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THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES

(FIS-RULES)

APPROVED BY THE XXIIIrd INTERNATIONAL
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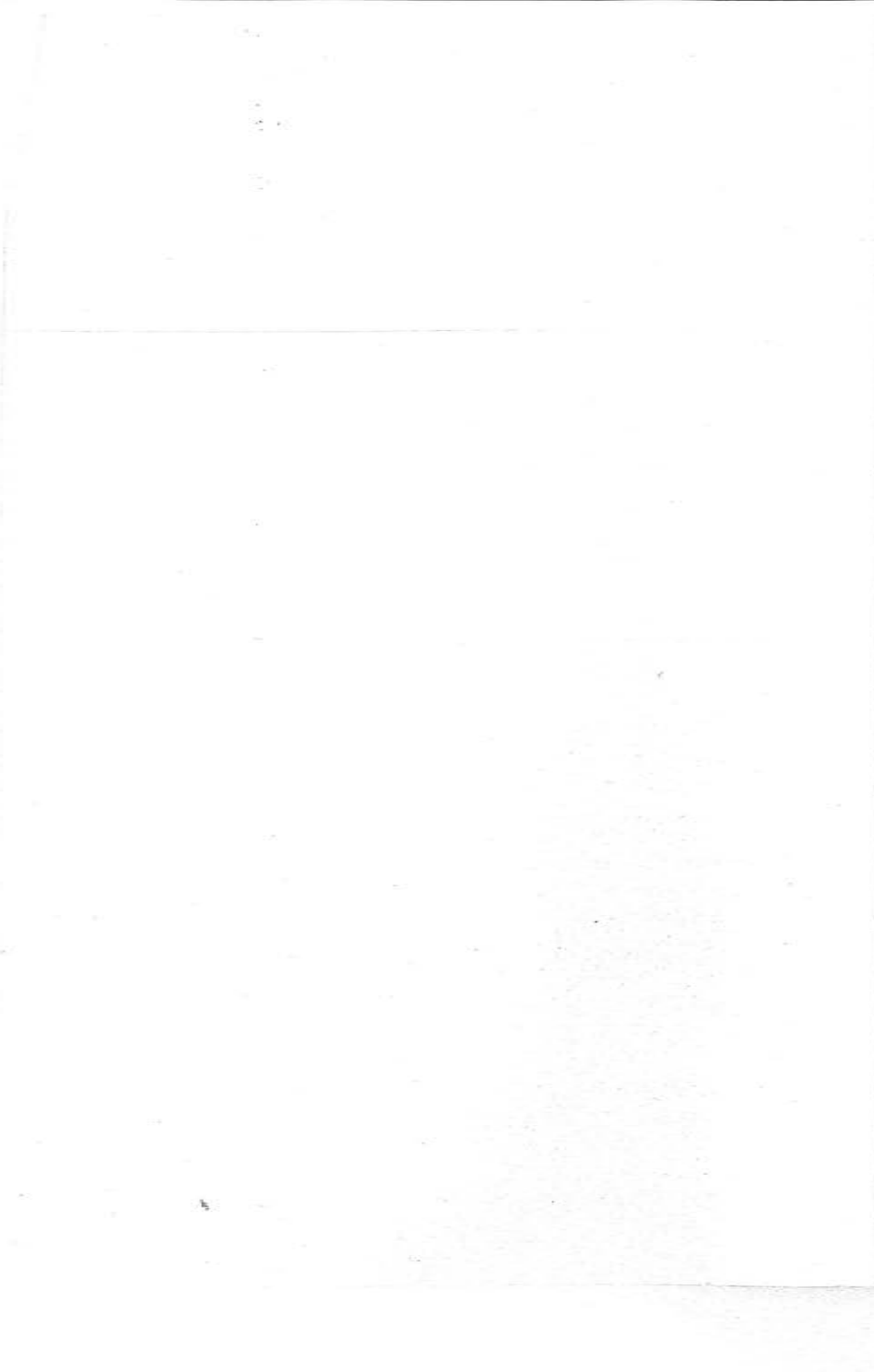
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JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF SKI COMPETITIONS

§ 1

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.

c) *Competitions for limited areas.*

Associations affiliated to the FIS—or Clubs belonging to such Associations with the approval of their Association—may also issue invitations to Associations or Clubs in neighbouring countries, and in their turn accept such invitations, to competitions of a more regional or limited type, such as «Alpine Area Competitions», «North American Competitions», «Nordic or Scandinavian Competitions», «Lowlander Competitions» etc., in principle open only to skiers from those regions. Such competitions must not be announced as International Competitions, and their limited character should be clearly stated.

d) *Competitions with foreign participation.*

Associations affiliated to the FIS—or Clubs belonging to such Associations with the approval of their Association—may also on special occasions issue personal invitations to individual skiers from Clubs in other affiliated Associations to participate in National Competitions, provided they are licensed by their Association in accordance with § 9.

The FIS Council may authorise an affiliated Association to issue invitations to competitions specified in b) or c) above, or to accept an invitation from an Association or Organisation not affiliated to the FIS. An Association or Organisation not affiliated to the FIS cannot, however, be invited to World Ski Championships.

§ 2

Application of FIS Rules

World Ski Championships and International Calendar Competitions must be held under FIS Rules.

This also applies to competitions for limited areas, but the organising and participating Associations may mutually agree on minor modifications to the rules and simplifications of the arrangements. Such agreements must be reported to the FIS Presidency.

National Competitions with foreign participants may be organised under the rules of the National Associations, if this is clearly stated in the invitation to the participants.

Organisers who in normal weather conditions prepare an international downhill race so badly that the competition has to be cancelled by the Jury or by the Technical Delegate (TD) of the

FIS will be punished by not being allowed to organise competitions for two years.

§ 3

Types of Competitions

The events which may be included in International Competitions are:—

- a) Cross-country Races: 15 kms and above (the classic distances are 15, 30 and 50 kms).
- b) Cross-country Races for Ladies: 5 and 10 kms.
- c) Relay Races: 3 × 10 kms and 4 × 10 kms for Men; 3 × 5 kms for Ladies.
- d) Jumping Competitions.
- e) Combined 15 kms Cross-country and Jumping Competitions; nordic combined.
- f) Downhill Races.
- g) Slalom Races.
- h) Giant-Slalom Races.
- i) Alpine Combination.
- j) Other possible combinations.

§ 4

International Ski Calendar, International Calendar Meeting and Advance Information

The FIS will organise an International Calendar Meeting every year, if possible in connection with the International Ski Congress. This meeting must be held before June 30th.

The National Associations shall submit to the FIS before August 1st a list based on the decisions of the Calendar Meeting, containing the competitions they wish to organise. This must indicate the name, place, date and events for each competition.

The FIS shall send out the International Ski Calendar before September 1st.

Immediately after the publication of the Ski Calendar, and not later than October 15th*, the National Associations shall send full information of their competitions to all Associations invited.

* Ski Associations in the Southern Hemisphere two months before the beginning of their winter season.

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 § 69, Downhill-Slalom § 122).
- b) The Race Committee (Cross-country § 18, Jumping § 70, Downhill-Slalom § 123).
- c) The Competition Jury (Cross-country § 19, Jumping § 72, Downhill-Slalom § 125).
- d) The Officials (Cross-country § 21, Jumping § 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:—

- 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.

Rules fixing the time limits for preliminary and final entry of participants in World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games are contained in Rules for the Organisation of World Ski Championships (Section 15 of this book).

§ 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 with 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

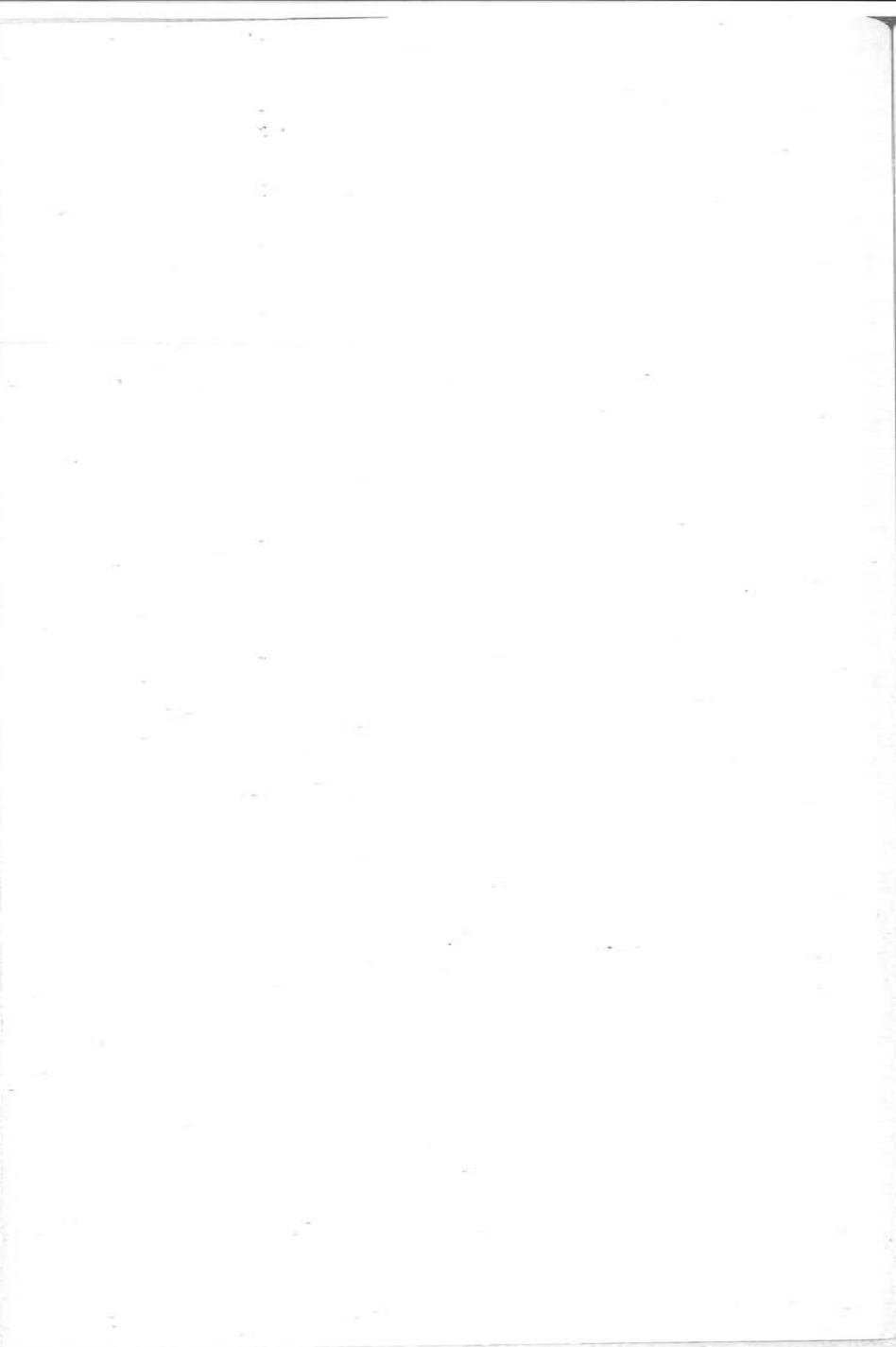
Publication of Official Results

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

SECTION 2

CROSS-COUNTRY

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SECTION 7

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 1:25 000 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.

- 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.
Category B competitions shall be controlled by the National Ski Association in whose territory they take place.
2. The TD shall be a member of the FIS D-S Committee or an expert appointed by the D-S Committee.
At World Championships and Olympic Games the TD shall be a member of the D-S Committee.
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 be at the site of the competitions at the latest one week before the beginning of the races in order to be able to follow the training of the teams as well as the final preparation of the courses and technical installations. The TD has the right, if necessary, to give advice to the organisers.
- b) To be present during the entire period of the competitions and to take part in all the meetings of the Competition Jury.
- c) The TD shall fix the technical side of the slalom-setting in consultation with the appointed Setters (§ 163 of FIS-Rules). He has the right to give advice to the official setters as to the setting of the courses.

- d) During the competitions the TD shall supervise the technical and organisational execution of the races.

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.

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 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).
 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:

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

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 is responsible for all non-technical questions such as preliminary notices, entries, preparation of accommodation, medical organization, etc.

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.

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:

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 Downhill 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).

The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation is responsible for the coordination of the personnel for Start and Finish, including 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 (see sub-section D: Start and Finish—Timekeeping and Calculation).

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 a 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 not control more than 4 gates. There shall be one Gatekeeper observing the Finish. The duties of a 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 passed the gate correctly. 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 up to 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 to keep 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 takes appropriate precautions.

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.

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

The Organising Club
or Association

The Organising Committee

Committee
for non-technical questions
The doctor
The Press conducting Officer

The Competition Jury

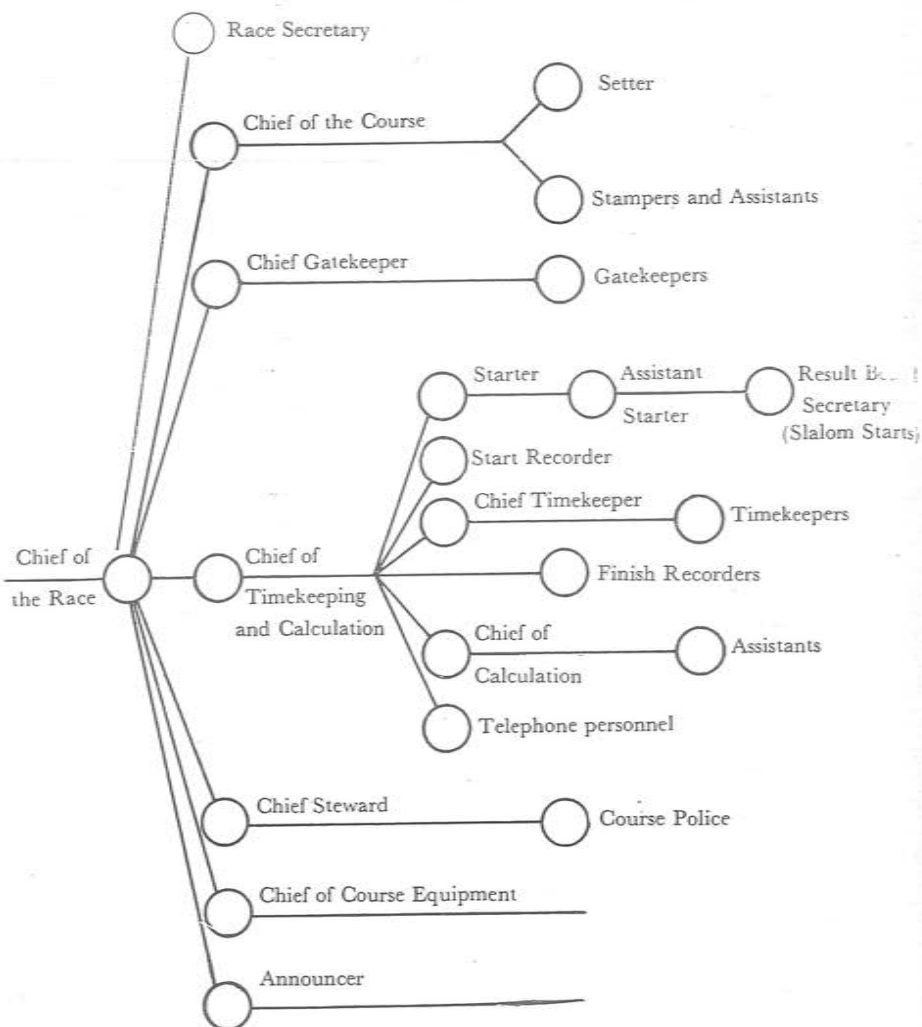
1. The Chief of the Race
2. The Chief of the Course
3. } Up to three members repre-
4. } senting the visiting nations,
5. } including the Referee
- * 6. The Technical Delegate

The Race Committee

1. The Chief of the Race
2. The Chief of the Course
3. The Chief Gatekeeper
4. The Chief of Timekeeping
and Calculation
5. The Race Secretary

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

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



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 § 141. 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 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 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*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Chief of the Race | } appointed by the Organising Association |
| 1 Chief of the Course | |

The FIS individually appoints for each competition:

- 1 Chairman of the Jury who exercises also the function of Referee
- 1 Start-Referee
- 1 Finish-Referee
- 1 Technical Delegate

All members of the Jury appointed by the FIS shall be members of the FIS D-S Committee. They shall not be members of the Organising Association.

b) *Category I International Competitions*

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Chief of the Race | } appointed by the Race Committee |
| 1 Chief of the Course | |

From the representatives of the visiting nations are appointed:

- 1 Chairman of the Jury who exercises also the function of a Referee
- 1 Start-Referee
- 1 Finish-Referee
- 1 Technical Delegate

No visiting nation shall be represented by more than one member on the Jury.

The Technical Delegate is appointed by the FIS and is a member of the Jury. He shall not be a member of the Organising Association.

An exception to this rule shall be made for non-European National Associations.

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

The Chairman of the Jury shall be appointed 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. The National Association supervises the competitions.

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

In forming the Jury the members of the D-S Committee and of the Ladies Committee as well as the national Judges on the FIS list have precedence.

A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

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 proves this 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 beyond 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 this is done 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 Jury. If this is done 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 any questions not clarified by these Rules.

§ 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 Jury.

The Referee decides upon redress-cases in Slalom Races (see § 172).

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, 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 Referees 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 unofficial 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.

§ 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.

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

If two or more competitors have the same time or points, they shall be given the same place on the official list of results.

The names and start-numbers of disqualified competitors shall be shown on the result-lists.

The official result-lists must be signed by the Jury; the time when the list was signed shall also be added.

E. The Starting Order of Competitors, Reserves and late Entries

§ 142

Group Draw and Starting Order

The Group Draw for starting order shall be used in all International Races.

The Group Draw is made according to the following principles:

1. The Jury shall be responsible for classifying competitors into groups.
2. The competitors shall be classified into groups according to their racing records.
3. When classifying competitors into groups the special lists worked out by the FIS shall be used. The last two annual marks and the results of the current racing year should be used if possible. The Jury decides in doubtful cases.

In general the points on the lists worked out by the FIS are calculated from the arithmetical average of a competitor's three best available results. The Jury decides whether special weighting must be applied for a disqualification in slalom or for points from two results or from a single result. If necessary the Jury has the right to divide the second and third groups into two sections.

If a competitor is not at all or insufficiently mentioned in these FIS lists he shall be classified according to the Jury's observations during the official training.

4. The number of competitors forming a group is fixed as follows:
 - a) A group may not consist of more than 15 men or 15 ladies.

- b) If necessary the Jury has the right to reduce the number of competitors forming a group.

In order to facilitate the classifying of the competitors into groups, the Jury may ask the representatives of the participating nations for a list of the results of those competitors for whom the FIS lists are incomplete.

- c) The following rule is only applicable to slalom. No national sub-group is formed for downhill and giant-slalom.

The groups shall be formed as follows:

The first group is formed according to § 142, para. 3. The second group is similarly formed. In the second group, however, three other places for one competitor each are at the disposal of those nations, who on the basis of the FIS lists do not yet figure in the first and second groups. If the second group is divided, the Jury will decide the division of the national sub-group.

The third group is also formed according to § 142, para. 3. In the third group four other places for one competitor each are at the disposal of those nations who do not figure either in the first group, nor in the entire second group, nor in the part of the third group based on the FIS lists. If the third group is divided the same procedure as for the second group is applied. The fourth group and any further groups are formed according to § 142, para. 3.

Competitors for the national sub-groups are selected from the FIS lists. Places for reserves must be kept in front of the sub-groups.

5. No nation may have more than 4 competitors in either the first or the second group. The following groups, however, may have more than 4 competitors of one nation.
6. Within each group the starting order shall be determined by drawing lots.
7. After the classification of the competitors into groups, the representatives of the participating Associations (Team Captain or Manager) shall be invited to be present when the Draw takes place.

Before the Draw, the Association representatives may exchange their competitors within the groups established by the Jury, but only between two successive groups.

8. Normally the first group containing the best competitors starts first. Groups 2, 3, etc. follow. The Jury may, however, change this Starting Order, to suit the condition of the course.
9. The Draw for Downhill shall take place before the Non-stop Run (§ 149/7).

§ 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 Jury, which shall determine the number of vacant places and their position on the start list.

2. *Late Entries.* Late entries are in general not allowed. If permitted, the Jury should decide their starting position. It shall never be the same as that of a competitor who has withdrawn after his starting time or place has been announced. The Jury must ensure that a late entry gains no advantage over a competitor whose entry has 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 whom shall count towards the result.
2. The combined result shall be arrived at as follows:
The average time of those in each team who count towards the result shall be taken.
The winning team shall receive 0 points, and the points of the losing team shall be determined from the FIS calculating tables as if the average time of the losing team were an individual time.

The combined result shall be arrived at by adding the points of the teams in the Downhill and in the Slalom.

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 one hour after the posting of a disqualification.

e) *Protests concerning Timekeeping.*

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

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 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.

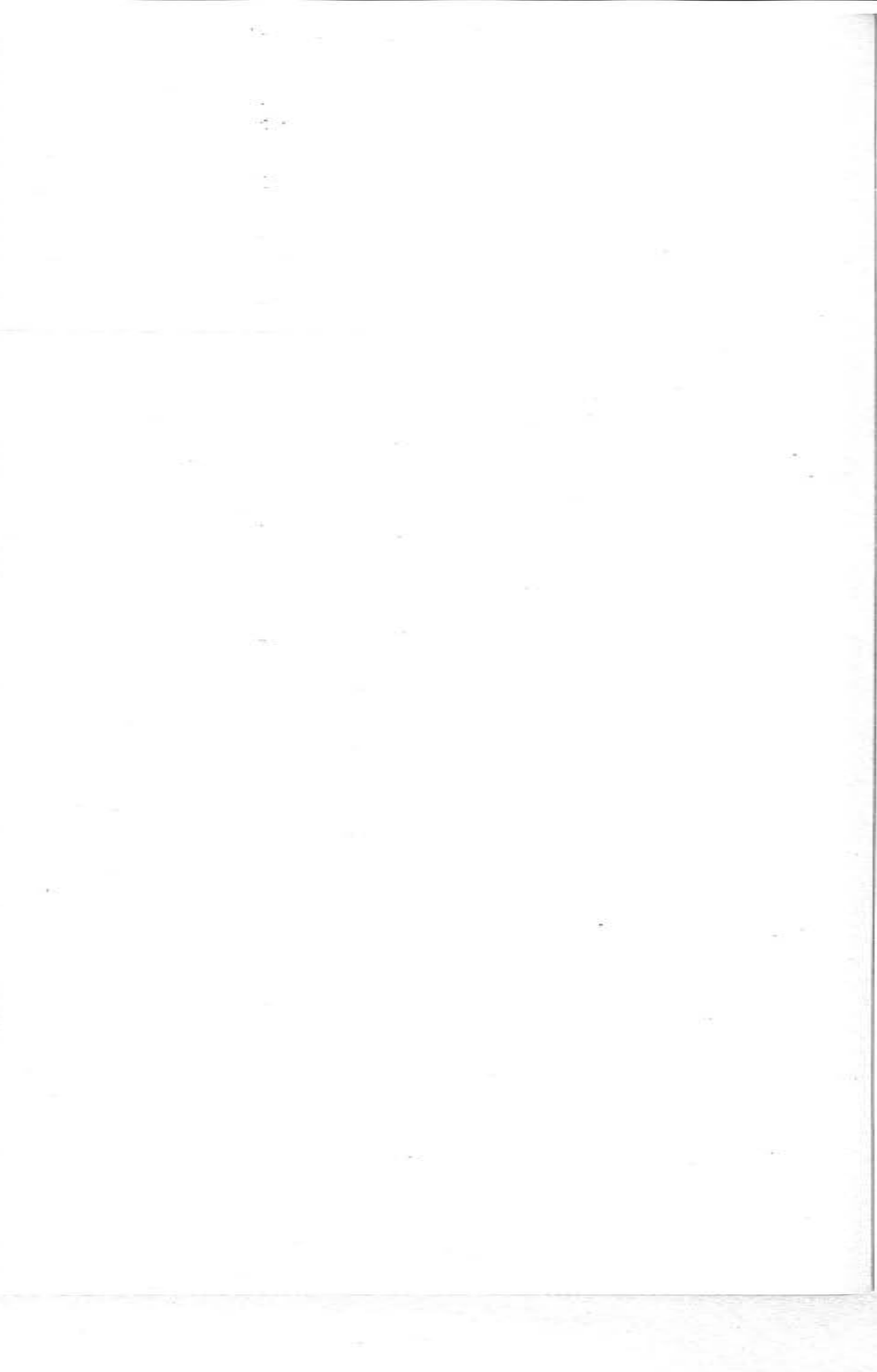
A competitor may, further, appeal to the FIS through his own National Association against the decision of the Jury.

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.



- 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 (see Appx. II).

SECTION 8

DOWNHILL

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E. 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 a 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.

In order to direct the competitor over particular sections of the course and to protect him against the risks of accident, the Setter shall place Control Gates. Such Control Gates shall as far as possible be at right angles to the main direction of the course and shall be not less than 8 metres wide for men and not less than 5 metres for ladies. When setting such controls the Setter shall bear in mind the standard of the competitors in relation to the risks of accidents.

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

In order to direct the competitor over particular sections of the course and to protect him against the risks of accident, the Setter shall place Control Gates. Such Control Gates shall as far as possible be at right angles to the main direction of the course and shall be not less than 8 metres wide for men and not less than 5 metres for ladies. When setting such controls the Setter shall bear in mind the standard of the competitors in relation to the risks of accidents.

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

This rule is of particular importance. The FIS TD must strongly insist on its observation.

When setting the course the Organisers shall indicate at the same time the points where further Control Gates might be necessary if the condition of the course allowed exceptional speeds.

Obstacles which a competitor might hit if he ran off the course must be protected by snow- or straw-walls or with safety nets. The starting time for Downhill competitions must always be fixed for the time 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 realize that the choice of the official training hours and the starting time for downhill races are most important decisions.

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 metres (in exceptional cases 750 metres).
- b) Maximum drop: 1000 metres.

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.

The Control Gates shall be at least 8 metres wide.

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 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.

The Control Gates shall be at least 5 metres wide.

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

§ 147

Marking

The course shall be marked in the following manner:

1. Direction flags:

On the left side of the course facing downhill there shall be red direction flags, on the right side of the course green direction flags in sufficient quantity, so that the competitor can recognise the course even in bad weather.

2. Control Gates:

A Control Gate consists of two flags. Each flag is a rectangular cloth stretched between two solid poles, with the lower edge of the cloth about 1 metre above the snow. Both flags of a gate shall face in one direction and be as far as possible at right angles to the racing line. The gates shall be numbered, starting from the top.

The *Men's Downhill Courses* shall be marked by red control gates. Their flags are 1 metre wide and 70 cms high. The width of the gates must be at least 8 metres.

The *Ladies' Downhill Courses* shall be marked alternately with red and blue control gates. Their flags are at least 70 cms wide and 50 cms high. The width of the gates must be at least 5 metres. The gates must be set as for a Men's Downhill course.

Appendix I to § 147

*Instructions**for Setting Control Gates on Downhill Courses*

The Setter must 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, section III. 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.

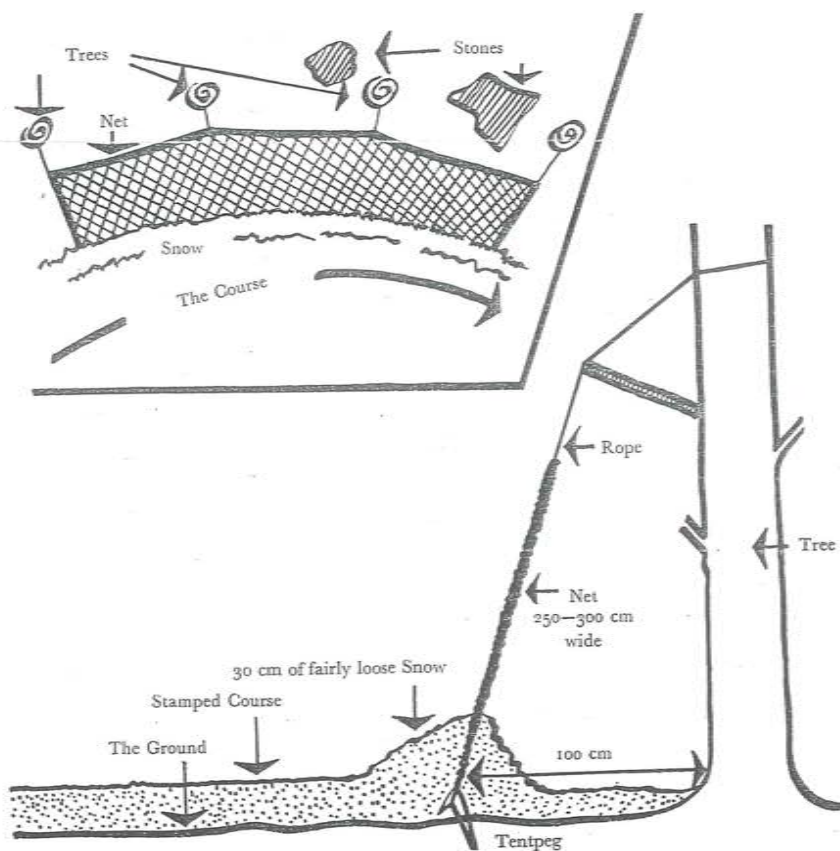
To maintain this precise character control gates must be set wherever it appears advisable.

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 ski-ing 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.

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 at 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 non stop training run, should take place at the same time of day 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 courses must be completely prepared for the official training, as for racing, three days before the competition (see § 148).

The outrun shall also be prepared and cordoned off as well as possible.

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 essential. 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. For the official training competitors must wear training numbers in the same manner as *for the competition itself*, on pain of disqualification.

Training numbers shall be distributed *by nations* to competitors on arrival.

7. Non-stop training.

The following principles shall guide the non-stop training:

- a) Besides all other indispensable technical preparations, the organisers shall ensure that all gates have their gatekeepers.
- b) The non-stop training is obligatory for all participants in the Downhill Race.
- c) The Draw for the Downhill Race shall be done before the non-stop run.
- d) The competitors must do the non-stop run with the numbers they will be using in the race.
- e) If a competitor does not take part in the non-stop training, the Team Captain shall explain to the Jury, in writing, the reason for his competitor's absence, at the meeting following the non-stop training. The Jury will decide whether the competitor can start or not.
- f) The organisers shall prepare a starting list for the non-stop training.
- g) The competitors must observe start intervals of at least one minute. The start signal shall never be given at a full minute so that the private timing is impossible.
- h) The competitor must begin his run within 15 seconds after the start signal, on pain of disqualification.
- i) The official timing (electric timing and hand timing) must not be in operation during the non-stop training.
- j) Fore-runners shall begin the non-stop training. The Jury determines the number of these Fore-runners.

- k) A competitor who is forced to interrupt his training for an appreciable time owing (for example) to a fall, must leave the course clear.
- l) Competitors who are forced to interrupt their training for any reason whatsoever, are not allowed to continue on the course during the non-stop training, on pain of disqualification. It is, moreover, forbidden for competitors to start the non-stop run a second time. The Gatekeepers shall note the runners who break this rule and report them to the Jury.
- m) At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the reserves shall take part in the non-stop run.
- n) Between the Start and Finish, as well as between the places where there are rescue sledges, there shall be a telephone line to permit rapid functioning of the medical service.
- o) The Jury shall supervise the non-stop run.
- p) The non-stop run shall be at the same time of day as the race.
- q) After the non-stop run competitors shall be allowed to ski down the course once more, section by section. If the course has to be closed during the non-stop training because of particular snow and weather conditions, the competitors shall have a last opportunity to observe the course with the Race Officials on the day of the competition.

§ 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 short-cuts, 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 selection 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 Start shall be roped off. Within the enclosure there shall be only the starting competitor and the persons allowed by the FIS-Rules to be present at the Start.

There must be a shelter near the Start for the competitors (§ 120).

§ 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

- a) due to late appearance at the Start were disqualified,
- b) 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 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 9

SLALOM

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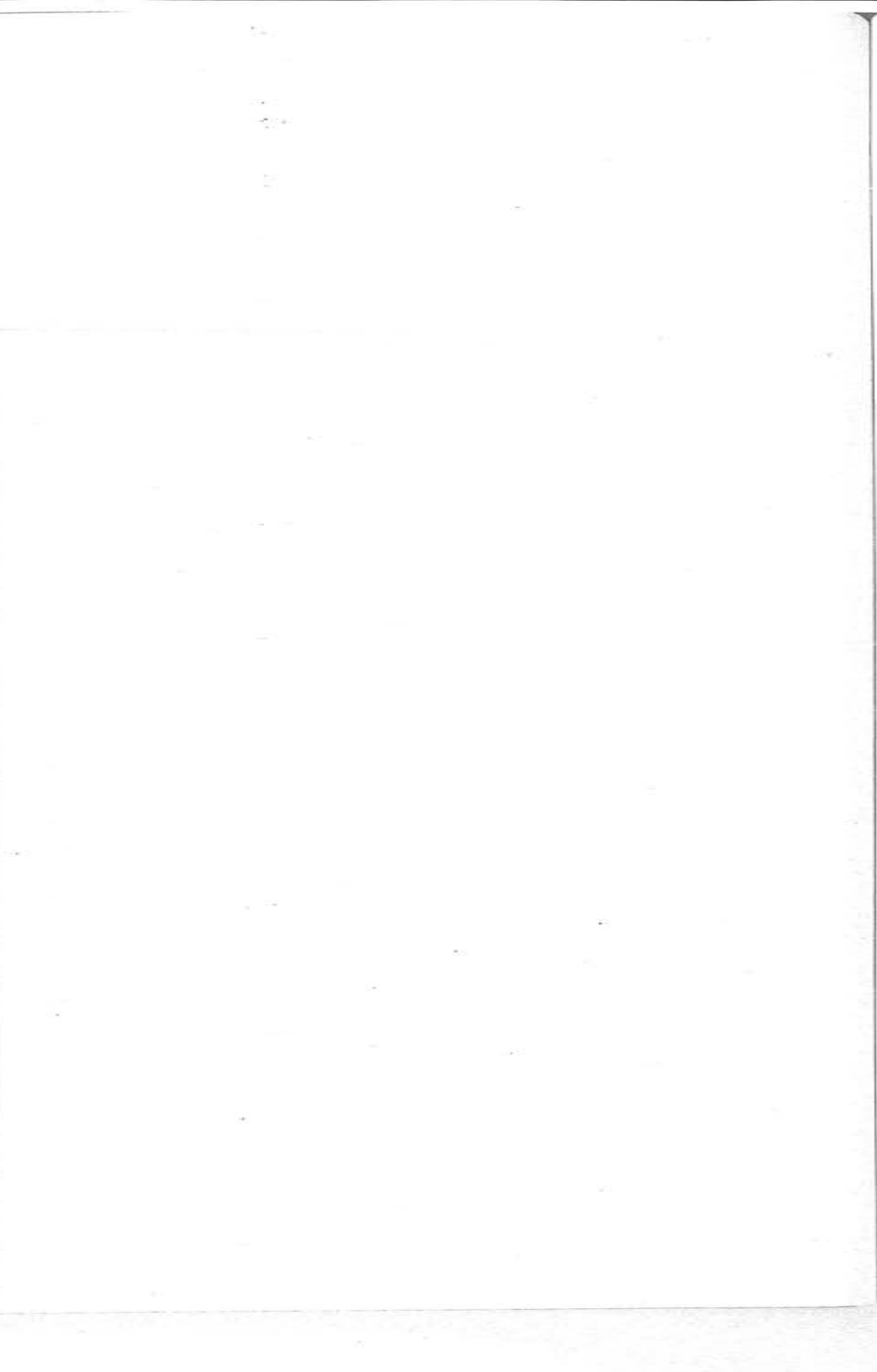
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SECTION 9

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 for 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 ski-ing.

§ 162

Preparation and Marking of the Course

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.

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.

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.

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 a flag of the same colour.

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

Number of gates for men: minimum 55, maximum 75.

Number of gates for ladies: minimum 40, maximum 60.

The courses will be set as follows:—

- a) 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;
- b) at other International Competitions one course shall be set by an International Setter of the organising country, the other by a foreign International Setter;
- c) 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 to § 162

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 on the eve of 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.
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.

The test should be full of variety from the technical viewpoint of ski-ing, including changes of direction with very different radii. The gates shall in no case be placed only down the direct vertical line of a hill. They shall on the contrary be placed in such a manner that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.

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.
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 than 3.20 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.

The starting order for Slalom is established as follows:

- a) in the first round according to the starting numbers;
- b) in the second round the starting order is reversed within the groups. In the first group the competitor with the number 15 starts first, the competitor with the number 14 starts second, etc. This reversal of the starting order applies to all groups;
- c) at World Ski Championships, Olympic Games and all other international competitions where countries and Associations can only participate with a limited number of competitors, the same rules as to the starting order are applied to the reserves.

§ 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 a delay which in his opinion is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the delayed competitor may be permitted to start later in the Starting order. 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 blackboard 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.

At World Championships and Olympic Games the Race Committee shall provide for an efficient film control of the Slalom. It shall, moreover, provide for the technical installations which are necessary for the development of the films and for their presentation to the Jury.

§ 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.

Appendix I to Section 9

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 9

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.

Appendix III to Section 9

Rules for an Elimination Slalom and a Final Slalom for trial at the World Ski Championships 1962 in Chamonix:

A. Elimination Slalom:

1. There will be one slalom with two rounds on two different courses according to the FIS-Rules.
2. The Draw will be done according to the new § 142.
3. The 15 best competitors from the first round qualify for the final slalom and do not start in the second round.

If one of the 15 qualified competitors is disqualified, he must start in the second round.

After the end of the second round the lists of results of the two rounds are published on the Official Notice Board according to § 126. The disqualifications against which there were protests are handled according to § 145. The starting list of the final slalom will be only established after the approval of the two races.

4. The best competitors of the second round are added to the competitors already qualified for the final slalom in the first round. A total of 30 competitors will start in the final slalom.

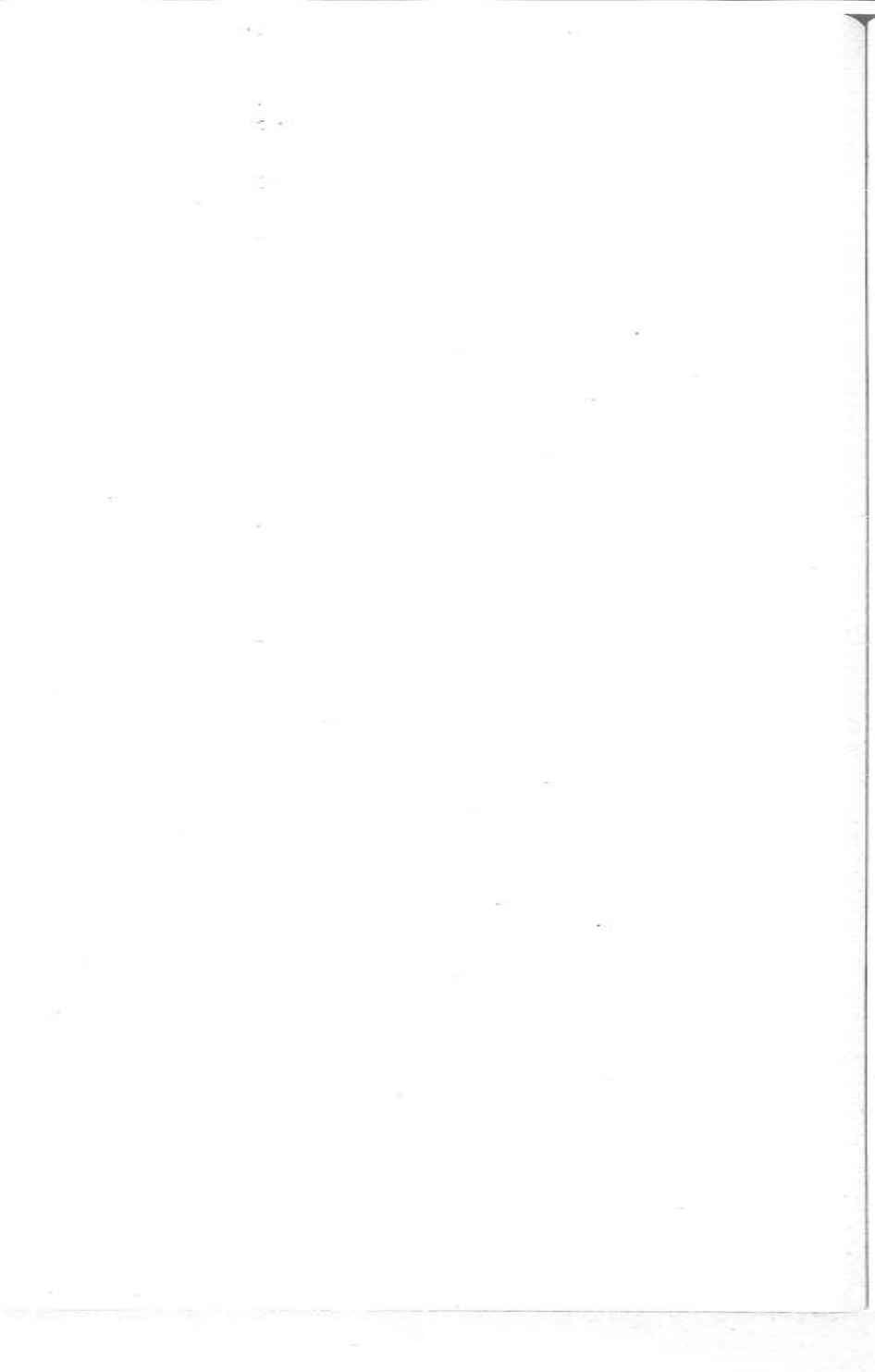
B. Final Slalom:

1. The starting order of the qualified competitors will be determined by the Draw according to § 142 of the FIS-Rules.
2. For the final slalom no reserves will be admitted.

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SLALOM GATES AND THEIR VARIATIONS

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SECTION II

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.

The Setting of Giant-Slalom Gates is done as follows:

- a) The poles are the same as those used for Slalom (4 poles per gate). The rectangular cloths are at least 75 cms wide and 50cms high. They are stretched between the poles in such manner that the lower edge of the flag is 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 two flags of the gate should be in one 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.
- f) 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.

Appendix to § 177

Basic Principles for Setting a Giant-Slalom Course

1. The advice for official Setters in the instructions for setting a Slalom applies also for the Giant-Slalom.
2. The clever and skilful 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.

In general a Giant-Slalom Course shall permit a judicious alternation of long, average and small swings. The competitor should be free to choose his own track between the gates, which

should not be set down the direct vertical line of a hill. When setting a giant-slalom the width of a hill should be used as much as possible.

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 average 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.

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 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

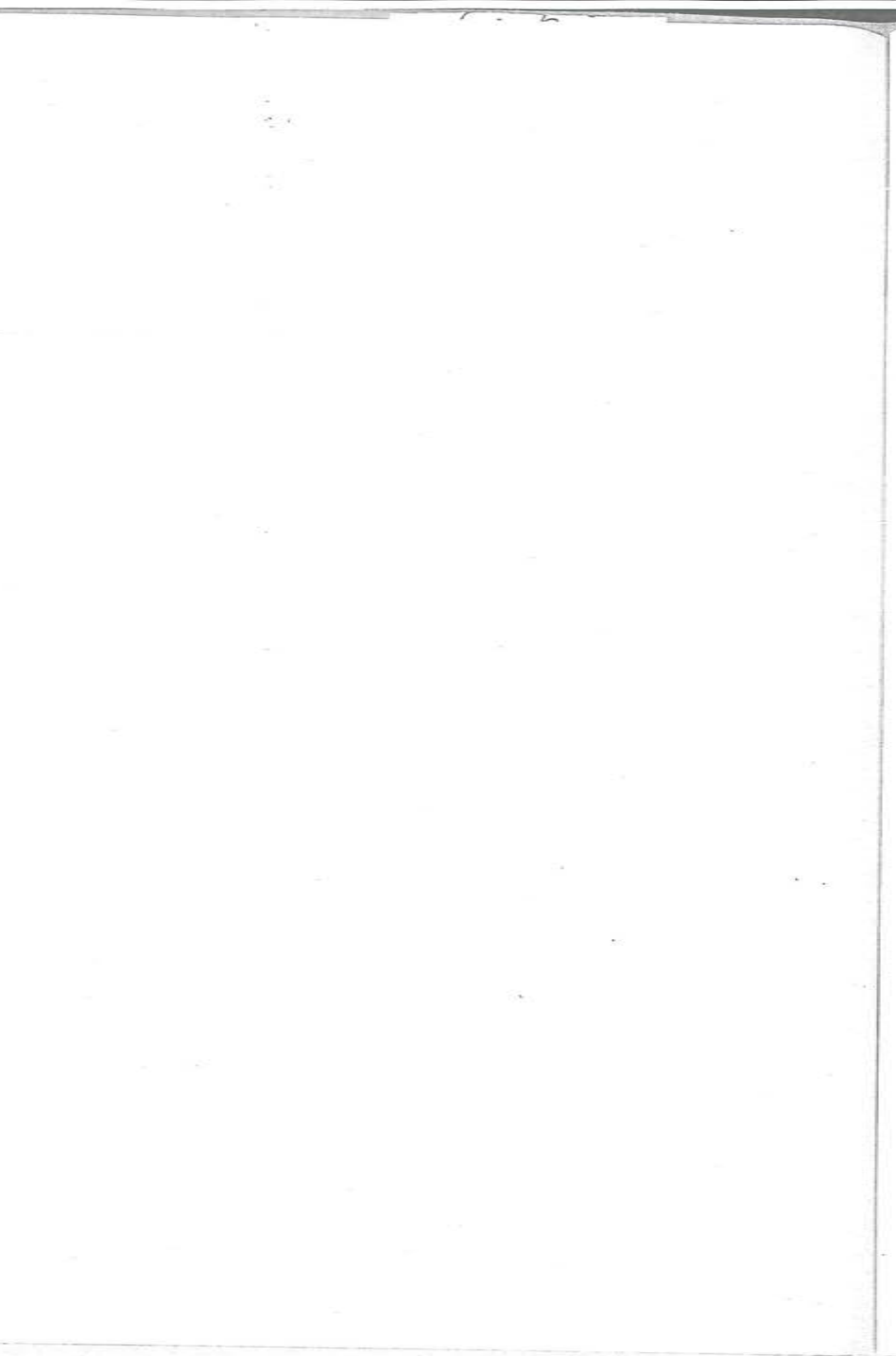
Further Rules and Disqualification

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

SECTION 12

COMBINED COMPETITIONS

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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 according to a special rule (§ 186).

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 any 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 based upon the preceding downhill event, according to the following regulation: the competitor who finished fifth in the Downhill Race shall start first in the Slalom, the competitor who finished fourth in the Downhill 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.

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

Competitors in the Alpine Combination who started in the Downhill Race, but whose names do not appear in the result list for the Downhill because they gave up or were disqualified, may be allowed to participate in the Combined Slalom. They shall, however, start after those competitors who have finished the Downhill according to the regulations. The number of such competitors allowed to participate in the Combined Slalom shall not be more than five.

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

§ 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.

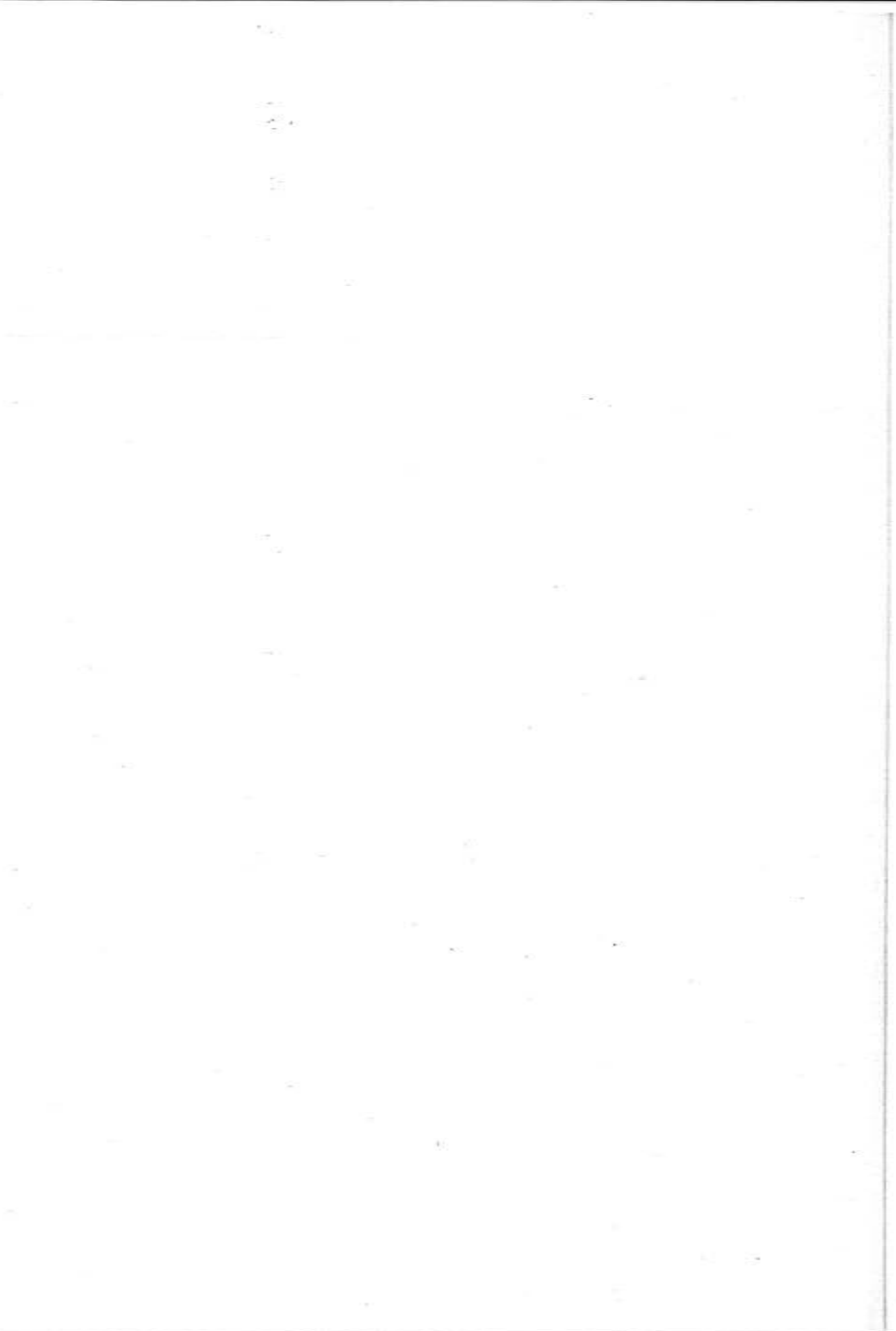


SECTION 14

RULES FOR THE LADIES COMMITTEE

EXTRACT FROM THE
RULES FOR LADIES COMPETITIONS

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EXTRACT FROM THE RULES FOR LADIES COMPETITIONS

A. General

§ 3

Types of Competitions

The events which may be included in International Competitions are:—

- a) Cross-country Races: 15 kms and above (the classic distances are 15, 30 and 50 kms).
- b) Cross-country Races for Ladies: 5 and 10 kms.
- c) Relay Races: 3 × 10 kms and 4 × 10 kms for Men; 3 × 5 kms for Ladies.
- d) Jumping Competitions.
- e) Combined 15 kms Cross-country and Jumping Competitions; nordic combined.
- f) Downhill Races.
- g) Slalom Races.
- h) Giant-Slalom Races.
- i) Alpine Combination.
- j) Other possible combinations.

B. Cross-country

§ 19

The Competition Jury

The Competition Jury shall consist of two members of the Race Committee, appointed by that Committee (normally the Chief of

The total difference in height must not exceed 150 metres; the difference in height in one continuous climb—the so-called «maximum climb»—must not exceed 100 metres.

As far as possible the course should be laid out with two tracks. This shall be compulsory for the last 500 metres.

D. Alpine Competitions

§ 125

The Jury

1. *Composition of the Jury*

a) *World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Chief of the Race | } appointed by the Organising Association |
| 1 Chief of the Course | |

The FIS individually appoints for each competition:

- 1 Chairman of the Jury who exercises also the function of Referee
- 1 Start-Referee
- 1 Finish-Referee
- 1 Technical Delegate

All members of the Jury appointed by the FIS shall be members of the FIS D-S Committee. They shall not be members of the Organising Association.

b) *Category A/I International Competitions*

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Chief of the Race | } appointed by the Race Committee |
| 1 Chief of the Course | |

From the representatives of the visiting nations are appointed:

- 1 Chairman of the Jury who exercises also the function of Referee
- 1 Start-Referee
- 1 Finish-Referee
- 1 Technical Delegate

No visiting nation shall be represented by more than one member on the Jury.

The Technical Delegate is appointed by the FIS and is a member of the Jury. He shall not be a member of the Organising Association.

An exception to this rule shall be made for non-European National Associations.

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

The Chairman of the Jury shall be appointed 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. The National Association supervises the competitions.

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

In forming the Jury the members of the D-S Committee and of the Ladies Committee as well as the national Judges on the FIS list have precedence.

A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

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*

Inspections 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 proves this 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 beyond 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 this is done 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 Jury. If this is done 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 any questions not clarified by these Rules.

Group Draw and Starting Order

The Group Draw for starting order shall be used in all International Races.

The Group Draw is made according to the following principles:

1. The Jury shall be responsible for classifying competitors into groups.
2. The competitors shall be classified into groups according to their racing records.
3. When classifying competitors into groups the special lists worked out by the FIS shall be used. The last two annual marks and the results of the current racing year should be used if possible. The Jury decides in doubtful cases.

In general the points on the lists worked out by the FIS are calculated from the arithmetical average of a competitor's three best available results. The Jury decides whether special weighting must be applied for a disqualification in slalom or for points from two results or from a single result. If necessary the Jury has the right to divide the second and third groups into two sections.

If a competitor is not at all or insufficiently mentioned in these FIS lists he shall be classified according to the Jury's observations during the official training.

4. The number of competitors forming a group is fixed as follows:
 - a) A group may not consist of more than 15 men or 15 ladies.
 - b) If necessary the Jury has the right to reduce the number of competitors forming a group.

In order to facilitate the classifying of the competitors into groups, the Jury may ask the representatives of the participating nations for a list of the results of those competitors for whom the FIS lists are incomplete.

- c) The following rule is only applicable to slalom. No national sub-group is formed for downhill and giant-slalom.

The groups shall be formed as follows:

The first group is formed according to § 142, para. 3. The second group is similarly formed. In the second group, however, three other places for one competitor each are at the disposal of those nations, who on the basis of the FIS lists do not yet figure in the first and second groups. If the second group is divided, the Jury will decide the division of the national sub-group.

The third group is also formed according to § 142, para. 3. In the third group four other places for one competitor each are at the disposal of those nations who do not figure either in the first group, nor in the entire second group, nor in the part of the third group based on the FIS lists. If the third group is divided the same procedure as for the second group is applied. The fourth group and any further groups are formed according to § 142, para. 3.

Competitors for the national sub-groups are selected from the FIS lists. Places for reserves must be kept in front of the sub-groups.

5. No nation may have more than 4 competitors in either the first or the second group. The following groups, however, may have more than 4 competitors of one nation.
6. Within each group the starting order shall be determined by drawing lots.
7. After the classification of the competitors into groups, the representatives of the participating Associations (Team Captain or Manager) shall be invited to be present when the Draw takes place.

Before the Draw, the Association representatives may exchange their competitors within the groups established by the Jury, but only between two successive groups.

8. Normally the first group containing the best competitors starts first. Groups 2, 3, etc. follow. The Jury may, however, change this Starting Order, to suit the condition of the course.
9. The Draw for Downhill shall take place before the Non-stop Run (§ 149/7).

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 a long, wide, gently levelling and unobstructed run-out after the Finish.

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

This rule is of particular importance. The FIS TD must strongly insist on its observation.

When setting the course the Organisers shall indicate at the same time the points where further Control Gates might be necessary if the condition of the course allowed exceptional speeds.

Obstacles which a competitor might hit if he ran off the course must be protected by snow-or straw-walls or with safety nets. The starting time for Downhill competitions must always be fixed for the time 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 realize that the choice of the official training hours and the starting time for downhill races are most important decisions.

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

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 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.

The Control Gates shall be at least 5 metres wide.

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

§ 147

Marking

The Ladies' Downhill Courses shall be marked alternately with red and blue control gates. Their flags are at least 70 cms wide and

50 cms high. The width of the gates must be at least 5 metres. The gates must be set as for a Men's Downhill course.

Appendix I to § 147

3. *Ladies' Downhill Courses.* Exact rules and standards for setting controls on Ladies' Downhill Courses are stated in § 146, section III. They must be followed strictly.

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

§ 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.

F. Slalom

§ 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 for 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 ski-ing.

Preparation and Marking of the Course

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.

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.

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.

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 a flag of the same colour.

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

Number of gates for men: minimum 55, maximum 75.

Number of gates for ladies: minimum 40, maximum 60.

The courses will be set as follows:—

- a) 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;
- b) at other International Competitions one course shall be set by an international Setter of the organising country, the other by a foreign international Setter;
- c) 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.

G. Giant Slalom

§ 175

The Course

The vertical drop of a Giant-Slalom course shall be at least 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.

Appendix to § 177

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 average 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.

SECTION 15

RULES FOR THE ORGANISATION
OF WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS



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 (1966-68-70 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

In due time before the FIS Congress preceding the Games the Organising Association shall submit to the FIS Presidency a provisional statement of time limits for entries, as below. This statement is not valid until confirmed by the FIS Council. The Technical Committees shall be consulted.

A. *National entry*, stating preliminary total number of national team, also giving details as to number of officials and approximate number of competitors in each group of events:

- cross-country, men
- cross-country, ladies
- jumping
- nordic combination
- downhill, giant slalom, slalom, men
- downhill, giant slalom, slalom, ladies
- alpine combination

Time limit: Not earlier than 6 months before the Games.

B. *Team entry*, stating names of officials and competitors under groups of events as under A. Also the preliminary number of participants in each single event should be stated.

Time limit: 6-18 days before the start of the competitions.

C. *Definite entry*, stating names and group classification of competitors according to § 30, § 76 and § 127.

Time limit: 1-3 hours before the draw of each race.

No competitor may be entered who was not originally entered under B.

Time and place for the draw of each race is decided by the Race Committee well in advance of the competitions and in agreement with the Technical Delegate.

Time limit: Not earlier than 72 hours and not later than 18 hours before the starting time of the corresponding race.

(Time limits, as outlined in this paragraph C, do not apply to the entries of relay teams and the drawing of lots for starting lanes for such races; § 66).

After the draw has taken place, a reserve may take the place of a non-starting competitor according to § 31, § 77 and § 128.

In such cases the reserve must be taken from the team originally entered under B. In the case of *Cross-country* or *Jumping*, the reserve shall take the place and the starting number of the non-starting competitor. A change of groups among the competitors of the team is not allowed after the draw has taken place.

§ 13

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

§ 14

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.

§ 15

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.

§ 16

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.

§ 17

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

STATUTES

OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

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