

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND



The International Ski Competition Rules

(ICR)

Book IV

Joint Regulations
Downhill
Slalom
Giant Slalom
Parallel Races
Combined Alpine Competitions

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#307

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200 **Joint Regulations for all Ski Competitions**

201 **Classification of Competitions**

201.1 World Championships (incl. Juniors) and Olympic Winter Games

201.2 World Cup Competitions

201.3 Continental Competitions (Cups)

201.4 International Competitions of the FIS (so called "FIS-races")

201.5 Competitions with Restricted Participation

201.6 Competitions with Non-Members

201.7 **Candidature and Announcement**

201.7.1 Each national ski association is entitled to present to the FIS Congress its candidature for the organizing of the World Ski Championships.

201.7.2 For all other competitions, the announcements have to be according to the "Rules for the International Ski Calendar Conference and the International Ski Calendar" (Appendix no. III to the Minutes of the Congress 1975).

201.8 **Organization and Conduct of Competitions**

201.8.1 The rules for the organization and conduct of World Ski Championships are in the "Rules for the Organization of World Ski Championships".

201.8.2 For Junior World Championships, alpine disciplines, the rules adopted by the FIS Council in its meeting 4.-6.12.1982 are valid.

201.8.3 For Junior World Championships, nordic events, "The Rules for the Organization of the World Junior Championships in Nordic Events" are valid (Appendix I to the Minutes of FIS Congress 1977).

201.8.4 The organization and rules for World Cup, Continental Cups, competitions with restricted participation and competitions with non-members are to be found in the respective rules.

201.9 **Participation**

These competitions are open to competitors from all FIS-affiliated associations, unless limitations are announced by special rules.

201.10 **Control**

All competitions announced in the International Ski Calendar are controlled by a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

- 201.11 **Competitions with Limited Participation**
Associations affiliated with the FIS – or clubs belonging to these associations with the approval of their association – may invite neighbouring associations or their clubs to their own competitions. But these competitions must not be promulgated or announced as international competitions, and the limitation must be made clear in the announcement.
- 201.12 **Competitions with Non-Members**
The FIS Council can authorize one of its member associations to invite a non-member organization (military etc.) to competitions, or accept invitations from such an organization.
- 202 Application of the FIS Rules and Sanctions**
- 202.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under FIS Rules. The organizer may introduce minor modifications or simplifications provided they have been agreed by the appropriate FIS Technical Committee, or have been agreed by all the participating nations.
- 202.2 Competitions with limited participation or including non-members can be held under special competition rules, provided they conform with the basic principles of the FIS Rules. Any deviations from the FIS Rules must be stated in the announcement.
- 202.3 Organizers who prepare or conduct international competitions in normal winter conditions so badly that they have to be cancelled by the Jury or the TD, can be punished by the FIS Council with sanction on the organization of competitions, if this is proposed by the appropriate Technical Committee.
- 202.4 Clubs which hold competitions for competitors not qualified under art. 208–213 will be punished with sanction on the organization of competitions.
- 203 Types of Competitions**
- 203.1 **Nordic**
Ladies: cross-country, relay races, popular (mass) cross-country
Men: cross-country, relay races, jumping, ski-flying, nordic combined, nordic combined team, team jumping, jumping on artificial hills, popular (mass) cross-country
- 203.2 **Alpine**
Ladies and men: downhill, slalom, giant slalom, parallel, combined alpine competitions

- 203.3 Competitions under Artificial Light
- 203.4 Team Competitions
- 203.5 Combined Events with other Sports
- 203.6 Men only: Speed Competitions
- 203.7 Children's Alpine Competitions

204 Calendar Conference and FIS Calendar

See rules for the International Ski Calendar Conference and the International Ski Calendar (Appendix no. III to the Minutes of the Congress 1975).

205 Calendar Fees

- 205.1 In addition to the annual subscription the FIS Congress fixes a calendar fee for each event in the FIS Calendar. This fee is payable by the national association within 14 days after the receipt of an invoice from the FIS and no later than November 15th before the competition season concerned.
- 205.2 If, after receipt of a written reminder, this fee is not paid, it will be increased by 25 % and will be payable by December 31st. If it is still unpaid by December 31st it will be raised by 50 %.
- 205.3 For new events, approved by FIS after the publication of the FIS Calendar, the fee plus 50 % must be paid not later than one month after approval has been given.
- 205.4 Should any fee remain unpaid by March 31st of the following year, statute 005 will apply.
- 205.5 The above dates may be six months later for countries in the southern hemisphere.
- 205.6 The actual scale of fees will be found in the FIS Calendar.

206 The Organizing Committee

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

- chairman
- secretary
- chief of race and/or technical director as chairman of the race committee

- chairman of the finance committee
 - chairman of the committee for board and lodging
 - chairman of the traffic committee
 - chairman of the press committee
 - chairman of the committee for ceremonial
 - chairman of the medical committee
 - chairman of the police committee
- and of other members as required.

207 **Announcements**

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

- 207.1 Date and place of each competition, together with information on the competition sites.
- 207.2 Technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation.
- 207.3 Final date of entry and address for entries, including telex and telephone.
- 207.4 Time and place for the draw.
- 207.5 Timetable for the beginning of the official training and the start times.
- 207.6 Time and place for the prize-giving.
- 207.7 The organizers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction is possible under 201.9, provided it is made clear in the announcement.
- 207.8 Postponements or cancellations for competitions and program alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, telex or cable to the FIS Office, all invited resp. announced associations and the appointed TD. For alpine events, the Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors must also be informed.

208 **Licences**

- 208.1 The FIS licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.
- 208.2 To be eligible for participation in international ski events, a competitor must have a licence issued by his national association. Such a licence shall be valid in the northern and southern

hemispheres for the licencing year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.

- 208.3 The national association of a country in which a competition is organized shall not admit competitors of any other association unless they produce such a licence or are entered by their national associations.
- 208.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in FIS Calendar competitions on the strength of a licence from one and the same national association.
- 208.5 A competitor may, however, participate in a FIS competition representing another association:
- 208.5.1 If he has the permission of his national association;
- 208.5.2 or if he has the permission of the FIS Council on appeal by the competitor.
- 208.6 When a competitor has changed association in conformity with art. 208.5 his adopted association shall replace his former association.
- 208.7 National association is understood to be the association having the same nationality as the competitor.

209 Qualification of Competitors

- 209.1 A national association shall not enter a competitor for any international competition nor shall it issue a licence to any competitor who:
- 209.1.1 – has been guilty of improper or unsportsman-like conduct;
- 209.1.2 – accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, a money payment as an inducement to take part in a ski competition except as stated in these rules;
- 209.1.3 – competes or has competed for a cash prize or has accepted a prize of higher value than approved from time to time by the FIS Council;
- 209.1.4 – permits his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising except when the national association concerned enters into the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements;
- 209.1.5 – knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:
- 209.1.5.1 – the competition concerned is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a national ski association, and the competition is announced “open”.

210 Sponsorships and Advertising

- 210.1 A national association may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organization concerning sponsorships, equipment and use of advertisements if the firm or organization is recognized as an official supplier or sponsor to the national association concerned.
Advertising with portrait, pictures or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman, not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC, is forbidden.
- 210.2 All payments under such contracts must be made to the national ski association and no competitor may receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 212. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the agreement.
- 210.3 Equipment or goods supplied to the national team must, with reference to markings and trademarks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 211.
- 210.4 If a competitor is employed by a firm which is also a supplier, any material advantages eventually received by the competitor from the supplier for any service or for any regular employment must be within the general standards for wages, salaries and compensation of the trade concerned.
- 210.5 A competitor is not allowed by disqualification to take off his skis immediately upon arrival. The organizer has to define an «special area» in the finish area, where the competitor is permitted to take off the skis.
- 210.6 At World Ski Championships and at all alpine and nordic competitions which are included in the International Ski Calendar, commercial advertising (skis on the podium, etc.) during the prize-giving ceremonies is forbidden.

211 Commercial Markings on Equipment

211.1 General Principles

Any kind of commercial markings (trademarks and company names, in letters or logos) on all items of ski equipment shall be in the same form as on products sold to the public (exceptions art. 211.2.4).

If not otherwise stated in the specifications, trademarks (logos) and company names (markings) shall only be those of the manufacturer of the product and the national association may decide the place of commercial markings (exceptions art. 211.2.4).

Technical specifications about the size, the form and the number of commercial markings (in letters or logos) have to be decided by the FIS Council.

211.2 **Actual Specifications (May 1983)**

211.2.1 *Skis, ski boots, bindings, ski poles and other hardware*

Skis, ski boots, bindings, ski poles and other hardware in their commercially obtainable designs are permitted.

211.2.2 *Gloves*

One commercial marking per glove is permitted (in letters or logos). The size is limited to 6 cm².

211.2.3 *Goggles*

Goggle straps shall be as on products sold to the public and may carry two commercial markings (in letters or logos) not larger than 6 cm² each. Straps shall not measure more than 4 cm in width. In case of double straps only one strap may carry a commercial marking.

211.2.4 *Clothing*

Articles of clothing may carry two markings each (in letters or logos) either of the manufacturer or of another sponsor (as defined in art. 211.2.6) not exceeding a size of 15 cm². Letters are limited to a height of 15 mm. Commercial markings may not appear one above the other or one beside the other.

211.2.5 *Helmets and headgear*

Crash helmets and headgear may carry two commercial markings (in letters or logos) with a maximum size of 6 cm² one on each side, placed over the ears. The front of crash helmets and headgear may only be used for emblems of national teams.

211.2.6 *Other sponsors*

A national ski association may sign sponsorship contracts with firms which are not suppliers of equipment (hard- and software). See also art. 210.

Such contracts may include advertising rights only on clothing (see art. 211.2.4). Only one such sponsorship agreement may be entered into per season and per team (men alpine, ladies alpine, men cross-country, nordic combination, jumping, freestyle), however, not more than two such markings of the same sponsor may be shown on one competitor.

Dimensions of commercial markings of such sponsors on clothing must conform with the specifications in art. 211.2.4.

211.2.7 All specifications in art. 211–211.2.6 also apply for officials, coaches, technicians, support personnel and forerunners.

212 Support for Competitors

- 212.1 During a period of preparation, to be defined from time to time by the FIS Council and during the period of actual competition, a competitor may accept:
- 212.1.1 full compensation for travel to training and to competition sites by train, air, car or other means of transport;
 - 212.1.2 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions;
 - 212.1.3 pocket money;
 - 212.1.4 compensation for loss of income according to decisions by the national associations. Payments must not exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same period;
 - 212.1.5 social security including insurance, also covering accident or illness in connection with training or competition;
 - 212.1.6 scholarships
- 212.2 A national ski association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active skiing. The competitor has no legal claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgement of the national ski association concerned.

213 Controls and Sanctions

- 213.1 The competition jury shall be responsible for enforcing the directions covering advertising on equipment within the competition areas, appointing whatever officials are necessary. A competitor not complying with the directions shall not be permitted to start.
- 213.2 The licence of a competitor infringing one of the above provisions shall immediately be revoked by his national association and his name shall be communicated to the FIS Office forthwith. If the infraction be judged to be of minor importance, the competitor shall first be given a written warning by the FIS.
- 213.3 If a national association fails to enforce the rules or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a skier's licence. The competitor concerned and/or his national association have the right to state their case before a definite decision is taken.
- 213.4 A competitor whose licence has been suspended may have his licence renewed after the expiration of the penalty period, or with the specific approval of the FIS.

- 213.5 If an advertiser exploits the use of the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to his national ski association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal action against the advertiser in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the advertiser.

214 FIS Authority

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

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

215 Other Regulations

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

216 Program

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

- 216.1 names of principal officials;
- 216.2 starting time, time of draw and data on each event;
- 216.3 any necessary information on the competition site and the best ways of reaching it;

- 216.4 location of the notice board for official and unofficial results;
- 216.5 time and place for the 1st team captains' meeting;
- 216.6 time and place for the prize-giving;
- 216.7 any necessary extras from the announcement (art. 207).

217 Entries

- 217.1 All entries must be sent in good time by registered letter or by telex/telegram, so that the Organizing Committee receives them before the final date of entry. Telex/telegram must be confirmed by registered letter. The organizers must have a definite list not later than 24 hours before the draw. For all alpine events entries must be made on the official FIS entry form. For downhill races the entry must be done before the draw for the first training.
- 217.1.1 National associations are not permitted to enter the same competitors (team) in more than one competition on the same date. If this rule is broken the offending national association will be sanctioned and liable to a fine which will be doubled if the offence is repeated. Double and multiple entries will be controlled by the FIS Office.
- 217.2 Only national associations or holders of a valid licence are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:
 - 217.2.1 Code number, name, first name, date of birth, national association;
 - 217.2.2 an exact definition of the events for which the entry is made.
- 217.3 The national association guarantees with the entry that a valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition has been taken out for the licenced competitor, and at the same time assumes the responsibility for it.
- 217.4 Entries for World Championships (see "Rules for the Organization of World Ski Championships").

218 Team Captains' Meetings

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

- 218.2 Decisions at team captains' meetings are taken by majority vote. The TD and each participating national association as well as the chairman have one vote. Representation by a representative of another nation is not allowed. In equal votes, the chairman has a casting vote.

219 The Draw

- 219.1 Competitors' starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw and/or FIS point order. Blank numbers, showing only the nation, may not be used. Special regulations will be found in art. 334, 383, 434, 531, 621, 1110.2 and 1240.10.
- 219.1.1 The nominated participants of a nation will only be drawn provided the entries, on the official entry form for alpine events, have been received by the organizer before the closing date.
- 219.1.2 The responsible team captain or trainer has to be present at the draw unless he has already confirmed by telephone, telegram or telex on the day of the draw that the entered competitors will participate. (Team captains etc. who are unable to attend the draw must confirm that day by telephone, telegram or telex that their competitors will participate.)
- 219.1.3 If a competitor who has been drawn is not present during the competition, the TD must find out the precise reasons. If this is owing to a double entry, the FIS Office is to be informed and sanctions will be imposed.
- 219.2 Representatives of all nations taking part must be invited to the draw.
- 219.3 If a race, because of bad circumstances, must be postponed one day, the draw has to be done again.

220 Medical Examinations

- 220.1 The national associations are responsible for the perfect health condition of the competitors they enter.
- 220.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, in special cases, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.

221

Doping

See "Regulation for Doping 1983"

222

The Competitor's Obligations

222.1

The competitors must make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules, and must comply with the special instructions of the race committee and of the Jury.

222.2

Competitors under the influence of dope are not permitted to take part in the competition.

222.3

Competitors who do not follow the FIS Rules and Regulations correctly can be disqualified by the Jury.

222.4

Competitors who inexcusably do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies lose their claim to any prize. In exceptional circumstances, the competitor may be represented by another member of his team, but this person has not the right to take his place on the podium.

223

Rights and Duties of the Team Captains and Trainers

223.1

The team captains and trainers are accredited by the organizers according to quota. The accreditation gives the following rights and duties:

- to be nominated as a member of the Jury;
- to be nominated as a course setter, referee or assistant if these have not been appointed by the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
- to be issued with a pass or armband during the training or competition (or reimbursement for costs if a lift pass has not been provided);
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or marked "Piste".

For nordic discipline, special rules are applicable.

223.2

If a team captain violates the ICR, the Jury may – at the proposal of the TD – impose a sanction. This may be a written warning or withdrawal of accreditation for a given period of time or a money fine payable to the FIS Office. The FIS Office must be informed of the sanction.

223.3

A team captain or trainer must fulfill the duties he has accepted as a member of the Jury.

224 **Publication of Results**

224.1 The unofficial results will be published in accordance with art. 358, 384, 485 and 616.

224.2 The official results must be dispatched to the FIS Office, Berne, to all the national associations taking part, and also in accordance with the instructions of the appropriate Technical Committee, and for alpine events, to the Sub-Committee for Classification.

225 **Prizes**

225.1 Prizes must consist of mementos which may be accompanied by a diploma. Prizes in cash or prizes for records are not permitted. The maximum value of the first prize must not exceed Swiss Francs 1,500.-. The value of the prizes must not be published. The number of prizes to be given will be decided by the Organizing Committee.

225.2 If two or more competitors finish with the same time or receive the same points they shall be given the same placing, and will be awarded the same prizes, titles or diplomas. The allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by another competition is not allowed.

226 **Television**

226.1 **Rights of the National Member Associations**

Each of the FIS-affiliated national ski associations, and only those associations, are entitled to make contracts which apply to the transmission of ski events which the association organizes in its country – with the exception of World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games – that is for the transmission range in one's own country as well as for transmission in telecasting range of other countries (hillrights). The national association can delegate this competence to particular organizers of its own association.

226.2 **Best Possible and most Extensive Publicity**

With the conclusions of agreements between an association or organizer mentioned in paragraph 1, with a television organization or agency, attention has to be paid that in any individual case all possibilities have to be observed to secure the optimal quality of publicity as well as the widest possible transmission range for ski events shown in the FIS Calendar.

- 226.3 **Control by the FIS Council**
The FIS Council has the control that every national association and every organizer keeps the principles mentioned in paragraph 2. Agreements or single appointments out of it, which injures the interest of the FIS or of one of a national member association or their organizers, have to be qualified by the FIS Council accordingly.
- 226.4 **World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games**
Concerning agreements with television organizations regarding the transmission rights of World Ski Championships, the FIS Council negotiates together with the organizing national member association. The FIS Council determines the final decision (refer to regulations for the carrying-out of World Ski Championships). Agreements concerning the transmission rights of the Olympic Winter Games are under the authority of the FIS Council within the limits of the International Associations or of the IOC.
- 226.5 **Obligation of Information**
The national member association or its organizer must notify the FIS within 4 weeks of the transaction of a contract with one or more television organizations or an involved agency concerning the reproduction of television reports or films in countries outside Europe. This is also applicable conversely for transmissions from countries outside of Europe to Europe.
- 226.6 **Contracts**
In contracts according to art. 226.5 the following points are to be considered:
- 226.6.1 When a TV company or agent acquires broadcast or transmission rights from another continent, written authorization or agreement of the national ski association of the recipient country is required and that ski association is entitled against this company to an appropriate fee. The authorization is to be refused if rules of the FIS will be violated by the transmission.
- 226.6.2 The expense for the acquisition of the basic signal (original picture and sound without commentary) and commissions have to be paid by the television organization in the overseas country.
- 226.7 **Short Reports**
Television reports and information which do not last longer than 3 minutes are excluded from the above stipulations, however, no such report may be broadcasted prior to the broadcast of the contracting network in each country, in which television rights have been sold, without the express consent of such contracting network.

Filmrights

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

228 Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives

In principle these regulations also apply to alpine and nordic disciplines, taking into consideration special rules.

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

228.2 It is forbidden under FIS Rules for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with art. 211.

228.3 Accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS Office an official FIS armband. The individual organizers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.

228.4 All accredited service personnel and suppliers which have the official FIS armband or a special accreditation from the organizer for "Course" or "Jumping-hill" have access to the courses and jumping-hills.

Other accredited persons are admitted to the start area and/or the service area at the finish.

228.5 The Different Types of Accreditations

228.5.1 Technical Delegates, Jury Members, persons accredited according to art. 606 and the persons mentioned in art. 228.3 with the armband have access to the courses and jumping-hills.

228.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.

228.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organizers do not have armbands and are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

Insurance and Civil Responsibility

The organizers of competitions have to have a liability insurance.

230

Competition Equipment

- 230.1 A competitor may only take part in an international FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations.
- 230.2 The term "competition equipment" encompasses in their entirety all items of equipment which the athlete uses in competitions. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.
- 230.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.
- 230.4 New developments must be submitted by May 1st, at the latest, for the following season. The first year new developments can only be approved provisionally for the following season and must be finally confirmed prior to the subsequent competition season.
- 230.5 The Committee for Competition Equipment publishes equipment by laws after approval by the FIS Council (definitions or descriptions of the equipment items which are allowed); technical developments in the direction of a real improvement ought not to be impeded. In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the value of the sports performance of the athletes and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predispositions to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which endanger the health of the competitors or increase the danger of accidents are to be excluded.
- 230.6 **Controls**
Before and during the competition season various controls are carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or, in case of protests, by the Technical Delegates to the competitions in question. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that prescriptions were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS Office, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognized institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

230.7

Sanctions

230.7.1

A competitor who violates the regulations concerning the competition equipment must be disqualified by the Jury of the competition concerned. His national ski association and the FIS Office must immediately be informed of the disqualification.

230.7.2

The FIS Council may withdraw permanently or for a certain period the licence of a competitor who has violated the regulations several times.

230.7.3

The last court of appeal against all sanctions is the FIS Council.

Rules Common to Alpine Events

600 Organization

601 The Organizing Committee

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

602 The Race Committee and Race Officials

602.1 The Race Committee

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

- the chief of race/technical director
- the chief of course
- the chief gatekeeper (course judge)
- the chief of timing and calculation
- the race secretary

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

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

602.2 Race Officials

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

602.2.1

The chief of race/technical director directs and controls the work of all officials, summons the meetings of the race committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairman of the team captains' meetings after consultation with the TD.

- 602.2.2 *The chief of course* is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the decisions of the race committee and the Jury. He must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.
- 602.2.3 *The chief of timing and calculation* is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing and calculation. In slalom, he or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts (art. 804.1). The following officials are under his direction:
- starter
 - assistant starter
 - start recorder
 - chief timekeeper
 - assistant timekeepers
 - finish controller
 - chief of calculation and his assistants
- (See art. 610–616.)
- 602.2.4 *The chief gate-keeper (course judge)*
The chief gate-keeper (course judge) organizes and controls the gate-keepers. He conducts the gate-keeper (course judge) and designates the gates he will supervise. At the end of the 1st run and the end of the race he will collect the gate-keepers' (course judges') control cards for delivery to the Referee. He must distribute, in good time, to each gate-keeper (course judge) the material that he needs (control list, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course, or to help maintain the course, etc. He must make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the desired time.
- 602.2.5 *The gate-keepers (course judges)*
A gate-keeper (course judge) will be responsible for the supervision of one or more gates (or gate markers in the case of "Parallel" events, according to art. 1100).
A gate-keeper (course judge) must observe accurately whether the passage of the competitor was correct through his area of observation. He must also fulfil a number of other important functions, all of which are described in detail under article 660 "gate-keepers' (course judges) instructions".
- 602.2.6 *The finish controller*
A special control at the finish is assured by the finish controller as detailed in article 612.6.

- 602.2.7 *The chief steward* is responsible for extensive safety precautions to ensure that spectators are kept off all parts of the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to an exact plan. At places where large numbers of spectators are expected, ropes or fences should be erected in due time. There should be sufficient space behind these barriers to permit free circulation of the spectators.
- 602.2.8 *The chief of medical and rescue services* is responsible for organizing adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition. He must be sure that telephone or radio communication is available over the entire length of the course and must co-ordinate plans with the chief of race before the start of official training.
He must note the advice of the chief of course concerning special danger points, and take the necessary precautions and must arrange for quarters to which injured racers may be taken and treated.
The race doctor must meet with the team doctors before the start of official training to co-ordinate plans.
During the races he must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.
A doctor, who must be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor.
- 602.2.9 *The race secretary* is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and amongst others for the preparation of the draw. He must ensure that the official results contain the information required by art.616. He is responsible for the minutes of the race committee, Jury and team captains' meetings. He must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculation, and gatekeeping are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time. He receives official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. He must facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.
- 602.2.10 *The chief of course equipment* is responsible for the provision of all equipment and any tools for the preparation and maintenance of the courses, for the conduct of the race, and for the diffusion of information, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.
- 602.2.11 *The press chief* is responsible for all arrangements for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the race committee.

603 The Jury

603.1 Members

- the Technical Delegate
- the referee
- the assistant referee
- the chief of race
- the chief of course
- the start referee
- the finish referee

603.1.1 *Appointment of the Jury*

603.1.2 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games

603.1.2.1 The FIS Council names: the Technical Delegate the referee the assistant referee the start referee the finish referee

603.1.2.2 The appointment by the FIS Council follows recommendation by the Committee for Alpine Skiing. A proposed Jury member must be a member of a FIS Alpine Technical Committee and must hold a valid licence as a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

603.1.2.3 The organizing national association names the:
chief of race
chief of course

603.1.2.4 The Jury of a ladies' race should include if possible a lady.

603.1.3 For World Cup Races:

603.1.3.1 The Committee for Alpine Skiing appoints:
the Technical Delegate
the referee

603.1.3.2 The organizing national association (race committee) names:
the chief of race
the chief of course
the start referee
the finish referee

603.1.3.3 The team captains' meeting names the assistant referee.

603.1.4 For other international races:

603.1.4.1 The Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions appoints:
the Technical Delegate (TD)

- 603.1.4.2 The team captains' meeting names:
the referee
the assistant referee
- 603.1.4.3 The organizing national association (race committee) names:
the chief of race
the chief of course
the start referee
the finish referee
- 603.1.5 *Exclusions*
- 603.1.5.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.
- 603.1.5.2 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Council appointed member, not including the TD.
- 603.1.5.3 For World Cup races and other international races only the Chief of Race/Technical Director, the chief of course, the start referee and the finish referee may belong to the organizing association. With exception of the TD, there may not be two or more members of the Jury representing the same national association.
- 603.1.5.4 For World Cup and other international races for ladies, the Jury should include if possible a lady.
- 603.2 **Establishment and Tenure of the Jury**
- 603.2.1 The already appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the start of official training.
- 603.2.2 The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.
- 603.3 **Franchise and Voting**
- 603.3.1 The TD is chairman of the Jury. He conducts the meetings.
- 603.3.2 Each of the following has one vote in the Jury:
- 603.3.2.1 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games all Jury members.
- 603.3.2.2 For World Cup and other international races, all Jury members except the start referee and finish referee.
- 603.3.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exceptions art. 604.4.5.4-646.3).
- 603.3.4 In case of tie vote, the TD's vote prevails.
- 603.3.5 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and countersigned by the TD.

- 603.3.6 The minutes must be written up in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).
- 603.3.7 Each member of the Jury has the right, when urgent cases occur in the immediately prerace preparation or during the race, to make decisions which by rule per se are reserved to the Jury as a whole, but only provisionally with the obligation to have the decision retroactively confirmed by the Jury as soon as possible.
- 603.3.8 In critical cases, above all in cases of danger to the health or safety of the competitors, the decision of the TD, even contrary to the votes of the other Jury members entitled to vote, is binding. In such a case, the TD must write up his decision and the grounds therefore, and bring this immediately to the attention of the FIS Office.
- 603.4 **Duties of the Jury**
- 603.4.1 The start and finish referees must remain throughout the training and the race at the start and finish respectively.
- 603.4.2 The Jury watches that the rules are adhered to throughout the entire race, including the official training.
- 603.4.2.1 From a technical standpoint particularly by:
- Checking the racecourse and set courses
 - Checking the snow conditions on and beside the piste/course
 - Checking the faultless and uniform preparation of the piste/course
 - Approving the use of snow compacters and chemical adjuncts
 - Checking the crowd control systems
 - Checking the start, the finish area and the runout from the finish
 - Checking the safety systems and protection devices of obstacles
 - Checking the first aid service
 - Naming course setters and assistant course setters if these are not named by the FIS
 - Establishing the time of course setting
 - Overseeing the work of the course setters in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
 - Determining the manner of course inspection
 - Inspection of the course before the race
 - Determining the number of forerunners for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners
 - Debriefing the forerunners
 - Changing the start order in consideration of course condition and in extraordinary conditions
 - Changing the start intervals
 - Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the course judges/gate-keepers

For downhill:

- Arrangement of additional inspection in unusual weather conditions
 - Right to shorten the official training
 - Determination of yellow zones
 - Checking on the setting of gates at their optimum positions
 - Changing the position and separation of gates or adding extra gates as indicated by experience in the training runs
- The competitors, however, following such changes, must be allowed at least one more training run on the course.

603.4.2.2

From an organizational standpoint particularly by:

- Ranking of the competitors for the draw
- Division of the competitors without points into groups according to some determined basis
- Granting or re-runs, settling of problems with downhill in two runs
- Cancellation of the race:
 - if the snow cover is too meager on or beside the piste, if the snow surface on the piste is badly or unevenly prepared
 - if danger areas are insufficiently protected
 - if the first aid and medical service are inadequate or lacking
 - if the crowd control is insufficient
 - if the weather increases the danger for competitors
- Interruption of the race (in exceptional circumstances):
 - for short periods to allow course maintenance, if this is necessary for the racers' safety. In such cases the times and durations of interruption should, if possible, be published before the race
- Interruption of the race for unfavourable weather and snow conditions
- If the race is restarted (e. g. if conditions improve) the results remain valid, if it is possible to complete the race on the same day; otherwise the times of the competitors who have finished are annulled
- Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
- Cancellation of the race if the safety of the racers is endangered or if the proper conduct of the race can no longer be guaranteed

603.4.2.3

From a disciplinary standpoint particularly by:

- Decision on motion of the TD to exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
- Enforcement of the checks on regulations concerning advertising on equipment and clothing in the competition area

- Limitation of quotas for officials, technicians and medical personnel for admission to the piste
- Pronouncement of disqualifications
- Decisions on infractions by team leaders, coaches, course setters, service personnel and company representatives, if they are accredited to the race
- Pronouncement of disciplinary measures
- Decisions on protests
- Issuance of particular directives throughout the entire event

603.5 **Questions not Covered by Rule**

In general, the Jury renders decisions on all questions not clarified by the ICR Rules.

603.6 **Radios**

At all competitions entered in the FIS International Ski Calendar, the Jury members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a reserved frequency and be free of interference.

603.7 **The Referee**

603.7.1 *Duties and rights*

603.7.1.1 Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.

603.7.1.2 Changing the course, by leaving out or adding gates; if the referee alone inspects the course, his decision is final.

603.7.1.3 Receiving the reports of the start and finish referee about rules infractions and disqualifications at the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race; posting immediately on the official notice board and also at the finish hut a list with the names of competitors who have been disqualified and the names of the officials who have noted the faults leading to the disqualifications, and adding the exact time the disqualifications were posted.

603.7.1.4 Sending a report to the FIS in special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members.

603.7.2 *Collaboration with the TD*

The referee must work very closely with the TD. In critical cases, especially those involving danger to the competitors, the directions of the TD are also binding for the referee.

603.8 **The Start Referee**

603.8.1 He must make sure that the regulations for the start are properly observed.

603.8.2 He determines the late and false starts.

603.8.3 He determines the violations against the rules for equipment.

603.8.4 At the end of the race he reports to the referee the names of the competitors who did not start, have made a false or a late start or other infringements.

603.9 **The Finish Referee**

603.9.1 He must make sure that the rules for the organization of the finish are observed.

603.9.2 He supervises the controller at the finish, the timing and the crowd control

603.9.3 He must be able to immediately communicate with the start at all time.

604 **The Technical Delegate (TD) of the FIS**

604.1 **Definition**

604.1.1 The primary duties of the TD are:
– to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to
– to see that the event runs faultlessly
– to advise the organizers within the scope of his duties
– to be the official representative of the FIS

604.1.2 *Responsibility*

604.1.2.1 The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the Alpine Committee.
The Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions exercises this authority.

604.1.3 *Prerequisites*

604.1.3.1 The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 604.2.3.4).

606.1.4 *Development and formation*

604.1.4.1 The development for a TD is:
– Candidate
– TD examination
– TD

604.1.4.2 From its ranks each national association may nominate capable persons to the FIS Office for the career of TD (TD candidate). The Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions has the final decision as to their acceptance.

- 604.1.5 *Training*
- 604.1.5.1 The basic training of the TD candidate is the responsibility of each national association.
- 604.1.5.2 The TD candidate must successfully carry out two practical assignments at international races, one of which must be a downhill, before being admitted to the TD exam. He must attend the FIS sponsored training courses held by national associations.
- 604.1.5.3 At any event only one TD candidate may serve with a TD. Exceptions can be authorized by the Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions.
- 604.1.5.4 The assignment of the TD candidates is conducted by the FIS Office.
- 604.1.5.5 The TD candidate has no right to reimbursement of costs.
- 604.1.5.6 The work of the TD candidate is to be judged by the official TD. A report on his performance is to be sent to the FIS Office as well as to the TD chairman of his national association via the FIS Office.
- 604.1.5.7 The TD candidate is to compose his own report on the event in question. It must be submitted to the FIS Office and to the TD chairman of his country.
- 604.1.5.8 The TD is responsible for training of the candidate assigned to him during his tour of duty.
- 604.1.5.9 After completion of basic training, the candidate will be admitted to the examination. Following a successful examination, which is to be carried out in an official FIS language, he receives his licence as Technical Delegate of the FIS.
- 604.1.6 **Licence**
- 604.1.6.1 The licence is a numbered identification document valid for 12 months. It must be renewed each year and is obligatory for every TD.
- 604.1.7 **Continuation and Expiration of the Licence**
- 604.1.7.1 Every licenced TD must take part yearly in a FIS sponsored continuing education course. A TD who for two consecutive years without ample cause misses the continuing education course or the TD duty assignment loses his licence. In order to be able to regain it he must complete the TD candidate qualification and requirement anew.
- 604.2 **Assignment**
- 604.2.1 This is carried out:
- 604.2.1.1 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Alpine Committee.

- 604.2.1.2 For all other events by the Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions.
- 604.2.1.3 An exception is made for Children-, Youth-, CIT-, Veteran-, CISM/ Customs- and UNI-races, for which the TDs are proposed by the committee in question and confirmed by the Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions
- 604.2.1.4 A TD cannot be a member of the organizing association. The FIS Council may make exceptions in extraordinary cases.
- 604.2.2 *TD substitute*
- 604.2.2.1 In case the TD for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games is unable to serve, the FIS Council is to be notified, as well as the national association to which the TD belongs. The FIS Council must appoint another TD immediately.
- 604.2.2.2 For all other races the national association to which the TD belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a substitute. The organizing committee in question and the FIS Office are to be informed immediately.
- 604.2.2.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for World Championships or Olympic Winter Games does not arrive or arrives too late at a competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfill his function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from among the members of the Competition Jury present at the competition site.
- 604.2.2.4 At all other international races, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the team leaders meeting. The substitute must likewise meet the requirements of art. 604.1.6.
In an emergency, a TD may also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (continuation) of the race. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.
- 604.2.2.5 The substitute TD has the same rights and duties as the originally appointed TD.
- 604.3 **Organization of the Duty Assignment**
- 604.3.1 The organizer must establish contact with the TD in good time.
- 604.3.2 Cancellations or postponements of events must be announced to the TD and to the FIS Office immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines (see e.g. the agreements for World Cup events).

- 604.4 **Duties of the TD**
- 604.4.1 For all events:
- 604.4.2 In particular, before the race:
- 604.4.2.1 Reviews the homologation file (see also art. 650 etc. and expiration dates), reviews TD reports of the previous event, and checks whether the requested improvement measures have been carried out.
- 604.4.2.2 Inspects the competition and training pistes; also checks on the safety measures taken and on the exact compliance to art. 703 etc. regarding official training.
- 604.4.2.3 Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- 604.4.2.4 Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points.
- 604.4.2.5 Countersigns the official confirmation sheets for the technical data of the courses together with an attending member of the Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors or with the referee.
- 604.4.2.6 Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury (see art. 603.6, reserved frequency).
- 604.4.2.7 Takes note of the accreditations and the authorization for entry to the piste.
- 604.4.2.8 Checks over the race courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- 604.4.2.9 Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- 604.4.2.10 Checks on the location of the television towers and sees to their adequate safeguarding.
- 604.4.2.11 Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organization of the medical care.
- 604.4.2.12 Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, etc.
- 604.4.2.13 Is present in the race area during all training.
- 604.4.2.14 Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team leaders.
- 604.4.2.15 Works closely with the officials of the Organizing Committee.
- 604.4.2.16 Is chairman of the Jury with power of decision in case of a tie vote.
- 604.4.2.17 If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.
- 604.4.3 In particular, during the race:
- 604.4.3.1 Must be present in the course area.

- 604.4.3.2 Works closely with the Jury, the team leaders, and the coaches.
- 604.4.3.3 Keeps watch on whether the valid rules and directives are heeded in regard to advertising, etc. on clothing and race equipment (art. 211, 230).
- 604.4.3.4 Keeps watch on the technical and organizational conduct of the event.
- 604.4.3.5 Advises the organization concerning the observance of the FIS Rules and Directives.
- 604.4.3.6 Punishes breaches of the rules.
- 604.4.4 In particular, after the race:
- 604.4.4.1 Helps with the compilation of the referee's disqualification report.
- 604.4.4.2 Calculates the race and penalty points for the individual races.
- 604.4.4.3 Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- 604.4.4.4 Countersigns the result lists, which have been checked by the race secretary.
- 604.4.4.5 Fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports for transmittal to the FIS Office and the appropriate supplementary places; is responsible for dispatch of these within 3 days.
- 604.4.4.6 Presents to the FIS Office any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.
- 604.4.5 In general:
- 604.4.5.1 Decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the FIS Rules, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the purview of other authorities.
- 604.4.5.2 Works most closely with the referee and assistant referee. In critical cases, and above all in decisions on safety and jeopardy of the competitors, the rulings of the TD are binding.
- 604.4.5.3 Has the right, in case of increased danger to the competitors or the occurrence of unforeseen incidents or dangers, to interrupt or cancel the training or the competition. This holds true even if the majority of the Jury members are not in favor of such measures. Solely in case of unusual wind conditions, an interruption requires the approval of a majority of the Jury. In such event, a fully detailed report is to be furnished to the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee, the Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors, the FIS Office, and the organizing national association.

- 604.4.5.4 If the personal safety of the competitors appears endangered because they do not measure up to the difficulties of the course, the TD has the right and the duty to propose to the Jury the exclusion of such competitors from participation in the race. For such action, an unanimous decision of the Jury is required.
- 604.4.5.5 Has the right to obtain support from the Organizing Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfillment of his duties.
- 604.5 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the following also apply:
- 604.5.1 Before the race:
- 604.5.1.1 Inspects the race courses and the preparations for the competitions at least twice. In these inspections, the official and the reserve courses are to be looked over once in summer and once in winter. As far as possible, the winter inspection is to be conducted at the same time of year as the planned competition.
- 604.5.1.2 The inspection deals with:
- 604.5.1.3 The technical qualifications of the race courses in the context of art. 701, 801 and 901 of the ICR.
- 604.5.1.4 The effective preparation of the terrain of all race courses and the installation of all safety measures (width of the courses, etc.) in the context of art. 701, 801 and 901 of the ICR.
- 604.5.1.5 The particular winter atmospheric effects on the race courses.
- 604.5.1.6 The site determination and installation of starts and finishes for the various races (art. 610–614 ICR).
- 604.5.1.7 The transportation possibilities for racers and officials to the start area.
- 604.5.1.8 The communication connections between start and finish in the context of art. 611.1
- 604.5.1.9 The medical care during and after the race.
- 604.5.1.10 Composition of a report and dispatch thereof to the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee and the Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions, as well as to the Organizing Committee.
- 604.5.1.11 The definitive homologation certification of the race courses remains the purview of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Race Courses.

- 604.5.1.12 The costs of the inspections are chargeable to the organizers. The TD retains the discretion, after agreement with the FIS, in order to hold down costs or for other reasons, to commission another member of the Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of Competitions to conduct one of the two inspections.
- 604.5.1.13 The TD is to be kept constantly informed by the organizers as to the progress of the technical preparations. The contact between TD and organizers is helpful and is to be continuously maintained. The organizers inform the TD about all important questions of the technical preparations, so that he is constantly up to date concerning the entire organization.
- 604.5.2 During the training and the competitions.
- 604.5.2.1 Arrives at least a week before the start of official training.
- 604.5.2.2 Checks on the race courses as to preparation, marking, and conformity with the safety regulations.
- 604.5.2.3 Checks on the location of gates, television towers, and first aid posts.
- 604.5.2.4 Checks on the internal news-service connections, the timekeeping installations, etc.
- 604.5.3 After the race:
- 604.5.3.1 Prepares a detailed final report sent to the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee, as well as the Organizing Committee and the FIS Office.
- 604.6 **Insurance and Expense Accounts**
- 604.6.1 The FIS contracts for liability insurance on its officials at international competitions (TD, official representatives, etc.) whose duties, activities, or official decisions at any time can carry liability with them.
- 604.6.2 The insurance must amount to at least 2,000,000 Swiss Francs or equivalent in other currency.
- 604.6.3 The TD has a right to reimbursement for his travel costs and all other costs arising from his function. This rule also applies to inspections as well as the trip to the races (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment of a per kilometer fee of 0.70 Swiss Francs or equivalent). Thereto is added for the trip to and from, including postage charges for mailing reports, etc. a fixed per diem of 50 Swiss Francs. If overnight accomodation is necessary, this must be reimbursed separately.
- 604.7 **Sanctions**
- 604.7.1 Against improper behavior TDs sanctions can be imposed (art. 632).

605 Course Setter and Assistant Course Setter

605.1 Prerequisites

605.1.1 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games nomination by the national association to the Alpine Committee and proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for international races.

605.1.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS International Ski Calendar nomination by the Alpine Committee or by the team captains' meeting.

605.1.3 For downhills, the course setter and the assistant course setter must be acquainted with the peculiarities of the particular race course.

605.1.4 Where possible, the appointed assistant course setters should be considered in the naming of primary course setters for the following competition period at that site, as they already know the course.

605.2 Appointment

605.2.1 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the appointment is made by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Alpine Committee.

605.2.2 For World Cup and European Cup, the Alpine Committee appoints the course setters.

For each course setter, an assistant course setter is to be named by the Jury.

605.2.3 For all other competitions entered in the FIS International Ski Calendar, the appointment is by the Jury.

605.2.4 For competitions in two runs, each run is to be set by a different course setter and both course setters may be from foreign countries.

605.3 Supervision of the Course Setters

The work of the course setters is supervised by the Jury.

605.4 Organization of the Duty Assignment

The duty assignments of the course setters named according to art. 605.2.2 are determined by the Alpine Committee.

The duty roster for the pre-planned time period will be communicated to the national associations.

605.5 Substitution of Course Setters

605.5.1 For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the FIS Council is to be notified, as well as the national association to which the course setter belongs. The FIS Council thereupon immediately names a substitute course setter.

605.5.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS International Ski Calendar, either the Alpine Committee or the Jury names a substitute course setter.

605.5.3 The substitute course setter must have the same qualifications as the absent course setter.

605.6 **Rights of the Course Setter**

605.6.1 Right to have an assistant course setter appointed.

605.6.2 Right to recommend the introduction of changes in the competition terrain and in the safety measures.

605.6.3 Availability of a sufficient number of helpers for the setting of the course, so that he can concentrate solely on the course setting.

605.6.4 Furnishing of the following gear by the chief of course equipment:

- slalom poles
- an appropriate number of flags and number tags
- a sufficient number of hammers, crowbars, air hammers and/or drills
- dye for marking the positions of the poles

605.6.5 Immediate completion of the finishing touches to the race course by the fastening on of flags, attachment of the number tags to the outside poles and marking of the pole positions with dye or other substance that will remain visible for the duration of the race.

605.6.6 Choice of the color with which to begin the flagging of the course. The visibility should be the determining factor.

605.7 **Duties of the Course Setter**

605.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the caliber of the participating competitors, the course setter conducts a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the presence of the TD, the referee, the chief of race, and the chief of course (and for downhills with the safety expert of the FIS, if present).

605.7.2 The course setter is responsible for the setting of the race course. The basic ruling principle is that the safety of the racers takes precedence over all other interests. The Jury is empowered and obligated to take all appropriate measures for the benefit of racer safety.

605.7.3 For downhills the course setter has to set gates to steer the competitors over particular terrain sections and to guard them against danger (accidents). Such gates should, if possible, be set vertical to the racing line (open gates) and must show an open width of at least 8 meters.

- 605.7.4 A slalom course must be completely set and ready no later than 1½ hours, and giant slalom courses no later than 1 hour before the start, so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection by work on the course.
- 605.7.5 The course setter must take care that the difference between the winning times of each run of slalom and giant slalom will not be too great.
- 605.7.6 The course setter bears the sole responsibility for the set course, while the course should reflect the concepts of the course setter. Of course, the provisions of the ICR must be observed in every respect.
- 605.7.7 The course setter must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about the set course.
- 605.7.8 The course setter and assistant course setter must cooperate with the Jury members.
- 605.8 **Arrival at the Race Site**
- 605.8.1 For downhill races, no later than the morning of the day of the first team captains' meeting, so that if need be any additionally required course preparations or safety measures can be carried out.
- 605.8.2 For slalom and giant slalom races the day before, if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting.
- 605.9 **Assistant Course Setter**
- 605.9.1 *Appointment*
- 605.9.1.1 For World Championships incl. Juniors and Olympic Winter Games by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Alpine Committee.
- 605.9.1.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS International Calendar: by the Jury on recommendation of the team leaders meeting.
- 605.9.2 *Duties*
- 605.9.2.1 Participation in the pre-inspection of the race terrain with the course setter.
- 605.9.2.2 Assistance to the course setter in flagging the course.
- 605.9.2.3 If need be, acting for the course setter in his absence.
- 605.9.2.4 Assist in testing the set race course by making trial runs so as to be able to correct any obvious mistakes prior to the inspection by the competitors.
- 605.9.2.5 Otherwise the regulations for the course setter are similarly valid for the assistant course setter.

Officials and Medical and Technical Personnel

Quotas for the right of access to the competition piste:

- up to 3 racers : 3 trainers : 2 doctors * : 2 technicians
- 4 or 5 racers : 4 trainers : 2 doctors * : 3 technicians
- 6 to 10 racers : 5 trainers : 2 doctors * : 4 technicians

- as well as representatives of the FIS in an official capacity.

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

These quotas include the national team officials (team captains, etc.).

If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas.

These persons must be identified by armband.

* N.B. Medical personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people etc.

607

Forerunners

607.1

The Race Committee must provide the required number of forerunners for the given conditions. Normally at least 3 forerunners must be available and at least 2 forerunners must start in training runs or, as the case may be, to open the race. In unusual conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners accordingly.

If a large number of forerunners is available, the Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.

607.2

The forerunners must be recognizable as such and must wear forerunners start numbers (bibs).

607.3

The nominated forerunners must command sufficient skiing ability to cover the course in racing fashion.

607.4

Competitors disqualified in the first run are not permitted to start as forerunners in the second run. Competitors suspended for disciplinary reasons cannot be named as forerunners.

607.5

The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the race additional forerunners may be authorized as needed.

607.6

The times of the forerunners may not be announced or otherwise made public.

607.7

Upon request, the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the race line.

607.8

The names of the forerunners are to be placed on the result list in accordance with art. 616.3.4.9.

608 Competitors Outfit

608.1 Start Numbers (Bibs)

Shape, size and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of disqualification. The number must be at least 12 cm high and easily legible.

608.2 Advertising

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

609 Age Limits

609.1 To obtain the right to compete in international competitions, the completion of the 15th year of life is required before 31st December of the calendar year in question. The right to compete, however, already commences with the beginning of the competition season (1st of November) even though at this time the 15th year may not yet be completed.

609.2 The upper age limit for participation in international junior races is completed 18 years reckoned as in art. 609.1 and 609.3.

609.3 *Classification at international competitions*

Category	Ages	Men/Ladies
Children I	12-13	x
Children II	14-15	x
Juniors	16-18	x
Racers with licences	16-	x
Veterans A	35-54	x
Veterans B	55-	x
Veterans C	35-	x

610 Start and Finish, Timing and Calculation

611 Technical Installations

611.1 Communications

In all international competitions, there must be multiple communication (telephone or radios, etc.) between the start and finish. In World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the communications between start and finish must be assured by fixed wiring.

611.2

Timing Equipment

or used for calculations

611.2.1

Electric Timing

For all international competitions, electric timing with communication between start and finish must be used, which will allow measurement of the times to 100ths of a second. 1000ths of a second, even when measured and recorded, may not be published or used in the event of competitors being tied in the same $\frac{1}{100}$ second.

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

611.2.1.1

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

These must have the approval of the FIS.

611.2.2

Hand Timing

on these must be AT, for
For all competitions, the hand timing must be totally separate and independent of the electronic timing at the start and finish.

611.2.3

Scoreboard

Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times of all competitors.

612

Start and Finish Officials

612.1

The Starter

must synchronize his watch with those of the assistant starter, and by telephone or radio with the chief timekeeper within ten minutes of the start. The starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command as well as for the accuracy of the intervals between these signals. He assigns the supervision of the competitors to the assistant starter.

612.2

The Assistant Starter

calls the competitors to the start in their correct order. He shall observe that each start is made correctly in accordance with art. 613.3.

612.3

The Start Recorder

is responsible for recording the actual start times of all competitors.

- 612.4 **The Chief Timekeeper**
is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the race as is possible. He must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the scoreboard, etc.). If the electric timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the finish referee and the TD.
- 612.5 **The Assistant Timekeepers**
Irrespective of the circumstances, whether electric timing is used or not, two assistant timekeepers operate stop watches, according to art. 611.2.2. One assistant timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.
- 612.6 **The Finish Controller**
has the following duties:
- 612.6.1 Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish.
- 612.6.2 Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line according to art. 614.3.
- 612.6.3 Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course.
- 612.7 **The Chief of Calculation**
is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.
- 613 The Start**
- 613.1 **The Start Area**
must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials. The start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter must be prepared for the competitors waiting for the call to start.
The start gate must consist of two posts about 60 cm apart, projecting not more than 50 cm above the snow.
- 613.2 **The Start**
shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line, and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start.

613.3

Start Procedure

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

613.4

Start Signals

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

613.5

Start Timing

The start timing shall measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with his leg below the knee.

613.6

Delayed Start

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

613.6.1

In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitor may start at the fixed interval after he has reported to the start referee, in accordance with the decision of the start referee.

613.6.2

In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 804.3 and 804.3.1.

613.6.3

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

613.7

Valid and False Starts

In all cases, the competitor must start on the start signal. With fixed start intervals, the time of crossing the start line is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 3 seconds before and 3 seconds after

the official start time. A competitor who crosses the line more than 3 seconds early is disqualified for a false start. When a competitor crosses the start line more than 3 seconds after the official start time, his time is taken as if he had started 3 seconds after the start time. Immediately after the race, the start referee shall inform the referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who have made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

614 The Finish

614.1 The Finish Area

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

614.1.2 In setting the course with gates particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the finish on a natural line adapted to the terrain.

614.1.3 Snow walls, straw or hay, foam rubber or other appropriate safety measures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.

614.1.4 The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented. Barricades shall be placed so that competitors are not injured by colliding with them. For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area separated from the actual finish is to be provided.

614.1.5 The organizer may draw a good visible colored line to mark the "special area" of the finish area. A competitor must reach the "special area" of the finish area on his skis (art. 210.5).

614.1.6 In that area, contact with the press (written and audio-visual) shall be made possible.

614.2 The Finish Line and its Markings

The finish line is marked by two posts which are connected by a banner with the sign "Finish". In downhill races, the finish should be no less than 15 m wide and in slalom and giant slalom no less than 10 m wide. In exceptional cases, the TD can only decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts or banners. The pickets used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart and are to be protected

just as carefully and adequately as the finish posts. For maximum performance, the timing pickets are to be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side.

614.3

Determination of Finish

The finish line must be crossed:

- either on both skis
 - or on one ski
 - or, in case of a fall in the immediate finish area, with both feet.
- In this case the time counts when any part of the body or equipment stops the timekeeping.

614.4

Timing of Finish

614.4.1

With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finish posts with any part of his body or equipment, and so breaks the contact.

The time can therefore be taken for a fall at the finish before both of the competitor's feet have crossed the line between the finish posts.

For this time to be valid, the competitor must immediately cross the line between the posts with both feet. With hand timing, the time is taken when the competitor's foot crosses the line.

The finish controller is responsible for all such decisions.

614.4.2

Failure of the Electric Timing

When the electric timing temporarily fails, the times recorded by hand timing shall be accepted, and to these times shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, a time equivalent to the average difference between the times recorded by electric timing and by hand.

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

614.5

The finish referee must report to the referee immediately after the race or the official training.

615

Microphones at Start and Finish

Within the fenced areas of start and finish the use of microphones (including "roving" and so-called "gallows" or "boom" microphones) is forbidden, both for the training as well as for the race.

Calculation and Announcement of Results

- 616.1 **Unofficial Times**
Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. They shall be posted on a scoreboard which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loud-speakers.
- 616.2 **Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications**
- 616.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the race, unofficial times and disqualifications shall be announced on the official notice board, and also at the finish.
The referee proceeds according to art. 603.7.1.3. The time limit for protests is counted from the moment of this announcement, according to art. 616.2.2, 643.4 and 643.5.
- 616.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start (art. 616.1), together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the announcement on the official notice board. In this case, (except for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games) it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the referee at the finish immediately or, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests entered later are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand.
- 616.3 **Official Results**
- 616.3.1 Official results are determined from the times of those competitors who have not been disqualified.
- 616.3.2 Combined results are calculated by adding the race-points which correspond to the results in the downhill and in slalom; or in downhill, slalom and giant slalom; or in other combinations of events; in World Cup according to the new CM value (see art. 1250).
- 616.3.3 If two or more competitors have the same time or the same number of points, the racer with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.
- 616.3.4 The official result list must contain the following informations:
- 616.3.4.1 The name of the organizing club or association.
- 616.3.4.2 The name of the competition, discipline and category (men or ladies).
- 616.3.4.3 The date of the race.

- 616.3.4.4 Technical data, such as the name of the course, homologation number, vertical drop, number of gates and, for downhill, the length of the course.
- 616.3.4.5 Names and nationalities of the members of the Jury.
- 616.3.4.6 Names of the course setters.
- 616.3.4.7 All details concerning the competitors such as finish order, start number, code number, first and last name, nationality (and possibly club), time and points.
- 616.3.4.8 Start numbers, code numbers and names of those disqualified, did not finish or were not at the start.
- 616.3.4.9 Names and nations of forerunners.
- 616.3.4.10 Official timing company.
- 616.3.4.11 Signature of the Technical Delegate.
- 616.3.5 The start lists and the result lists (official and unofficial) must be printed on the following different colored paper:
downhill: yellow
giant slalom: pink
slalom: blue
combined: white
- 616.3.6 The name of each nation must be indicated by the FIS code of three capital letters. (See the FIS Bulletin.)

617 **Award Ceremony**

The award ceremony may not be held before completion of the race and expiration of the protest deadline.

620 **Start Order**

621 **Group Draw and Start Order**

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

621.2 The FIS points list worked out by the Sub-Committee for Classification shall be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS points list, he shall

be assigned to that group to which the competitors without points are assigned (art. 621.4).

In all cases of doubt, the Jury will decide.

- 621.3 The starting order of competitors in all alpine competitions is determined by their FIS points (downhill, slalom, giant slalom). A first group of the best 15 competitors present, regardless of nationality, will be drawn. The remaining competitors start in order of their FIS points. Competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group. If in the first 15 competitors present, the point difference between one and the following competitor is too great, the Jury has to decide the number of competitors in the first group. The rest will start in order of their FIS points.
- 621.4 If the number of competitors without FIS points is too great, the Jury divides them into several groups which are drawn separately. The Jury must, whenever possible, take into account observations made during official training or the results of previous races and must divide fairly the competitors from several nations between the groups without points.
As a rule, the Jury will put into the first of these groups, one competitor from each nation represented.
- 621.5 The Jury has the right to change the starting order if they consider the condition of the course warrants it.
- 621.6 The draw must take place on the day before the race (art. 219.3). For night races, the draw must take place no later than the forenoon of the race date.
- 621.7 The first group in downhill training must be drawn every day.
- 621.8 The draw (first group and group/s without FIS points) must be held in a team captains' meeting.
A double draw is recommended: simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.
- 621.9 **Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions**
In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order of a downhill-race or a giant slalom (when snowing etc.). A group of at least 6 competitors, nominated in advance, start before No. 1. These 6 competitors are chosen by lot from among the last 30 % of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their FIS points or start numbers.
- 621.10 **Starting Order for the 2nd Run**
- 621.10.1 In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run except for the first 5.

- 621.10.2 For the first 5 the starting order is as follows:
5th in the result list starts First,
4th in the result list starts Second,
3rd in the result list starts Third,
2nd in the result list starts Fourth,
1st in the result list starts Fifth.
from the 6th onward, in the order of the result list of the first run.
If more than one competitor is ranked 5th, the competitor with
the highest starting number will start as 1st, the next competitor
with the next highest starting number as 6th, etc.
- 621.10.3 A start list for the second run must be published in good time and
made available to the officials at the start.

622 Special Start Interval

- 622.1 The FIS Congress 1979 agreed that:
The start interval in the downhill and, if necessary, in the giant
slalom may be changed under the following conditions:
- 622.1.1 The time extension must be used for sensible TV transmission of
interesting sections of the entire course.
- 622.1.2 The races are to be designated at least 4 weeks in advance by the
Alpine Ski Committee on the request of the organizers.
- 622.1.3 The extension is valid for the first 15 competitors only.
- 622.1.4 The extension may be to a maximum of 90 seconds.
- 622.1.5 *Exceptions*
In order to provide all competitors with similar race circumstances
under exceptional conditions, the Jury may decide, in contradiction
of a prior authorization, not to proceed with lengthened or
shortened start intervals.

623 Re-runs

623.1 Prerequisites

- 623.1.1 A racer who is hindered while racing by the error of an official, by
a spectator, by an animal, or by other causes can apply to any
member of the Jury for a re-run immediately after the occurrence of
the interference. This claim can also be made by the team leader of
the hindered competitor. The competitor must leave the course
immediately after the interference and may not ski further through
the gates.

623.1.2 In special situations, (e.g. in case of missing gates or other technical failures) the Jury may order a re-run.

623.2 **Grounds for Interference**

623.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other hindrance.

623.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen racer, who could not clear the track soon enough.

623.2.3 Objects in the course such as a lost ski pole or the ski of a previous competitor.

623.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which hinder the racer.

623.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced.

623.2.6 Other similar incidents, which, beyond the will and control of the racer, cause significant loss of speed or de facto lengthening of the racing line and thereby materially affect the racer's time.

623.2.7 Malfunction of the timekeeping system.

623.2.8 Interruption of a downhill run by an official in a "yellow zone".

623.3 **Validity of a Re-run**

623.3.1 In case the referee or other Jury member is unable to question immediately the appropriate officials or to judge the justification for the re-run, he may, to avoid delay for the competitor, grant a provisional re-run. This re-run will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury.

623.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him to a re-run, the re-run is not valid.

623.3.3 The provisionally or definitively approved re-run remains valid if it proves slower than the first (hindered) run.

623.3.4 If the claim for re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.

623.4 **Start Time of the Re-run**

623.4.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the competitor may start at the fixed interval, after he has reported to the start referee, in accordance with the decision of the start referee.

623.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of art. 804.3.1.

624**Cancellation of a Competition**

624.1

The Jury has the right to cancel a competition if the safety of the competitors is endangered or if the proper conduct of the race can no longer be guaranteed.

624.2

If, however, a protest is lodged with the FIS Office and upheld by the FIS within 24 hours after cancellation of the race, the whole competition must be run again. If there is no protest, the race is cancelled.

630**Disqualifications**

630.1

A competitor will be disqualified by the Jury if he does not meet the eligibility requirements of art. 208 and 213 or if he violates the provisions of art. 209, 211, 212, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222 and 230.

630.2

Furthermore he will be disqualified especially if he:

630.2.1

Participates in the race under false pretenses.

630.2.2

Does not comply with the safety regulations.

630.2.3

Trains on a course closed to competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden according to art. 703.9, or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the race.

630.2.4

Does not wear the official start number (bibs) or alters it in a prohibited manner.

630.2.5

Appears late at the start, makes a false start, or violates the regulations for starting (art. 613).

630.2.6

Fails to cross the gate lines between the poles of the gates with both feet (confirmed with art. 661.4).

630.2.7

Fails to cover the course on at least one ski or to pass the finish in accordance with art. 614.3, ICR.

630.2.8

Accepts outside help in any form during the race.

630.2.9

Fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call or interferes with his run.

630.2.10

Unjustifiably requests a re-run, which is later shown to be unsubstantiated.

630.2.11

Removes his skis in the finish area to hold them up, fails to leave the finish area on skis (art. 210.5 and 614.1.5).

631 Disciplinary Measures by the Jury or TD

631.1 In Respect to Competitors

- 631.1.1 In the event of violation of art. 703.8.5 (continuing in downhill training after being overtaken, or after stopping, or after falling) or of art. 805.4 or 905.1 (prohibition of continuing after clear disqualification) the following penalties can be imposed by the Jury:
- 631.1.1.1 Written reprimand, which is to be announced to the FIS Office and to the national association to which the competitor belongs.
- 631.1.1.2 Suspension from the next discipline, if any, at the same event, without the possibility of entering a substitute, if the draw has already been made.
- 631.1.1.3 Suspension from all races in the week following the race in question. For a second offense, the suspension period can be doubled.
- 631.1.2 By unexcused absence from the award ceremony, the racer loses the right to a prize (art. 222.4).
- 631.1.3 By continuing after interference, the racer loses the right to claim a re-run (art. 623.1.1).

631.2 In Respect to Team Captains, Coaches and Course Setters

- 631.2.1 If coaches, team captains or course setters violate the regulations of the ICR or the instructions of the technical committees of the FIS or of the Jury (art. 223.2, 223.3), the TD or the Jury, on motion by one of the Jury members, can impose the following penalties:
- 631.2.1.1 Oral warning.
- 631.2.1.2 Written reprimand.
- 631.2.1.3 Withdrawal of accreditation for a specific period of time.
- 631.2.2 The FIS Office and the national association to which the team captain, coach or course setter belongs are to be informed of these disciplinary measures.

632 The Working Group for Disciplinary Standards

The FIS has appointed a working group for disciplinary standards consisting of three members of the Sub-Committee for Rules, Equipment and Control of the Competitions. This working group judges and decides on problems which cannot be resolved by the Jury.

The working group for disciplinary standards deals also with protests against decisions of the Jury, if they are not addressed to the FIS Council.

Protests

641

Types of Protests

- 641.1 Against admittance of competitors.
- 641.2 Against the course or its condition.
- 641.3 Against another competitor or against an official during the race.
- 641.4 Against disqualification.
- 641.5 Against the timekeeping.
- 641.6 Against the official result lists.
- 641.7 Against decisions of the Jury to stop the race.
- 641.8 Against other Jury decisions.

642

Place of Submittal

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- 642.1 Protests according to art. 641.1 to 641.5 at the locations designated on the official notice board.
- 642.2 All other protests (art. 641.6 to 641.8) to the FIS Office for submittal to the working group for disciplinary standards or the FIS Council.

643

Deadlines for Submittal

- 643.1 Against the admittance of a racer, before the draw.
- 643.2 Against the course or its condition, no later than 30 minutes before the beginning of the race.
- 643.3 Against another racer or official during the race, within 15 minutes after the ending of the race.
- 643.4 Against disqualification, within 15 minutes after posting of the disqualification.
- 643.5 Against the timekeeping, within 15 minutes after posting of the unofficial results.
- 643.6 Against the official result lists, within a month after close of the race.
- 643.7 Against other Jury decisions, within 24 hours after close of the race.

644 Form of Protests

- 644.1 Protests are to be submitted in writing.
- 644.2 As exceptions, protests can be made orally in accordance with art. 641.3, 641.4 and 643.5 (art. 616.2.2).
- 644.3 The protests must be substantiated in detail.
- 644.4 With the submittal of the protest 100 Swiss Francs or the equivalent in another valid currency must be deposited. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld; otherwise it goes to the account of the organizer or to the FIS.
- 644.5 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest deposit are not to be considered.

645 Authorization

The following are authorized to submit protests:

- the national associations
- the team captains and coaches

646 Settlements of Protests by the Jury

- 646.1 The Jury meets to deal with the protests under its jurisdiction at a time predetermined by it and publicly announced on the official notice board. This is a set time following the posting of disqualifications or of unofficial results, whichever of these postings occurs later.
- 646.2 In dealing with a protest against disqualification, the gate keeper (course judge) in question (and, if need be, the gate keeper [course judge] of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials), the racer in question and the protesting team captain shall be invited to attend. Further the requested additional evidence such as videotape, photos, movies, etc. should be checked.
- 646.3 At the vote on the protest only the Jury members are to be present. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by the TD. The decision requires a majority of all members named to the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie vote the TD's vote is decisive.
The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings by posting on the official notice board with notation of the posting time.

Appeal

- 647.1 Against a decision of the Jury a protest is permissible to:
 – the working group for disciplinary standards or
 – the FIS Council, but only with approval of the national association of the protester.
- 647.2 Against a decision of the working group for disciplinary standards, appeal is permissible to the FIS Council.
- 647.3 The appeal, in writing and with substantiating particulars, must always be submitted to the FIS Office or mailed thereto within 14 days after the announcement of the previous decision on the protest (not counting the announcement day).

Homologation of Courses

- 650.1 All events at World Championships and Olympic Winter Games may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS. The same rule applies to other international competitions which appear on the FIS Calendar. For the latter, and especially for slalom and giant slalom, exceptions may be made upon application.
- 650.2 The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses through the appropriate national association. The Committee will forward the request with its opinion to the FIS.
- 650.3 The request must be accompanied or given to the inspector by the following documents in quadruplicate. One copy of each must be sent to:
- 650.3.1 The chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses.
- 650.3.2 The appropriate national association.
- 650.3.3 The organizing club.
- 650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination.
- 650.4 The homologation request must contain the following documents:
- 650.4.1 A description of the course, containing:
- The name of the course.
 - The geographical location of the course.
 - The compass orientation, aspect of the course.
 - The start point expressed in meters above sea level.
 - The finish point expressed in meters above sea level.
 - The vertical drop expressed in meters.

- The surface length of the course expressed in meters.
 - The average, maximum, and minimum gradient expressed in new degrees (400 degrees) or in %.
 - A narrative description of the terrain on which the course is laid out.
 - The number of gates required under normal and exceptional conditions.
 - The normal snow depth.
 - General visibility conditions.
 - Wind effects.
 - Evacuation possibilities for injured outside the course.
 - Crowd control possibilities.
 - The possibility of a water supply for slalom course preparation.
 - Helicopter landing sites.
- 650.4.2 A 1 : 25,000 map with contour lines and the course drawn on it.
- 650.4.3 A 1 : 10,000 profile indicating the vertical drop and length of the course (contours at the same scale).
- 650.4.4 A large and comprehensive photograph on which the course is marked. It must be a genuine photograph at least 18 × 24 cm and not a graphic representation from a prospectus. The photograph should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial photograph will produce the same effect.
- 650.4.5 A description of the access facilities to the start and finish areas, and of the uphill conveyances with hourly capacity, to both.
- 650.4.6 A description of the start and finish areas including details on the terrain, aspect and facilities for journalists, radio and television commentators, and spectators, and a description of the shelters for the competitors at the start and finish.
- 650.4.7 A description about the places of necessary security nets.
- 650.4.8 A description of the possibilities about auxiliary courses for the technical services, technical personel, etc.
- 650.4.9 Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometers.
- 650.4.10 A description of the communication system, preferably with a circuit diagram showing:
- The available number of lines.
 - The type of installation, i.e. buried cable, permanent air cable or temporary air cable.
 - Conductor sizes.

- Number of outlets along the course.
- Connections between the finish area and the race office.
- Connections between the finish area and the press center.
- Details of available radio apparatus.
- Connections between finish and start areas.

650.4.11 A statistical record of the amount of snow on the course (for Olympic Winter Games and World Championships during the previous ten years, for other races during the previous five years).

650.4.12 A sketch of the entire course with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, access roads, fields, buildings, and information on elevations. The purpose of the sketch is primarily to provide the inspector with condensed information on the actual state of the course, any improvements planned and also the siting of safety nets.

650.4.13 A contact address and telephone number, if possible telex number, must be available.

650.5 The chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will study the homologation request and appoints an inspector to examine the course. The inspector for downhill courses must not belong to the country requesting the homologation.

Courses proposed for homologation must comply with the technical requirements of art. 701, 802, 901, 1102, 1103 and 1232. In the technical analysis of courses, in particular of downhill courses, a strict and uncompromising standpoint must be maintained.

Sufficient space must be provided on downhill and giant slalom courses, or on an emergency track or road, for the evacuation of injured racers during the competition.

650.6

Homologation Procedure

650.6.1

The applicant club

As soon as the required documents in quadruplicate are ready, the applicant club will send the request for homologation through its national association to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses. Or he delivers it in accordance to the national Association, during the inspection on place, to the inspector. He will pass the quadruplicate to the right place. Simultaneously it must remit the equivalent of 150 Swiss Francs to account number 0300-106101 at the Savings Bank of the City of Innsbruck (Sparkasse der Stadt Innsbruck, Austria). If the homologation cannot be completed with a single inspection, a further 150 Swiss Francs must be remitted for each further visit of the inspector, to cover administrative expenses.

The inspector's travel and living expenses must be paid direct to him by the applicant club. The journey from his home to the course site and back may be computed as follows:

Railway fare: first class.

Travel in his own car: 0.70 Swiss Francs per kilometer.

Air travel: economy class.

650.6.2

The national association

The request for homologation prepared by the applicant club must be endorsed by its national association and then forwarded to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses. If the inspector orders only minor improvements on the courses, the condition of the course after completion of these improvements must be reported to the inspector by November 1st of the current year. For more extensive work, the inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary. Courses that have not been found to comply with the FIS specifications, and have not been homologated by November 1st of the current year, may not be used in the following winter for competitions, and these competitions will be removed from the FIS Calendar.

650.6.3

The inspector

After the request for homologation has been received by the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses, via the national association, the chairman will appoint an inspector. The inspector immediately contacts the applicant about the time for his inspection, and sends a copy to the appropriate national association. The inspector will receive four copies of the homologation papers for inspection at the site. After his inspection he writes his inspection report and marks the required improvements in red on the course plans.

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

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

One copy remains in his files.

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

650.6.4

Issue of the FIS homologation certificate

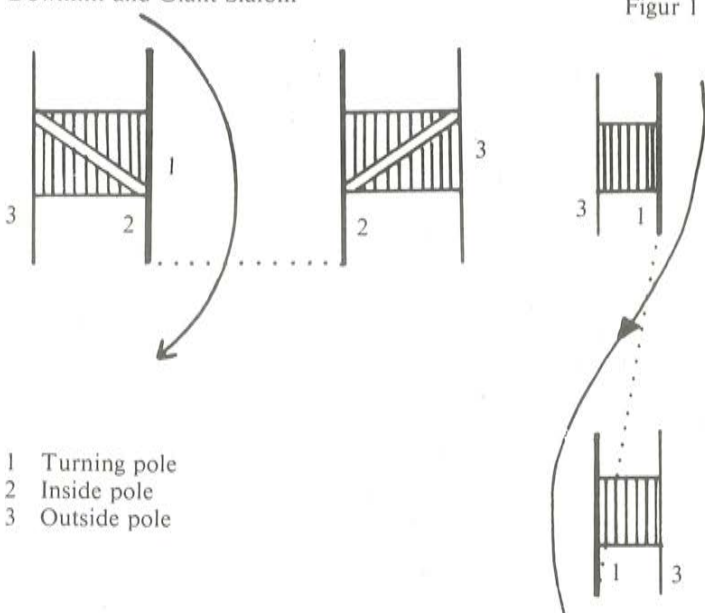
If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will send

the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant club and a copy to the appropriate national association. The homologation certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the year in which the homologation certificate was issued, and the number of courses registered in that year.

- 650.6.5 *Expiration of the application*
If work requested has not been completed within 5 years after the inspection is carried out and the homologation cannot be granted, the site (piste) in question will be deleted from the list of pending homologation applications. For further consideration a new application is required.
- 650.6.6 *Validity of the FIS homologation certificate*
- 650.6.6.1 For downhill courses, five years; after that a further inspection must be made.
- 650.6.6.2 Homologation certificates are valid for slalom and giant slalom courses as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred. Natural changes can consist of erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown. Artificial changes are the construction of buildings, lifts, shelters, parks, roads or tracks (etc.).
- 650.6.7 The national association which has proposed the homologation of a course must report to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses when any improvements required have been carried out.
- 650.6.8 The Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will publish annually a list of the homologated courses.
- 650.6.9 *Relationship between homologation and natural conditions*
An organizer of downhill races should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS and ignore exceptional snow and weather conditions. A downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding downhill races when there is insufficient snow depth, extraordinarily unfavourable surface snow conditions (complete icing, softening, etc.), dense fog, heavy snow fall, storm or rain.

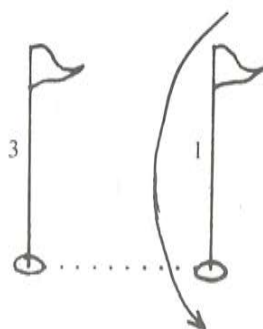
Control of Passage (Explanation)

Downhill and Giant Slalom



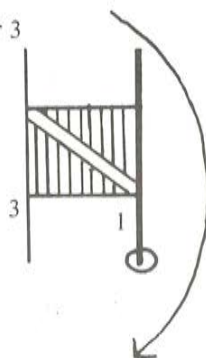
Slalom

Figure 2



Parallel Slalom

Figure 3



- 661.1 Every gate-keeper (course judge) receives a check card with the following notations:
- 661.1.1 Name of the gate-keeper (course judge)
- 661.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)
- 661.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd)
- 661.2 If a racer does not pass a gate (for parallel a gate marker) properly according to art. 661.4 the gate-keeper (course judge) must mark the following immediately on the check card in the columns provided:
- 661.2.1 The bib number of the racer.
- 661.2.2 If the gate-keeper (course judge) is responsible for more than one gate, then the gate number where the fault was made.
- 661.2.3 The letter F (Fault).
- 661.2.4 A drawing of the fault committed (sketch map - absolutely required).
- 661.3 The gate-keeper (course judge) must also watch that the racer accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall). The slightest outside help brings disqualification. A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the check card.
- 661.4 **Correct Passage**
- 661.4.1 A gate has been correctly passed when both the racer's feet have passed across the gate line.
- 661.4.1.1 The gate line in downhill and giant slalom, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding banners between them, is the imaginary shortest line from pole to pole (art. 661 fig. 1).
- 661.4.1.2 The gate line in slalom is the imaginary shortest line between turning pole to outside pole (art. 661 fig 2).
- 661.4.1.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before the competitor's feet have passed the gate line, the feet still must pass the original gate line (marking in the snow).
- 661.4.2 In parallel races, the passage is correct when both feet have passed outside the gate marker in the direction of the turn (art. 661 fig. 3).
- 662 **Importance of the Task of the Gate-keeper (Course Judge)**
- 662.1 The gate-keeper (course judge), who should be thoroughly acquainted with the competition rules, has a task of major importance and self sacrifice. A slalom course, for example, is skied

very rapidly by the racers, so that the judging of a fault, with the knocking away of the gate pole, etc. can be extremely difficult. Only painstaking observation allows the gate-keeper (course judge) to decide whether the passage was correct or not. An error by the gate-keeper (course judge) has the most weighty consequences for the competitor.

662.2 The decision handed down by the gate-keeper (course judge) must be clear and nonpartisan. His conduct must be calm, watchful and prudent. In case of doubt, the gate-keeper (course judge) should hold to the principle, "it is better that a fault go unpunished than unfairly punished".

662.3 In order to avoid wrong decisions, it is recommended that the gate-keepers (course judges) consider not only the literal racing rules, but also the guidelines based on experience and not written down in the ICR.

662.4 The gate-keeper (course judge) should declare a fault only when he is clearly convinced that a fault has been committed. In case of a protest, he must be able to explain clearly and definitively how the fault was committed.

662.4.1 If the gate-keeper (course judge) is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he must make the most careful investigation. He can even demand that the race be briefly interrupted, so that he may check the tracks on the piste or scratches on the poles.

662.4.2 The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence his judgement. Likewise he may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones.

662.5 In slalom and giant slalom, the responsibility of the gate-keeper (course judge) begins as soon as the racer has passed the last gate of the preceding gate-keeper (course judge) and ends when the racer has passed through the last gate under his jurisdiction (maximum 4 gates). In downhill, the gate-keeper (course judge) watches the entire stretch visible to him both above and below the gate he is to check.

663 Giving Information to a Competitor

663.1 On the one hand a competitor himself, in the case of an error or a fall, can turn to the gate-keeper (course judge) and question him. On the other hand the gate-keeper (course judge), where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification.

- 663.2 In either case with a clear, decisive voice, the gate-keeper (course judge) answers the competitor's question or informs him with one of the following words:
- 663.2.1 "Go!" if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate-keeper (course judge) has ruled the gate passage as correct;
- 663.2.2 "Back!" if the competitor may expect disqualification.
- 663.2.3 In principle the gate-keeper (course judge) speaks these words in the language of the host country. The competitor should learn these expressions and it might be useful to announce them at a team captains' meeting.

664 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults

- 664.1 Particularly in slalom (or in parallel races) the decision can be made that the gate-keeper (course judge) will immediately signal a disqualifying fault.
- 664.2 The immediate indication of a disqualifying fault can be made in the following ways:
- 664.2.1 In good visibility by raising a flag of a particular color.
- 664.2.2 In bad visibility or fog, by a sound signal.
- 664.2.3 By other means as provided by the organizers.
- 664.3 The immediate announcement does not relieve the gate-keeper (course judge) from recording on his check card.
- 664.4 The gate-keeper (course judge) is required to furnish information to the jury members on request.

665 Duties of the Gate-keeper (Course Judge) at Completion of the 1st and 2nd runs

- 665.1 In accordance with instructions as given by the Jury, the chief of gate-keepers (course judges) (or his assistant) collects all check cards. He then passes them on to the referee.
- 665.2 After conclusion of the 1st run, the chief of gate-keepers (course judges) distributes the check cards for the 2nd run.

666 Duties of the Gate-keeper (Course Judge) after Conclusion of the Race

- 666.1 Every gate-keeper (course judge) who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until the protest deadline has expired.
- 666.2 It is the responsibility of the referee to dismiss a gate-keeper (course judge) who is waiting to be called by the Jury.

667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate-keeper (Course Judge)

- 667.1 After the necessary entries have been made in his check card, the gate-keeper (course judge) must shift immediately to his other duties. Most frequently he must do the following:
- 667.1.1 Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor).
- 667.1.2 Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions; the position is marked by the dye in the snow.
- 667.1.3 Replace torn away flags, pennants or pannels.
- 667.1.4 Replace broken gate poles according to color (blue or red); the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will endanger neither racers nor spectators.
- 667.1.5 Maintain and repair his section of the course.
- 667.1.6 Keep free the course.
- 667.1.7 Remove any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.
- 667.2 If no control personnel have been designated for his section of the course, the gate-keeper (course judge) must take care that all persons (spectators, photographers, other competitor, etc.) maintain sufficient distance from the race course, so that the racer will not be hindered in any way during his run.
- 667.2.1 The gate-keeper (course judge) in accordance with orders from the Jury must direct accredited persons to the most favorable places where they can do their work without hindering the competitors.
- 667.3 The gate-keeper (course judge) must watch that the instructions issued by the jury are adhered to (training opportunities, approved kinds of training, inspections, time schedules etc.).

667.4

If a competitor is hindered during his run (art. 623), he must immediately leave the race course and report this to the nearest gate-keeper (course judge). The gate-keeper (course judge) must enter the circumstances of the incident on his check card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The gate-keeper (course judge) must request the competitor in question to report immediately to the referee or an other Jury member.

668

Location of the Gate-keeper (Course Judge)

668.1

The gate-keeper (course judge) must choose himself an isolated location. He must be so placed that he can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which he is to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action (as in art. 667), but distant enough not to hinder the competitor. For the competitor, the gate poles and gates must at all times be well visible.

668.2

The organizers are obligated to outfit the gate-keepers (course judges) so that they are readily identifiable. Clothing should not be of such color as to be confused with a gate flag.

669

Number of Gate-keepers (Course Judges)

669.1

The organizers are responsible for having a sufficient number of gate-keepers (course judges) available. They may have them assembled, if necessary, for final instructions in the presence of the chief gate-keeper (course judge). If needed, the TD can participate in this session.

669.2

The organizer must inform the Jury of the number of gate-keepers (course judges) available for the training and particularly for the race.

670

Support of the Gate-keepers (Course Judges)

670.1

The gate-keeper (course judge) should be in his position well before the start of the race. His work could last several hours and may be made miserable by atmospheric conditions. It is advisable for the organizers to furnish the gate-keeper (course judge) with protective clothing against the cold, wind and snow (see art. 668.2).

- 670.2 In extreme cases, the organizers should supply a number of replacement gate-keepers (course judges) who could replace gate-keepers (course judges) during a race (or for the second run) should there appear to be any need for replacement.
- 670.3 The organizer must provide the gate-keepers (course judges) with some form of nourishment at their positions.
- 670.4 At particularly difficult places where poles are often knocked down or broken, it is advisable that an assistant be assigned to help the gate-keeper (course judge).
- 670.5 The equipment necessary for the proper fulfillment of the gate-keeper's (course judge's) functions must be anticipated and put at his disposal. In particular:
- 670.5.1 A special plastic cover for the check card to protect it against snow and water.
- 670.5.2 A pencil, if possible attached to the cover by a string. An extra pencil. A few sheets of blank paper to note any incidents.
- 670.5.3 The necessary tools to work on keeping the course in proper condition (shovel, rake, crow bars etc.).
- 670.5.4 Enough replacement poles of the right colors. These replacement poles must not confuse the competitors. They must be placed far enough away from the course, on the gate-keeper's (course judge's) side, planted obliquely in the snow, pointed ends down so as not to be dangerous and, if possible, with attached banner.

Particular Rules for Each Discipline

700

Downhill

701

The Course

701.1

Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies' Downhill Courses

Downhill courses for World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and international competitions included in the FIS Calendar must be approved by the FIS.

701.2

General Characteristics of the Course

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

701.3

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

701.4

Laying out the Course

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

The course must not include convex outward curves. Where medium or high speeds are involved, narrow sections must be avoided. The course must instead become wider with increasing speed. Such parts of the course and sections through wooded terrain must be at least 30 m wide. That does not mean that all parts of the course in wooded terrains must be more than 30 m wide, as sun and wind can often cause considerable damage to the snow of a course that is too wide. The inspector authorized to homologate the course decides whether this minimum width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened.

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

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

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

701.5 **Men's Courses**

701.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, World Cup and Continental Cups, the men's course must conform to the following technical data:

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

701.5.1.2 Maximum vertical drop: 1,000 m.

701.5.2 For other FIS races (junior and senior), the men's course must conform to the following technical data:

701.5.2.1 Minimum vertical drop: 500 m.

701.5.2.2 Maximum vertical drop: 1,000 m, junior 700 m.

701.5.3 Width of the gates: minimum 8 m.

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

701.6 **Ladies' Courses**

701.6.1 The Ladies' downhill courses must have the following technical data for all competitions;

701.6.1.1 Minimum vertical drop: 500 m.

701.6.1.2 Maximum vertical drop: 700 m.

701.6.2 Width of the gates: minimum 8 m.

701.6.3 At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the best time for the ladies' downhill should not be less than 1 min. 40 secs.

701.6.4 **Special Requirements for the Lay-out of Ladies' Courses**

701.6.4.1 The downhill course for ladies should be a "controlled course" taking local conditions into account in setting it. It shall not include technical slalom figures, but must have sufficient gates on steep sections to eliminate excessive speed over difficult and bumpy terrain.

701.6.4.2 Ladies' downhill courses shall, if possible, be separated from the men's.

701.7 **Exceptions**

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

702 Marking and Gates

702.1 **Direction Flags**

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

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

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

702.2 **Size and Shape of the Gates**

702.2.1 A downhill gate consists of 4 slalom poles, which must conform to the requirements of art. 802.2.1, and 2 flags.

702.2.2 For flags rectangular cloth panels are to be used, approx. 0,75 m wide by 1,0 m high. They are to be fastened on the poles so that they can be easily recognized by the competitors from a distance. Instead of red material a luminous orange color may be used.

702.2.3 The width of a gate must be at least 8 m.

702.3 **Placement of the Gates**

702.3.1 *Gates shall be placed:*

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

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

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

- 702.3.1.4 If in the judgement of the course setter, competitors should be directed on to a particular section of the slope, or if he thinks it desirable to indicate the direction of the course.
- 702.3.1.5 Where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.
- 702.3.1.6 To keep competitors away from obstacles.
- 702.3.2 On traverses or a steep slope, the gates must be placed so that competitors are kept on the upper part of the slope.
- 702.3.3 On a bend, the gates must be placed always so that competitors are kept on the inner side of the curve (especially in wooded sections).
- 702.4 **Numbering**
The gates shall be numbered from top to bottom, not counting the start and finish.
- 702.5 **Men's Gates**
Men's downhill courses must be marked by red gates.
- 702.6 **Ladies' Gates**
Ladies' downhill courses must be marked with alternating red and blue gates or only red gates.
- 702.7 **Marking the Gate's Position**
The position of the gate's poles should be marked with ink or some other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race.
- 702.8 **Preparation and Inspection of the Course**
- 702.8.1 All downhill courses in the FIS Calendar must be completely prepared for racing and set with gates at least three days before the race, and must then be available for training.
- 702.8.2 Before the start of the first official training, the Jury is to make an inspection and final acceptance of the course setting with the FIS safety expert (if present) possibly in the presence of the team captains or coaches.
- 702.8.3 Before training begins on the first official training day, the competitors inspect the course wearing their training numbers easily visible. The time of inspection shall be determined by the Jury.
- 702.8.4 If the team captains' meeting so determines, the members of the Jury shall be available at the finish to receive from the competitors and trainers requests and suggestions regarding the course, training, etc.

703

Official Training

- 703.1 The official training for downhill races is an inseparable part of the competition. The competitors are required to participate according to the instructions of the Jury.
- 703.2 The official training shall encompass at least three training days; as an exception under extraordinary conditions, a minimum of three training runs.
- 703.2.1 In general a race shall be postponed or cancelled if the three days of training cannot be observed. An exception can be made in case of "force majeure", if nevertheless sufficient training runs can be carried out. The Jury can then decide to reduce the official training to two days.
- 703.2.2 The official training needs not necessarily be on three consecutive days.
- 703.3 The entire facilities (start, course and finish area) must be completely prepared as for racing by the first official training day.
- 703.3.1 All safety measures and crowd control arrangements (fences, etc.) must be completed, so that the training may take place without danger to the competitors.
- 703.4 The first aid and medical services must be in complete operation during the time of training.
- 703.5 The organizers must arrange for the competitors to have priority on the lift facilities, and to use the training times without having to wait.
- 703.6 For all training runs during the official training, the competitors must wear their training numbers (bibs) in racing fashion. Training numbers shall be given to the competitor on the basis of their FIS points. Competitors without FIS points shall receive the last training numbers (art. 621).
- 703.7 The start referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, must verify from a list that the competitors start their training in the order of their training numbers, and that in leaving the start a sufficiently safe interval of at least 30 seconds is maintained between competitors.
- 703.8 **Timed Training**
- 703.8.1 At the World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, times must be taken during the last two days of training.
- 703.8.2 At other FIS competitions, training times must be taken on at least one of the last two training days.

- 703.8.3 The registered times for the different runs of a training day will be given by loudspeaker. The information board can be used. They must be given to the team captains at the latest at the team captains' meeting.
- 703.8.4 A competitor must participate at least in one timed training run.
- 703.8.5 In case of a fall, or stopping, or being overtaken during a training run, the competitor must leave the race-course and leave it free. Continuation on the downhill race-course training is not permitted.
- 703.8.6 In case of atmospheric changes (snowfall etc.) between the last training day and the day of the race, an inspection of the course will be organized for the competitors on the day of the race, accompanied by the members of the Jury.
- 703.8.7 At the time of the World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and all international races where substitutes are authorised, the designated substitutes must take part in the official training.
- 703.8.8 Whenever possible, one training should take place during the same hour as that scheduled for the race.

703.9 **Closing and Modifications of the Course**

Competitors are not allowed, under penalty of disqualification, to train on the course at times other than those announced by the race committee or the Jury, or to remove or rearrange gates, flags or visible hazards such as fences, bushes, overhanging branches etc.

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

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

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

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

Yellow Zones

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

Start Interval

The regular start interval shall be employed in all downhill races. As a rule competitors start at equal intervals of 60 seconds. The FIS or the Jury may order other intervals (art. 622).

Execution of the Downhill

706.1

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

706.2

A competitor must pass through all gates by crossing the gate lines with both feet. He has finished the race when both his feet have crossed the finish line (art. 614.3, 661.4.1, 661.4.1.3).

706.3

A competitor must wear the official start bib in the prescribed way.

Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners in downhill races must wear crash helmets for the official training as well as for the race.

If a competitor or forerunner fails to follow this regulation, he will not be allowed to start. The competitors are further required to wear helmets which have been approved by specialized testing organizations recognized by the FIS.

Downhill in Two Runs

708.1

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

708.2

The vertical drop must be at least 450 m.

708.3

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

708.4

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

- 708.5 The two runs should be run on the same day.
- 708.6 In World Cup and Continental Cups, it is normally not allowed to carry out downhill races in two runs. A special rule can be applied by the members of the respective committees.
- 708.7 Each national association may carry out two downhill races in two runs without calculating a special penalty (only minimum penalty).

800 Slalom

801 The Course

801.1 Vertical Drop

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

Other exceptions can only be made in accordance with the FIS-Council.

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

801.2 Characteristics of the Course

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

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

801.2.3 The slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal ski technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of ski technique, including

changes of direction with very different radii. Gates should never be set only down the vertical fall-line of the slope, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.

801.3

Preparation of the Course

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

802

Setting the Course

802.1

Course Setters

802.1.1

Inspection of the Slalom Slope

This must be carried out by the course setter with the TD, the referee and the course setter's assistant, so that the course setter can take into account the terrain, the snow conditions and the capability of the competitors before he sets the course, which should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.

802.1.2

Assistance

must be provided for the course setter at the time fixed by the Jury for the setting of the course, so that he can concentrate on the actual setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc. The Chief of Course Equipment must provide enough of the following:

- Enough blue and red slalom poles.
- A corresponding number of flags, divided by colors.
- Sledge-hammers, crowbars or pneumatic drills.
- Number cards for numbering the gates.
- Coloring matter for marking the position of the poles.

802.2

Slalom Poles

802.2.1

A slalom gate consists of two solid, round, uniform poles of a diameter between a minimum of 20 mm and a maximum of 32 mm. The poles must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 1.80 m out of the snow. Slalom poles must be made of non-splintering material (plastic, plasticized bamboo or material with similar properties).

802.2.2

So-called "Colihue" slalom poles are allowed in Argentina and Chile.

802.2.3

Self-redressing slalom poles which meet the above standards are permitted.

802.2.4

Slalom poles are to be colored blue or red. Consecutive gates must alternate color.

Slalom poles must carry cloth flags of matching color. These may not be fastened in any way which might be a danger to the competitor.

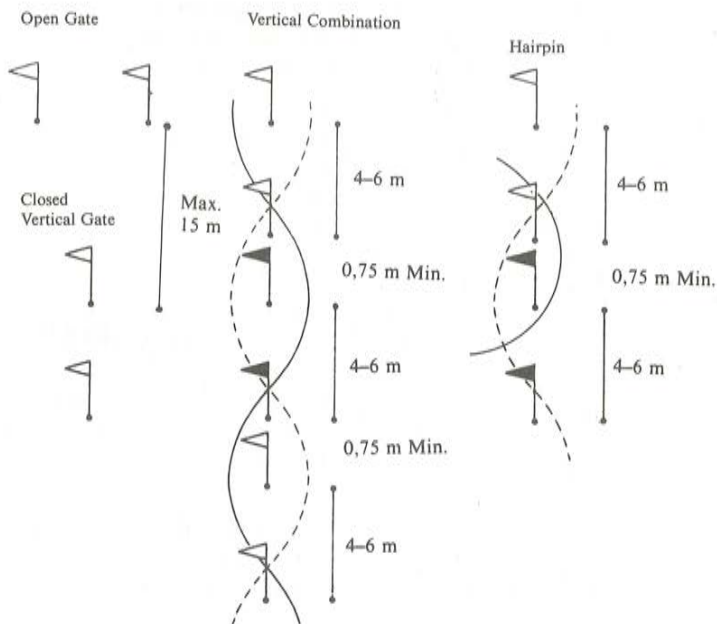
802.3 Gates

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

A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 6 m. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates may not be less than 0.75 m not more than 15 m.

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

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



Men	minimum	55 gates	- 3	} as exception
	maximum	75 gates	+ 3	
Ladies	minimum	45 gates	- 3	
	maximum	60 gates	+ 3	

802.3.4 *Number of gates*

802.3.5 *Numbering of gates*

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

802.4 **Setting**

In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:

802.4.1 Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.

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

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

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

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

802.4.6 The finish must accord with art. 614.

802.4.7 Setting the course can be started at the top or bottom. The course setter can decide with which color to begin, taking into account the visibility.

802.4.8 The slalom poles should be rammed in by the chief of course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.

802.5 **Reserve Poles**

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

Checking the Slalom Course

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

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

803**Inspection of the Course**

803.1

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

The Jury decides the method of inspection. Competitors must wear their start numbers easily visible.

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

803.2

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

804**The Start**

804.1

Start Intervals

The start takes place at irregular intervals in slalom. The chief of timing and calculation or his special assistant tells the starter when each competitor should start. The competitor on the way need not be over the finish before the next competitor starts.

804.2

Starting Order

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

804.2.2

For the second run see art. 621.10.

804.3

Start Signal

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

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

804.3.1

A competitor who has not appeared at the start 1 minute after being called by the official, will be disqualified. Delays caused by the non-arrival of preceding competitors have to be taken into account. The start referee may, however, condone a delay which, in his opinion, is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow the competitor a conditional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The start referee will make the necessary decisions.

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

804.3.1.1

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

804.3.1.2

Were allowed to start in spite of their late appearance.

804.3.1.3

Were allowed to start conditionally.

804.4

Valid Start and False Start

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

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

805

Execution of the Slalom

805.1

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

Both courses must be used one after the other, in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on both courses is not allowed.

805.2

Limitations in the Second Run

The race committee has the right to reduce the number of competitors in the second run to half, provided that notice was given in the invitation or on the official notice board before the race started, and at the team captains' meeting before the draw.

805.3

A competitor must go through the gates according to art. 661.4.1, 641.4.1.2 and 641.4.1.3.

- 805.4 **Interdiction to Continue after Clear Disqualification**
A competitor who has been clearly disqualified for missing a gate may not continue through further gates. He cannot start in the second run, or be a forerunner.
By violation against this rules, the sanctions mentioned in art. 631.1 etc. will be valid.

- 805.5 **Video Tape and Film Control**
At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the race committee must arrange for recordings on video tape, so that the whole slalom can be reproduced.
At other international FIS Calendar races a video tape or film control is recommended.

900 **Giant Slalom**

901 **The Course**

- 901.1 **Vertical Drop**
901.1.1 A course for men must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 400 m.
901.1.2 A course for ladies must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 350 m.
901.1.3 For World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 300 m (men and ladies).
901.1.4 The FIS Council may, however, authorize a competition on a course without the minimum vertical drop specified if the particular conditions in a country require it.
901.2 The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 30 m wide.

- 901.3 **Preparation of the Course**
The course must be prepared as for the downhill race. The parts of the course where gates are set and where competitors have to turn must be prepared as for a slalom.

902 **Setting the Course, Poles and Flags**

- 902.1 Normal slalom poles are used, which must conform to the specifications of art. 802.2.1. For the turning pole of the gate flag a self-redressing pole may be used, provided self-redressing poles are used for all turning poles of the entire course.
The flags are at least about 75 cm wide and about 50 cm high. They are fixed between the poles so that the lower edge of the flag is at least 1 meter above the snow.

The gates must be alternately red and blue, the blue flags preferably with a distinctive mark, ideally a diagonal white stripe. In bad visibility red direction flags should be placed down the left side of the course facing downhill, and green flags on the right (702.4.1). The red and green flags may be replaced by twigs or branches approximately 30 cm high which are to be stuck into the snow. Both means of marking may be used on the same course. In addition enough pine needles and broken-up twigs should be strewn on the course to provide depth perception of bumps, dips and counter slopes.

902.2

Placing the Gates

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

902.3

Setting the course can be started from the top or bottom. The course setter can decide with which color to begin, taking into account the visibility.

902.4

Marking

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

902.5

Planning the Course

In planning the course the following principles must be followed:

902.5.1

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

902.5.2

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

902.5.3

A giant slalom should present a variety of long, medium and small turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between

the gates, which must not be set down the vertical line of the slope. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible.

- 902.5.4 The finish must be prepared and equipped as in art. 614.
- 902.5.5 The course setter should set the two courses so that there is as little difference as possible between the best times of each run (art. 605.7.5).
- 902.5.6 The chief of course is responsible for the correct placing and availability of enough reserve poles. They must be placed so that the competitors are not misled by them and this must be checked by the Jury.

903 Inspection of the Course

The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. Skiing through a gate, or practising turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must wear their start numbers easily visible.

904 Start Intervals

- 904.1 As a rule, the competitors start at a constant interval of 60 seconds, according to their start numbers. The Jury or the FIS may order longer intervals (see art. 622).
- 904.2 **Start order for the second run see art. 621.10.**

905 Execution of the Giant Slalom

A giant slalom must always be decided by two runs (men and ladies). The second run may be held on the same piste, but the gates must be re-set. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

- 905.1 **Interdiction to Continue after Clear Disqualification**
A competitor who has been clearly disqualified for missing a gate may not continue through further gates, or start in the second run, or be a forerunner. By violation against these rules the sanctions mentioned in art. 631.9 etc. will be valid.

Further Rules

Except where special exceptions are made above, the rules for downhill (art. 703.9 and 706) and slalom (art. 805.5 if possible) apply also to giant slaloms.

1100

Parallel Events

1101

Definition

The parallel is a race where two or more competitors race simultaneously side by side down two or more courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the ground and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.

1101.1

Normally (at World Cup level), parallel races count only for the Nation's Cup (see World Cup Rules). They may also be introduced in the World Cup circuit where World Cup points may be awarded for the first 15 finishers. Final decision in this matter rests with the World Cup Committee and is subject to the approval of the Alpine Ski Committee.

1102

Vertical Drop

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

1103

Choice and Preparation of the Course

1103.1

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

1103.2

Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for slalom, so that it is possible to offer equal race conditions on both courses.

- 1103.3 There must be a lift next to the course to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.
- 1103.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

1104 Course Layout

- 1104.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, poles or curve markers; each gate marker is composed of two poles with a banner measuring 30 cm wide by 70 cm high, stretched between them.
- 1104.1.2 The slalom poles to be used must meet the requirements of art. 802.2.1. The use of self-redressing poles is not permitted.
- 1104.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and banners are red for the course on the left going down and blue for the other course. If there are more than two courses, the organizer must use different colors for the other course such as green or orange. The banners must be placed at least 1 m above the snow (the bottom of the banner).
- 1104.3 The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom. The gate poles must be set using a drill in order to avoid protests.
- 1104.4.1 The first gate in each course must be placed no less than 8 m from the start and no more than 10 m.
- 1104.4.2 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate marker, the separation between the two tracks must be well designed so that they direct each competitor towards the finish line. The course setter must place the last gate in such a manner that the racers are guided towards the center of each finish line.

1105 Distance Between the Two Courses

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

1106 Start

1106.1 Start Device

Two hinged gates each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height. The starting block (behind the skis) must be covered with teflon to protect the skis. The weight for each hinge gate is 30 kg.

Opening of the gate: Electric control (accu. 24 v.).

The bolt (lock) system should utilize an electromagnet so that the start gun opens simultaneously the hinge gates (outwardly). This start system could also be manually operated.

1106.2 The FIS Technical Delegate and the starter together will control the start. In order to co-ordinate their functions, the Technical Delegate should have a start platform set up between the hinge gates, either in front of or behind so that he can see the entire race course. The start signal can only be given after the Technical Delegate has given the competitors permission to start.

Any starting system can be employed provided that the system guarantees a simultaneous start.

1106.3 False Starts

Disqualification will take place:

1106.3.1 if the competitor does not have at least one ski tip touching the hinge gate,

1106.3.2 if the competitor does not have both ski poles set on the visible and marked wood blocks.

1106.4 Start command

Before the starter gives the command of either "Achtung bereit" or "Ready set" and the subsequent firing of the starting gun which opens the hinge gates, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking the competitor starting in the red course "Red ready?" or "Rot fertig?" and then the competitor in the blue course "Blue ready?" or "Blau fertig?" Only after both competitors have answered "yes" or "ja", the starter can give the start command.

1107 Finish

1107.1 The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the starts.

1107.2 Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which form the finish. Each of these must be at least 7 m wide. The inside poles of the areas are placed side by side.

1107.3 For safety reasons, it is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.

1108 Jury and Course Setter

1108.1 In view of the special type of this competition, the Jury is set up as follows:

- the Technical Delegate
- the referee
- the assistant referee
- the chief of course
- two start referees, nominated by the organization, without voting right
- two finish referees, nominated by the organization, without voting right

1108.2 The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the course, he must conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the chief of race and the chief of course). If the Jury has designated an assistant course setter, he will assist in this inspection.

1109 Timing

1109.1 As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered. With several electric eyes and an automatic print-out, the first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following competitors stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receive the time difference in $1/1000$ -seconds to the first competitor.

1110 Running of a Parallel on Two Courses

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

1110.1 The finals of a competition should not include more than 32 competitors. These 32 competitors may either be entered directly or be the first 32 finishers from qualification competitions.

1110.2 Formation into Groups of Two

1110.2.1 Sixteen groups of two competitors are formed, either after the finish of the selected previous race or after their general classification in the World Cup at the time, or according to their value (FIS points), in the following manner:

Group together:	the 1st and the 32nd	the 9th and the 24th
	the 2nd and the 31st	the 10th and the 23rd
	the 3rd and the 30th	the 11th and the 22nd
	the 4th and the 29th	the 12th and the 21st
	the 5th and the 28th	the 13th and the 20th
	the 6th and the 27th	the 14th and the 19th
	the 7th and the 26th	the 15th and the 18th
	the 8th and the 25th	the 16th and the 17th

(see table)

- 1110.2.2 The competitors receive the numbers from 1 to 32 in the order of their value and they keep them until the end of the races.
- 1110.2.3 Start order: following the order of the appended table, from top to bottom. All groups race in succession their first run and then their second.
The lower starting number goes down the red course first, the higher number the blue course. For the second run it is reversed. This same system is used for all elimination runs including the finals.
- 1110.2.4 The competitors can examine the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Examination time 10 minutes.
- 1110.2.5 Sixteen winners remain as a result of the first elimination. In other words, those who, in their group, obtained the lower total for the two runs or possibly two times zero.
- 1110.3 **Second elimination run**
- 1110.3.1 The sixteen qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.
- 1110.3.2 These races are also run in two runs. There are eight that qualify for the quarter-finals.
- 1110.3.3 If the results of a parallel event are to count towards overall standings such as the World Cup, then the finish positions for the 9th to 15th position will be obtained by using the results of the second elimination round. The competitors will be placed in order starting with the smallest losing time margin obtained in the second elimination round.
- 1110.4 **Quarterfinals**
- 1110.4.1 The eight qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.
- 1110.4.2 From the losing four competitors, positions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are determined by the time difference of each loser from the winner.

1110.5 **Semi-finals**

1110.5.1 The four qualified competitors start according to the start system from top to bottom.

1110.5.2 The losers of the semi-finals race their first run for the 3rd and 4th positions before the finalists race their first run; then the finalists race their first run, then the semi-finalists their second run and then the finalists their final race.

1111 Control of the Course

The gate-keepers (course-judges) are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate-keeper (course-judge) is supplied with a flag which corresponds to the color of the course he is controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a disqualification in his section of the course. An official (judge) with a yellow flag is located approximately half way down the course where immediate judging of a gate-keeper's disqualification is done by raising the yellow flag in the direction of the course where the disqualification has been indicated. The raising of the yellow flag confirms the disqualification of the competitor.

1112 Disqualifications

1112.1 Causes for disqualification are the following:

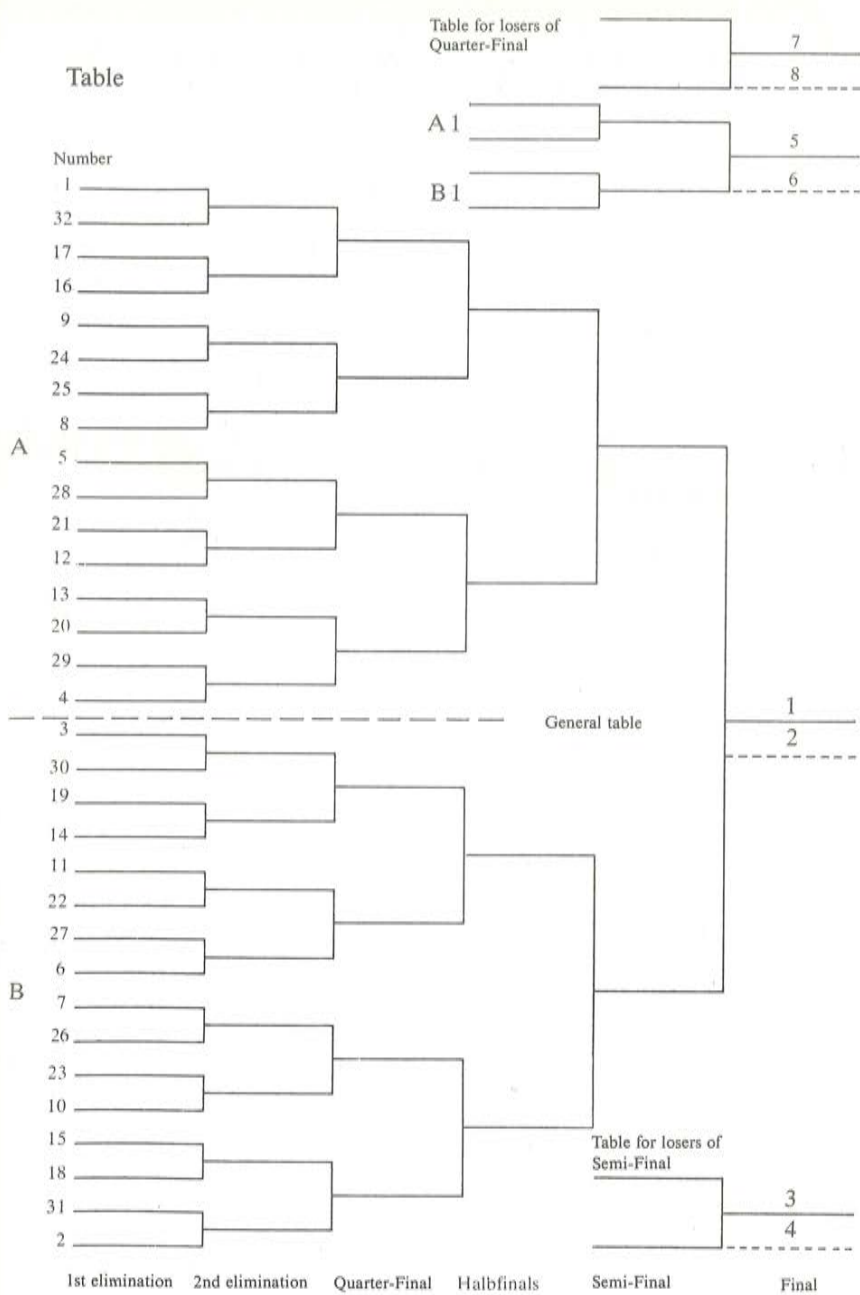
- false start (art. 1106.3)
- changing from one course to another
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- passing one ski inside a gate or pole with the other ski outside
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing

1112.2 If both competitors fall in either the first or second run of any round, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will advance to the next round. If both competitors do not finish, the competitor who successfully skied the farthest distance will advance to the next round.

1112.3 The competitor that does not finish or is disqualified in the first run does not start in a second run.

- 1112.4 In every case the finalists start as last competitors for the second run (art. 1010.5.2) to finish the competition.
- 1113 All slalom rules remain in effect, including the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.

Table



Special Rules

1200 Competitions under Artificial Light

- 1200.1 The starting of competitions under artificial light is permitted, except for World Championships, Olympic Winter Games, World Cup and European Cup.
- 1200.2 The lighting must meet the following specifications:
- 1200.2.1 The light level anywhere on the piste may not be less than 80 lux measured parallel to the surface. The lighting should be as uniform as possible.
- 1200.2.2 The floodlights must be so placed that the light does not alter the topography of the piste. The light must show the competitor the exact picture of the terrain and must not alter the depth perception and exactness.
- 1200.2.3 The lights shall not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and shall not blind the competitor by glare.
- 1200.2.4 Obstacles and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the course must be clearly lighted.
- 1200.3 The TD must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules. The organizers shall provide him with light meters having cosine correction.
- 1200.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

1210 Combined Competitions

1210.1 Alpine Combined

- 1210.1.1 A combined competition represents the final result of several similar or different events, for example, of two downhill races, two slaloms, a downhill and a slalom, etc., or of any three races. The "Alpine Combined Kandahar" is the combined result of a downhill and a slalom with special rules (art. 1210.2). The "Triple Combined" is the result of a downhill, a slalom and a giant slalom.

- 1210.1.2 **Sequence of the Races**
The sequence of the different races to be combined can be decided by the organizers. It must be announced in the program.
- 1210.1.3 **Qualification**
In a combined competition, the result of one race can serve as a qualification for the next. In this case the organizing association, club or the Jury must announce in advance how many competitors in one result can be entered for the next.
- 1210.1.4 **Starting Order**
If it does not count as a qualification race, the start order is determined for each discipline (art. 621).
- 1210.1.5 **Calculation of Combined Results**
The combined results shall be calculated by adding the points which correspond to the results of the various races.
- 1210.2 **Alpine Combined "Kandahar"**
This alpine combined is the result of one downhill and of one slalom where the downhill is run before the slalom and the starting order for the slalom is based on the results of the downhill.
This slalom event, called a combined slalom, must always be a separate competition, separated from any special slalom.
The starting order for the downhill must be determined by a draw (art. 621).
The starting order for the combined slalom must always be based on the preceding downhill event, according to the following regulation: the competitor who finished fifth in the downhill race shall start first in the slalom, the competitor who finished fourth in the downhill shall start second in the slalom, the third in the downhill shall start third in the slalom, the second in the downhill shall start fourth in the slalom, and the competitor who finished first in the downhill race shall start fifth in the slalom.
Thereafter competitors shall start in the slalom in the same order in which they finished in the downhill race, the competitor who finished sixth in the downhill race starting sixth in the slalom, etc. If a competitor, qualified for the slalom, is prevented by illness or other causes from competing, the competitors whom he has defeated shall be promoted. If, for instance, the winner of the downhill race does not start in the slalom, the competitor who finished sixth in the downhill race shall be deemed to have finished fifth, and shall consequently start first in the slalom.
For equal results the starting order shall be determined by draw.
Competitors in this alpine combined who started in the downhill, but whose names do not appear in the result list for the downhill

because they abandoned or were disqualified, may be allowed to participate in the combined slalom. They shall, however, start after those competitors who have finished the downhill according to the regulations.

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

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

1210.3 **Combined Events with Other Sports**

1210.3.1 The FIS may authorize competitions which consist of a ski discipline and other type of sport (e.g. ski-swim, ski-waterski, ski-sail).

1210.3.2 Combined events may be staged as individual or as team events.

1210.3.3 The rules governing the combined events together with the details of scoring shall be published in the program. They must not be in contradiction to the regulations of the ICR, except for special authorization in accordance to art. 215.

1220 **Team Competitions**

1220.1 The staging of team competitions is permitted.

1220.2 In default of any agreement to the contrary, a team consists of 5 competitors, of which the 3 best count for the result.

1220.3 The competitors of the individual teams must be named before the draw.

1220.4 FIS points will be awarded only if the individual disciplines are conducted according to the rules of the ICR.

1220.5 The placings of the teams will be determined by addition of the race points of the three best competitors of each team. In case of a tie, the placing is determined by the result of the best individual competitors.

1220.6 For combined placings, the team score for each discipline is calculated according to art. 1220.5. In case of a tie, the best team is determined by the team placing in the order of downhill, giant slalom or slalom.

1230 **Speed Competitions (Flying Kilometer)**

1231 **Organization**

1231.1 An event lasts six days, two for training and four for competition. The program is fixed by the Jury, which is empowered to modify it on any day. Normally training takes place during the first two days, if conditions allow it, with competition the other days.

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

1231.2 **Number of Runs**

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

1231.3 **The Jury**

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

- TD, designated by the FIS
 - referee, nominated by the national association concerned
- chief of race, chosen by the organizer
- chief of course, chosen by the organizer
- chief starter, chosen by the organizer
- finish referee, chosen by the organizer
- two representatives of the foreign teams

If the votes are equal the TD has deciding vote.

1231.4 **Special Duties of the Chief of Race**

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

1231.5 **Special Duties of the Starter**

The starter may only give the start signal after the "Course Clear" from the chief of race.

1232 The Course

1232.1 Description and Technical Preparation

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

1232.1.1 *Acceleration*: increasingly steep, with at least three starting points.

1232.1.2 *Speed*: the last 100 m are the measured stretch. It must be measured to the nearest 1 cm and continuously checked, so that any necessary corrections can be immediately introduced.

1232.1.3 *Deceleration and stop*: at least 300 m long, becoming progressively less steep and finishing with a gentle counter-slope, or at least with a slope of not more than 6 %.

1232.1.4 The width of the course, from the center to the edge, comprises:

1232.1.4.1 *The competition course*: at least 25 m wide, and most carefully prepared.

1232.1.4.2 *The safety strips*: each 10 m wide on the right and left of the competition course, and equally well prepared.

1232.1.4.3 *Safety zones (for falls)*: at least 20 m wide outside the safety strips.

1232.1.5 *Reserved zones*: for the Jury, the timing cabins, officials and spectators. They adjoin the safety zones.

The above widths are only obligatory on the speed section of the course. They can be progressively reduced from the beginning of the deceleration section.

1232.2 Marking

1232.2.1 *The competition course*: looking downhill red flags on the left, green on the right. Any other method of marking can be authorized.

1232.2.2 *The outer boundaries* must be marked with blue flags

1232.2.3 *The measured 100 m*: its beginning and end must be clearly marked with larger or higher flags, balloons, or colored marking on the snow.

1232.2.4 *The starting point*: marked by numbered boards, the lowest being no. 1

1232.2.5 *The reserved zones* must be roped off.

1232.3 Homologation

Every speed course must be approved. The homologation documents must include:

- A description of the course
- A map
- A profile
- The technical characteristics
- A photo at least 18 × 24 cm

1233 The Competitors

1233.1 Qualifications for Participation

Only males who have attained the age of 18 by January 1st of the year in question are allowed to participate. They must have been correctly entered by their national association or hold its start licence. Competitors representing a club that is not affiliated to their national association may not start.

The Organizing Committee reserves the right to limit the participants finally and without appeal, to competitors whose technical capacity has been well established and checked. The Jury can eliminate competitors from the first day of training as a result of its own observations. It can continue to reduce the number of participants throughout the competition, based on the results.

1233.2 Clothing and Equipment

1233.2.1 Category A

1233.2.1.1 *Skis*: may not exceed 2.40 m in length. In both shape and form they must be designed for high speeds.

There are no limitations on the number of grooves in the sole of the ski.

1233.2.1.2 *Ski poles*: The ski poles must measure at least 1 meter. The diameter of the baskets must not be less than 8 cm.

1233.2.1.3 *Bindings*: must be safety bindings without retaining straps.

1233.2.1.4 *Clothing*: normal downhill clothing without any aerodynamic equipment.

1233.2.1.5 *Ski-boots*: only the buckles, eyelets and hooks may have protective covers.

1233.2.1.6 *Crash helmet*: must be worn. It can have a visor and protection for the nape of the neck. It must not exceed 40 cm in any direction.

1233.2.1.7 *Start numbers*: must be stitched or glued to the clothing.

1233.2.1.8 *Miscellaneous*: wearing metal wristlets (watch bracelets, etc.) or glass spectacles or glasses with metal frames is not allowed.

Contact lenses or plastic glasses are recommended.

Note: all the above equipment must be checked, approved and marked by the organizers.

1233.2.2 Category B

Only men with downhill equipment according to ICR.

Note: all the above equipment must be checked, approved and marked by the organizers.

- 1233.3 **Medical Inspection**
Every competitor must undergo a medical inspection before the first start. The doctor performing it will be chosen by the organizers.

1134 **Timekeeping**

- 1134.1 **Timing Equipment**
The timing is carried out with a printing clock registering $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second, activated by photo-electric cells at the beginning and end of the measured 100 m.

- 1134.2 **Installation of the Photo-Electric Cells**
Each photo-electric cell consists of
– a transmitter and a receiver
– a transmitter-receiver and a reflector
and must be placed at least 30 m from the track. They must present no danger to the competitors, and must be secured against disturbing light.

1235 **The Start**

- 1235.1 All competitors are to be drawn in one group. For practical reasons they keep the same start-numbers throughout the competition, whatever the start order.

- 1235.2 **Start Order**
On the first day of training the start will be in the order of the draw. On the succeeding days the start order will be according to the competitors' best results, if these are considered adequate.

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

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

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

- 1235.3 **Starting Points**
Competitors taking part for the first time in a speed competition must start from the lowest starting point, i.e. start no. 1.

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

- 1235.4 **Start Time**
The Jury decides the start time each day. It can interrupt the training or the competition if conditions make this necessary.

- 1235.5 **Start Interval**
Each competitor has one minute after the start signal in which to start: but if he informs the start referee, he can exchange his turn with the next competitor. Anyone not starting within the minute after the start signal will be eliminated from that run if he cannot prove to the start referee or the starter that the delay was due to "force majeure".

1236 **Classification**

- 1236.1 **Method of Classifying**
The competitor achieving the highest absolute speed in any of his runs is the winner of the competition, provided the run concerned has been officially checked.
The FIS does not recognize any "World Record", but only the record of the homologated course on which the competition was held.

1237 **Miscellaneous**

- 1237.1 **Wind Measurement**
If the wind increases sufficiently to deviate the competitors from their line, the Jury must suspend the competition.
- 1237.2 **Communications**
The chief of race must be in communication with:
– each start point
– the chief starter
– the timekeepers
– the chief of course
– the doctor
– the place of wind measurement
- 1237.3 Section 600 of the FIS Rules must be applied for all questions not covered above.

Children's International Alpine Competitions

1240 **Approval by the FIS**

1240.1 The FIS is to be informed of international youth's and children's races. Such competitions are to be approved by the FIS and published in the FIS International Ski Calendar at the normal listing fee.

1240.2 **Limits on Competitions**

1240.2.1 At the present, ten international children's races for the age group from 11th to 15th completed year of age may be organized per racing season. Four international children's races may take place in the region of alpine countries, one in Eastern Europe, one in the region of Scandinavian countries and four in the other countries (except for the southern hemisphere).

1240.2.2 A children's class competitor may not take part in more than two international children's alpine races outside his own country. Exception: a competitor in the final year of children's class II may take part in four. Adherence to these rules shall be monitored by the chairman of the Committee for Youth's and Children's Questions.

1240.3 **Interpretation**

1240.3.1 Youth's and children's events across nearby border regions, as long as they involve only neighbouring regional ski associations, are to be registered in writing with the chairman of the Committee for Youth's and Children's Questions.

1240.3.2 Club competitions, so long as they really involve only teams from various clubs, are to be registered in writing by the organizing club with its national association.

1240.4 **General Regulations**

1240.4.1 The age limits for children in these competitions run from the completed 11th year to the completed 15th year. The determining dates are the years of birth, which are published yearly in the FIS International Ski Calendar.

1240.4.2 The ages are divided by classes: Children Class I and Children Class II.

Children Class I from the completed 11th year to the completed 13th year.

Children Class II from the completed 13th year to the completed 15th year.

1240.5 **Validity of Rules**
All races for children on an international basis are to be conducted under the rules of the FIS ICR.

1240.5.1 The TD and the Jury are responsible for ensuring compliance with these rules.

1240.6 **Operational Regulations**

1240.6.1 Racing courses and trails must not contain any dangers for the children. The decision as to whether this prime directive is fulfilled lies with the TD and Jury.

1240.6.2 In the choice of courses, attention must be given that one is dealing with competitors are children in their growing years with yet to be completed physical development and these factors must be given appropriate weighting.

1240.7 **Downhill**

Only children from the completed 13th to completed 15th years may take part in downhill races. At the present only one such international race is permitted per racing season. The maximum vertical drop is 400 m for boys and girls. Maximum inclined length 2000 m. There shall be no jumps, no sharp curves and no other special difficulties in the course. The children should learn gliding and speed under control.

1240.8 **Giant Slalom**

Maximum vertical drop for Children I: 250 m. For Children II, maximum 300 m. Number of gates = 15 % of the vertical drop +/- 3 gates.

Giant slalom for children is to be conducted in only one run. The course setter in setting the course must take particular consideration of the physical constitution of the competitors.

1240.9 **Slalom**

Maximum vertical drop for Children I, 130 m and Children II, 140 m.

Children I maximum 40 gates, minimum 30 gates.

Children II maximum 50 gates, minimum 40 gates.

The course should evidence no special technical difficulties. The slalom is conducted in two runs.

1240.10 **Starting Order**

1240.10.1 The starting order is determined by group draw.

1240.10.2 Division of the competitors into groups is the duty of the Jury.

1240.10.3 There is, however, no grouping based on points, but on national quotas. The places will be drawn by country and not by individual names. The team leaders will furnish the Jury with the names of the competitors to be filled into the slots.

1240.11 **Starting Order for 2nd Run**
In the second run, the five best finishers of the first run start in reverse order, the remaining competitors in order of their first run placings (see art. 621.10).

1250 FIS Race Points

1250.1 **FIS Alpine Tables**
(valid until the end of the season 1983/84)

1250.1.1 The FIS Tables permit the translation into points of the time differences between the winner of an event and all other competitors.

1250.1.2 The Tables book contains instructions for the use of the Tables. The Table is constructed in a way which allows "direct reading". It is used for all disciplines.

1250.2 From the season 1984/85 a new calculation of race-points will take place.

1250.2.1 The following changes are to be made in the CM component of the alpine FIS point formula (see also art. 1250.2.2)

The Ladies' downhill	CM, now 1.08 to be 1.0510 *
The Ladies' slalom	CM, now 1.08 to be 1.0805 *
The Ladies' giant slalom	CM, now 1.08 to be 1.0650 *
The Men's downhill	CM, now 1.08 to be 1.0510 *
The Men's slalom	CM, now 1.08 to be 1.0805 *
The Men's giant slalom	CM, now 1.08 to be 1.0650 *

* These numbers are provisory.

1250.2.2 The formule for alpine race points be changed as fellows:

$$P = \left(\frac{T_X}{T_O} - 1 \right) F$$

P = Race-Points

T_X = Racer's Time

T_O = Winning Time

F = 60 / (CM - 1) last digit rounded to nearest Zero

- Examples: * CM = 1.051 → F = 1180 Downhill
 * CM = 1.080 → F = 750 Slalom
 * CM = 1.065 → F = 930 Giant Slalom (920)
 F = 940 Super-G

1260 Use of the FIS Points

The FIS points are used for:

- grouping of competitors, which is the basis for drawing,
- fixing the number of participants (e.g. art. 1270, the rules for the World Cup and Continental Cups).

1270 Participation in FIS Competitions

- 1270.1 The quotas of national ski associations to participate in the FIS Calendar-races are as follows:
- 1270.1.1 World Championships and Olympic Winter Games: according to the rules for the "Organization of World Ski Championships" and the rules of the International Olympic Committee.
- 1270.1.2 World Cup and Continental Cups:
according to their rules and regulations;
- 1270.1.3 International competitors of FIS (FIS-races): according to the proposition of the Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors; this rule applies only to men's competitions until further notice;
- 1270.1.4 Special quotas:
The FIS Council can, for certain countries, regions or Continental Cups allow special quotas.
- 1270.1.5 Organizing Association:
The organizing association has a basic quota of 50 competitors.
- 1270.2 The Alpine Ski Committee will establish the rules each year that must be used for the coming season.
- 1270.3 For all alpine competitions the number of competitors should not exceed 140.
If by respecting the sanctioned national quotas and the basic quota of the organizing nation, the number reaches more than 140 this is permissible.
If the number of competitors does not reach 140, the organizing association may increase the number up to the maximum of 140 competitors by its own competitors.

