts for the financial years since the last Ski Congress.
- k) Budget for the next two years.
- l) Election of the FIS Council for the next period.
- m) Any other business.
- n) Closing of the Congress.

The agenda of an ordinary or extraordinary Congress shall be made known to the affiliated National Associations one month before the opening of the Congress, accompanied by the list of votes by Associations.

8. *Proposals to be submitted to the Congress*

- a) by an affiliated Association, should reach the President in English, French or German, three months before the opening of the Congress. After this date proposals must be submitted in all three languages. They shall be circulated to the affiliated National Associations one month before the opening of the Congress.
- b) by a Technical Committee, should be submitted:
 - (i) as a), above,
 - (ii) at the Congress, provided they are new proposals within the Committee's field of activity and have been unanimously recommended by the members of that Committee.

9. *Urgency.*

Proposals or questions reaching the President later than the above time limit and consequently not appearing on the agenda, may be discussed or settled only when a majority of two thirds agrees to consider the proposal or the question as urgent.

10. *Voting.*

Resolutions at the Congress are passed by a simple majority vote except in the following cases:—

- a) Proposals involving *alterations of the Statutes of the FIS*, the approval of which requires a majority vote of two thirds.
- b) The International Ski Competition Rules (FIS Rules) cannot be altered except at four-year intervals and by a majority vote of two thirds. If during this period a proposal involving modification to the FIS Rules should be presented, it can only be submitted to the Congress for a decision to be taken after it has been passed by the FIS Council.

- c) A proposal involving the dissolution of the FIS necessitates a majority vote of two thirds and a quorum of at least two thirds of the National Associations.
 - d) The voting takes place by raising one hand.
In the event of a tie, the President has the casting vote.
A written vote or a vote by proxy cannot be accepted.
11. *The FIS Council* is elected by secret ballot. The *election of the President*, of the *Secretary-General* and of the *Vice-Presidents* is effected by an absolute majority vote; if necessary, by a plain majority at a second vote. If several candidates receive the same number of votes, the issue will be determined by drawing lots.
- The President and the other members of the FIS Council (and also the members of the various Technical Committees) need not necessarily be delegates to the Congress; they are elected individually and not as representatives of their respective National Associations.
- Only the Association to which the President and the Secretary-General belong is entitled to have two representatives on the FIS Council.
12. Unless any other arrangement is expressly made the decisions of the Congress will come into effect after the closing of the Congress.

§ 14

The FIS Council

1. The FIS Council will be composed of : —
One President,
Three Vice-Presidents,
One Secretary-General (who will also act as Treasurer),
Up to eight members,
all of whom will be elected for a period of two years.
2. *The Duties of the FIS Council*: —
 - a) Management of the current business of the FIS.
 - b) The execution of all decisions taken by the Ski Congress.
 - c) To ensure that the Statutes, the International Ski Competition Rules, and all other decisions are observed.

- d) Temporary decisions concerning the affiliation of new Associations.
 - e) Preparatory work for the Congress (especially the publication of the agenda).
 - f) The approval of jumping hills and courses used for international ski competitions.
 - g) The arbitration of disputes arising from results at international competitions approved by the FIS.
 - h) The appointment of the Chairman and the Members of Technical Committees, in particular of the Technical Committees for Downhill-Slalom, Cross-country, Jumping and of the Ladies' Committee, and specification of their duties.
 - i) Directions for the activities of the Executive Committee and the Presidency.
3. *All decisions of the FIS Council* are settled by plain majority. A written vote is accepted.
 4. *Appeals.* Appeals against the decisions of the FIS Council may be made to the Congress. Appeals will not delay the implementation of such decisions.
 5. *Vacancies.* If during the period between the two Congresses any member of the FIS Council should be unable to fulfil his duties, the FIS Council, in agreement with the Association which the member represents, may appoint a substitute for him for a definite period or until the next Congress.

§ 15

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee will consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-General. Its duties are specified by the FIS Council.

§ 16

The Presidency of the FIS

The Presidency of the FIS consists of the President and the Secretary-General.

It administers the funds of the FIS.

It keeps the National Associations and the members of the FIS Council informed of the business of the FIS.

It calls the meetings of the FIS Council which, if possible, should be held at the same place as the Ski Congress and the World Ski Championships and at the same time.

When a new President has been elected, he will assume his functions one month after the closing of the Congress.

§ 17

The Technical Committees

The FIS Council appoints Technical Committees to deal with special questions, in particular those concerning Downhill-Slalom, Cross-country, Jumping and Races for Ladies.

The Technical Committees consist of a maximum of ten members elected by the FIS Council, which also appoints the Chairman of each Technical Committee.

The FIS Council specifies the duties of the Technical Committees.

The Chairman of a Technical Committee has the right to summon experts for consultative purposes. With the agreement of the majority of the members of his Committee, of the FIS Presidency and the National Association of a possible candidate the Chairman is entitled to nominate for a limited period up to two additional members of his Committee.

§ 18

Dissolution of the FIS

The FIS Council may propose the dissolution of the FIS by a majority of two thirds of the votes. The dissolution will be effected provided that a Ski Congress, by a majority of two thirds of the votes, declares itself to be in agreement with the proposal of the FIS Council, and provided that at least two thirds of the affiliated National Associations are represented at the Congress.

§ 19

Unforeseen Circumstances

All matters not specified in these Statutes will be dealt with by the Presidency, against whose decisions appeals may be made to the next Congress.

