



THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES

(FIS-RULES)

APPROVED BY THE XXIVth INTERNATIONAL
SKI CONGRESS IN ATHENS

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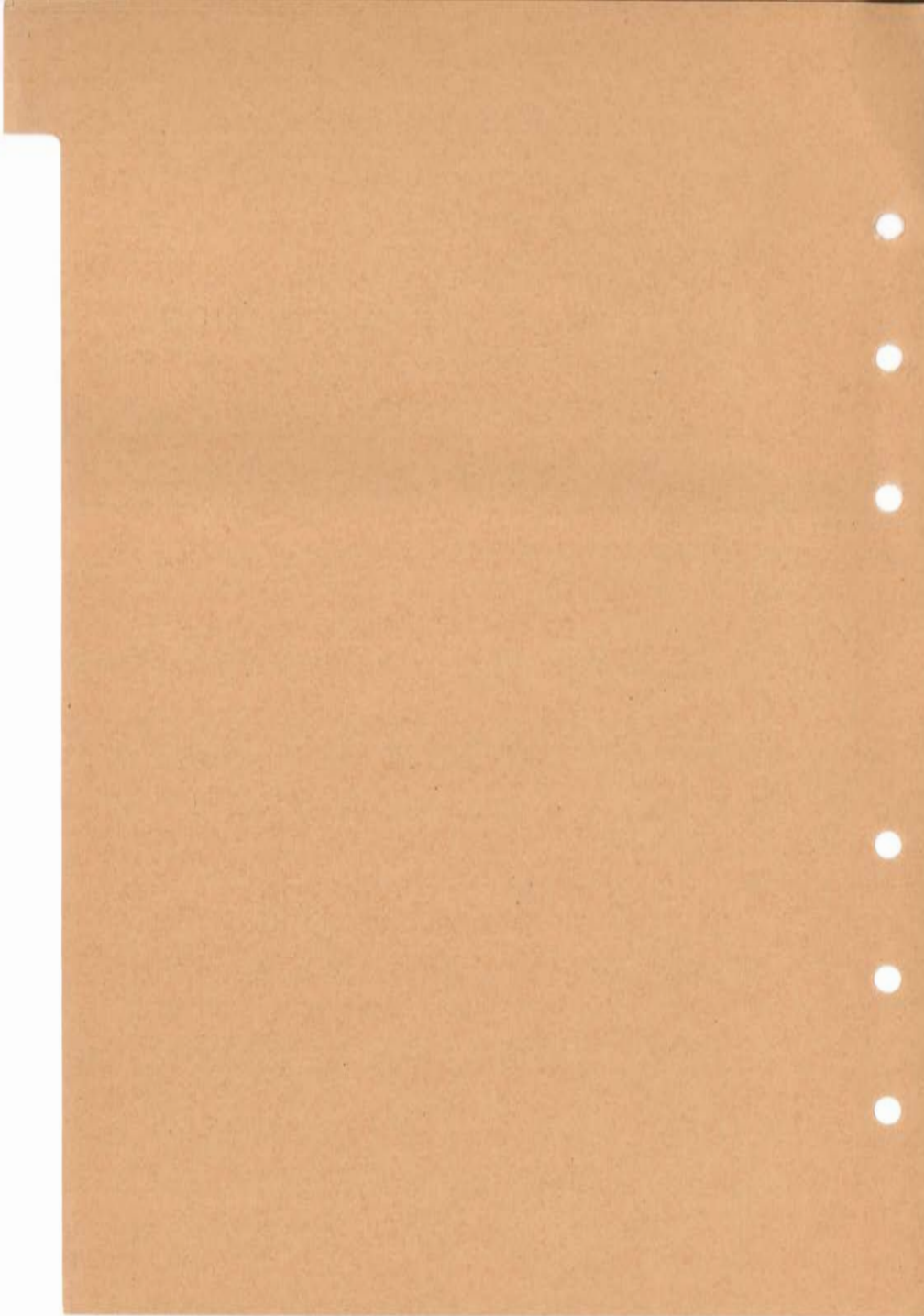
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SECTION I

**JOINT REGULATIONS
FOR ALL TYPES OF SKI COMPETITIONS**

§ I

Classification of Competitions

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

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

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

b) *International Calendar Competitions.*

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

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

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

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

c) *Competitions for limited areas.*

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

d) *Competitions with foreign participation.*

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

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

§ 2

Application of FIS Rules

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

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

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

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

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

§ 3

Types of Competitions

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

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

§ 4

International Ski Calendar, International Calendar Meeting and Advance Information

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

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

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

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

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

This must include the following minimum details:—

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

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

The Organising Association may limit the number of entries.

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

§ 5

Programmes

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

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

§ 6

Organisation

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

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

§ 7

Committee Meetings

Due notice of a Committee Meeting shall be deemed to have been given if every member of the Committee has been personally notified.

For Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom Races also:—

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

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

§ 8

Qualification of Competitors

No skier shall be qualified to compete who has:—

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

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

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

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

If an infraction of Rules a), b) or d) is committed directly or indirectly by a Club or by one of its Officials (including such an official acting as an organizer or race official of a competition granting cash prizes), the Club shall be penalized by forbidding it temporarily to organise competitions.

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

§ 9

Licences

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

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

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

§ 10

Entries

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

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

Each entry form must contain at least:—

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

If an authorized classification is not at hand at the draw from one or more teams, the Race Committee is entitled to decide the classification of the team or teams in question, based on its own best judgement.

While entering a competitor the national association confirms the existence of and assumes the liability for a sufficient insurance covering the risks of training and competition.

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

§ 11

Competitor's Obligation to know and comply with the Rules

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

§ 12

The Draw

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

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

§ 13

The Roll-call

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

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

§ 14

Prizes

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

The value of the prizes must not be published.

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

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

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

§ 15

Publication of Official Results

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

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SECTION 2

RULES FOR THE CROSS-COUNTRY COMMITTEE

1. *Definition.*

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

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the C-C Committee are:—

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

3. *Constitution.*

The C-C Committee shall consist of not more than 12 members, including the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the conclusion of the FIS Congress. No nation may be represented on the C-C Committee by more than one member.

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

4. *Candidates.*

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

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

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

6. *Experts.*

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

7. *Finance.*

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

8. *Meetings.*

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

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be six.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

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

11. *Reports.*

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

SECTION 2

CROSS-COUNTRY**A. Instructions for the Technical Delegate (TD)
for Cross-country Competitions
at World Ski Championships, Olympic Games, etc.**

§ 16

1. A TD shall be designated by the FIS for World Championships, Olympic Games, and other International Competitions, when the FIS considers it suitable. The TD shall be the FIS' own delegate to the sponsoring organisation, and shall function as a guarantee for the FIS that the competition will be carried out in its technical aspects in accordance with FIS Rules.
2. The TD shall be a member of the FIS C-C Committee. He shall be well-versed in the FIS Rules, and shall possess such language qualifications as will enable him to participate in meetings, discussions, and the like with the representatives of the sponsoring country.
3. The TD shall, if possible, be from a country other than the one which is arranging the competitions.
4. Nominations for the office of TD shall be forwarded to the FIS by the FIS C-C Committee.
5. The TD shall be an *ex officio* member of the Competition Jury.
6. The TD's travelling expenses and his living expenses at the place of the competitions shall be paid by the Organising Association (see § 13 of the «Rules for the Organisation of World Ski Championships»).
7. The duties of the TD shall be:—
 - a) *Before Competitions:*
To examine the courses with the help of profiles, drawings, and other material obtained from the organisers and, having

approved them himself, to submit them to the other members of the C-C Committee for their opinion. Final approval of the courses shall be the responsibility of the C-C Committee;

to acquire, through personal visits to the site in connection with the study of the courses, accurate knowledge of the terrain and the courses planned (including the alternative courses). The cost of this inspection shall be paid entirely by the Organisers. However, because of the expense or for other reasons the TD may, after consultation with the FIS, delegate another member of the C-C Committee to perform the local inspection;

to keep himself informed of the technical preparations being made by the Organisers, to give advice and information as needed to those in charge, and to propose changes and extensions, if necessary, of the measures planned, etc. Contact between the organisers and the TD should be maintained by the organisers informing the TD of the more important elements in the technical work, if possible submitting the minutes of the Organising Committee to the TD for examination, etc. The purpose of this contact is that the TD shall be well acquainted with the technical organisation.

b) *During Competitions:*

To participate in the work of the Competition Jury in accordance with § 20 of the FIS Rules;

to be present during the entire period of the competitions, and to arrive in time to undertake a final inspection of the completed courses and other technical details, especially the Start, the Finish, Relay-zones, etc.;

to be at the Start in good time;

to remain at the Start until he has made sure that the starting arrangements function in accordance with FIS Rules;

to proceed to the Finish and make the same inspection there; to visit the Relay-zones;

to visit such other points in the area as he considers necessary in order to fulfil his task of control;

to remain on hand until the last competitor has reached the Finish. If the TD has reason to leave before the end of the competitions, he shall notify the Chief of the Race;

to control, in accordance with his own judgment, the issue of results and result-lists.

c) *After Competitions:*

To forward a report on the organisation and conduct of the competitions to the Cross-country Committee and to the FIS Council as early as possible.

B. Organisation

§ 17

The Organising Committee and its Duties

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

The Organising Committee is subordinated to the Organising Association or Club. To the Organising Committee again is subordinated a Committee for all non-technical questions as well as the Race Committee.

§ 18

The Race Committee and its Duties

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

The Chief of the Race (normally the Chairman of the Race Committee).

The Chief of the Course.

The Chief of Time-keeping and Calculation.

The Chief Steward.

The Secretary of the Race.

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

At World Ski Championships the courses must be approved by the FIS.

The Race Committee appoints all Officials (§ 21) who are not already members of the Race Committee.

§ 19

The Competition Jury

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

the Race and the Chief of the Course, and one member representing the visiting nations, appointed by the Captains of the visiting teams.

The Jury itself elects its Chairman (normally the Chief of the Race).

At World Ski Championships the foreign member shall be appointed by the FIS and be a member of the FIS Cross-country Committee: for ladies' races a member of the FIS Ladies' Committee.

The FIS shall also appoint an extra member of the Jury as Technical Delegate. If there is an equality of votes, the Technical Delegate has a casting vote. (See the «Instruction for the Cross-country Technical Delegate at World Ski Championships». § 16)

§ 20

Duties of the Competition Jury

The duties of the Jury shall be:

To ensure that the race is organised and carried out according to FIS Rules.

To decide whether a competition shall be cancelled, interrupted or postponed.

To decide if *force majeure* is the reason for a competitor's late arrival at the Start.

To decide about late entries (starting order, etc.).

To decide protests and disqualifications.

To decide any questions not covered by these Rules.

After World Ski Championships the Technical Delegate appointed by the FIS shall forward a report to the FIS concerning the organisation and conduct of the competitions.

§ 21

Officials

The following minimum number of Officials shall be appointed by the Race Committee:—

- a) Five Assistants for the Chief of the Course.
- b) The Chief of the Check Controllers and a sufficient number of Assistants.

- c) The Starter and his Assistants.
- d) The Chief Time-keeper and Time-keepers.
- e) The Finish Referee and his Assistants.
- f) The Chief of Calculation and his Assistants and the Finish Controller.
- g) The Chief Steward's Assistants.
- h) The Doctor and his Assistants (appointed by the Organising Committee).

In addition, the following Officials must be appointed at World Ski Championships:—

- i) The Chief Announcer (score boards).
- k) The Chief of Race Equipment.
- l) The Press Conducting Officer (appointed by the Organising Committee).

§ 22

Duties of the Officials

The Chief of the Race directs and controls the work of all Officials, and summons meetings of the Race Committee.

As senior Official he shall generally supervise the competition and exercise control in any situation. He shall keep his staff informed of his whereabouts at all times.

He must be present at any Roll-call and shall inform the competitors as to the following:—

The place, time and method of the Start.

The marking of the course.

The position of food and refreshment posts.

Any medical examinations.

He is responsible that no competitor is left on the course after the finish of the race.

Measures taken should include a final course patrol, and cross-checking of starting and finishing lists.

The Chief of the Course, in consultation with the Race Committee, selects the course. He is also responsible for its preparation in accordance with the regulations in §§ 23-29.

The Chief of the Course, with his Assistants, is responsible for all arrangements regarding the course, such as food and refreshment posts, preparation of maps and profiles, etc. He decides the position of check controls.

The Chief of the Course has great responsibility. He must be well acquainted with the terrain. The success of the competition largely depends on the quality of the course chosen.

He must be an experienced skier and preferably a veteran competitor.

The Chief of Time-keeping and Calculation is responsible for the direction and co-ordination of the personnel for starting, time-keeping and calculation. Under his direction work the Starter, the Chief Time-keeper, the Finish Referee, the Finish Controller and the Chief of Calculation.

N. B. See subsection D. for Start, Time-keeping and Calculation of Results.

The Chief Steward is responsible that competitors and Officials have adequate space at the Start and Finish, including any parts of the course in the immediate neighbourhood.

He is further responsible for all spectator control, including stands and tribunes, car parks and roads leading to the course.

The Secretary of the Race is responsible for all secretarial work concerning the technical aspects of the competition.

In particular he shall see that the forms used for start, time-keeping, calculation and check controlling (Start List) are well prepared and handed over to the Officials concerned in good order and in good time.

He shall be prepared to work as Secretary for the Committees and Juries and, if the Competition Jury so decides, to receive any protests. Furthermore, by making suitable preparations he shall facilitate the calculation of the results and see that these are duplicated and published at the end of the race according to the Rules in § 45.

The Chief of the Check Controllers is subordinate to the Chief of the Course. He must be well acquainted with the course, and places the Controllers on the course as decided by the Chief of the Course.

Immediately after the race the Chief of the Check Controllers collects the written reports of the Controllers and consolidates them into a final report to the Secretary of the Race.

The Controllers must have a programme of the race or a start list and preferably also First Aid kits and shall check off the com-

petitors as they pass the check control. There shall be at least two Controllers at every check control.

The Controllers shall report a competitor who leaves the marked course, shall warn competitors of possible dangerous sections of the course and keep the course clear within their range of view. Furthermore, they shall be prepared in case of a snow-fall immediately before the start, to help in improving the course if the Chief of the Course finds this necessary.

The Doctor is responsible for all medical and first aid arrangements in connection with the competition.

If an obligatory medical examination is ordered (see § 47) this shall be arranged by the Doctor and his Assistants well before the start, preferably the day before the race.

During the competition the Doctor shall see that his Assistants (at least 4) are placed so that they can reach an injured competitor with the least possible delay.

The Doctor shall arrange a place to which injured competitors may be taken (house, hospital, etc.).

The Doctor shall be at the Finish during the race.

The Chief Announcer shall see that the times and other information of interest are announced at the Finish.

He shall arrange for a score-board where results and, if possible, intermediate times are posted as soon as possible after being provided by the Officials concerned.

The Chief of the Race Equipment is responsible for supplying a sufficient number of spades, ropes, course-marks, kilometre marks, tables and chairs for the Time-keepers, etc., all in good condition and available early on the morning of the race.

He must also see that the Starter receives a complete set of start-numbers in good time before the Roll-call.

The Press Conducting Officer shall be familiar with local conditions and the organisation of the competition.

He shall look after the interests of the Press as well as the interests of the Organising Association or Club. He shall cooperate with the Chief of the Race and make practical arrangements for the Journalists, the Photographers and the Broadcasting and Television Representatives.

All officials shall supply a detailed written report on any competitor offending the competition rules or any case of «pacing» observed.

C. Technical Preparation

§ 23

The Course

A Cross-country course shall be so laid out as to be a true test of the competitor's strength, endurance, ski technique and tactical knowledge.

The length of the courses for juniors shall be 5 km for the ladies and 10 to 15 km for the men.

The course shall consist of ever-varying sections of climbs, downhill and flat parts. Climbs which are too long and steep, or very difficult and risky downhill sections, as well as monotonous open stretches should be avoided. Artificial obstacles are not allowed.

In order to avoid undue strain as far as possible, the first section of the course should be comparatively easy. The most strenuous part of the course should occur about halfway or in the third quarter of the course.

The course shall be laid out as naturally and vary as much as possible. Only when absolutely necessary should the ground be changed by cutting out traverses, etc.

The course may not be set on slopes that entail risk or danger to the competitor, who must be able to run at full speed without danger of accidents.

Changes of direction should not be allowed so close together that the rhythm of the competitor is broken and he is hampered in his stride.

In order to eliminate the risk of mistaking direction, outward and inward tracks must not run close to one another.

Courses for Ladies should not be too flat or monotonous. They should be varied (undulatory) so that endurance and ski technique are put to the test.

A course that is too easy should be preferred to one that is too dangerous.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the course or part of it may be run twice. At other international competitions, the course or part of it may be run several times.

Courses for World Ski Championships must be approved by the FIS.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games the courses should not exceed 1500 meters. If the highest point is above 1500 m, special approval by the FIS-Cross-country Committee must be obtained.

§ 24

Height Differences

The difference in height between the lowest and highest points of the course may not exceed:—

- 100 metres on Ladies' courses of 5 km;
- 150 metres on Ladies' courses of 10 km;
- 200 metres on Men's courses of 10 km;
- 250 metres on Men's courses of 15 km and above.

The difference of height of any single climb (without intervening level ground or downhill of at least 200 metres): the so-called «maximum climb»—must not exceed:—

- 75 metres on Ladies' courses;
- 100 metres on men's courses.

§ 25

Preparation of the Course

When the course is cleared, preferably before the ground is snow-covered, all trees and stumps should as far as possible be cut level with the ground and *not* with the snow. The track should as a rule be free from sticks and branches below a man's height. On downhill sections this is a necessity.

On all turns, especially after a steep slope, no dangerous stumps or stones must be left on the course.

The course must not include downhill or uphill sections which force the competitors to side-step.

The Chief of the Course must ensure that the course is ready in good time before the race.

He must remember that changes in the weather may make the track faster and more difficult than when originally laid out.

The course should be set in the same direction as that in which the competitors are to race.

On the day of the race the whole course must be run over by a sufficient number—at least 10—of non-competing skiers, called the «Tracking Patrol», to ensure that the course is in perfect condition. On this occasion clearing and marking shall, if necessary, be improved. It is very important that there are special tracks for the sticks on both sides of the ski-track.

§ 26

Measuring the Course

The course shall be measured. For World Ski Championships and preferably for other races the measuring shall be done by tape or line.

At least every fifth kilometre and each of the last ten kilometres shall be marked by kilometre-boards at the side of the track.

§ 27

Marking the Course

The marking of the course shall be so clear that the competitor is never in doubt where the track goes. This is especially important in downhill and in turns. The marking should be by wooden pegs or coloured strips or flags made of paper or cloth. Red and blue are the most suitable colours. On one and the same course only one colour or combination of colours should be used.

The markings should be attached to sticks, trees or branches, etc.

The marking should be done by the Officials in the same direction as the competitors are going to race.

Where there can be reasonable doubt as to the direction to be taken, for instance where the track leaves a path, the flagging must be carried out with particular care and special notice-boards must be put on the different courses (for instance «10 km-course», «50 km-course»). Check Controllers should be posted at such points.

§ 28

Start and Finish

The Start and Finish—clearly marked—should as a rule be at the same place and at the same altitude.

The Start and Finish should be on level ground with sufficient room for the competitors to manœuvre. They should also be suitably enclosed from the public.

The run-in to the Finish shall consist of two tracks for a distance of 50-100 metres from the Finish line.

At the Finish, or in close proximity, a heated room with a temperature of at least 15° Celsius shall be at the disposal of the competitors for drying clothes, changing, baths or showers, etc.

§ 29

Food and Refreshments during the Race

On a course measuring 30 kms or more, at least two food posts must be provided; on a shorter course of 20-30 kms, at least one food post.

At food posts the competitors may obtain, for example, hot milk, coffee, cocoa or tea, hot sugar-water, malt products, water with honey, soup, oranges, gruel, lemonwater and sandwiches, but on no account any kind of wine or spirits.

§ 30

Inspection of the Course

The competitors shall be given the opportunity of inspecting the course.

Only in extraordinary circumstances may the Race Committee forbid such inspection or limit it to certain hours or certain parts of the course.

At important international competitions (Olympic Winter Games and other competitions listed in the FIS Calendar) there should be a board giving details about the profile and the temperature (air and snow). From this board officials and competitors may see details about the condition of the course and the temperature of certain points of the course. Such items of information will be of especial use to the competitors for waxing skis. These reports about the temperature should be made according to the following schedule: 3, 2, 1 and half an hour before the start, of the first competitor and half an hour after the first start.

§ 31

Group Draw and Starting Order

Before the Draw the captains of the teams must classify their racers in groups, according to their performances.

- a) At Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships the competitors shall be classified into four groups, the best entries from each country being placed in Group 1, the second best in Group 2, etc.

If the number of entries from any one country is not divisible by 4, the remainder shall be successively placed in Groups 1, 2 and 3.

If a national team consists of less than the maximum number of competitors, the team captain shall be allowed to depart from the rules of entering the best man in Group 1, etc. (*Example: A team of two competitors may be entered in Group 3 and 4 or in Group 2 and 4*).

The starting order shall be 4, 3, 2, 1.

- b) At other international competitions, the competitors shall be classified into two or three groups, depending on the total number of entries.

The starting order shall be 3, 1, 2, eventually 3, 1.

The Group 1 shall be the Elite-Gruppe, consisting of not more than 10 racers from each country, including the organising Association. This Group 1 shall be divided into sub-groups, according to the total number of competitors in Group 1. Lots shall be drawn separately in each group, as stated under a). With 20 competitors—2 sub-groups, 50 competitors—3 sub-groups, more than 50 competitors—4 sub-groups.

Group 3 consists of racers from the organising Association, maximum 50, as decided by the Race Committee.

Group 2 consists of all other competitors.

If the 15 km Special includes also the 15 km Combined, the combined racers shall form Group 4. The starting order shall be 3, 1, 2, 4 or 3, 4, 1, 2 according to the decision of the Race Committee.

The drawing of lots shall take place separately for each group.

The Competition Jury may, in exceptional circumstances, change this starting order up to two hours before the time of start owing to snow conditions or for other reasons.

§ 32

Entering Reserves and Late Entries

At World Ski Championships and other International Competitions, which the participating Associations or Clubs enter with a limited number of competitors (specified in the invitation to the competitions), a reserve may take the place of a non-starting competitor, but only if the ordinary competitor cannot start due to *force majeure*, e. g. illness, accident, etc.

A late entry may not normally be admitted. If, however—in accordance with a decision of the Competition Jury—a late-entered skier is allowed to start, this competitor must in no circumstances take the place of any other competitor starting or not.

A late-entered competitor, who is accepted by the Competition Jury, shall start before or after the other competitors by decision of the Competition Jury, who must not give such a competitor an advantage over other competitors.

If the Competition Jury considers the late entry to be due to conditions outside the control of the Association, the Club or the competitor himself, the competitor may be permitted to start before or after the group to which he is considered to belong.

In cases where more than one competitor is entered late, the starting order of these competitors must be decided by drawing lots.

D. Start, Time-keeping and Calculation

§ 33

Method of Start

The competitors start one or two at a time with $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 minute interval between starts.

A simultaneous start (all competitors at the same time) may be permitted by the FIS in exceptional circumstances.

The Race Committee decides the starting intervals.

At Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships the competitors shall start one at a time with $\frac{1}{2}$ minute interval, and electrical timing should be utilized so as to provide the exact starting time for each individual competitor to the nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second.

§ 34

Competitor's Starting Position

The competitor shall start with both feet on the start line.

If electrical timing is applied the competitor shall at the starter's request place himself immediately behind of the starting line so as to be as close as possible to the line at his scheduled starting time.

§ 35

Start Signals

The Starter shall give every competitor a warning 10 seconds before start: «Attention». 5 seconds before the start he shall count: «5-4-3-2-1» followed by the start signal «Go-Los-Allez».

If electrical timing is applied, an electrical audible start signal shall be used. The competitor shall always be allowed to see the Starter's watch.

§ 36

False Start and Late Start

A competitor who makes an early start shall be recalled and again pass the starting line (or the prolonged starting line outside an electrical starting gate), in which case he shall be deemed to have started at his pre-fixed starting time.

If electrical starting is applied, the exact starting time of a competitor shall be accepted if it is between one second before and one second after his pre-fixed starting time. If he starts more than one second after the signal, he is given his pre-fixed starting time. His exact starting time should be recorded, should the Jury decide that his late start is due to force majeure.

If he starts more than one second before the signal, this should be considered a false start as above.

A competitor who starts late shall not interfere with the start of the other competitors.

§ 37

Duties of Starter

The Starter shall ensure that the competitors start in the order of their numbers from the starting line at the right time.

An assistant placed a few metres beyond the starting line, shall act on the instructions of the Starter in case of a competitor making an early start.

§ 38

Watches to be employed

Chronographs with a diameter of not less than 4 centimetres should be applied, recording hours, minutes and seconds. The

watches shall be provided with a split second hand, recording tenths of a second.

§ 39

Electrical Timing

Electrical timing may be used, with hand timing as a check.

At Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships electrical timing is compulsory, with hand timing as a check. Both the start and the finish should be recorded electrically.

If electrical timing is applied, the elapsed time from start to finish shall be recorded in tenths of seconds.

If the electrical timing fails, the hand timing shall be valid.

§ 40

The Finish

The time is taken when the competitor's first foot crosses the line between the two posts at the Finish (with electric timing when the contact is broken).

§ 41

Duties of the Chief Time-keeper

The Chief Time-keeper, in cooperation with a sufficient number of Time-keepers and secretaries, is responsible for the correct time-keeping.

The time of each competitor shall be checked and calculated immediately.

§ 42

Duties of the Finish Referee and the Finish Controller

The Finish Referee, with his Assistants, shall check that the competitors pass the finish line correctly with at least one ski marked at the Start.

The Finish Controller makes out a list of the order in which the competitors cross the finish line.

§ 43

Recording times

In the case of hand-timing, the time should be recorded only in full seconds; tenths of seconds goes to the nearest full second. Five tenths shall be read as a full second.

If two or more competitors have the same time, they shall have the same placing on the final list. If titles or medals are to be distributed, all those tying shall receive the same title and/or medal.

§ 44

Duties of the Chief Calculator

The Chief Calculator is responsible for the prompt and accurate calculation of the results and also for the quickest possible publication of results.

§ 45

Publication of Results

The temporary list of results shall be published as soon as possible after the conclusion of the race.

The official list of results shall be published 2 hours after the conclusion of the race or as soon as the Jury has made a decision as to any possible protests according to § 51 b).

The official list shall contain the number of competitors who actually started, their starting numbers, the difference in height and the length of the course.

E. The Competitors

§ 46

Age

Juniors: Competitors that are 16 years old for ladies and 18 years old for men by the first of January.

Juniors may only compete in their own classes except in Olympic Winter Games and World Championships.

Seniors: Competitors that are 18 years old for ladies and 20 years old for men by the first of January.

The ruling date for Classification is January first of the year in which the Competitions take place.

§ 47

Medical Examination

The National Associations are responsible for the perfect health condition of the starting competitors.

If requested by the Race Committee, the competitors must undergo a medical examination of one or more competitors by the Doctor of the Race before or after the Race.

If the Doctor rejects a competitor, the Race Committee must forbid him to start.

§ 48

Marking of Skis

Immediately before the Start the skis must be marked. A competitor should himself see that his skis are marked by the proper Officials.

A competitor may only have one pair of skis marked.

At Olympic Games and World Ski Championships the skis have to be marked with the corresponding starting-number of the competitor.

§ 49

The Race

The competitors must follow the flagged track and pass through all official check controls.

The competitors may use no means of propulsion other than skis and sticks.

No pace-maker must go in front of, beside or behind a competitor.

The entire course must be accomplished on skis.

If a ski or binding is broken, one ski may be exchanged.

The competitor must arrive at the Finish with at least one ski marked at the Start.

Broken sticks may be exchanged.

A competitor may wax his skis, or repair his equipment during the Race, provided this is done without assistance from any other person. The competitor has the right, however, to make use of a blow lamp or the equivalent for waxing, even if it is lit by another person, and to receive and use wax which may be given to him.

A competitor may take refreshments, either his own or supplied, during the Race.

A competitor may receive information regarding the time, interim order, etc. of the competitors, from assistants positioned along the course.

A competitor who is overtaken by another competitor must give way at the first demand, even if the course contains two tracks.

A competitor who falls out of the race, must inform the nearest Official as soon as possible and preferably notify the Officials at the Finish.

On passing the check controls the competitors should report any accident on the course which they may have observed.

§ 50

Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified by the Competition Jury:—

- a) if he is not qualified according to § 8,
- b) if he has not reached the required age,
- c) if he enters the Race under false premises,
- d) if he trains on a course where and when training is forbidden (§ 30),
- e) if he does not follow the marked track or pass through all check controls (§ 49),
- f) if he receives any other kind of assistance than mentioned in these Rules (§ 49),
- g) if he fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first demand (§ 49),
- h) if he changes both skis during the race (§ 49).

F. Protests

§ 51

- a) Protests concerning the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing to the Secretary of the Race before the beginning of the competition.
- b) A competitor who protests against any action by another competitor or an Official during the competition must make his protest in writing to the Secretary of the competition within two hours of the conclusion of the competition.
- c) Protests concerning Time-keeping must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Race within two hours after the official list of results has been published.
- d) Protests concerning erroneous calculation and clerical errors shall be considered if sent by registered post through the competitor's National Association to the Organising Association within one month of the date of the competition. If the error shall be proved, a corrected list of results shall be published and the prizes redistributed.
- e) No protest shall be considered by the Competition Jury unless:—
 1. The protest has been filed within the time-limit allowed.
 2. The protest has not been deliberately delayed to obtain an advantage.
- f) A competitor may appeal against the decision of the Competition Jury to the National Ski Association where the competition is arranged.

At World Ski Championships a competitor may appeal to the FIS through his own National Association against the decision of the Competition Jury.

No appeal shall be considered, unless the appeal has been sent by registered post within fourteen days after the decision of the Competition Jury has been proclaimed.

- g) Higher tribunals mentioned above shall be entitled to annul a Competition without permitting a re-run. Alternatively, if a decision is made by the Competition Jury within 24 hours of the conclusion of the competition, the whole competition may be run again.

SECTION 3

3

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SECTION 3

RELAY RACES**A. Organisation**

§ 52

The organisation of a Relay Race is the same as for Cross-country. The Race Committee shall appoint a Start- and Relay Zone Referee with Assistants to ensure that the start and hand-over takes place according to § 57.

At Olympic Games and World Championships the Jury appoints one of its own members as Start- and Relay Zone Referee.

B. Technical Preparation

§ 53

The Course

The Relay Race for Men shall be 3×10 kms or 4×10 kms. At World Ski Championships the course shall be 4×10 kms.

The Relay Race for Ladies shall be 3×5 kms.

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

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

§ 54

Relay Section Colour

For each Relay Section a separate colour should be applied for the material of start numbers and marking of skis. The order of the

colours shall be, according to Relay Sections: 1—Red, 2—Green, 3—Yellow, 4—Blue.

§ 55

Track Arrangements at the Start

Each competitor shall have his own individual track from the Start for at least 200 m. The space between the tracks for this distance shall be at least 2 m. After that the starting tracks shall converge gradually into the common track over a distance of about 100 m.

The start line shall be drawn so that all teams starting have the same distance to cover before reaching the common track.

Any sharp turn or angle should be avoided on the first 2 kilometres of a relay course.

§ 56

Order on the Start Line

The competitors covering the first Relay Section shall stand on the start line. Their position shall be in accordance with their allotted numbers, counting from left to right.

§ 57

Relay Zone and Hand-over

The Hand-over shall take place within the Relay Zone, which shall be a rectangular one, 30 metres long and with a width corresponding to prevailing possibilities. The Relay Zone must be situated at a place where the competitors arrive at a moderate speed.

The Hand-over takes place as follows: the skier arriving taps the starting skier with his hand on the shoulder.

The relieving competitors shall be placed in the Relay Zone alongside the track but not in the track itself. When an arriving competitor is announced, the relieving competitor shall stand by to relieve his team-mate.

In the case of a false handover the two competitors in question shall be recalled into the relay zone and a correct handover shall take place before the relieving competitor shall be allowed to start on his relay section. The Relay Zone Referee is responsible for this procedure.

§ 58

Track Arrangements at the Finish

The last 500 metres before the Finish, or more if possible, shall have at least two parallel tracks.

The last 100 metres before the Finish, or more if possible, shall have at least two parallel tracks in a straight line, to avoid collisions.

C. Start, Time-keeping and Results

§ 59

The Start

The start is simultaneous for the skiers of the first Relay Section, the start signal being a flag or a shot.

If the Start Referee rules that a false start has taken place, a new start shall be arranged.

§ 60

Order of Arrival at the Finish

The order of arrival at the Finish of the skiers of the last Relay Section shall decide the order of the competing teams (see § 40).

§ 61

Simultaneous Arrival at the Finish

If two or more competitors arrive at the Finish simultaneously, their respective teams shall have the same place in the list of results.

At Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships a photographic recording of a possible close finish between two or more teams should be provided for, so as to enable the Jury to decide correctly on the order of the teams.

§ 62

Timing

The time for a competitor's arrival in the Relay Zone is taken where the Relay Zone starts. This time is also the starting time for his relieving team-mate.

The time of a competitor's arrival at the Finish of the whole race is taken as for a Cross-country Race.

D. The Competitors

§ 63

Age

The Competitors must be 16 years old for ladies and 18 years old for men by January first of the year in which the Competitions take place.

§ 64

Size of the Teams

A Men's team consists of three or four runners; a Ladies' team always of three runners. The size of the team shall be stated in the invitations to the race.

Each member of the team may start in only *one* Relay Section of the course.

§ 65

Entries for World Ski Championships

For World Ski Championships each Association affiliated to the FIS may enter one team, consisting of four runners and four reserves (for Ladies three runners and three reserves).

§ 66

Entry of the Competitors' Names

The names of the competitors in the team, with two reserves, shall be communicated to the Race Committee at least half an hour before the race starts.

At Winter Olympic Games and World Ski Championships the names of the competitors of the team, with two reserves, shall be communicated as desired by the Race Committee not earlier than 15 hours before the race starts.

The name of the competitor to start on each section shall be communicated to the Secretary of the Race before the start of each relay section.

The captain of the team is entitled to change the starting order of the competitors within the team *during* the race.

§ 67

Disqualification

A team shall be disqualified:

- a) If any team member is not qualified under § 50
- b) If one and the same competitor runs more than one section (§ 64).

E. Protests

§ 68

As for Cross-country Races (§ 51).

SECTION 4

JUMPING

4

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The Construction of Jumping Hills (I)

(Diagramm, L-Table, Tables of smaller Jumping Hills)

Rules for the FIS Controllers of Jumping Hills (III)

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Rules for International Ski Flying Events (V)

SECTION 4

RULES FOR THE JUMPING COMMITTEE1. *Definition.*

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

2. *Duties.*

The objects of the J. Committee are:—

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

3. *Constitution.*

The J. Committee shall consist of not more than 12 members, including the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall be appointed by the FIS Council immediately after the con-

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

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

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

a) *Sub-Committee for Jumping Hills.*

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

Duties.

To study and improve construction standards.

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

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

b) *Sub-Committee for Jumping Judges.*

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

Duties.

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

The constant improvement of international ski jumping judging.

The supervision of the activity of the FIS Jumping Judges.

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

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

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

c) *Sub-Committee for Nordic Combined.*

This Committee is composed of four members: The Chairman of the Jumping Committee, the Chairman of the Cross-Country Committee, and one member who is an expert in this event. This expert must be either from the Jumping Committee or the Cross-Country Committee, and will serve as chairman of this Committee.

Duties.

To make recommendations for alterations and revisions of the Nordic Combined Rules.

4. *Candidates.*

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

5. *Travel expenses, etc.*

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

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

6. *Experts.*

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

7. *Finance.*

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

8. *Meetings.*

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

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be six.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

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

11. *Reports.*

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

JUMPING

A. Organisation

§ 69

The Organising Committee and its Duties

If the Committee of the Club is not itself acting as the Organising Committee, the Organising Committee of the Competition is appointed by the organising Association or Club. The Organising Committee is subordinated to the Organising Association or Club. To the Organising Committee again is subordinated a Committee for all non-technical questions as well as the Race Committee.

The Organising Committee shall further be responsible for forwarding to the FIS Presidency a complete set of the results not later than six weeks after the competition. The set shall contain the competitor's placing, name, country, style points, distance points, final marks for each round and the total points of the competition as well as the names of the Judges.

The sets shall be established in detail as mentioned above:

- a) in case of more than 60 competitors only the 50 first placings with marks etc., in detail;
- b) in case of less than 60 competitors all the marks etc., in detail.

§ 70

The Race Committee and its Duties

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

- a) The Chief of the Competition (normally the Chairman of the Committee).
- b) The Chief of the Jumping Hill.
- c) The Chief of the Take-off.
- d) The Chief Steward (control of spectators, etc.).
- e) The Secretary of the Competition.

The Race Committee is responsible for all technical aspects of the competition, including the preparation of the jumping hill (see §§ 77 and 79). The Race Committee appoints all technical Officials who are not already members of the Race Committee, or who have not been appointed by the Organising Committee.

§ 71

The Race Officials and their Duties

The Race Committee and the Organising Committee must appoint at least the following Officials:—

- a) The Chief Distance Measurer.
- b) A sufficient number of Distance Measurer with at least three Secretaries.
- c) The Starter and his Assistants.
- d) A sufficient number of Assistants to the Chief of the Take-off.
- e) The Chief of the Trial Jumpers.
- f) A sufficient number of Trial Jumpers, at least five.
- g) The Chief of the Stampers and a sufficient number of Assistants.
- h) The Doctor and his Assistants (appointed by the Organising Committee).

In addition, the following Officials must be appointed at World Ski Championships:—

- i) The Technical Delegate.
- k) The Chief of Telephones and Score Boards, etc.
- l) The Chief of Equipment.
- m) The Press Conducting Officer (appointed by the Organising Committee).

It is of great importance that the Officials shall be well qualified for their duties. In general one person shall not have more than one job at the same competition. Officials should be easily identifiable by arm-bands. They must report early for duty and should be well acquainted with the Rules.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games the Chief Distance Measurer has to be nominated by the FIS, he must not belong to the organising country.

All National Associations participating in the Championships are entitled to have a Distance Measurer, provided he fulfills the necessary qualifications.

At other International Competitions the Distance Measurers shall be appointed by the Race Committee. Should, however, any of the National Associations or Clubs taking part in a competition so demand, at least one of the Distance Measurers must be of a nationality other than that of the Organising Association; the Association or Club making such a request must provide a Distance Measurer at its own expense. Such a demand must be presented with the entries.

- a) **The Chief of the Competition** directs and controls the work of all Officials except the Judges. He summons meetings of the Race Committee.

During the competition he must choose a position affording a good view, preferably not far from the Judges' stand.

- b) **The Chief of the Jumping Hill** is responsible for the preparation of the jumping hill. He must be well acquainted with the snow conditions of the area, so that he can make the right decisions in case of snowfall or bad weather conditions (see § 77 al. a and b). He decides during the competition when the jumping hill must be stamped or otherwise prepared.

He must choose a position on the curve of the landing slope, in general on the side opposite the Judges.

The Chief of the Jumping Hill gives the signal when the out-run and the landing slope are ready for the next jump.

If he cannot see the Chief of the Take-off, he must organise a safe method of communication with him (see § 78).

The Chief of the Stampers and his team are subordinate to the Chief of the Jumping Hill (see also paragraph k).

- c) **The Chief of the Take-off** is responsible for the in-run and the take-off, including the preparations and maintenance during the competition. It is of the greatest importance that this work is carefully done (see § 77 paragraph a).

On a signal from the Chief of the Jumping Hill, the Chief of the Take-off gives the signal to the Starter that the jumping hill is in order for the next jump (see § 78). The Chief of the Trial Jumpers is subordinate to the Chief of the Take-off (see paragraph i).

- d) **The Chief Steward** is responsible for keeping the spectators and the press at a proper distance from the jumping hill, so that they do not disturb the Officials in their work. He is responsible that no persons, except the Judges and their Assistants, enter the Judges' stand.

He must make sure that the jumpers get a good view of the take-off and the landing slope during the competition. Furthermore, he must ensure that entrances, stairs, stands and other facilities for the competitors, Officials and spectators are in good order.

- e) **The Secretary of the Competition** is responsible for all secretarial work concerning the technical aspects of the Competition. In particular he shall ensure that all the tables used for judging, measuring and starting are well prepared and handed over to the Officials concerned in proper order and in good time (see paragraph f).

He receives any protests and acts as Secretary of the Competition Jury. Furthermore, by making suitable preparations, he shall facilitate the calculation of the points and results (see §§ 75 g and 84). He shall ensure that these are duplicated and published as soon as possible.

- f) **The Chief Distance Measurer** directs and controls the Distance Measurers and also their Secretaries. He places the Measurers on one side of the landing slope so that each Measurer only has to watch a maximum of 3 metres (or the equivalent in feet). The Secretaries must be behind the Measurers. The Measurers must stand about one metre behind the measuring tape. The Chief Distance Measurer is responsible for the correct lay-out and fixing of the measuring tape (see § 83). The Chief Distance Measurer is responsible for handing over the tables to the Judges or, if so notified, to the Secretary of the Competition.

At World Championships and Olympic Games Distance Measurers shall be placed on both sides of the landing slope. The measuring shall be carried out from both sides with the help of poles.

The work of the distance recorders shall be watched over by a board of Judges. For the method of measuring the distance – see § 83.

- g) **A Distance Measurer** is responsible for measuring the distances as laid down in § 83 on the part of the landing slope allotted to him. He shall further make certain that at least two of the Secretaries have noted the right figures on their lists.
- h) **The Starter** shall be present at the Roll-call. He is responsible for deleting from his lists the names of jumpers not present. He shall receive a starting list from the Secretary of the Competition (see paragraph f). The Starter shall make sure that the Competitors start correctly and in the correct order. He shall place himself or his Assistants where they can see the «all clear» signal given from the take-off (see lit. e and § 78).

- i) **The Chief of the Trial Jumpers** co-operates with the Chief of the Take-off, from whom he gets the order when the Trial Jumpers are to jump (see §§ 71 and 77 paragraph a and b). The Chief of the Trial Jumpers must ensure that he has a sufficient number of qualified and non-competing jumpers, at least five.

Should the Trial Jumpers present not be qualified enough to jump on the Jumping Hill, the participating nations may appoint a man as a Trial Jumper before the beginning of the competition. The decision as to further Trial Jumpers will be taken by the Competition Jury alone.

- k) **The Chief of the Stampers** is subordinate to the Chief of the Jump (see paragraph b). He directs and controls the work of his team.

His area includes not only the landing slope but also the out-run. The ski equipment of the team must be suitable for this work (jumping or slalom skis).

- l) **The Doctor** is responsible that ski sleds or Toboggans with warm coverings, clothing and First Aid equipment are available at the foot of the Jump, where the Doctor shall be during the competition.

It is the responsibility of the doctor to examine a competitor after a bad fall. He shall then determine whether the jumper may carry on the competition.

Before the competition starts the Doctor shall contact the Organising Committee to arrange a place to which injured competitors may be taken (house, hospital, etc.).

- m) **The Chief of Telephones and Score Boards** must arrange the necessary telephone communications.

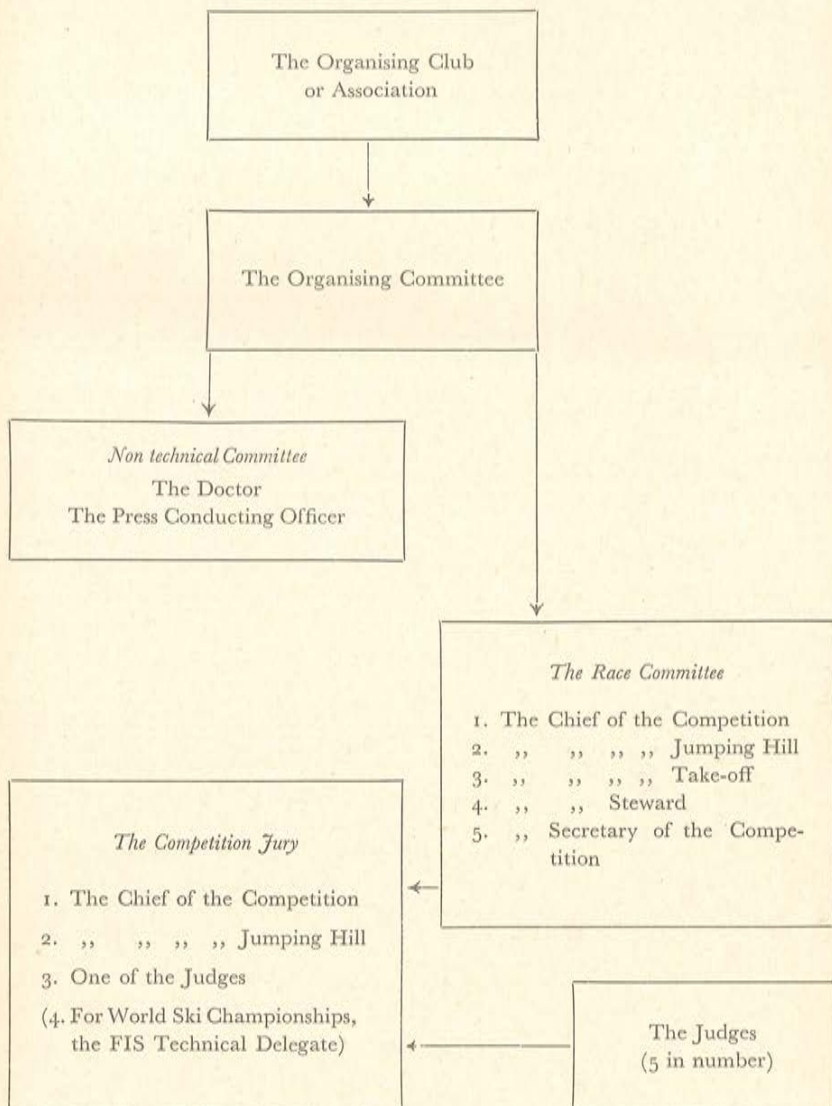
The following lines are recommended:—

1. From the Judges' Stand and from the position of the Chief of the Competition to:
 - a) The Chief of the Jumping Hill,
 - b) The Chief of the Take-off,
 - c) The Starter (when possible also from the Judges' Stand to the Style-boards).
2. From the Starter to the Chief of the Take-off and the Start-number Boards.
3. From the Chief of the Take-off to the Chief of the Jump.
4. From the Chief Distance Measurer to the Jumping Distance Boards.

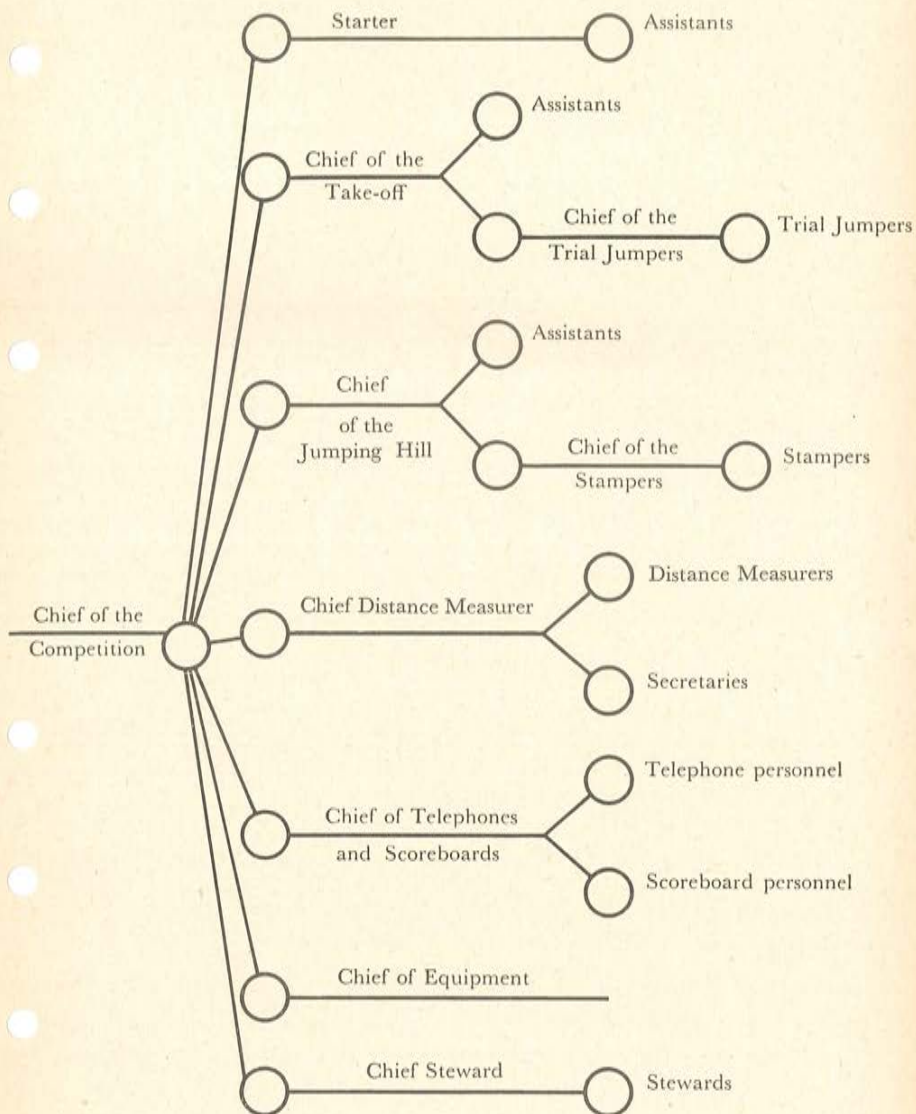
Furthermore, he is responsible for showing the jumping distances immediately after each jump.

- n) **The Chief of Equipment** is responsible for supplying the measuring tape and a sufficient number of spades, rakes, ropes, etc., all in good condition and available in good time before the competition starts. He must also ensure that the Starter receives a complete set of start-numbers before the Roll-call.
- o) **The Press Conducting Officer** shall be familiar with the local conditions and the organisation of the competition (see § 77 paragraph e).

COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS FOR



INTERNATIONAL JUMPING COMPETITIONS



The Competition Jury and its Duties

The Competition Jury shall consist of two members of the Race Committee, usually the Chief of the Competition and the Chief of the Jumping Hill, and one of the Judges (if possible a foreigner), all appointed by the Race Committee. The Committee itself elects the Chairman.

For World Ski Championships and other International Competitions, the Presidency of the FIS may appoint a Technical Delegate as a member of the Jury. If there is an equality of votes, the Technical Delegate has a casting vote.

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

The duties of the Competition Jury shall be:—

- a) *To ensure* that the competition is organised and carried out according to FIS Rules.
- b) *To ensure* that the Group Draw and the Start Draw have been carried out according to § 75.
- c) *To ensure* that the measuring tape is correct and properly laid out.
- d) *To decide* from what point on the in-run the competitors shall start. The Chief of the Competition Jury shall get familiar with the different points on the in-run before the beginning of the competition.

If in a round the critical point is exceeded (over jumped), the in-run may not be lengthened. If the critical point $P + 10\%$ is exceeded (over jumped) the in-run must be shortened in the next round. The distance jumped beyond the critical point must in no case be longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ of M (M = distance between point P and K).

If, during the competition as well as during a round, the speed rises considerably, the in-run must be shortened and the judging of this round is cancelled.

If, under the effect of particular snow and weather conditions, the jumps are too short within a round, the respective round may be cancelled. All competitors must participate in a new round.

The critical point P may be marked in the snow profile at $P = L_1 - L_1 / 6$.

Considering that a deeper snow cover on the jumping hill alters the ground profile and consequently also the critical point, the latter can be subsequently determined in the following way: the point K, where the lowest part of the landing slope joins the curve in the out-run (R_2), is always visible and can be marked exactly. The distance from the edge of the take-off to the point K is measured. This distance is divided by 6. The result (M) is subtracted from L_1 , thus getting the position of the critical point P.

- e) *To decide* what previously fixed distance shall be the basis for the unofficial calculation of the results.
- f) *To decide* what length and inclination shall be given to the take-off.
- g) *To decide* whether a competition shall be cancelled, interrupted or postponed, or if another jumping hill must be used for reasons of weather, snow conditions, etc.
- h) *To decide* if *force majeure* is the reason for a competitor's late arrival at the Start.
- i) *To decide* any possible protests.
- k) *To decide* any questions not covered by FIS Rules.

The Competition Jury must cancel a competition when the weather (stronger wind, snow, fog, etc.) makes the jumping dangerous.

When deciding the starting point, the Competition Jury must take into consideration the condition of the jumping hill on the day of the competition.

The Competition Jury has the right to alter the starting point and the take-off platform during the competition. Alterations of the take-off platform shall, however, only be made if they are absolutely necessary. The starting point and the profile of the take-off must be the same for all competitors of the same class and of the same round. The Competition Jury, through the Chief of the Race, must inform the Judges, the Chief Distance Recorder and the Starter about all decisions regarding alterations of the starting point and the take-off.

§ 73

Duties of the Jumping Judges

For World Ski Championships and important international ski events five Judges are to be appointed. Of the five marks the highest and lowest are eliminated. The other three marks count in the results.

Out of five Judges not more than two, and out of three Judges not more than one may belong to the Organising Association, pro-

vided that the foreign participating Associations pay for their respective Judges. Such an offer must be made with the entries.

For World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games the Judges are appointed by the FIS Presidency. These Judges must not be over 65 years old when nominated. For all other international competitions the Judges are appointed by their Association.

Each Jumping Judge must judge and classify every jump independently of his colleagues. He puts down the style-points on the score cards himself. The style-points must not be altered.

They must be exhibited after every jump (flash card system) without being visible to the Jumping Judges. This applies to all international competitions including World Championships and Olympic Winter Games. The style-points must not be announced over loud speaker. At the end of the competition the Judges must supervise the calculation of the results. This applies to both the distance-points and the style-points according to § 84. Furthermore, they must help to expedite the publication of the results.

For qualification of Judges and their duties see § 80.

For the application of the S-Method see Section 4, § 82 Appendix.

§ 74

Duties of the Technical Delegate

a) *Before the Competition.*

The Technical Delegate must contact the Organising Committee in good time and keep himself well informed of the preparations. He advises on all organisation plans.

If the Technical Delegate considers it necessary, an initial visit to the place of the competition and an inspection of the layout may take place the year before the competition. In certain circumstances and in order to avoid expense for the Organising Association, the Technical Delegate may delegate a competent substitute for this first inspection.

The Technical Delegate must reach the place of the competition in good time in order to be present during the official training. He must also make sure in good time that the jumping hill corresponds to the plans approved by the FIS. His inspection comprises the profile and preparation of the jumping hill, the arrangement of the starting points, the position and the heights of the Judges' stands, the position and demarcation of the different Judges' positions, the system of public marking, the tele-

phone communications, the visual announcement of the starting order, the announcement of the jumping distances, etc.

b) *During the Competition.*

The Technical Delegate must make sure that the competition is carried out in accordance with FIS Rules.

He must be present throughout the competition. His position must be known.

c) *After the Competition.*

The Technical Delegate shall send to the FIS Presidency within a month after the competition a detailed report on the preparations, the organisation, the condition of the whole layout and the outcome of the competition.

B. Technical Preparation

§ 75

Group Draw and Starting Order

Before drawing lots the Organising Committee shall classify the competitors in groups in accordance with their records.

If there is no official classification before drawing lots, the Race Committee is entitled to classify the competitors.

There are two methods of classification:

- a) For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships the competitors shall be classified into 4 groups. The best competitors from a country are in Group 1, the second best in Group 2, etc.

If the number of the competitors is inferior to 4, the Chief of the team may himself choose the group (e. g.: 2 competitors of the same team may be classified into the groups 3 and 4 or 2 and 4).

The drawing of lots shall take place separately for each group. The starting order of the groups shall be: 4, 3, 2, 1.

- b) At the other international competitions 2 or 3 groups are formed in relation to the total number of the competitors.

Group 1 is the group with the best competitors and shall contain not more than 10 competitors from each nation. This group

shall be divided into sub-groups according to the total number of competitors. The drawing of lots shall take place separately for each group, as under paragraph a above. 2 sub-groups for not more than 20 competitors, three sub-groups for not more than 50 competitors and 4 sub-groups for more than 50 competitors.

Group 3 contains not more than 50 local competitors, according to a decision of the Chiefs of the Competition.

Group 2 contains all the other competitors.

The starting order of the groups shall be: 3, 2, 1.

§ 76

Entering Reserves and Late Entries

At World Ski Championships and other competitions where the participating Associations or Clubs enter with a limited number of competitors, a reserve may take the place of a non-starting competitor.

At all other competitions a late entry is normally not admissible. If however—by a decision of the Competition Jury—a late entry is allowed to start, this competitor must in no circumstances take the place of any other competitor, starting or not.

A late entry shall start before or after the other competitors in his group, as decided by the Competition Jury. When deciding, the Competition Jury shall take into consideration the snow and weather conditions on the day of the competition and not give such a competitor an advantage.

In case there is more than one competitor entered late, the starting order of these competitors must be decided by drawing lots.

§ 77

The preparation of the Jumping Hill

A jumping hill which is to be used for an International Competition must be approved according to the Rules for the FIS Controllers of Jumping Hills, and according to the Rules for the Construction of Jumping Hills.

At International Competitions, the critical point of the jumping hill must not exceed 90 meters.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games two (2) Jumping Hills must be used, a hill with a critical point of about 70 metres, and a hill between 80 and 90 metres.

The difference between the critical points of the jumping hills shall be about 15 metres.

The 70 m hill will also be used for the combined Jumping Competition. On jumping hills with critical point over 80 metres instruments for measuring both in-run speed and wind conditions may be used.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games the use of these instruments is compulsory.

The jumping hill must be open for trial at least one day before the competition, at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games one week. The Race Committee shall take snow and weather conditions into consideration and give the competitors the best opportunities for training.

FIS-Experts for Jumping Hills in the various countries shall give their advice and help to owners and constructors of jumping hills.

The Judges' Stand at World Championships must have a minimum floor size of 6×2 metres and be placed according to the drawing (see «The Construction of Jumping Hills»). The Judges' Stand shall be divided into five separate compartments by firm partitions.

The critical point of a jumping hill shall be marked by a blue line or board, and point K by a red line or board.

Owners of international Jumping Hills shall affix in the Judges' stand a certificate attested by the FIS and showing the most important norms:

- L₁ The distance from the take-off to the point K.
- L The distance of a jump to the critical point P.
- H:N The vertical equivalent of L; the horizontal equivalent of L.
- R₁ The radius of the curve from the in-run to the take-off.
- R₂ The radius of the curve from the landing slope to the out-run.
- a The gradient of the take-off.
- b The gradient of the landing slope at the critical point P.
- c The gradient of the in-run.
- E The part of the in-run where the speed increases.

Before the competition the jumping hill must be thoroughly well prepared and tested to make sure that it is in a satisfactory condition.

This test shall take place under the supervision of the Chief of the Competition, the Chief of the Jumping Hill and, if possible, also the Judge who is a member of the Competition Jury and/or the Technical Delegate.

On the day of the competition and in good time before the start, trial jumps must be carried out by qualified, non-competing jumpers, whose performance shall determine the starting point, the gradient and the profile of the Take-off.

Any modifications ordered by the Competition Jury must be carried out.

a) The Condition of the In-run and the Take-off

At the start of the competition the In-run and the Take-off must be thoroughly well prepared, to provide all competitors with as equal conditions as possible.

b) The Condition of the Landing Slope and the Out-run

The Landing Slope and the Out-run must be well prepared, presenting to all competitors conditions as nearly the same as possible.

c) The Judges' Stand

The Judges' Stand at World Championships and Olympic Games must have a minimum floor size of 6×3 metres and be placed according to the drawing (see – the Construction of Jumping Hills). The Judges' Stand shall be divided into five separate compartments by firm partitions.

Each Judge shall be able to observe a jump from the start till the end. The boxes must be constructed in such a manner that an acting Judge cannot see the marks given by his colleague. Nobody shall disturb the judge in his work. The five boxes for the Judges must be in an isolated position.

d) Tables

The tables indicating the starting numbers, the jumped distances and the marks shall be visible a long distance away.

The tables with the single marks of the Judges and the unofficial final marks shall be placed in such a manner that the acting Judges cannot see them. The tables with the starting-numbers, however, shall be placed in such a manner that the Judges can see them well.

e) Places for the Press, Radio, Television and Photographers

In collaboration with the Organising Committee, the Race Committee shall provide suitable places near the Jumping Hill for the Press, Radio, Television and Photographers.

The journalists, the photographers and the representatives of broadcasting have to have their stand with a good view of the flight of the jumpers and of the landing slope but so that they do not disturb the jumpers, the officials or the spectators.

Taking of flash-pictures during the competition is not allowed.

§ 78

Start Signals

A Competitor must have completed his jump before the next start signal is given.

As soon as the Chief of the Jump has signalled to the Chief of the Take-off that the Landing Slope and the Out-run are clear, and the Chief of the Take-off has made sure that the In-run and the Take-off are ready and the wind is not dangerous to the jumper, the Starter starts the next competitor with a visible signal.

§ 79

Number of Jumps

The jumpers are to execute two or three jumps.

At World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games three jumps shall be executed, the two best of which shall count for the final result.

Organizers of international Jumping Competitions are permitted to arrange competitions, where three jumps are being executed, from which the two best count for the final result.

If the number of participants should be too high for such competitions, it is allowed to hold, on the day before, an elimination jumping with two jumps, where the best one counts for the qualification.

At International Competitions if three jumps are being executed, all three of them or the last two or the two best shall count for the result. With only two jumps, both count for the result.

The Organiser has the duty to inform the jumpers before the competition which jumps will be counted for the result (see joint regulations § 4 b).

In the event that two best of three jumps will count for the final result, see § 84 (Calculation of the results).

The organisers of international Jumping Competitions may organise competitions where the two best jumps of three executed jumps count in the final results. If the number of the competitors is too high, the organisers may organise on the eve of the competition an elimination jumping with two rounds, the better one counting for the qualification.

C. Judging, Measuring and Calculating Results

§ 80

Nomination and Qualification of FIS Jumping Judges

At international races only the FIS Judges or the candidates according to §80, paragraph 5 are entitled to judge.

The nomination and qualification of FIS Jumping Judges shall be effected according to the following regulations:

1. A candidate wishing to take an examination for appointment as FIS Jumping Judge shall notify his National Association.

The candidates shall normally not be more than 50 years old, when taking the FIS examination.

No limit of age is fixed for the active Jumping Judges. The non-active Jumping Judges are put on a new list as «passive FIS Jumping Judges».

2. The National Association shall decide whether the candidate may be examined or not. The National Association shall also select the place of the candidate's examination, which may only take place at an international competition.

The examination can be taken at the competitions enumerated under § 1 (joint regulations for all types of ski competitions).

3. The National Association shall appoint the examiner from among the FIS Jumping Judges.
4. The examiner shall decide whether the candidate is familiar with the appropriate regulations of the FIS. The results of this examination shall be attached to the official result lists, which shall (in accordance with paragraph 6) be sent to the National Association.
5. During this competition the candidate shall act as official Jumping Judge with at least three FIS Jumping Judges.
6. The organising club shall send four copies of the score sheets to its National Association.
7. At such a FIS Judges examination the marks of the five Jumping Judges shall be transferred on to the special FIS graph paper. This graphic curve shall serve as the basis for the judging of the scoring.

As a general rule the following may be considered a maximum:

The high and the low judges marks shall be eliminated. The marks of the three remaining Judges shall serve as a basis. The three marks shall be added and the total divided by three. This average mark shall be the standard mark.

Deviations from this mark upwards and downwards are as follows:

<i>Deviations above or below:</i>	20 — 18 points	0,5 points
	17,5 — 16 „	1 „
	15,5 — 13 „	1,5 „
	12,5 — 6 „	2 „
<i>Crossings</i>	20 — 18 „	0,5 „
	17,5 — 16 „	1 „
	15,5 — 13 „	1,5 „
	12,5 — 6 „	1,5 „

8. The results of this examination shall be summarized in a short report by the examiner and forwarded to the National Association together with a recommendation for approval or disapproval.
9. The National Association shall send all these documents to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for FIS Jumping Judges who in turn shall examine and forward them at the latest by the end of the winter to the Chairman of the FIS Jumping Committee, who shall bring the final proposal before the FIS Presidency.

FIS Jumping Judges shall be appointed by the FIS Presidency after examination.

The FIS Presidency shall award a diploma and a FIS Jumping Judges pass to such examined and appointed FIS Jumping Judges. They shall be allowed to wear the official FIS Jumping Judges badge and judge at any International Competitions.

The function of a FIS Jumping Judge is to be entered on the FIS Jumping Judge's pass, stating whether he is acting as official Judge, as training Judge or participant in a Jumping Judges Course. FIS Jumping Judges may judge at International Competitions as long as the entries on their Judges' pass prove that they are active.

10. Every third year the National Association shall collect the passes of their FIS Jumping Judges and supervise the activity of these judges. The examination expert of the National Association shall control the passes of the Jumping Judges and submit a short report about the activity of each Jumping Judge. This report shall be sent to the Committee for Jumping Judges and shall give special information about the Jumping Judges who were not active during the two previous years.

§ 81

Standards of Style

(Appendix Hints for Judges)

The In-run.

The skier adopts a natural and relaxed position adapted to the In-run.

The Take-off.

The skier takes off with a rhythmic, aggressive and quick straightening of knees and stretching of body.

The Flight.

During the flight the skis shall always be at a sufficiently raised angle to the trajectory.

The skis should be parallel and in the same plane, with feet together, knees straight and arm movements controlled.

The legs should form an acute angle to the skis, with the body leaning well forward without bending too much at the hips. All movements should be carried out harmoniously and with complete control of body and skis.

The Landing.

The landing must be accomplished with steadiness, but at the same time with elasticity, skis together, one foot in front of the other. Skis together meaning that the distance between both skis shall not be more than the width of a ski. Immediately after the landing the jumper shall straighten up visibly and continue in a safe and steady position, skis together.

Hints for Judges

A jumper who has been training seriously for weeks and months for a competition has a right to be judged by Judges who have also prepared themselves seriously for their task.

1. General

The tasks of the Judges at International Competitions are stipulated in § 73 of the FIS Rules.

All Judges are expected to have a comprehensive knowledge of the standard of style as well as of the usual deviations from it, and must understand the reasons and results of such deviations.

The Judges shall be so familiar with ski jumping that they can put themselves at any moment in the position of the jumper they are judging, i. e. they should be able to identify themselves with him.

The Judge needs practice as much as the jumper. He should therefore officiate or practice judging as often as possible and on as many different jumping hills as possible.

In order to fulfil their duties the Judges must be at the jumping hill in good time before the beginning of the competition and make sure that they have an adequate view from their places.

The Judge must himself write down his marks distinctly on the judging cards.

In order to facilitate the work of the Judges, assistants may be appointed at their request.

2. Judging

The principles of judging are contained in § 82 of the FIS Rules.

The ideal jump shall be executed with power, boldness and precision. It shall at the same time give an impression of calmness, steadiness and control. Without power and boldness a jump makes a weak impression. On the other hand a jump shall not be executed so forcefully that the control of the skis and body suffer as well as the calmness and precision of the jump.

The personality of the jumper counts for much in jumping. The jumper must therefore be allowed an individual style, as long as he conforms with the most important standards of style. Jumps may therefore be executed in different ways and yet be valued and marked the same.

Small deviations from the standards shall therefore not necessarily involve a loss of points. More important deviations, however, must always be penalized. If it is a question not only of deviations but of mistakes, it is the duty of the Judge to penalize these faults heavily.

The jumpers are entitled to uniform marking that makes allowance for their performances.

A common failing of Judges is not to differentiate their marks sufficiently. They do not award high enough marks for particularly good jumps and do not penalize obvious faults sufficiently.

The standards for style are laid down in § 81 of the FIS Rules. A short commentary follows on the different phases of the jump:—

The In-run.

The jumper may not use poles or similar aids to increase his speed, nor may he be pushed off by a third person all causing disqualification.

Style-marks shall be deducted if the jumper is unsteady on the in-run, if he starts lower than the fixed starting point, or if he reduces speed by braking (checking). If a judge thinks, however, that a jumper runs the risk of jumping too far by starting from the fixed starting point, he may allow a start from a lower point without penalty.

The Take-off.

The spring shall be carried out with strength, boldness and precision.

The different constructions of the in-run and take-off require different methods of springing. On many fast jumping hills the strength of spring is of minor importance.

The spring may therefore be carried out in different ways, all of which may be equally correct. The following faults only must be penalized: no spring at all, or feeble, premature or late spring.

In the Air.

It shall especially be observed that the first 5 to 10 m after leaving the take-off are still part of the take-off-phase, depending upon the size of the jumping hill.

At each phase of the flight skis and body must be at a favourable angle to the trajectory.

In the ideal position the body is stretched out straight at the hips or slightly bent. The upper part of the body and the legs must, however, be completely taut. The body as a whole must definitely lean forward with an acute angle between legs and skis. A pronounced bend at the hips with more or less vertical legs only simulates a forward position and must be penalized.

During the first part of the flight the skis should be inclined slightly upwards at an acute angle (15° – 25°) to the trajectory, so that the air resistance presses up the under surface of the skis right at the beginning of the flight.

During the flight the skis are gradually inclined a little more downwards, but never so far that there is a danger of receiving the air pressure on the upper surface of the skis. The skis thus remain always at a slight upward angle to the trajectory.

If the angle between skis and trajectory becomes so large that the skis no longer glide on the air, but act as a brake, this raising of the skis shall be penalized.

A position causing the air resistance to press on the upper surface of the skis is dangerous and must be severely penalized.

Obvious faults, such as an unsteady or oblique position of the body or arms, uneven, oblique and unsteady position of the skis, curved or hollow back and bent knees must be penalized.

Should a fault appear in the first part of a jump and be subsequently corrected, so that it no longer exists, it should not be so severely penalized as if it persisted throughout the jump, or as if a similar fault developed later in the jump.

The Landing.

The pressure of the landing shall be countered by elastically bent knees and hips in a Telemark position with skis together. Skis together meaning that the distance between both skis shall not be more than the width of a ski.

A hard and stiff landing must be penalized. Too low a landing due to the jumper's difficulties in countering the landing pressure must also be penalized, even if the landing appears to be steady.

If a jumper touches the snow with one or both hands to keep his balance, the jump shall be counted as a fall. If he touches the snow for other reasons with one or both hands, this shall be counted as too low a landing.

Unsteadiness and skis apart shall be penalized.

Form of the Jumper after Landing.

After countering the landing pressure the jumper adopts a natural downhill position as upright as the change in the gradient and the condition of the surface will allow.

Unsteadiness and skis apart shall also be penalized in this part of the jump.

As soon as the jumper has reached the out-run in perfect balance, the jump shall be considered as standing. The jumper has proved by this that he has countered the landing pressure and that he has safely passed the change of gradient (transition) in full control. He has therefore completed his jump.

If a jumper is unsteady after the landing because he has made a mistake during flight, on landing, or at the change of gradient (transition), he shall continue to be watched by the judges until he be-

gins his final swing. If a jumper falls in the out-run because he has not recovered his balance lost on landing or in the transition, the jump counts as a fall.

The Judging of Falls.

Besides indisputable standing jumps, a jump counts as standing if the jumper reaches the out-run in perfect balance, but falls there for some reason or other.

A jumper who falls on the in-run will get O for the jump, unless the Judge is of the opinion that the fall has been caused by circumstances for which the jumper cannot be held responsible. In this case the jumper may repeat the jump (see § 89).

If a fall is obviously caused by an obstacle suddenly appearing, for instance a person, an animal or such like, the jump may be marked nevertheless as standing. If the interruption occurred so early that the Judge was not in a position to judge it, the jump can be repeated, as in the case of a fall on the in-run caused by circumstances beyond the control of the jumper.

All other jumps should be marked as falls.

A jump also counts as a fall if the jumper—before reaching the out-run in perfect balance—touches the snow with one or both hands to keep his balance.

The Judge should always pay the same attention to a fallen jump and judge it as carefully as a standing one.

At a jumping competition a jumper with two falls has no claim to a prize.

Table for the Penalization of Faults.

Usually the Judge is able to convert the general impression of a jump into style marks straight away, by following the standards of style and judging laid down in §§ 81 and 82 of the FIS Rules.

It must not be forgotten that the jumper is entitled to have, to a certain degree, a personal style.

As an example of how the obvious faults are to be penalized, the following table is appended:—

<i>In-run:</i>	points
Bad position on the in-run	$\frac{1}{2}$
Braking (checking) or starting from below the designated point to reduce speed	1-3
Fall on the in-run	20

Take-off:

	points
No spring	4
Feeble spring	1½-3
Premature spring	1½-3
Late spring	1½-1

In the air:

Bent knees	1-3
Too pronounced bending at the hips	1-4
Curved or bent back	1-3
Body not far enough forward	1-3
Unsteadiness (jerking) in the air	1-3
Ski-points too high	1½-4
Ski-points dropped (too low)	1-5
Skis crossed vertically or horizontally at the beginning, immediately corrected	1½-1
Skis crossed vertically or horizontally, not corrected	1-4
Skis apart at the start, but immediately corrected	1½-1
Skis apart at the start and never corrected	1-3
Waving skis	1-3

The Landing:

Premature preparing for landing	1-2
Body not far enough forward on landing	1½-2
Stiff landing	1-3
Body too bent on landing	1½-2
Landing too low	1-2
Landing with feet even, without telemark position	1-3
Unsteadiness, instantly corrected	1½-2
Unsteadiness, not instantly corrected	2-4
Unsteadiness on landing and on the landing slope	1-6
Touching the snow or the skis with one hand (as well as touching with both hands, if not in order to keep the balance) should be penalized as unsteadiness with	1-6
Fall on landing or as a result of landing	10-12
Fall on the change of gradient or fall caused by the change of gradient	8-10

Calculation of the Results.

After the Competition the Judges and the Chief Distance Measurer with their assistants begin the calculation of the results. To ensure a complete check, it is advisable to have two assistants working together on each judging card.

The method of calculating the results is described in § 82 (last paragraph), and §§ 84 and 95 of the FIS Rules.

For Combined Competitions the Judges must make sure by various checks that the calculations of the times and points of the Cross-country Race are correct.

§ 82

Judging

The organising club or association is free to choose the method (Jumping Judge or S-method) for judging.

The basis for the judging of all Ski Jumping Competitions should be the «Standards of Style» (see § 81). The whole general impression given by a jumper from the Start to the Finish of his jump should be taken into consideration when awarding marks. Fundamental points to be considered in the award of style-marks are a correct, well-controlled position of the body, steadiness in all parts of the jump, boldness on the take-off and in the air.

A jump is considered to have been a standing one when the competitor has passed from the Landing Slope to the Out-run in a fully balanced position.

Standing jumps receive style-marks from 20 to 6, fallen jumps receive style-marks from 12 to 0. The style-marks may be given in full points or half points. Style-marks may be reckoned in whole or half marks, see «Hints for Judges».

Instructions for the application of the S-Method

Procedure

The purpose of the S-Method is the objective judging of the performance of a competitor. This method is based on the principle that a competitor reaching the longest distance with a certain in-run speed shall have the best score. *With this speed the best distance can however only be obtained with the very best jumping style.* The S-Method does therefore not only consider the distance of a jump but also the style. The points for the performance of each jump n are therefore proportionate to the distance l and vice-versa proportionate to the speed on the Table V_0 . Meaning $V_0 = \frac{e}{t}$ whereas e is a measured distance or fixed part of the in-run of 30—40 m and t meaning the

time required by a competitor to cover this particular distance e . The points for this performance n are calculated

$$n = \frac{l}{V_0} \quad V_0 = \frac{e}{t} \quad \text{i. e. } n = \frac{t \cdot l}{e}$$

e is a constant value irrespective of the performance of the competitor and without any influence on the results. e may therefore be eliminated from the judging formula. The points for the performance n therefore are

$$n = t \cdot l$$

The points n consist of 2 values, the distance of the jump l and the time t . The measured distance e is selected so that the best jump with the best possible distance $n = t \cdot l$ shall be 120. The longest distance at the Italia-Jumping Hill in Cortina for instance was 86 m, the corresponding speed being $V_0 = 23$ m/sec. The base for timing e has been fixed with 32.2 m. This follows:

$$t = 1,40 \text{ sec. for } l = 86 \text{ m}$$

The points shall be $n = 1,40 \cdot 86 = 120$.

A very good jump was of $t = 1,39$ and distance $l = 84$ m. Result $n_2 = 1,39 \cdot 84 = 117$. The same competitor's first jump was 81 m with $t = 1,37$. Result $n_1 = 1,37 \cdot 81 = 111$. The total points will be:

$$N = n_1 + n_2 = 111 + 117 = 228.$$

The measured distance e is determined as follows:

About 2 m behind the edge of the take-off the first electric eye shall be placed. The second electric eye is placed at a distance e from the first one, up the inrun. e shall be chosen according to the following values:

$$a = 6^\circ \qquad \qquad \qquad 6,5^\circ \qquad \qquad \qquad 7^\circ$$

		H/N =	0,5	0,52	0,54	0,56	0,58	0,6
		for jumping hills of						
60 m	$e =$	40	39,4	38,8	38,2	37,6	37	
70 m	$e =$	36	35,4	34,8	34,2	33,6	33	
80 m	$e =$	33,8	33,2	32,6	32	31,4	30,8	
90 m	$e =$	32,2	31,6	31	30,4	29,8	29,2	
100 m	$e =$	31,2	30,6	30	29,4	28,8	28,2	
110 m	$e =$	30,6	30	29,4	28,8	28,2	27,6	
120 m	$e =$	30	29,4	28,8	28,2	27,6	27	

According to these values the points n for the longest jump shall be between about 110—115. The exact e depends upon the H/N —proportion of the Jumping Hill and the gradient of the take-off. This shall once and for all be established by a trial jump by a *very good jumper*. $l = L + 10\%$ shall be considered as being the best distance.

The values of the Table correspond to the performances of first-class jumpers. For the middle class the values of e should be enlarged by 3—4 m.

The Timekeeping-Apparatus

The measuring of time t shall be made by means of a fully automatic electrical timing instrument. The time shall be recorded to fractions of 0,01 seconds. The timing instrument should be placed on a table in the Judges Stand so that the reading of the time can easily be made. The apparatus shall be installed by an expert or electrician and shall be tried out or tested with the respective officials during the trial jumping.

A special circular giving information about the apparatus and the installation thereof on the jumping hill may be obtained from the FIS Office.

Organisation of the S-Method

1. Officials:

- a) Jury: according to § 72, duties according to § 74, whereas sub-§ e) shall be replaced by the following wording: e) to decide which jumps shall be judged as a fall.

The judging of jumps shall be according to the «Regulations for Jumping Judges».

b) Timing and recording:

- 1 Timekeeper
- 2 Recorders
- 1 Telephone-Operator
- 1 Electrician

2. Measuring of the distance:

This shall be made according to § 88. It is advisable to measure the distances up to $\frac{1}{2}$ m, and then to round up or down to the next meter.

3. The Judging:

When the competitor passes the edge of the take-off, the clock shows the time t . This time shall be taken by the Timekeeper, checked by the Recorder and entered into column t of the record. The Timekeeper shall check this entry. The distance of the jump shall then be entered in column l . The second Recorder shall check this entry. He shall also check the startnumber of the competitor. $t \cdot l$ shall then be calculated (or looked up on a precalculated Table) and entered into column n_1 . The same procedure is applied for the second jump which shall be entered under n_2 into the records. The result shall be

$$N = n_1 + n_2$$

30 points shall be deducted from the score n for a fall.

Example: $t = 1.39, l = 84$
 $n = 1.39 \cdot 84 = 117$

If the same jump was judged a fall n would be

$$n = 1.39 \cdot 84 - 30 = 117 - 30 = 87$$

Below an example of the record:

Competition Place Date							Class
St. No.	Jump	t	l	n	N	R	Remarks
1	1	1,37	81	111	228,0		
	2	1,39	84	117			
	3						
2	1						
	2						
	3						

§ 83

Measuring the Distance of a Jump

A metal measuring tape registering metres or feet shall be fixed to the upper edge of the Take-off before the competition and stretched down the Landing Slope. Lengths will then be pegged out on each

side of the Landing Slope with special signs every five metres, or the equivalent in feet (see § 71 f).

The distance of a jump is to be measured from the upper edge of the Take-off to the midpoint of the landing, in other words to the middle point between the feet of the jumper where he lands. The jumping distances should be measured to an accuracy of $\frac{1}{2}$ metre (or 1 foot), i. e. to the nearest half metre.

For World Ski Championships the metric system is to be used.

Examples:

63,4	=	63,5	m
63,2	=	63	m
63,8	=	64	m

§ 84

Calculation of Results

The jumping results are calculated on the basis of the FIS Tables 1961, that is on a coefficient of average performance of 0.86 (see section 6).

The following principles guide the calculation:

Each jump receives style points and a distance points. The calculation of these points differs according to the following types of competitions:

- A. Jumping competitions where *all jumps* count for the result,
- B. Jumping competitions where *not all* executed jumps count for the result,
- C. Combined jumping.

Type A

a) *Style Points:*

The style points given for each jump by the jumping judges (3 Judges), counting for the result, are added.

b) *Distance Points:*

The longest jump, standing or fall, in each round shall receive 60 points and this jump serves as a basis for the choice of the distance table (3 Jumping Judges).

If the longest jump is not a full metre, then all distances of this round shall be increased $\frac{1}{2}$ metre and the distance points shall be calculated on the basis of these corrected distances from the table.

If a fallen jump is longer than the longest standing jump (basis to the choice of the table), then it shall receive plus-points on the basis of the highest table difference of the same table, calculated for one metre.

Type B

a) *Style Points:*

The calculation is the same as indicated under type A.

b) *Distance Points:*

The average of the three longest jumps, standing or fall, in each round shall receive 60 points and this average distance serves as basis for the choice of which table applies (this average distance shall be rounded off to the next higher $\frac{1}{2}$ metre or full metre).

In case this is not a full metre then *all* distances of this round shall be increased (as under A) $\frac{1}{2}$ metre.

The standing and fallen jumps longer than the average of the three longest jumps (table base) shall receive plus points on the basis of the highest $\frac{1}{2}$ metre table difference.

c) The elimination of the worst jump (or jumps) can only be decided after the calculation of each jump in each round (total of style-points and distance-points).

Type C

a) *Style-Points:*

The style-points given for each jump by the Jumping Judges (3 Judges) counting for the results are added together for each round.

Afterwards the average of the 3 (three) best form point totals for each round is calculated and rounded off to the next higher $\frac{1}{2}$ point or full point.

This average shall receive 60 points and serves as a basis for the choice of the table (conversion table for the style marks). All style sums given to the competitors are increased with the help of this conversion table.

The style totals which are better than the above mentioned average shall receive plus-points, that is 1 point for each $\frac{1}{2}$ style mark.

b) *Distance Points:*

The calculation is the same as indicated under type B.

c) For the elimination of the worst jump (or jumps) see under type B.

The final total points of a competitor is composed of the style and distance points calculated for the jumps which are taken into consideration for the result.

If two or several competitors have the same number of points, they shall be classified in the same placing in the official list of results.

During the competition there can be calculated unofficial results on the basis of previously fixed performances (choice of the table).

For type A.

The longest jump in each round shall be previously fixed.

For type B.

The average of the 3 (three) longest jumps in each round shall be previously fixed.

For type C.

The average of the 3 (three) longest jumps as well as the average of the three (3) best style-point totals in each round shall be previously fixed.

It is important to note that these unofficial results are only approximately correct. The official results based on the real performances (choice of the table) have to be calculated as rapidly as possible after the end of the competition (see section 6).

For the calculation of the results the S-Method (composition of the jumping distance and the speed of take-off) can be applied, too. But this method can only be applied for jumping hills with a critical point of 60 metres and more.

The national associations have the right to apply this method, but they have the duty to state explicitly this method when inviting to the competition (for the application of the S-Method see § 82 and following).

The final total points for Jumping are calculated according to § 84 C.

The final total points for Cross-Country are calculated according to the FIS Tables 1961 for Cross-Country in section 6, that is for a coefficient of average performance of 1,10.

It is to be noted that:

The average of the three best recorded times for Cross-Country shall be calculated and receive 240 points. This time serves as a basis to the choice of the table. Recorded times which are better than this average shall receive plus-points which are based on the

highest difference of the corresponding table. The points thus calculated for Cross-Country are added to the points calculated for Jumping according to § 84, section C and the resulting sum is the final points for the Combined Competition.

If two or several competitors have the same total points, they shall have the same rank in the official results.

D. The Competitors

§ 85

Age

A competitor must be 16 years of age on the 1st of January of the competition year.

He must furthermore be qualified in accordance with §§ 8 and 9. The advance announcements shall specify the classes (see § 86).

§ 86

Classes

At World Ski Championships all competitors start in one class.

At other competitions the following classes may be used:—

- a) Junior: 16–19 years (sub-divisions of this class are permitted).
- b) Senior: over 20 years.

(Participants in the Junior classes are those who have reached their 16th, but not their 20th year.)

At International Competitions a junior may start in the senior class, even if there is a juniors class, provided that it is the wish of his Club or Association. The junior will then be subject to the Rules of the senior class.

§ 87

Training on the Jump

- a) The time of training shall be fixed in relation to the time of the competition. Information on the time of training and possible modifications shall be given in due time.
- b) At the hours indicated for training the jumping hill shall be in the same conditions as for the competition itself and a team of sufficient stampers shall be ready.

- c) On training the distance of the jump shall be supervised and the maximum in-run shall be fixed in the same manner as for the competition itself.
- d) The Jumping Judges and the Trainer shall already have suitable and quiet places during the training.
- e) In the immediate neighbourhood of the Jumping Hill there shall be a possibility to repair light damages on the ski equipment.
- f) First Aid equipment must be available at any moment of the competition.

§ 88

During the Competition

The preparation of the Take-off is the responsibility of the Chief of the Take-off. Competitors are forbidden to interfere in any way with this work, and in no circumstances may they alter the profile or gradient.

The Competition Jury may, however, consult the competitors on such a question.

A competitor must be at the starting-point when his turn comes; if he is too late, he will not be allowed to jump unless the delay is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the competitor must appeal to the Competition Jury.

The Competition Jury may not allow a competitor his second or third jump, if his first or second jump has ended in a fall.

The competitors in the same class shall start from the same starting point and are not allowed to use poles or any kind of assistance to increase speed.

The competitors shall follow the instructions of the Stewards, and must not interfere with the running of the competition.

§ 89

Redress

If a competitor through the negligence of a Race Official meets interference, for instance by a spectator or a dog while in the in-run, on the take-off or on the landing slope he may appeal to the Competition Jury, who, after considering the reported facts may allow the competitor to make another jump.

§ 90

Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified by the Competition Jury:—

- a) If he is not qualified according to §§ 8 and 9,
- b) If he enters the competition on false premises (see § 10),
- c) If he trains on the jumping hill while it is closed (see § 87),
- d) If he breaks the regulations in § 88.

E. Protests

§ 91

- a) *Protests concerning qualification.*

Protests against the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing to the Secretary of the Competition before the beginning of the competition.

- b) *Protests during the Competition.*

A competitor who protests against any action by another competitor or an Official during the competition must make his protest to the Secretary of the Competition within two hours of the conclusion of the competition.

- c) *Protests concerning erroneous calculation and clerical errors.*

A complaint based, not on an alleged breach of the Rules on the part of an Official or a competitor, but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered if sent by registered post through the competitor's National Association to the Organising Association at any time within one month of the date of the competition.

If the mistake shall be proved, a corrected list of the results shall be published and the prizes redistributed.

- d) *Protests concerning the preparation of the Jumping Hill.*

These must be made to the Competition Jury at least four hours before the beginning of the competition.

- e) *Consideration of Protests.*

A protest shall only be considered by the Competition Jury if the protest has been made within the time-limit allowed and

if the reasons for the protest and a sum of Sw. frs. 25.— (or the equivalent in other currency) have been deposited with the Secretary of the Competition. If the protest is upheld, this deposit will be returned.

f) *Dealing with Protests.*

The Competition Jury shall meet immediately after the expiration of the time limit for protests.

g) *Appeals to higher tribunals.*

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

A competitor may in addition appeal to the FIS through his own National Association against the decision of the Competition Jury.

No appeal, other than a protest over alleged errors in the calculation of results, shall be considered unless the appeal has been sent by registered post to the FIS within fourteen days of the date of the competition.

h) *Annulment of Competition.*

The Competition Jury, or a higher tribunal, shall be entitled to annul a competition without permitting a re-run. Alternatively, if an appeal is made and allowed within 24 hours of the conclusion of the competition, the whole competition may be run again. To make such a decision the Competition Jury shall be satisfied that the order of merit is inexact, or that there has been a grave failure on the part of Officials to comply with the Rules.

The Construction of Jumping Hills

1. Three copies of plans and existing diagrams of international jumping hill must be submitted to the Presidency of the FIS for examination. The diagrams should be constructed *by a geometer* at a scale of 1 : 500 and in accordance with the *uniform* representation for plan and profile of jumping hills.

Before a decision concerning the jumping hill in question can be made by the Presidency, at least one of the FIS Controllers of Jumping Hills must submit to the Presidency a recommendation for approval or refusal stating the required alterations to meet FIS standards.

After the completion of a newly designed or re-constructed jumping hill the National Ski Association concerned should always verify that the jumping hill in its final shape conforms with the directions of the FIS Controller. After such an assurance has been given, the Presidency may finally approve the jumping hill in question.

It should be ascertained that the jumping hill is always maintained in conformity with FIS Rules.

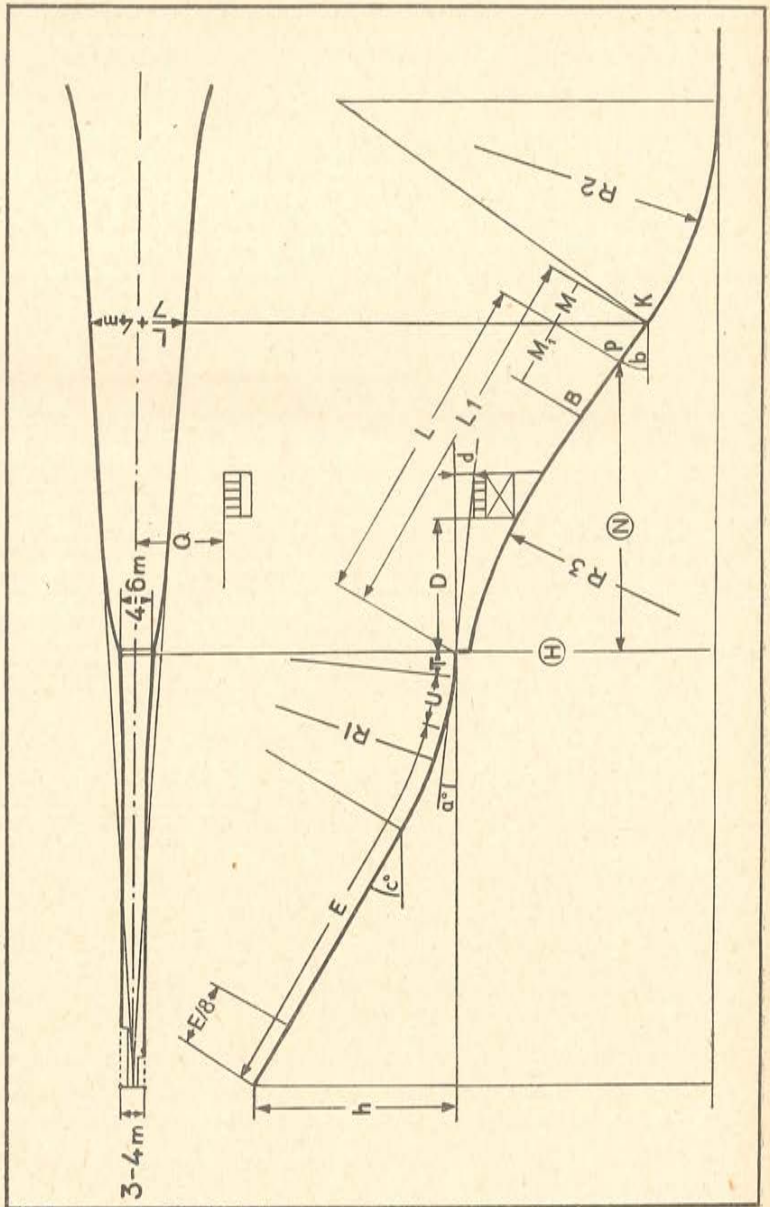
In deciding whether a jumping hill is to be approved or not, the Presidency must observe the directions issued by the Ski Congress and laid down in the FIS Rules.

2. The following *symbols* shall be used:—

- a = The gradient of the take-off.
- b = The gradient of the landing slope at the critical point P.
- c = The gradient of the in-run.
- R_1 = The radius of the curve from the in-run to the take-off.
- R_2 = The radius of the curve from the landing slope to the out-run.
- R_3 = The radius of the curve from the take-off to the landing slope.
- P = The critical point.
- K = The point where the curve from the landing slope to the out-run begins.

S 4 / I The Construction of Jumping Hills (2)

- L = The distance of a jump to the critical point P.
H = The vertical equivalent of L.
N = The horizontal equivalent of L.
 L_1 = The distance from the take-off to the point K.
M = The distance from the point P to the point K.
T = The length of the take-off in a straight line.
U = The part of the in-run where the speed does not increase.
E = The part of the in-run where the speed increases.
 V_0 = The speed in m/sec at the take-off.
h = The height of the in-run to the edge of the take-off.
F = Length of the in-run.
B = End of the convexity of the landing slope
 M_1 = Distance between point P—B.



On the in-run there should be several off-set starting-points regularly spaced within a distance of $\frac{E}{8}$. The distance between them should be about $0.07 V_0$ to $0.1 V_0$, i. e. 1.5 to 2 m. The lowest starting-point should be at $E - \frac{E}{8}$.

The critical point P is determined by:—

$$L = L_1 - M.$$

The standards must conform with the following tables:—

$$M = 0.5 - 0.7 V_0. \text{ } M \text{ is calculated by determining } V_0 \text{ from the } L \text{ in the column } \frac{H}{N} = 0.6.$$

$$M_1 = 0.5 - 0.7 V_0$$

$$\frac{H}{N} = 0.5 - 0.6 \text{ preferably } 0.55 - 0.58$$

$$R_1 = 0.12 V_0^2$$

$$R_2 = 0.14 V_0^2 \text{ to } 0.14 V_0^2 + 20$$

R_3 : The constructor shall choose a radius of the curve which corresponds best to the flying curve. He can use here a basket curve, a parable or anything similar. As directives the following formulae may guide the constructor:

$$R_3 = 0.20 - 0.40 V_0^2$$

$$T = 0.20 V_0$$

$$U = 0.015 - 0.02 V_0^2 \text{ (for take-off gradients of } 6^\circ \text{ to } 7^\circ)$$

When the crossings are parabolical, then R_1 and R_2 are the minimum radii of these parabolical.

If $\frac{H}{N}$ is less than 0.6, the *gradient of the take-off* may be reduced to 6° (see Table).

The minimum *width of the landing slope* should be at $K: \frac{L_1}{7} + 4 \text{ m.}$

The situation of the *Judges' Stand* is fixed by the measurements D and Q . The figures should be: $D = 0.4 - 0.5 \times L$, and $Q = 0.25 - 0.5 \times L$.

The *vertical drop* d , measured from a horizontal line through the edge of the take-off, is $d = D \times \operatorname{tg} 10^\circ - 12^\circ$.

$d + 1.5$ m is the vertical drop to the floor of the Judges' Stand.

$\frac{H}{N}$ and L are taken from the ground profile.

The total *length of the in-run* $F = E + U + T$.

The values of the profile-elements are found in the following table.

For reason of simplicity no dimensions are given to the above mentioned formulas. The degrees of the gradients mentioned above correspond to the old scale of 360° .

EXAMPLE

L , c and $\frac{H}{N}$ are given by the ground, for instance

$$\frac{H}{N} = 0.56, c = 35^\circ, L = 71.5 \text{ metres.}$$

In the L-Table is found $L = 7.15$ and on the left the corresponding $V_0 = 26$ m/sec. In the E-Table, on the same horizontal line as under $V_0 = 26$ m/sec under $c = 35^\circ$, $E = 90$ metres. With $R_1 = 80$ metres, U is 14. Supposing a to be 6.5° and $T = 5$, the total length F of the in-run is:

$$F = E + U + T = 90 + 14 + 5 = 109 \text{ metres.}$$

The part of the in-run generally employed should be pegged out every 2 metres to facilitate an exact fixing of the starting point.

To enable non-experts also to profile the jumping hill correctly with snow, the gradient of the take-off as well as the gradient of the curve between the in-run and the take-off should be permanently indicated by constructions of wood, iron or concrete on both sides, showing the correct profile.

Note

As a rule jumping hills where L is more than 50 metres should not be built with V_0 less than 20 m/sec.

Jumping hills with L more than 90 metres are not approved by the FIS (with the exception stated in the «Rules for International Ski-Flying Events»).

It is recommended to mark the profile of the landing slope by signs (boards) placed on posts to help maintain an accurate profile even after heavy snow-falls.

Also jumping hills with measures of construction differing from those indicated above may be approved by the FIS. In such cases, however, the constructor of the jumping hill shall justify by written and in detail his modifications.

E						L				V ⁰ y	H N →	T ↓ y	V ⁰ ↓ y
20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	← c°	7°	6,5°	6°	← a				
E h	E h	E h	E h	E h	E h	0,6	0,58	0,54	0,5	b y			
104 27	71 27	55 26	45 26	39 26	6 4	49,5	48	46,5	45	43,5	42	35° ÷ 37°	
118 31	80 30	62 29	52 29	44 29	7,3	4,2	21	56,2	54,5	52,7	51	49,2	47,5
136 35	91 33	71 33	58 32	49 32	8,6	4,4	22	63	61	59	57	55	53
159 39	104 37	80 37	65 36	54 36	10	4,6	23	69,7	67,5	65,2	63	60,7	58,5
200 44	120 42	89 41	72 40	60 40	11,3	4,8	24	76,5	74	71,5	69	66,5	64
50 139	46 99	45 80	44 80	44 67	44	12,6	5	83,2	80,5	77,7	75	72,2	69,5
56 160	52 111	50 90	49 90	48 74	14	5,2	26	90	87	84	81	78	75
63 195	57 124	55 100	54 100	53 81	15	5,4	27	96,7	93,5	90,2	87	83,7	80,5
	63 137	61 110	59 88	58 88	16	5,6	28	103	100	96,5	93	89,5	86
	70 150	67 120	65 95	64 95	17	5,8	29	110	106	103	99	95,2	91,5
	78 163	74 130	71 103	70 103	18	6	30	117	113	109	105	101	97

The height of the in-run may be reduced of about 5 % for the jumping hills constructed above all for the competitions of the « top class ».

Rules for the FIS Controllers of Jumping Hills

1. The FIS Council shall appoint four Jumping Hill Controllers.
2. The FIS Controllers must observe the directives issued by the FIS Congress or the FIS Council and laid down in the International Ski Competition Rules in the performance of their duty.
3. Jumping hills to be used for International Competitions must be approved by the FIS.
4. Only jumping hills with a maximum critical point of 90 metres shall be approved (with the exception contained in the «Rules for International Ski-Flying Events»).
FIS will maintain a list of the approved hills with critical point between 60 and 90 metres.
5. An Association or Club which breaks the rule in paragraph 3 above may be forbidden to arrange international Jumping Competitions.
6. The duties of an Association which applies to have a jumping hill controlled and approved by the FIS are as follows:—
 - a) Three copies of the plans and the existing profile of the jumping hill must be submitted to the Presidency of the FIS for examination.
 - b) The diagram shall be drawn to a geometrical scale of 1 : 500 with a uniform representation of the ground-plan and section of the jumping hill.
 - c) The diagram should include all measurements, distances and data shown by the diagram of gradients.
The diagrams for new jumping hill should be submitted to the FIS before the construction has begun.
7. The FIS Presidency will forward the copies of the plan and diagram to one of the FIS Controllers.

8. The FIS Controller will approve or reject the plan, stating what necessary alterations should be made. The FIS Controller will return two copies of the plans and the diagram to the FIS Presidency and keep one for his own file.
9. The FIS Presidency will then transmit one copy of the diagram, with the comments of the Controller, to the Association concerned and keep one copy of the plan and diagram for its own files.
10. The FIS Presidency will *finally approve* the jumping hill only after the Presidency has received a statement from the Association concerned, that the lay-out of the jumping hill is in accordance with the plan and that all alterations specified by the FIS Controller have been carried out.
11. The affiliated Associations shall submit to the FIS Presidency by October 1st a list of the jumping hill in their country which had previously been approved but which are no longer in conformity with the FIS Rules.

Rules for FIS Experts for Jumping Hills

Nomination and Qualification

The progress made with the jumping style requires very accurate profiles of the jumping hills. In order to further the development of building jumping hills and for consultation, the FIS Presidency appoints FIS Experts for Jumping Hills, according to the following principles:

1. The candidates shall be proposed by the National Association to the FIS Presidency.
2. The qualifications of these proposed candidates shall be studied by a Committee consisting of three members thoroughly acquainted with the building of jumping hills.
3. The above Committee (consisting of three members) shall be appointed by the FIS Council at the FIS Congress for a term of two years.
4. The candidates shall fulfill the following conditions:
 - a) They must be graduates of an accredited technical university or technical school.
 - b) They shall accept the office purely for pleasure and shall be ready to make sacrifices in time and work and to give advice as an honorary Official.
 - c) They shall be well acquainted with the problems of jumping and the construction of jumping hills.
 - d) The affiliated Associations shall propose only candidates fulfilling conditions a), b) and c).
5. The FIS Experts for Jumping Hills shall meet every two years in order to discuss the problems regarding ski jumping and the building of jumping hills, for their clarification and unification. These meetings can also be organized by delegates of the various regions, Scandinavia, Eastern Europe, Central Europe, United States, etc.
6. FIS Experts for Jumping Hills shall receive a personal credential in the form of a card with picture from the FIS Presidency.

7. FIS Experts for Jumping Hills shall advise their respective National Associations regarding building and preservation of the jumping hills.

Their activity is an honorary office, however expenses incurred through this activity i. e. travelling and lodging shall be paid by the National Association.

8. It is the duty of the FIS Experts for Jumping Hills to let their Associations know of any jumping hills which should be revised or which do not conform to the specification of the FIS Rules.
9. The FIS Presidency shall maintain a list of the appointed FIS Experts for Jumping Hills.

RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL SKI-FLYING EVENTS

I. Arrangements

1. The FIS only allows one International Ski-Flying Event each year.
2. The Competition Jury with four members shall have an international representation. Besides the two members appointed by the organising Association, the FIS Presidency appoints two Technical Delegates. Of these two Delegates one shall be familiar with all jumping questions, the other one shall be a Jumping Hill Expert.

On equality of votes within the Competition Jury, the Jumping Hill Expert has the casting vote.

3. The Organising Association pays the travel expenses and an adequate allowance for the board and lodging of these two Technical Delegates.
4. At Ski-Flying Events the jumps shall be judged. The Organisers should generally apply the Rules for International Ski Competitions as far as possible.
5. The Ski-Flying Competitions shall take place on three days.

The official training with 4 flights at maximum shall be carried out on the first day. Only three flights shall be executed on the second and third day.

The two best flights of the second and third day will count for the final result.

If bad conditions render necessary the revocation of the competition or its interruption on one of the three days or on the last two days, the following procedure shall be applied:

- a) During the two days on which the flights are judged, two flights at least shall be executed on each day (the better

counting for the final result) in order that the day may be taken into consideration for the final result.

- b) If thus no flight is obtained for the final result, or only one flight, then the two best flights, resp. the best flight, carried out on Friday shall count for the final result.

At the Ski-Flying competitions the distances shall be measured with the exactitude of one metre.

All participants in Ski-Flying competitions shall be examined by the responsible physician. After a heavy fall, the participant shall be examined by the physician, too and he shall be allowed to make the next jump only with the agreement of the physician.

6. The Jury decides on the starting-point.

If the critical point is exceeded in one round, the in-run may not be lengthened. If the critical point + 10% is exceeded, the in-run shall be shortened in the next round.

The distance jumped beyond the critical point must in no case be longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ of M (M = distance between point P and K).

7. The Organisers must ensure that electrical speed recorders are used at International Ski-Flying Events, so that the in-run speed may be constantly controlled.

If the speed increases considerably during an event or during a round, the in-run must be shortened. Should this happen during a round, this round shall not be counted.

If, due to particular snow and weather conditions, the jumps become too short during a round, the round in question may be interrupted and cancelled. All competitors must submit to a new round.

8. The organisers must also provide wind-measuring apparatus which allow constant checks on wind conditions.

Balloons shall be placed at the approximate height of the flying-line and in such a manner that the Jumpers, too, are able to watch them. The Chief of the Competition is responsible that the «all clear» signal is given only if the conditions justify it.

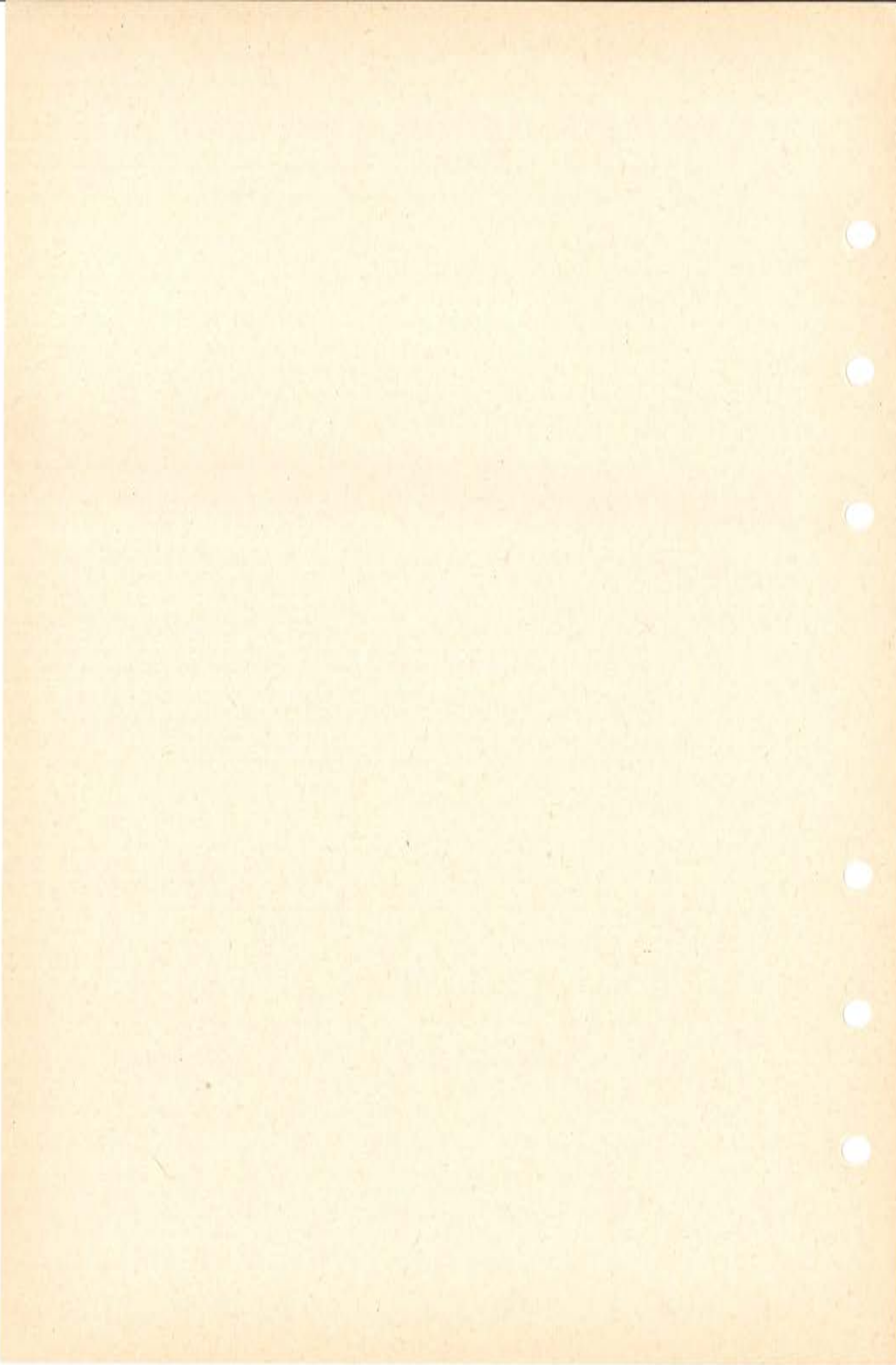
9. The National Associations are responsible for the qualifications of the jumpers they enter. If the Jury establishes that a jumper is not qualified he must be eliminated.

In all Ski-Flying competitions all competitors must submit to medical examination by the tournament doctor. In case of a bad fall the competitor must be reexamined by the doctor before being allowed to take his next jump.

10. For the calculation of the final results the objective Straumann scoring method may be employed.

II. Jumping Hills for Ski-Flying

1. The FIS Presidency may approve the profiles of jumping hills for ski-flying which conform with the standard tables and FIS Rules.
2. Jumping hills for ski-flying may only be constructed with the approval of the FIS Council.
3. The length L may not exceed 120 m. For existing jumping hills for ski-flying the ratio $H/N = 0.6$ has proved favourable. For new constructions it is advisable to choose the H/N ratio of 0.56 to 0.58. The snow profile of the jumping hill must conform with the profile of the ground. It must be built on a wind-protected slope. $M = L/6$ gives the best results.



SECTION 5

COMBINED CROSS-COUNTRY AND JUMPING COMPETITIONS

5

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SECTION 5

**COMBINED
CROSS-COUNTRY AND JUMPING
COMPETITIONS****A. Organisation**

§ 92

The Jumping and Cross-country Competitions must be carried out in accordance with the Rules for these types of competitions.

The Cross-country Race may be held before the Jumping Competition.

If it is possible, the jumping and the Cross-country Competitions shall take place on two consecutive days.

The Organising Committee must decide the order of the competitions.

At World Ski Championships the Jumping shall be held before the Cross-country Race.

B. Technical Preparation

§ 93

The Jumping Hill

Jumping Hills for combined competitions shall normally have their critical point between 55 metres and about 70 metres.

At World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the critical point for the combined Jumping Hill shall be at about 70 metres.

§ 94

The Course

The Cross-country course shall be 15 kilometres.

C. Calculation of Results

§ 95

The final points for the Jumping Competition shall be calculated in accordance with § 84.

The final points for Cross-country shall be calculated from the FIS Tables.

The results of competitors shall be determined by the final points of the Jumping Competition and the Cross-country Race added together.

A competitor who falls in all jumps or who receives no points for Cross-country cannot qualify for a prize.

If two or more competitors have the same points, they shall have the same ranking number in the list of results.

D. The Competitors

§ 96

Conduct of the Competitions

The FIS Rules Section II must be followed for the Cross-country Race and the FIS Rules Section IV for the Jumping Competition.

If there is not any Junior Class the Juniors may compete among the Seniors (see § 46).

§ 97

The Starting Order

The drawing of lots shall take place separately for the Cross-country Race and for the Jumping.

A competitor who falls in every jump or who receives no points for Cross-country is not allowed to start in the second competition.

§ 98

Number of Jumps

In International Combined Competitions the competitors may make three jumps—the two best to count for the final classification.

In Combined Competitions the competitor may perform all his jumps whether he falls or not in the first or second jump.

SECTION 6

FIS TABLES FOR CROSS-COUNTRY
AND JUMPING COMPETITIONS



This section is only provisional.

By decision of the

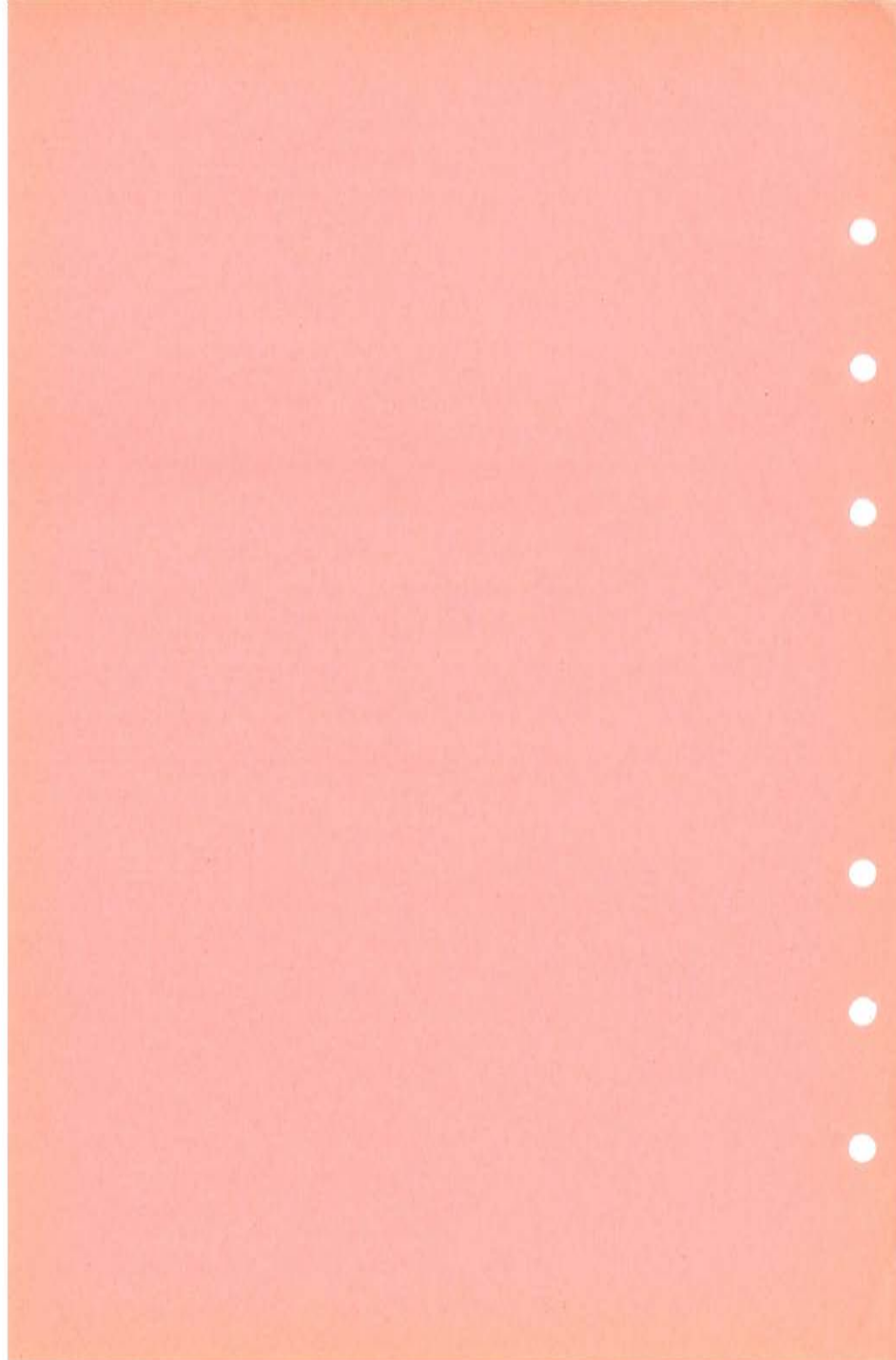
XXIVth International Ski Congress,

the Tables Committee

will work out new tables which

will be sent in due time to all

subscribers of the new Rules



SECTION 6

FIS TABLES FOR CROSS-COUNTRY AND JUMPING COMPETITIONS

The FIS tables 1961 are established on the basis of the following coefficients of average performance:

for Jumping	0,86
for Cross-country	1,10

Explanation of the tables and examples:

Jumping Competitions

The calculation of the points differs according to the type of the competition (A/B/C):

- A. Jumping competitions where all jumps count for the result.
- B. Jumping competitions where not all the completed jumps count for the result.
- C. Combined Jumping.

1. Type A

a) *Style Points:*

The points of the three judges counting for the result are added.
(5 Judges - the highest and the lowest points are eliminated.)

Example: 5 Jumping Judges

(points given for one jump)

16 16,5 16,5 17 17,5

The highest and lowest points are eliminated

Result: $16,5 + 16,5 + 17 = 50$ pointsb) *Distance-Marks:*The longest *standing* jump in one round shall receive 60 points.

This distance serves as a basis for the calculation of the points of the other competitors.

If the longest *standing* jump is not a whole metre, it shall be rounded off to the next higher metre value (basis for the choice of the table). In such a case all distances of this round shall be increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ metre. The tables indicate the values in points.

If a fallen jump is longer than the longest standing jump (basis for the choice of the table), it shall have plus points. The basis for the plus points is the highest table difference of the same table used for the longest standing jump and calculated for one metre.

1st Example:

a) longest <i>standing</i> jump	56,0 metres
b) to judge	47,5 metres
c) to judge	45,5 metres
d) to judge	58,5 metres (fallen)

The table 55-60 metres is to be used

a) 56,0 metres	60 points
b) 47,5 metres	43,4 points
c) 45,5 metres	39,4 points
d) 58,5 metres 2,5 metres longer than 56 metres)	

Points = $60 + 2,5 \times 2,3 = 65,75$ points
 (2,3 points per metre: difference between 55 and 56 metres).

2nd Example:

a) longest <i>standing</i> jump	64,5 metres
b) to judge	58,5 metres
c) to judge	58,0 metres
d) to judge	66,0 metres (fallen)

As the longest standing jump is not a whole metre, all distances of this round shall be increased for $\frac{1}{2}$ metre.

Distances corrected:

a)	65,0 metres
b)	59,0 metres
c)	58,5 metres
d)	66,5 metres

The table 61-66 metres is to be used:

a)	65,0 metres	60,0 points
b)	59,0 metres	48,7 points
c)	58,5 metres	47,9 points
d)	66,5 metres (1,5 metre longer than 65 metres)	
	Points $60 + 1,5 \times 2,1 =$	63,15 points
	(2,1 points per metre: difference between 64 and 65 m)	

2. Type B

a) Style Points:

The calculation is the same as indicated under type A.

b) Distance Points:

The average of the 3 longest jumps (standing or fall) in each round shall get 60 points. The average distance thus calculated serves as a basis for the choice of the table. (If this average distance is not a whole metre, it shall be rounded off to the next higher metre value according to the example mentioned under type A. All other distances of this round shall be increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ metre according to the example mentioned under A.)

1st Example:

The 3 longest jumps of this round are:

Competitor A	81,0 metres
Competitor B	77,5 metres
Competitor C	77,0 metres
Competitor D	75,5 metres
Competitor E	75,5 metres

to judge also:

Competitor F	82,5 metres (fallen)
Competitor G	74,0 metres
Competitor H	73,5 metres

Average distances of competitors A-E = 77,3 metres. This result is rounded off to the next higher $\frac{1}{2}$ metre = 77,5 metres. As this is not a whole metre, all the distances of this round shall be increased for $\frac{1}{2}$ metre.

The table 73-78 metres is to be used:

Corrected distances:

Competitor A	81,5 metres
Competitor B	78,0 metres
Competitor C	77,5 metres
Competitor D	76,0 metres
Competitor E	76,0 metres
Competitor F	83,0 metres (fallen)
Competitor G	74,5 metres
Competitor H	74,0 metres

Judging:

Competitor A	81,5 m (3,5 m longer than 78 m)	
	$60 + 3,5 \times 1,8$	66,3 points
Competitor B	78 m	60,0 points
Competitor C	77,5 m	59,1 points
Competitor D	76 m	56,5 points
Competitor E	76 m	56,5 points
Competitor F	83 m (5 m longer than 78 m)	
	$60 + 5 \times 1,8$	69,0 points
Competitor G	74,5 m	54,1 points
Competitor H	74 m	53,3 points

- c) *The elimination of the worst jump* (or jumps) can only be done after the definitive calculation of each jump in each round (total of style and distance points).

3. Type C

- a) *Style Points:*

The style points given for each jump by the three judges counting for the result are added for each round. Afterwards the average of the 3 best sums is calculated and rounded off to the next higher $\frac{1}{2}$ point or full point.

This calculated average point shall get 60 points and serves as a basis for the choice of the table (conversion table for the style points).

All style points gained by the competitors are increased with the help of this conversion table.

The style points which are better than the calculated average shall have plus points. The plus points are calculated with 1 point for each $\frac{1}{2}$ style point.

1st Example:

The total of the three form points counting for the result and given by the judge in one round is:

for the competitor A	51,0 points
for the competitor B	49,0 points
for the competitor C	57,0 points
for the competitor D	51,5 points
for the competitor E	48,0 points
for the competitor F	54,0 points
for the competitor G	52,0 points
for the competitor H	51,5 points

The 3 highest points are:

57,0 points
54,0 points
52,0 points
51,5 points
51,5 points
266,0 points : 5 = 53,2 points (average)

This points of 53,2 is rounded off to the next higher $\frac{1}{2}$ point: 53,5 points.

The conversion tables indicate in the middle vertical column the increased points.

The column 53,5 indicates for the competitors A-H of the above example the following points:

for the competitor A	55,4 points
for the competitor B	52,1 points
for the competitor D	56,3 points
for the competitor E	50,5 points
for the competitor G	57,2 points
for the competitor H	56,3 points

The competitors C with 57,0 and F with 54,0 points get plus points.

These plus points are to be calculated in the following manner:

Each $\frac{1}{2}$ point of the style points shall get 1,0 plus point.

Competitor C 57,0 m = points 60 + 7 \times 1 = 67,0 points

(57,0 - 53,5 = 3,5 full points = 7 half points)

Competitor F 54,0 m = points 60 + 1 \times 1 = 61,0 points

This calculated final style points is added to the final distance points and the total of the two points represents the total points given for the jump.

b) *Distance Points:*

The calculation is the same as indicated under type B.

c) *The elimination of the worst jump* (or jumps) can only be done after the definitive calculation of each jump in each round (total of style and distance points).

Cross-country and Combined Cross-country and Jumping

The final points for the Cross-country are calculated according to the FIS tables 1961 for the Cross-country (see section 7 of the FIS Rules). These tables are based on a coefficient of average performance of 1,10.

It must be noted that:

the average of the 3 best recorded times for Cross-country shall have 240 points. The calculated average time serves as a basis for the choice of the table.

The recorded times which are better than the average time shall get plus points which are calculated on the basis of the highest difference indicated by the respective table (see examples on next page).

The calculated points for the Cross-country are added to the points given for Jumping and the total represents the final points in Combined Cross-country and Jumping.

Example:

For the calculation in Combined Cross-country and Jumping the following points must be observed:

1. Calculation of the 3 best recorded times in Cross-country.
2. Calculation of the average of these 3 best times. This average represents the *best average time* called *best time* here below.
3. Calculation of the difference between the time recorded effectively and the best time.
4. The points for the full minutes of this time difference are to be taken from the table for minutes and, for the present, only in the vertical column under 240 points.
The right side of the two columns will be put into force only after the FIS has taken a decision.
5. The points for the seconds of this time difference shall be taken from the table for the seconds. In the table for minutes, in each best time column, there are entirely to the right the table differences and horizontally the tenths of seconds or full seconds.
Use the table difference which is between the number of minutes—resulting from the difference between best time and recorded time—and the next higher minute.

The points which are indicated by the table for seconds shall be subtracted from the points recorded for the minutes.

If the recorded time is inferior to the best time (best average time), its time difference shall be multiplied with the table difference which is between 0 and 1 in the respective best time column, then add 240.

Example:

The recorded times for the competitors A–F are:

Competitor A	=	54,36
Competitor B	=	52,26
Competitor C	=	56,54
Competitor D	=	52,10
Competitor E	=	51,05
Competitor F	=	51,00

The best recorded times are: 54,36 / 52,26 / 52,10 / 51,05 / 51,00.
The average of these 3 times (sum of the 3 times divided by 3) is 52,15. This is the calculated best time called shortly *best time*.
The column of best time 52–54,59 is thus to be used.

S 6 (8)

Competitor A (recorded time higher)

Best time	52,15
Recorded time	54,36
Difference	2,21
Points (for 2)	216,00
Table diff. (2-3)	11

Table for seconds: see 11

20"	3,67
1"	<u>0,18</u>
	3,85

$216,00 - 3,85 = \underline{212,15}$ (final points)

Competitor C (recorded time higher)

Best time	52,15
Recorded time	56,54
Difference	4,39
Points (for 4)	194,00
Table diff. (4-5)	10,5

Table for seconds: see 10,5

30"	5,25
9"	<u>1,58</u>
	6,83

$194,00 - 6,83 = \underline{187,17}$

Competitor E (recorded time lower)

Best time	52,15
Recorded time	51,05
Difference	1,10"
Table diff. (0-1)	12,5

therefore 1" = 12,5

Table for seconds: see 12,5

10"	2,08
1" = 12,5 + 10" = 2,08	= 14,58

$14,58 + 240 = \underline{254,58}$

Competitor B (recorded time higher)

	52,15
	52,26
	0,11
(for 0)	240,00
(0-1)	12,5

see: 12,5

10"	2,08
1"	<u>0,21</u>
	2,29

$240,00 - 2,29 = \underline{237,71}$

Competitor D (recorded time lower)

	52,15
	52,10
(inferior to best time)	0,05"
(for 0)	240,00
(0-1)	12,5

see: 12,5

5"	1,04
----------	------

$240,00 + 1,04 = \underline{241,04}$

Competitor F (recorded time lower)

	52,15
	51,00
(inferior to best time)	1,15"
(0-1)	12,5

therefore 1" = 12,5

see: 12,5

10"	2,08
5"	1,04

$1" = 12,5 + 10 = 2,08 + 5$
 $1"04 = 15,62 + 240 = \underline{255,62}$

SECTION 7

**RULES FOR THE DOWNHILL-SLALOM
COMMITTEE**1. *Definition.*

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

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the D-S Committee are:—

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

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

3. *Constitution.*

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

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

4. *Candidates.*

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

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

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

6. *Experts.*

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

7. *Finance.*

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

8. *Meetings.*

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

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be six.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

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

11. *Reports.*

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

FIS

Tabellen für Langlauf
Barèmes pour fond
Tables for Cross-Country

Notentabelle

Langlauf

14'-15'59"			16'-17'59"			18'-19'59"			20'-21'59"		
0'	240,0	39,0	0'	240,0	36,0	0'	240,0	33,0	0'	240,0	30,0
1'	201,0	34,0	1'	204,0	32,0	1'	207,0	30,0	1'	210,0	27,0
2'	168,0	33,0	2'	172,0	31,0	2'	177,0	28,0	2'	183,0	25,0
3'	135,0	31,0	3'	141,0	29,0	3'	149,0	25,0	3'	158,0	24,0
4'	104,0	29,0	4'	112,0	26,0	4'	124,0	23,0	4'	134,0	23,0
5'	75,0	27,0	5'	86,0	24,0	5'	101,0	22,0	5'	111,0	21,0
6'	48,0	25,0	6'	62,0	22,0	6'	79,0	21,0	6'	90,0	20,0
7'	23,0	23,0	7'	40,0	20,0	7'	58,0	20,0	7'	70,0	19,0
8'	0,0		8'	20,0	18,0	8'	38,0	19,0	8'	51,0	18,0
			9'	2,0		9'	19,0	18,0	9'	33,0	17,0
						10'	1,0		10'	16,0	16,0
									11'	0,0	

22'-24'59"			25'-27'59"			28'-30'59"			31'-33'59"			34'-36'59"		
0'	240,0	28,0	0'	240,0	24,0	0'	240,0	22,0	0'	240,0	20,0	0'	240,0	19,0
1'	212,0	25,0	1'	216,0	22,0	1'	218,0	20,0	1'	220,0	18,0	1'	221,0	17,5
2'	187,0	23,0	2'	194,0	21,0	2'	198,0	19,0	2'	202,0	17,0	2'	203,5	16,0
3'	164,0	22,0	3'	173,0	20,0	3'	179,0	18,0	3'	185,0	16,5	3'	187,5	15,0
4'	142,0	21,0	4'	153,0	19,0	4'	161,0	17,0	4'	168,5	16,0	4'	172,5	14,5
5'	121,0	20,0	5'	134,0	18,0	5'	144,0	16,0	5'	152,5	15,5	5'	158,0	14,0
6'	101,0	19,0	6'	116,0	17,0	6'	128,0	15,5	6'	137,0	15,0	6'	144,0	13,5
7'	82,0	18,0	7'	99,0	16,0	7'	112,5	15,0	7'	122,0	14,5	7'	130,5	13,0
8'	64,0	17,0	8'	83,0	16,0	8'	97,5	14,5	8'	107,5	14,0	8'	117,5	12,5
9'	47,0	16,0	9'	67,0	15,0	9'	83,0	14,0	9'	93,5	13,5	9'	105,0	12,5
10'	31,0	15,0	10'	52,0	15,0	10'	69,0	14,0	10'	80,0	13,0	10'	92,5	12,0
11'	16,0	15,0	11'	37,0	15,0	11'	55,0	13,5	11'	67,0	12,5	11'	80,5	12,0
12'	1,0		12'	22,0	14,0	12'	41,5	13,5	12'	54,5	12,5	12'	68,5	11,5
			13'	8,0		13'	28,0	13,0	13'	42,0	12,0	13'	57,0	11,5
						14'	15,0	13,0	14'	30,0	12,0	14'	45,5	11,5
						15'	2,0		15'	18,0	11,5	15'	34,0	11,0
									16'	6,5		16'	23,0	11,0
												17'	12,0	10,5
												18'	1,5	

37'-39'59"					40'-42'59"						
0'	240,0	18,0	12'	77,0	10,5	0'	240,0	16,0	12'	87,5	10,5
1'	222,0	16,0	13'	66,5	10,5	1'	224,0	15,0	13'	77,5	10,0
2'	206,0	15,0	14'	56,0	10,0	2'	209,0	14,0	14'	67,5	10,0
3'	191,0	14,5	15'	46,0	10,0	3'	195,0	13,5	15'	57,5	9,5
4'	176,5	14,0	16'	36,0	10,0	4'	181,5	13,5	16'	48,0	9,5
5'	162,5	14,0	17'	26,0	10,0	5'	168,0	13,0	17'	38,5	9,0
6'	148,5	13,0	18'	16,0	9,5	6'	155,0	12,0	18'	29,5	9,0
7'	135,5	12,5	19'	6,5		7'	143,0	12,0	19'	20,5	9,0
8'	123,0	12,5				8'	131,0	11,5	20'	11,5	9,0
9'	110,5	12,0				9'	119,5	11,0	21'	2,5	
10'	98,5	11,0				10'	108,5	10,5			
11'	87,5	10,5				11'	98,0	10,5			

Langlauf

Bestzeit 55'-57'59"				Bestzeit 58'-60'59"				Bestzeit 61'-63'59"			
Diff. z. Bestz.	Punkte		Tafel Diff.	Diff. z. Bestz.	Punkte		Tafel Diff.	Diff. z. Bestz.	Punkte		Tafel Diff.
	240	0			240	0			240	0	
1'	228,5	11,5	11,5	1'	228,5	11,5	11,5	1'	229	11	11
2'	217,5	22,5	11	2'	218	22	10,5	2'	219	21	10
3'	207	33	10,5	3'	209	32	10	3'	209,5	30,5	9,5
4'	196,5	43,5	10,5	4'	198	42	10	4'	200	40	9,5
5'	186,5	53,5	10	5'	188,5	51,5	9,5	5'	191	49	9
6'	176,5	63,5	10	6'	179	61	9,5	6'	182	58	9
7'	167	73	9,5	7'	170	70	9	7'	173,5	66,5	8,5
8'	157,5	82,5	9,5	8'	161	79	9	8'	165	75	8,5
9'	148	92	9,5	9'	152,5	87,5	8,5	9'	157	83	8
10'	139,5	100,5	8,5	10'	144	96	8,5	10'	149	91	8
11'	131	109	8,5	11'	136	104	8	11'	141	99	8
12'	122,5	117,5	8,5	12'	128	112	8	12'	133	107	8
13'	114,5	125,5	8	13'	120	120	8	13'	125	115	8
14'	106,5	133,5	8	14'	112	128	8	14'	117,5	122,5	7,5
15'	98,5	141,5	8	15'	104,5	135,5	7,5	15'	110	130	7,5
16'	91	149	7,5	16'	97	143	7,5	16'	102,5	137,5	7,5
17'	83,5	156,5	7,5	17'	89,5	150,5	7,5	17'	95,5	144,5	7
18'	76	164	7,5	18'	82	158	7,5	18'	88,5	151,5	7
19'	68,5	171,5	7,5	19'	75	165	7	19'	81,5	158,5	7
20'	61,5	178,5	7	20'	68	172	7	20'	75	165	6,5
21'	54,5	185,5	7	21'	61	179	7	21'	68,5	171,5	6,5
22'	47,5	192,5	7	22'	54	186	7	22'	62	178	6,5
23'	40,5	199,5	7	23'	47,5	192,5	6,5	23'	55,5	184,5	6,5
24'	34	206	6,5	24'	41	199	6,5	24'	49,5	190,5	6
25'	27,5	212,5	6,5	25'	34,5	205,5	6,5	25'	43,5	196,5	6
26'	21	219	6,5	26'	28,5	211,5	6	26'	37,5	202,5	6
27'	14,5	225,5	6,5	27'	22,5	217,5	6	27'	31,5	208,5	6
28'	8	232	6,5	28'	16,5	223,5	6	28'	25,5	214,5	6
29'	2	238	6	29'	10,5	229,5	6	29'	19,5	220,5	6
30'	-	244	6	30'	4,5	235,5	6	30'	13,5	226,5	6
				31'	-	241,5	6	31'	7,5	232,5	6
								32'	1,5	238,5	6

Langlauf

Bestzeit 64'-66'59"			Bestzeit 67'-69'59"			Bestzeit 70'-73'50"					
Diff. z. Bestz.	Punkte 240	0	Tafel Diff.	Diff. z. Bestz.	Punkte 240	0	Tafel Diff.	Diff. z. Bestz.	Punkte 240	0	Tafel Diff.
1'	230	10	10	1'	230,5	9,5	9,5	1'	230,5	9,5	9,5
2'	220,5	19,5	9,5	2'	221,5	18,5	9	2'	222	18	8,5
3'	211	29	9,5	3'	212,5	27,5	9	3'	213,5	26,5	8,5
4'	202	38	9	4'	203,5	36,5	9	4'	205	35	8,5
5'	193	47	9	5'	195	45	8,5	5'	197	43	8
6'	184,5	55,5	8,5	6'	186,5	53,5	8,5	6'	189	51	8
7'	176	64	8,5	7'	178,5	61,5	8	7'	181	59	8
8'	167,5	72,5	8,5	8'	170,5	69,5	8	8'	173,5	66,5	7,5
9'	159,5	80,5	8	9'	162,5	77,5	8	9'	166	74	7,5
10'	151,5	88,5	8	10'	155	85	7,5	10'	158,5	81,5	7,5
11'	144	96	7,5	11'	147,5	92,5	7,5	11'	151,5	88,5	7
12'	136,5	103,5	7,5	12'	140	100	7,5	12'	144,5	95,5	7
13'	129	111	7,5	13'	133	107	7	13'	137,5	102,5	7
14'	122	118	7	14'	126	114	7	14'	131	109	6,5
15'	115	126	7	15'	119	121	7	15'	124,5	115,5	6,5
16'	108	132	7	16'	112,5	127,5	6,5	16'	118	122	6,5
17'	101	139	7	17'	106	134	6,5	17'	111,5	128,5	6,5
18'	94	146	7	18'	99,5	140,5	6,5	18'	105,5	134,5	6
19'	87,5	152,5	6,5	19'	93	147	6,5	19'	99,5	140,5	6
20'	81	159	6,5	20'	87	153	6	20'	93,5	146,5	6
21'	74,5	165,5	6,5	21'	81	159	6	21'	87,5	152,5	6
22'	68	172	6,5	22'	75	165	6	22'	81,5	158,5	6
23'	62	178	6	23'	69	171	6	23'	76	164	5,5
24'	56	184	6	24'	63	177	6	24'	70,5	169,5	5,5
25'	50	190	6	25'	57	183	6	25'	65	175	5,5
26'	44	196	6	26'	51,5	188,5	5,5	26'	59,5	180,5	5,5
27'	38	202	6	27'	46	194	5,5	27'	54	186	5,5
28'	32,5	207,5	5,5	28'	40,5	199,5	5,5	28'	48,5	191,5	5,5
29'	27	213	5,5	29'	35	205	5,5	29'	43	197	5,5
30'	21,5	218,5	5,5	30'	29,5	210,5	5,5	30'	37,5	202,5	5,5
31'	16	224	5,5	31'	24	216	5,5	31'	32	208	5,5
32'	10,5	229,5	5,5	32'	18,5	221,5	5,5	32'	26,5	213,5	5,5
33'	5	235	5,5	33'	13	227	5,5	33'	21	219	5,5
34'	-	240,4	5,5	34'	7,5	232,5	5,5	34'	15,5	224,5	5,5
				35'	2,5	237,5	5	35'	10,5	229,5	5
				36'	-	242,5	5	36'	5,5	234,5	5
								37'	0,5	239,5	5

Langlauf

Punkte für Sekunden

Sek.	Tafeldifferenz												Sek.
	39	36	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	
1/10	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	1/10
2/10	0,13	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	2/10
3/10	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,16	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,13	0,13	3/10
4/10	0,26	0,24	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,19	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,17	4/10
5/10	0,33	0,30	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,26	0,25	0,24	0,23	0,23	0,22	0,21	5/10
6/10	0,39	0,36	0,34	0,33	0,32	0,31	0,30	0,29	0,28	0,27	0,26	0,25	6/10
7/10	0,46	0,42	0,40	0,39	0,37	0,36	0,35	0,34	0,33	0,32	0,30	0,29	7/10
8/10	0,52	0,48	0,45	0,44	0,43	0,41	0,40	0,39	0,37	0,36	0,35	0,33	8/10
9/10	0,59	0,54	0,51	0,50	0,48	0,47	0,45	0,43	0,42	0,41	0,39	0,38	9/10
1"	0,65	0,60	0,57	0,55	0,53	0,52	0,50	0,48	0,47	0,45	0,43	0,42	1"
2"	1,30	1,20	1,13	1,10	1,07	1,03	1,00	0,97	0,93	0,90	0,87	0,83	2"
3"	1,95	1,80	1,70	1,65	1,60	1,55	1,50	1,45	1,40	1,35	1,30	1,25	3"
4"	2,60	2,40	2,26	2,20	2,13	2,07	2,00	1,93	1,87	1,80	1,73	1,67	4"
5"	3,25	3,00	2,83	2,75	2,67	2,59	2,50	2,42	2,34	2,25	2,17	2,09	5"
6"	3,90	3,60	3,40	3,30	3,20	3,10	3,00	2,90	2,80	2,70	2,60	2,50	6"
7"	4,55	4,20	3,96	3,85	3,73	3,62	3,50	3,38	3,27	3,15	3,03	2,92	7"
8"	5,20	4,80	4,53	4,40	4,26	4,14	4,00	3,86	3,74	3,60	3,46	3,34	8"
9"	5,85	5,40	5,09	4,95	4,80	4,65	4,50	4,35	4,20	4,05	3,90	3,75	9"
10"	6,50	6,00	5,66	5,50	5,33	5,17	5,00	4,83	4,67	4,50	4,33	4,17	10"
20"	13,00	12,00	11,32	11,00	10,66	10,34	10,00	9,66	9,34	9,00	8,66	8,34	20"
30"	19,50	18,00	16,98	16,50	15,99	15,51	15,00	14,49	14,01	13,50	12,99	12,51	30"
40"	26,00	24,00	22,64	22,00	21,32	20,68	20,00	19,32	18,68	18,00	17,32	16,68	40"
50"	32,50	30,00	28,30	27,50	26,65	25,85	25,00	24,15	23,95	22,50	21,65	20,85	50"

Sek.	Tafeldifferenz												Sek.
	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17,5	17	16,5	16	15,5	
1/10	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	1/10
2/10	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	2/10
3/10	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	3/10
4/10	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,10	4/10
5/10	0,20	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,13	0,13	5/10
6/10	0,24	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,20	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,15	6/10
7/10	0,28	0,27	0,26	0,25	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,19	0,19	0,18	7/10
8/10	0,32	0,31	0,29	0,28	0,27	0,25	0,24	0,23	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,21	8/10
9/10	0,36	0,34	0,33	0,32	0,30	0,29	0,27	0,26	0,25	0,25	0,24	0,23	9/10
1"	0,40	0,38	0,37	0,35	0,33	0,32	0,30	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,26	1"
2"	0,80	0,77	0,73	0,70	0,67	0,63	0,60	0,58	0,57	0,55	0,53	0,52	2"
3"	1,20	1,15	1,10	1,05	1,00	0,95	0,90	0,87	0,85	0,83	0,80	0,77	3"
4"	1,60	1,53	1,47	1,40	1,33	1,27	1,20	1,16	1,13	1,10	1,07	1,03	4"
5"	2,00	1,92	1,84	1,75	1,67	1,59	1,50	1,46	1,42	1,38	1,34	1,29	5"
6"	2,40	2,30	2,20	2,10	2,00	1,90	1,80	1,75	1,70	1,65	1,60	1,55	6"
7"	2,80	2,68	2,57	2,45	2,33	2,22	2,10	2,04	1,98	1,93	1,87	1,81	7"
8"	3,20	3,06	2,94	2,80	2,66	2,54	2,40	2,33	2,26	2,20	2,14	2,06	8"
9"	3,60	3,45	3,30	3,15	3,00	2,85	2,70	2,62	2,55	2,48	2,40	2,32	9"
10"	4,00	3,83	3,67	3,50	3,33	3,17	3,00	2,91	2,83	2,75	2,67	2,58	10"
20"	8,00	7,66	7,34	7,00	6,66	6,34	6,00	5,82	5,66	5,50	5,34	5,16	20"
30"	12,00	11,49	11,01	10,50	9,99	9,51	9,00	8,73	8,49	8,25	8,01	7,74	30"
40"	16,00	15,32	14,68	14,00	13,32	12,68	12,00	11,64	11,32	11,00	10,68	10,32	40"
50"	20,00	19,15	18,35	17,50	16,65	15,85	15,00	14,55	14,15	13,75	13,35	12,90	50"

Langlauf

Punkte für Sekunden

Sek.	Tafeldifferenz											Sek.	
	15	14,5	14	13,5	13	12,5	12	11,5	11	10,5	10		9,5
1/10	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	1/10
2/10	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	2/10
3/10	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	3/10
4/10	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	4/10
5/10	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	5/10
6/10	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,10	6/10
7/10	0,18	0,17	0,16	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,11	7/10
8/10	0,20	0,19	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,13	8/10
9/10	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,14	9/10
1"	0,25	0,24	0,23	0,23	0,22	0,21	0,20	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,17	0,16	1"
2"	0,50	0,48	0,47	0,45	0,43	0,42	0,40	0,38	0,37	0,35	0,33	0,32	2"
3"	0,75	0,73	0,70	0,68	0,65	0,63	0,60	0,58	0,55	0,53	0,50	0,48	3"
4"	1,00	0,97	0,93	0,90	0,87	0,83	0,80	0,77	0,73	0,70	0,67	0,63	4"
5"	1,25	1,21	1,17	1,13	1,08	1,04	1,00	0,96	0,92	0,88	0,83	0,79	5"
6"	1,50	1,45	1,40	1,35	1,30	1,25	1,20	1,15	1,10	1,05	1,00	0,95	6"
7"	1,75	1,69	1,63	1,58	1,52	1,46	1,40	1,34	1,28	1,23	1,17	1,11	7"
8"	2,00	1,94	1,86	1,80	1,73	1,67	1,60	1,53	1,47	1,40	1,33	1,27	8"
9"	2,25	2,18	2,10	2,03	1,95	1,88	1,80	1,72	1,65	1,58	1,50	1,43	9"
10"	2,50	2,42	2,33	2,25	2,17	2,08	2,00	1,92	1,83	1,75	1,67	1,58	10"
20"	5,00	4,84	4,66	4,50	4,33	4,17	4,00	3,83	3,67	3,50	3,33	3,17	20"
30"	7,50	7,26	7,00	6,75	6,50	6,25	6,00	5,75	5,50	5,25	5,00	4,75	30"
40"	10,00	9,68	9,33	9,00	8,66	8,33	8,00	7,66	7,33	7,00	6,67	6,33	40"
50"	12,50	12,10	11,66	11,25	10,83	10,42	10,00	9,58	9,17	8,75	8,33	7,92	50"

Sek.	Tafeldifferenz										Sek.	
	9	8,5	8	7,5	7	6,5	6	5,5	5	4,5		4
1/10	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	1/10
2/10	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	2/10
3/10	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	3/10
4/10	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	4/10
5/10	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,03	5/10
6/10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,04	6/10
7/10	0,11	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	7/10
8/10	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,05	8/10
9/10	0,14	0,13	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,06	9/10
1"	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07	1"
2"	0,30	0,28	0,27	0,25	0,23	0,22	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,15	0,13	2"
3"	0,45	0,43	0,40	0,38	0,35	0,33	0,30	0,28	0,25	0,23	0,20	3"
4"	0,60	0,57	0,53	0,50	0,47	0,43	0,40	0,37	0,33	0,30	0,27	4"
5"	0,75	0,71	0,67	0,63	0,58	0,54	0,50	0,46	0,42	0,38	0,33	5"
6"	0,90	0,85	0,80	0,75	0,70	0,65	0,60	0,55	0,50	0,45	0,40	6"
7"	1,05	0,99	0,93	0,88	0,82	0,76	0,70	0,64	0,58	0,53	0,47	7"
8"	1,20	1,13	1,07	1,00	0,93	0,87	0,80	0,73	0,67	0,60	0,53	8"
9"	1,35	1,28	1,20	1,13	1,05	0,98	0,90	0,83	0,75	0,68	0,60	9"
10"	1,50	1,42	1,33	1,25	1,17	1,08	1,00	0,92	0,83	0,75	0,67	10"
20"	3,00	2,83	2,67	2,50	2,33	2,17	2,00	1,83	1,67	1,50	1,33	20"
30"	4,50	4,25	4,00	3,75	3,50	3,25	3,00	2,75	2,50	2,25	2,00	30"
40"	6,00	5,67	5,33	5,00	4,67	4,33	4,00	3,67	3,33	3,00	2,67	40"
50"	7,50	7,08	6,67	6,25	5,83	5,42	5,00	4,58	4,17	3,75	3,33	50"



FIS

Tabellen für Skisprung

Barèmes pour saut

Tables for jumping

Springen

						28	29	75,0	30	31
						27,5	28,5	72,5	29,5	30,5
23	24	71,6	25	26	27	28	70,0	29	30	
22,5	23,5	68,7	24,5	25,5	26,5	27,5	67,5	28,5	29,5	
22	23	65,8	24	25	26	27	65,0	28	29	
21,5	22,5	62,9	23,5	24,5	25,5	26,5	62,5	27,5	28,5	
Meter		Punkte	Meter		Meter		Punkte	Meter		
21	22	60	23	24	25	26	60	27	28	
20,5	21,5	57,1	22,5	23,5	24,5	25,5	57,5	26,5	27,5	
20	21	54,3	22	23	24	25	55,1	26	27	
19,5	20,5	51,7	21,5	22,5	23,5	24,5	52,8	25,5	26,5	
19	20	49,2	21	22	23	24	50,6	25	26	
18,5	19,5	46,8	20,5	21,5	22,5	23,5	48,5	24,5	25,5	
18	19	44,5	20	21	22	23	46,5	24	25	
17,5	18,5	42,3	19,5	20,5	21,5	22,5	44,5	23,5	24,5	
17	18	40,2	19	20	21	22	42,6	23	24	
16,5	17,5	38,2	18,5	19,5	20,5	21,5	40,8	22,5	23,5	
16	17	36,2	18	19	20	21	39,0	22	23	
15,5	16,5	34,2	17,5	18,5	19,5	20,5	37,3	21,5	22,5	
15	16	32,3	17	18	19	20	35,6	21	22	
14,5	15,5	30,4	16,5	17,5	18,5	19,5	33,9	20,5	21,5	
14	15	28,5	16	17	18	19	32,2	20	21	
13,5	14,5	26,6	15,5	16,5	17,5	18,5	30,6	19,5	20,5	
13	14	24,7	15	16	17	18	29,0	19	20	
12,5	13,5	22,8	14,5	15,5	16,5	17,5	27,4	18,5	19,5	
12	13	20,9	14	15	16	17	25,8	18	19	
11,5	12,5	19,0	13,5	14,5	15,5	16,5	24,2	17,5	18,5	
11	12	17,1	13	14	15	16	22,6	17	18	
10,5	11,5	15,2	12,5	13,5	14,5	15,5	21,0	16,5	17,5	
10	11	13,3	12	13	14	15	19,4	16	17	
9,5	10,5	11,4	11,5	12,5	13,5	14,5	17,8	15,5	16,5	
9	10	9,5	11	12	13	14	16,2	15	16	
8,5	9,5	7,6	10,5	11,5	12,5	13,5	14,6	14,5	15,5	
						12	13	13,0	14	15
$\frac{1}{2} m = 1,9$			$1 m = 3,8$			11,5	12,5	11,4	13,5	14,5
						11	12	9,8	13	14
						10,5	11,5	8,2	12,5	13,5
						10	11	6,6	12	13

$\frac{1}{2} m = 1,6$

$1 m = 3,2$

Springen

						37	38	75,2	39	40
						36,5	37,5	73,3	38,5	39,5
32	33	73,2	34	35	36	37	71,4	38	39	
31,5	32,5	71,0	33,5	34,5	35,5	36,5	69,5	37,5	38,5	
31	32	68,8	33	34	35	36	67,6	37	38	
30,5	31,5	66,6	32,5	33,5	34,5	35,5	65,7	36,5	37,5	
30	31	64,4	32	33	34	35	63,8	36	37	
29,5	30,5	62,2	31,5	32,5	33,5	34,5	61,9	35,5	36,5	
Meter		Punkte	Meter		Meter		Punkte	Meter		
29	30	60	31	32	33	34	60	35	36	
28,5	29,5	57,8	30,5	31,5	32,5	33,5	58,1	34,5	35,5	
28	29	55,8	30	31	32	33	56,3	34	35	
27,5	28,5	53,8	29,5	30,5	31,5	32,5	54,5	33,5	34,5	
27	28	51,9	29	30	31	32	52,8	33	34	
26,5	27,5	50,1	28,5	29,5	30,5	31,5	51,1	32,5	33,5	
26	27	48,3	28	29	30	31	49,5	32	33	
25,5	26,5	46,6	27,5	28,5	29,5	30,5	47,9	31,5	32,5	
25	26	44,9	27	28	29	30	46,4	31	32	
24,5	25,5	43,2	26,5	27,5	28,5	29,5	44,9	30,5	31,5	
24	25	41,6	26	27	28	29	43,5	30	31	
23,5	24,5	40,1	25,5	26,5	27,5	28,5	42,1	29,5	30,5	
23	24	38,6	25	26	27	28	40,7	29	30	
22,5	23,5	37,1	24,5	25,5	26,5	27,5	39,3	28,5	29,5	
22	23	35,6	24	25	26	27	38,0	28	29	
21,5	22,5	34,2	23,5	24,5	25,5	26,5	36,7	27,5	28,5	
21	22	32,8	23	24	25	26	35,4	27	28	
20,5	21,5	31,4	22,5	23,5	24,5	25,5	34,1	26,5	27,5	
20	21	30,0	22	23	24	25	32,8	26	28	
19,5	20,5	28,6	21,5	22,5	23,5	24,5	31,6	25,5	26,5	
19	20	27,2	21	22	23	24	30,4	25	26	
18,5	19,5	25,8	20,5	21,5	22,5	23,5	29,2	24,5	25,5	
18	19	24,4	20	21	22	23	28,0	24	25	
17,5	18,5	23,0	19,5	20,5	21,5	22,5	26,8	23,5	24,5	
17	18	21,6	19	20	21	22	25,6	23	24	
16,5	17,5	20,2	18,5	19,5	20,5	21,5	24,4	22,5	23,5	
16	17	18,8	18	19	20	21	23,2	22	23	
15,5	16,5	17,4	17,5	18,5	19,5	20,5	22,0	21,5	22,5	
15	16	16,0	17	18	19	20	20,8	21	22	
14,5	15,5	14,6	16,5	17,5	18,5	19,5	19,6	20,5	21,5	
14	15	13,2	16	17	18	19	18,4	20	21	
$\frac{1}{2} m = 1,4$ $1 m = 2,8$						17,5	18,5	17,2	19,5	20,5
						17	18	16,0	19	20
						16,5	17,5	14,8	18,5	19,5
						16	17	13,6	18	19
						15,5	16,5	12,4	17,5	18,5

$\frac{1}{2} m = 1,2$

$1 m = 2,4$

Springen

41	42	43	73,6	44	45	46	47	48	49	72,8	50	51	52	
40,5	41,5	42,5	71,9	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	71,2	49,5	50,5	51,5	
40	41	42	70,2	43	44	45	46	47	48	69,6	49	50	51	
39,5	40,5	41,5	68,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	68,0	48,5	49,5	50,5	
39	40	41	66,8	42	43	44	45	46	47	66,4	48	49	50	
38,5	39,5	40,5	65,1	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	64,8	47,5	48,5	49,5	
38	39	40	63,4	41	42	43	44	45	46	63,2	47	48	49	
37,5	38,5	39,5	61,7	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	61,6	46,5	47,5	48,5	
Meter			Punkte	Meter				Meter			Punkte	Meter		
37	38	39	60	40	41	42	43	44	45	60	46	47	48	
36,5	37,5	38,5	58,3	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	58,4	45,5	46,5	47,5	
36	37	38	56,7	39	40	41	42	43	44	57,0	45	46	47	
35,5	36,5	37,5	55,2	38,5	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	55,7	44,5	45,5	46,5	
35	36	37	53,7	38	39	40	41	42	43	54,4	44	45	46	
34,5	35,5	36,5	52,2	37,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	53,1	43,5	44,5	45,5	
34	35	36	50,8	37	38	39	40	41	42	51,8	43	44	45	
33,5	34,5	35,5	49,4	36,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	41,5	50,6	42,5	43,5	44,5	
33	34	35	48,0	36	37	38	39	40	41	49,4	42	43	44	
32,5	33,5	34,5	46,7	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	48,2	41,5	42,5	43,5	
32	33	34	45,4	35	36	37	38	39	40	47,0	41	42	43	
31,5	32,5	33,5	44,1	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	45,9	40,5	41,5	42,5	
31	32	33	42,8	34	35	36	37	38	39	44,8	40	41	42	
30,5	31,5	32,5	41,6	33,5	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	43,7	39,5	40,5	41,5	
30	31	32	40,4	33	34	35	36	37	38	42,6	39	40	41	
29,5	30,5	31,5	39,2	32,5	33,5	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	41,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	
29	30	31	38,0	32	33	34	35	36	37	40,5	38	39	40	
28,5	29,5	30,5	36,8	31,5	32,5	33,5	34,5	35,5	36,5	39,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	
28	29	30	35,7	31	32	33	34	35	36	38,5	37	38	39	
27,5	28,5	29,5	34,6	30,5	31,5	32,5	33,5	34,5	35,5	37,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	
27	28	29	33,5	30	31	32	33	34	35	36,5	36	37	38	
26,5	27,5	28,5	32,4	29,5	30,5	31,5	32,5	33,5	34,5	35,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	
26	27	28	31,3	29	30	31	32	33	34	34,6	35	36	37	
25,5	26,5	27,5	30,2	28,5	29,5	30,5	31,5	32,5	33,5	33,7	34,5	35,5	36,5	
25	26	27	29,1	28	29	30	31	32	33	32,8	34	35	36	
24,5	25,5	26,5	28,0	27,5	28,5	29,5	30,5	31,5	32,5	31,9	33,5	34,5	35,5	
24	25	26	26,9	27	28	29	30	31	32	31,0	33	34	35	
23,5	24,5	25,5	25,8	26,5	27,5	28,5	29,5	30,5	31,5	30,1	32,5	33,5	34,5	
23	24	25	24,7	26	27	28	29	30	31	29,2	32	33	34	
22,5	23,5	24,5	23,6	25,5	26,5	27,5	28,5	29,5	30,5	28,3	31,5	32,5	33,5	
22	23	24	22,5	25	26	27	28	29	30	27,4	31	32	33	
21,5	22,5	23,5	21,4	24,5	25,5	26,5	27,5	28,5	29,5	26,5	30,5	31,5	32,5	
21	22	23	20,3	24	25	26	27	28	29	25,6	30	31	32	
20,5	21,5	22,5	19,2	23,5	24,5	25,5	26,5	27,5	28,5	24,7	29,5	30,5	31,5	
20	21	22	18,1	23	24	25	26	27	28	23,8	29	30	31	
19,5	20,5	21,5	17,0	22,5	23,5	24,5	25,5	26,5	27,5	22,9	28,5	29,5	30,5	
19	20	21	15,9	22	23	24	25	26	27	22,0	28	29	30	
18,5	19,5	20,5	14,8	21,5	22,5	23,5	24,5	25,5	26,5	21,1	27,5	28,5	29,5	
18	19	20	13,7	21	22	23	24	25	26	20,2	27	28	29	
17,5	18,5	19,5	12,6	20,5	21,5	22,5	23,5	24,5	25,5	19,3	26,5	27,5	28,5	
17	18	19	11,5	20	21	22	23	24	25	18,4	26	27	28	

$\frac{1}{2} m = 1,1$

$1 m = 2,2$

$\frac{1}{4} m = 0,9$

$1 m = 1,8$

54	55	56	74,0	57	58	59	60	61	62	72,0	63	64	65
53,5	54,5	55,5	72,6	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	70,8	62,5	63,5	64,5
53	54	55	71,2	56	57	58	59	60	61	69,6	62	63	64
52,5	53,5	54,5	69,8	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	68,4	61,5	62,5	63,5
52	53	54	68,4	55	56	57	58	59	60	67,2	61	62	63
51,5	52,5	53,5	67,0	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	66,0	60,5	61,5	62,5
51	52	53	65,6	54	55	56	57	58	59	64,8	60	61	62
50,5	51,5	52,5	64,2	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	63,6	59,5	60,5	61,5
50	51	52	62,8	53	54	55	56	57	58	62,4	59	60	61
49,5	50,5	51,5	61,4	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	61,2	58,5	59,5	60,5

Meter			Punkte	Meter				Meter			Punkte	Meter			
49	50	51	60	52	53	54	55	56	57	60	58	59	60		
48,5	49,5	50,5	58,6	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	58,8	57,5	58,5	59,5		
48	49	50	57,3	51	52	53	54	55	56	57,7	57	58	59		
47,5	48,5	49,5	56,1	50,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,6	56,5	57,5	58,5		
47	48	49	54,9	50	51	52	53	54	55	55,6	56	57	58		
46,5	47,5	48,5	53,7	49,5	50,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	54,6	55,5	56,5	57,5		
46	47	48	52,6	49	50	51	52	53	54	53,6	55	56	57		
45,5	46,5	47,5	51,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	52,6	54,5	55,5	56,5		
45	46	47	50,4	48	49	50	51	52	53	51,6	54	55	56		
44,5	45,5	46,5	49,3	47,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	51,5	52,5	50,6	53,5	54,5	55,5		
44	45	46	48,2	47	48	49	50	51	52	49,7	53	54	55		
43,5	44,5	45,5	47,2	46,5	47,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	51,5	48,8	52,5	53,5	54,5		
43	44	45	46,2	46	47	48	49	50	51	47,9	52	53	54		
42,5	43,5	44,5	45,2	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	47,0	51,5	52,5	53,5		
42	43	44	44,2	45	46	47	48	49	50	46,1	51	52	53		
41,5	42,5	43,5	43,2	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	49,5	45,2	50,5	51,5	52,5		
41	42	43	42,3	44	45	46	47	48	49	44,3	50	51	52		
40,5	41,5	42,5	41,4	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	43,4	49,5	50,5	51,5		
40	41	42	40,5	43	44	45	46	47	48	42,6	49	50	51		
39,5	40,5	41,5	39,6	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	41,8	48,5	49,5	50,5		
39	40	41	38,7	42	43	44	45	46	47	41,0	48	49	50		
38,5	39,5	40,5	37,8	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	40,2	47,5	48,5	49,5		
38	39	40	36,9	41	42	43	44	45	46	39,4	47	48	49		
37,5	38,5	39,5	36,0	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	38,6	46,5	47,5	48,5		
37	38	39	35,1	40	41	42	43	44	45	37,8	46	47	48		
36,5	37,5	38,5	34,2	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	37,0	45,5	46,5	47,5		
36	37	38	33,4	39	40	41	42	43	44	36,2	45	46	47		
35,5	36,5	37,5	32,6	38,5	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	35,4	44,5	45,5	46,5		
35	36	37	31,8	38	39	40	41	42	43	34,6	44	45	46		
34,5	35,5	36,5	31,0	37,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	33,8	43,5	44,5	45,5		
34	35	36	30,2	37	38	39	40	41	42	33,0	43	44	45		
33,5	34,5	35,5	29,4	36,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	41,5	32,2	42,5	43,5	44,5		
33	34	35	28,6	36	37	38	39	40	41	31,4	42	43	44		
32,5	33,5	34,5	27,8	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	40,5	30,6	41,5	42,5	43,5		
32	33	34	27,0	35	36	37	38	39	40	29,8	41	42	43		
31,5	32,5	33,5	26,2	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	39,5	29,0	40,5	41,5	42,5		
31	32	33	25,4	34	35	36	37	38	39	28,2	40	41	42		
30,5	31,5	32,5	24,6	33,5	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	38,5	27,4	39,5	40,5	41,5		
30	31	32	23,8	33	34	35	36	37	38	26,6	39	40	41		
29,5	30,5	31,5	23,0	32,5	33,5	34,5	35,5	36,5	37,5	25,8	38,5	39,5	40,5		
29	30	31	22,2	32	33	34	35	36	37	25,0	38	39	40		

 $\frac{1}{2} m = 0,8$ $1 m = 1,6$

34,5	35,5	36,5	24,2	37,5	38,5	39,5
34	35	36	23,4	37	38	39
33,5	34,5	35,5	22,7	36,5	37,5	38,5
33	34	35	22,0	36	37	38
32,5	33,5	34,5	21,3	35,5	36,5	37,5
32	33	34	20,6	35	36	37
31,5	32,5	33,5	19,9	34,5	35,5	36,5
31	32	33	19,2	34	35	36
30,5	31,5	32,5	18,5	33,5	34,5	35,5
30	31	32	17,8	33	34	35

 $\frac{1}{2} m = 0,7$ $1 m = 1,4$

66	67	68	71,0	69	70	71	72	73	74	70,0	75	76	77	
65,5	66,5	67,5	69,9	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	69,0	74,5	75,5	76,5	
65	66	67	68,8	68	69	70	71	72	73	68,0	74	75	76	
64,5	65,5	66,5	67,7	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	67,0	73,5	74,5	75,5	
64	65	66	66,6	67	68	69	70	71	72	66,0	73	74	75	
63,5	64,5	65,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	65,0	72,5	73,5	74,5	
63	64	65	64,4	66	67	68	69	70	71	64,0	72	73	74	
62,5	63,5	64,5	63,3	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	63,0	71,5	72,5	73,5	
62	63	64	62,2	65	66	67	68	69	70	62,0	71	72	73	
61,5	62,5	63,5	61,1	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	61,0	70,5	71,5	72,5	
Meter			Punkte	Meter				Meter			Punkte	Meter		
61	62	63	60	64	65	66	67	68	69	60	70	71	72	
60,5	61,5	62,5	58,9	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	59,0	69,5	70,5	71,5	
60	61	62	57,9	63	64	65	66	67	68	58,1	69	70	71	
59,5	60,5	61,5	56,9	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	57,2	68,5	69,5	70,5	
59	60	61	55,9	62	63	64	65	66	67	56,3	68	69	70	
58,5	59,5	60,5	54,9	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	55,4	67,5	68,5	69,5	
58	59	60	54,0	61	62	63	64	65	66	54,5	67	68	69	
57,5	58,5	59,5	53,1	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	53,7	66,5	67,5	68,5	
57	58	59	52,2	60	61	62	63	64	65	52,9	66	67	68	
56,5	57,5	58,5	51,3	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	52,1	65,5	66,5	67,5	
56	57	58	50,4	59	60	61	62	63	64	51,3	65	66	67	
55,5	56,5	57,5	49,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	50,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	
55	56	57	48,7	58	59	60	61	62	63	49,7	64	65	66	
54,5	55,5	56,5	47,9	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	48,9	63,5	64,5	65,5	
54	55	56	47,1	57	58	59	60	61	62	48,1	63	64	65	
53,5	54,5	55,5	46,3	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	47,3	62,5	63,5	64,5	
53	54	55	45,5	56	57	58	59	60	61	46,5	62	63	64	
52,5	53,5	54,5	44,7	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	45,7	61,5	62,5	63,5	
52	53	54	43,9	55	56	57	58	59	60	45,0	61	62	63	
51,5	52,5	53,5	43,1	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	44,3	60,5	61,5	62,5	
51	52	53	42,3	54	55	56	57	58	59	43,6	60	61	62	
50,5	51,5	52,5	41,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	42,9	59,5	60,9	61,9	
50	51	52	40,8	53	54	55	56	57	58	42,2	59	60	61	
49,5	50,5	51,5	40,1	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	41,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	
49	50	51	39,4	52	53	54	55	56	57	40,8	58	59	60	
48,5	49,5	50,5	38,7	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	40,1	57,5	58,5	59,5	
48	49	50	38,0	51	52	53	54	55	56	39,4	57	58	59	
47,5	48,5	49,5	37,3	50,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	38,7	56,5	57,5	58,5	
47	48	49	36,6	50	51	52	53	54	55	38,0	56	57	58	
46,5	47,5	48,5	35,9	49,5	50,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	37,3	55,5	56,5	57,5	
46	47	48	35,2	49	50	51	52	53	54	36,7	55	56	57	
45,5	46,5	47,5	34,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	36,1	54,5	55,5	56,5	
45	46	47	33,8	48	49	50	51	52	53	35,5	54	55	56	
44,5	45,5	46,5	33,1	47,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	51,5	52,5	34,9	53,5	54,5	55,5	
44	45	46	32,4	47	48	49	50	51	52	34,3	53	54	55	
43,5	44,5	45,5	31,7	46,5	47,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	51,5	33,7	52,5	53,5	54,5	
43	44	45	31,0	46	47	48	49	50	51	33,1	52	53	54	
42,5	43,5	44,5	30,3	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	49,5	50,5	32,5	51,5	52,5	53,5	
42	43	44	29,6	45	46	47	48	49	50	31,9	51	52	53	
41,5	42,5	43,5	28,9	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	49,5	31,3	50,5	51,5	52,5	
41	42	43	28,2	44	45	46	47	48	49	30,7	50	51	52	
40,5	41,5	42,5	27,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	30,1	49,5	50,5	51,5	
40	41	42	26,8	43	44	45	46	47	48	29,5	49	50	51	
39,5	40,5	41,5	26,1	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	47,5	28,9	48,5	49,5	50,5	
39	40	41	25,4	42	43	44	45	46	47	28,3	48	49	50	
38,5	39,5	40,5	24,7	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	46,5	27,7	47,5	48,5	49,5	
38	39	40	24,0	41	42	43	44	45	46	27,1	47	48	49	
37,5	38,5	39,5	23,3	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	45,5	26,5	46,5	47,5	48,5	
37	38	39	22,6	40	41	42	43	44	45	25,9	46	47	48	
36,5	37,5	38,5	21,9	39,5	40,5	41,5	42,5	43,5	44,5	25,3	45,5	46,5	47,5	
36	37	38	21,2	39	40	41	42	43	44	24,7	45	46	47	

 $\frac{1}{2} m = 0,7$ $1 m = 1,4$ $\frac{3}{4} m = 0,6$ $1 m = 1,2$

79	80	81	70,8	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	70,8	89	90	91	92
78,5	79,5	80,5	69,9	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	69,9	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5
78	79	80	69,0	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	69,0	88	89	90	91
77,5	78,5	79,5	68,1	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	68,1	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5
77	78	79	67,2	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	67,2	87	88	89	90
76,5	77,5	78,5	66,3	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	66,3	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5
76	77	78	65,4	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	65,4	86	87	88	89
75,5	76,5	77,5	64,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	64,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5
75	76	77	63,6	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	63,6	85	86	87	88
74,5	75,5	76,5	62,7	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	62,7	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5
74	75	76	61,8	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	61,8	84	85	86	87
73,5	74,5	75,5	60,9	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	60,9	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5
Meter			Punkte	Meter			Meter				Punkte	Meter			
73	74	75	60	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	60	83	84	85	86
72,5	73,5	74,5	59,1	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	59,1	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5
72	73	74	58,2	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	58,3	82	83	84	85
71,5	72,5	73,5	57,3	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	57,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5
71	72	73	56,5	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	56,7	81	82	83	84
70,5	71,5	72,5	55,7	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	55,9	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5
70	71	72	54,9	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	55,2	80	81	82	83
69,5	70,5	71,5	54,1	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	54,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5
69	70	71	53,3	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	53,8	79	80	81	82
68,5	69,5	70,5	52,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	53,1	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5
68	69	70	51,7	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	52,4	78	79	80	81
67,5	68,5	69,5	50,9	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	51,7	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5
67	68	69	50,2	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	51,0	77	78	79	80
66,5	67,5	68,5	49,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	50,3	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5
66	67	68	48,8	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	49,6	76	77	78	79
65,5	66,5	67,5	48,1	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	48,9	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5
65	66	67	47,4	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	48,2	75	76	77	78
64,5	65,5	66,5	46,7	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	47,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5
64	65	66	46,0	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	46,9	74	75	76	77
63,5	64,5	65,5	45,3	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	46,3	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5
63	64	65	44,6	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	45,7	73	74	75	76
62,5	63,5	64,5	43,9	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	45,1	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5
62	63	64	43,2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	44,5	72	73	74	75
61,5	62,5	63,5	42,6	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	43,9	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5
61	62	63	42,0	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	43,3	71	72	73	74
60,5	61,5	62,5	41,4	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	42,7	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5
60	61	62	40,8	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	42,1	70	71	72	73
59,5	60,5	61,5	40,2	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	41,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5
59	60	61	39,6	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	40,9	69	70	71	72
58,5	59,5	60,5	39,0	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	40,3	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5
58	59	60	38,4	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	39,7	68	69	70	71
57,5	58,5	59,5	37,8	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	39,1	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5
57	58	59	37,2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	38,5	67	68	69	70
56,5	57,5	58,5	36,6	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	37,9	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5
56	57	58	36,0	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	37,3	66	67	68	69
55,5	56,5	57,5	35,4	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5	36,7	65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5
55	56	57	34,8	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	36,1	65	66	67	68
54,5	55,5	56,5	34,2	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5	35,6	64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5
54	55	56	33,6	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	35,1	64	65	66	67
53,5	54,5	55,5	33,0	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5	34,6	63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5
53	54	55	32,4	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	34,1	63	64	65	66
52,5	53,5	54,5	31,8	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5	33,6	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5
52	53	54	31,3	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	33,1	62	63	64	65
51,5	52,5	53,5	30,8	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	60,5	32,6	61,5	62,5	63,5	64,5
51	52	53	30,3	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	32,1	61	62	63	64
50,5	51,5	52,5	29,8	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	59,5	31,6	60,5	61,5	62,5	63,5
50	51	52	29,3	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	31,1	60	61	62	63
49,5	50,5	51,5	28,8	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	58,5	30,6	59,5	60,5	61,5	62,5
49	50	51	28,3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	30,1	59	60	61	62
48,5	49,5	50,5	27,8	51,5	52,5	53,5	54,5	55,5	56,5	57,5	29,6	58,5	59,5	60,5	61,5
48	49	50	27,3	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	29,1	58	59	60	61

 $\frac{1}{2} m = 0,5$ $1 m = 1,0$ $\frac{1}{2} m = 0,5$ $1 m = 1,0$

Springen

94	95	96	97	71,2	98	99	100	101	
93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	70,4	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	
93	94	95	96	69,6	97	98	99	100	
92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	68,8	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	
92	93	94	95	68,0	96	97	98	99	
91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	67,2	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	
91	92	93	94	66,4	95	96	97	98	
90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	65,6	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	
90	91	92	93	64,8	94	95	96	97	
89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	64,0	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	
89	90	91	92	63,2	93	94	95	96	
88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	62,4	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	
88	89	90	91	61,6	92	93	94	95	
87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	60,8	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	
Meter				Punkte		Meter			
87	88	89	90	60	91	92	93	94	
86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	59,2	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	
86	87	88	89	58,5	90	91	92	93	
85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	57,8	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	
85	86	87	88	57,1	89	90	91	92	
84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	56,4	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	
84	85	86	87	55,7	88	89	90	91	
83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	55,0	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	
83	84	85	86	54,3	87	88	89	90	
82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	53,6	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	
82	83	84	85	53,0	86	87	88	89	
81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	52,4	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	
81	82	83	84	51,8	85	86	87	88	
80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	51,2	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	
80	81	82	83	50,6	84	85	86	87	
79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	50,0	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	
79	80	81	82	49,4	83	84	85	86	
78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	48,8	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	
78	79	80	81	48,2	82	83	84	85	
77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	47,6	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	
77	78	79	80	47,0	81	82	83	84	
76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	46,4	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	
76	77	78	79	45,8	80	81	82	83	
75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	45,2	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	
75	76	77	78	44,6	79	80	81	82	
74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	44,0	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	
74	75	76	77	43,4	78	79	80	81	
73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	42,9	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	
73	74	75	76	42,4	77	78	79	80	
72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	41,9	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	
72	73	74	75	41,4	76	77	78	79	
71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	40,9	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	
71	72	73	74	40,4	75	76	77	78	
70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	39,9	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	
70	71	72	73	39,4	74	75	76	77	
69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	38,9	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	
69	70	71	72	38,4	73	74	75	76	
68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	37,9	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	
68	69	70	71	37,4	72	73	74	75	
67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	36,9	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	
67	68	69	70	36,4	71	72	73	74	
66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	35,9	70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	
66	67	68	69	35,4	70	71	72	73	
65,5	66,5	67,5	68,5	34,9	69,5	70,5	71,5	72,5	
65	66	67	68	34,4	69	70	71	72	
64,5	65,5	66,5	67,5	34,0	68,5	69,5	70,5	71,5	
64	65	66	67	33,6	68	69	70	71	
63,5	64,5	65,5	66,5	33,2	67,5	68,5	69,5	70,5	
63	64	65	66	32,8	67	68	69	70	
62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5	32,4	66,5	67,5	68,5	69,5	
62	63	64	65	32,0	66	67	68	69	

1/2 m = 0,4

1 m = 0,8

101	102	103	104	105	68,4	106	107	108	109	110
100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	67,7	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5
100	101	102	103	104	67,0	105	106	107	108	109
99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	66,3	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5
99	100	101	102	103	65,6	104	105	106	107	108
98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	64,9	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5
98	99	100	101	102	64,2	103	104	105	106	107
97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	63,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5
97	98	99	100	101	62,8	102	103	104	105	106
96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	62,1	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5
96	97	98	99	100	61,4	101	102	103	104	105
95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	60,7	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5
Meter					Punkte	Meter				
95	96	97	98	99	60	100	101	102	103	104
94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	59,3	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5
94	95	96	97	98	58,6	99	100	101	102	103
93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	57,9	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5
93	94	95	96	97	57,3	98	99	100	101	102
92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	56,7	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5
92	93	94	95	96	56,1	97	98	99	100	101
91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	55,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5
91	92	93	94	95	54,9	96	97	98	99	100
90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	54,3	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5
90	91	92	93	94	53,7	95	96	97	98	99
89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	53,1	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5
89	90	91	92	93	52,5	94	95	96	97	98
88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	51,9	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5
88	89	90	91	92	51,3	93	94	95	96	97
87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	50,7	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5
87	88	89	90	91	50,1	92	93	94	95	96
86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	49,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5
86	87	88	89	90	48,9	91	92	93	94	95
85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	48,4	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5
85	86	87	88	89	47,9	90	91	92	93	94
84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	47,4	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5
84	85	86	87	88	46,9	89	90	91	92	93
83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	46,4	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5
83	84	85	86	87	45,9	88	89	90	91	92
82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	45,4	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5
82	83	84	85	86	44,9	87	88	89	90	91
81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	44,4	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5
81	82	83	84	85	43,9	86	87	88	89	90
80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	43,4	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5
80	81	82	83	84	42,9	85	86	87	88	89
79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	42,4	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5
79	80	81	82	83	41,9	84	85	86	87	88
78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	41,4	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5
78	79	80	81	82	40,9	83	84	85	86	87
77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	40,4	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5
77	78	79	80	81	39,9	82	83	84	85	86
76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	39,4	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5
76	77	78	79	80	38,9	81	82	83	84	85
75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	38,4	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5
75	76	77	78	79	37,9	80	81	82	83	84
74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	37,4	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5
74	75	76	77	78	37,0	79	80	81	82	83
73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	77,5	36,6	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5	82,5
73	74	75	76	77	36,2	78	79	80	81	82
72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	76,5	35,8	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5	81,5
72	73	74	75	76	35,4	77	78	79	80	81
71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	75,5	35,0	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5	80,5
71	72	73	74	75	34,6	76	77	78	79	80
70,5	71,5	72,5	73,5	74,5	34,2	75,5	76,5	77,5	78,5	79,5
70	71	72	73	74	33,8	75	76	77	78	79

Springen

$\frac{1}{2} m = 0,4$

$1 m = 0,8$

Springen

111	112	113	114	115	116	67,2	117	118	119	120	121	122
110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	66,6	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5
110	111	112	113	114	115	66,0	116	117	118	119	120	121
109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	65,4	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5
109	110	111	112	113	114	64,8	115	116	117	118	119	120
108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	64,2	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5
108	109	110	111	112	113	63,6	114	115	116	117	118	119
107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	63,0	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5
107	108	109	110	111	112	62,4	113	114	115	116	117	118
106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	61,8	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5
106	107	108	109	110	111	61,2	112	113	114	115	116	117
105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	60,6	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5
Meter						Punkte	Meter					
105	106	107	108	109	110	60	111	112	113	114	115	116
104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	59,4	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5
104	105	106	107	108	109	58,8	110	111	112	113	114	115
103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	58,2	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5
103	104	105	106	107	108	57,6	109	110	111	112	113	114
102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	57,0	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5
102	103	104	105	106	107	56,4	108	109	110	111	112	113
101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	55,8	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5
101	102	103	104	105	106	55,2	107	108	109	110	111	112
100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	54,6	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5
100	101	102	103	104	105	54,1	106	107	108	109	110	111
99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	53,6	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5
99	100	101	102	103	104	53,1	105	106	107	108	109	110
98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	52,6	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5
98	99	100	101	102	103	52,1	104	105	106	107	108	109
97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	51,6	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5
97	98	99	100	101	102	51,1	103	104	105	106	107	108
96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	50,6	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5
96	97	98	99	100	101	50,1	102	103	104	105	106	107
95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	49,6	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5
95	96	97	98	99	100	49,1	101	102	103	104	105	106
94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	48,6	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5
94	95	96	97	98	99	48,1	100	101	102	103	104	105
93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	47,6	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5
93	94	95	96	97	98	47,1	99	100	101	102	103	104
92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	46,6	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5
92	93	94	95	96	97	46,1	98	99	100	101	102	103
91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	45,6	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5
91	92	93	94	95	96	45,1	97	98	99	100	101	102
90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	44,6	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5
90	91	92	93	94	95	44,1	96	97	98	99	100	101
89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	43,6	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5
89	90	91	92	93	94	43,2	95	96	97	98	99	100
88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	42,8	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5
88	89	90	91	92	93	42,4	94	95	96	97	98	99
87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	42,0	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5
87	88	89	90	91	92	41,6	93	94	95	96	97	98
86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	41,2	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5
86	87	88	89	90	91	40,8	92	93	94	95	96	97
85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	40,4	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5
85	86	87	88	89	90	40,0	91	92	93	94	95	96
84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	39,6	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5
84	85	86	87	88	89	39,2	90	91	92	93	94	95
83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	88,5	38,8	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5	94,5
83	84	85	86	87	88	38,4	89	90	91	92	93	94
82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	87,5	38,0	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5	93,5
82	83	84	85	86	87	37,6	88	89	90	91	92	93
81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	86,5	37,2	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5	92,5
81	82	83	84	85	86	36,8	87	88	89	90	91	92
80,5	81,5	82,5	83,5	84,5	85,5	36,4	86,5	87,5	88,5	89,5	90,5	91,5
80	81	82	83	84	85	36,0	86	87	88	89	90	91

¼ m = 0,4

1 m = 0,8

123	124	125	126	127	128	129	30	67,2	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	
122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	128,5	129,5	66,6	130,5	131,5	132,5	133,5	134,5	135,5	136,5	
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	66,0	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	
121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	128,5	65,4	129,5	130,5	131,5	132,5	133,5	134,5	135,5	
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	64,8	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	
120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	64,2	128,5	129,5	130,5	131,5	132,5	133,5	134,5	
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	63,6	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	
119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	63,0	127,5	128,5	129,5	130,5	131,5	132,5	133,5	
119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	62,4	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	
118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	61,8	126,5	127,5	128,5	129,5	130,5	131,5	132,5	
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	61,2	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	
117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	60,6	125,5	126,5	127,5	128,5	129,5	130,5	131,5	
Meter								Punkte	Meter							
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	60	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	
116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	59,4	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	128,5	129,5	130,5	
116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	58,8	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	
115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	58,3	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	128,5	129,5	
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	57,8	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	
114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	57,3	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	128,5	
114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	56,8	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	
113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	56,3	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	55,8	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	
112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	55,3	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	54,8	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	
111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	54,3	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	53,8	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	
110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	53,3	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	52,8	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	
109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	52,3	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	51,8	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	
108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	51,3	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	
108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	50,8	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	
107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	50,3	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	49,9	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	
106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	49,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	49,1	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	
105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	48,7	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	48,3	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	
104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	47,9	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	47,5	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	
103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	47,1	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	
103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	46,7	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	
102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	46,3	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	45,9	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	
101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	45,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	45,1	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	
100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	44,7	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	44,3	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	
99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	43,9	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	43,5	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	
98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	43,1	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	42,7	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	
97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	42,3	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	41,9	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	
96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	41,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	41,1	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	
95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	102,5	40,7	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	40,3	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	
94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	101,5	40,1	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	
94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	39,8	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	
93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	100,5	39,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	39,2	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	
92,5	93,5	94,5	95,5	96,5	97,5	98,5	99,5	38,9	100,5	101,5	102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	38,6	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	

Meter										Pkte.	Meter									
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	42,7	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	
109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	42,4	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	127,5	
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	42,1	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	
108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	41,8	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	126,5	
108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	41,5	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	
107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	41,2	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	125,5	
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	40,9	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	
106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	40,6	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	124,5	
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	40,3	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	
105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	113,5	40,0	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	123,5	
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	39,7	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	
104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	112,5	39,4	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	122,5	
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	39,1	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	
103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	111,5	38,8	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	121,5	
103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	38,5	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	
102,5	103,5	104,5	105,5	106,5	107,5	108,5	109,5	110,5	38,2	111,5	112,5	113,5	114,5	115,5	116,5	117,5	118,5	119,5	120,5	
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	37,9	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	

 $\frac{1}{2} m = 0,3$ $1 m = 0,6$

Springen

Gemittelte Haltungsnoten						Umge- rechn. Noten	Gemittelte Haltungsnoten					
39,0	39,5	40,0	40,5	41,0	41,5	60,0	42,0	42,5	43,0	43,5	44,0	44,5
38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	59,0	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44
38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	58,1	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5
37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	57,2	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43
37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	56,3	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5
36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	55,4	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42
36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	54,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5
35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	53,7	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41
35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	52,9	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5
34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	52,1	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40
34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	51,3	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5
33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	50,5	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39
33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	49,7	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5
32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	48,9	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38
32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	48,1	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5
31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	47,3	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37
31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	46,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5
30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	45,7	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36
30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	45,0	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5
29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	44,3	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35
29	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	43,6	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5
28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	31	42,9	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34
28	28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	42,2	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5
27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	30	41,5	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33
27	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	40,8	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5
26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	29	40,1	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32
26	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	39,4	29	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5
25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	28	38,7	28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	31
25	25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	38,0	28	28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5
24,5	25	25,5	26	26,5	27	37,3	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	30
24	24,5	25	25,5	26	26,5	36,7	27	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5
23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5	26	36,1	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	29
23	23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5	35,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5
22,5	23	23,5	24	24,5	25	34,9	25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	28
22	22,5	23	23,5	24	24,5	34,3	25	25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5
21,5	22	22,5	23	23,5	24	33,7	24,5	25	25,5	26	26,5	27
21	21,5	22	22,5	23	23,5	33,1	24	24,5	25	25,5	26	26,5
20,5	21	21,5	22	22,5	23	32,5	23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5	26
20	20,5	21	21,5	22	22,5	31,9	23	23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5
19,5	20	20,5	21	21,5	22	31,3	22,5	23	23,5	24	24,5	25
19	19,5	20	20,5	21	21,5	30,7	22	22,5	23	23,5	24	24,5
18,5	19	19,5	20	20,5	21	30,1	21,5	22	22,5	23	23,5	24
18	18,5	19	19,5	20	20,5	29,5	21	21,5	22	22,5	23	23,5
17,5	18	18,5	19	19,5	20	28,9	20,5	21	21,5	22	22,5	23
17	17,5	18	18,5	19	19,5	28,3	20	20,5	21	21,5	22	22,5
16,5	17	17,5	18	18,5	19	27,7	19,5	20	20,5	21	21,5	22

Springen

Gemittelte Haltungsnoten						Umge- rechn. Noten	Gemittelte Haltungsnoten					
45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	60,0	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5
45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	60,0	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5
44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	59,0	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50
44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	58,1	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5
43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	57,2	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49
43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	56,3	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5
42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	55,4	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48
42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	54,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5
41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	53,7	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47
41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	52,9	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5
40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	52,1	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46
40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	51,3	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5
39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	50,5	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45
39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	49,7	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5
38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	48,9	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44
38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	48,1	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5
37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	47,3	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43
37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	46,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5
36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	45,7	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42
36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	45,0	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5
35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	44,3	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41
35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	43,6	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5
34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	42,9	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40
34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	42,2	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5
33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	41,5	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39
33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	40,8	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5
32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	40,1	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38
32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	39,4	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5
31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	38,7	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37
31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	38,0	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5
30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	37,3	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36
30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	36,7	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5
29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	36,1	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35
29	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	35,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5
28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	31	34,9	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34
28	28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	34,3	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5
27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	30	33,7	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33
27	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	33,1	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5
26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	29	32,5	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32
26	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	31,9	29	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5
25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	28	31,3	28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	31
25	25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	30,7	28	28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5
24,5	25	25,5	26	26,5	27	30,1	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5	30
24	24,5	25	25,5	26	26,5	29,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	29	29,5
23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5	26	28,9	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5	29
23	23,5	24	24,5	25	25,5	28,3	26	26,5	27	27,5	28	28,5
22,5	23	23,5	24	24,5	25	27,7	25,5	26	26,5	27	27,5	28

Springen

Gemittelte Haltungsnoten								Umge- rechn. Noten	Gemittelte Haltungsnoten							
51	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	54	54,5	60,0	55	55,5	56	56,5	57	57,5	58	58,5
50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	54	59,0	54,5	55	55,5	56	56,5	57	57,5	58
50	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	58,1	54	54,5	55	55,5	56	56,5	57	57,5
49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	53	57,2	53,5	54	54,5	55	55,5	56	56,5	57
49	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	56,3	53	53,5	54	54,5	55	55,5	56	56,5
48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	52	55,4	52,5	53	53,5	54	54,5	55	55,5	56
48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	54,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	54	54,5	55	55,5
47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	51	53,7	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	54	54,5	55
47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	52,9	51	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	54	54,5
46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	52,1	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5	54
46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	51,3	50	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	53	53,5
45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	50,5	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5	53
45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49,7	49	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	52	52,5
44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,9	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5	52
44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48,1	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	51	51,5
43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,3	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5	51
43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50	50,5
42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	45,7	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5	50
42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	45,0	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49	49,5
41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	44,3	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5	49
41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	43,6	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48	48,5
40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	42,9	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5	48
40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	42,2	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47	47,5
39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	41,5	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5	47
39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	40,8	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46	46,5
38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	40,1	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5	46
38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	39,4	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45	45,5
37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	38,7	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5	45
37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	38,0	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44	44,5
36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	37,3	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5	44
36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	36,7	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43	43,5
35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	36,1	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5	43
35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	35,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42	42,5
34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	34,9	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5	42
34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	34,3	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41	41,5
33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	33,7	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5	41
33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	33,1	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40	40,5
32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	32,5	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5	40
32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	31,9	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39	39,5
31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	31,3	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39
31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	30,7	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5
30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	34	30,1	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38
30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	33,5	29,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5
29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	33	28,9	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5	37
29	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	32,5	28,3	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36	36,5
28,5	29	29,5	30	30,5	31	31,5	32	27,7	32,5	33	33,5	34	34,5	35	35,5	36

SCHANZENTABELLE FÜR SCHNELLRECHNEN
(MUSTER FÜR DEN BEREICH 79-86 m)

C	60	59,5	59	58,5	58	57
83,5	30	29,5	29	28,5	28	27
83	123,6	122,8	122,1	121,4	120,7	120
82,5	122,2	121,4	120,7	120,0	119,3	118,6
82	120,8	120,0	119,3	118,6	117,9	117,2
81,5	120,4	119,6	118,9	118,2	117,5	116,8
81	119,0	118,2	117,5	116,8	116,1	115,4
80,5	117,6	116,8	116,1	115,4	114,7	114,0
80	116,2	115,4	114,7	114,0	113,3	112,6
79,5	114,8	114,0	113,3	112,6	111,9	111,2
79	113,4	112,6	111,9	111,2	110,5	109,8
78	112,0	111,2	110,5	109,8	109,1	108,4
77,5	110,6	109,8	109,1	108,4	107,7	107,0
77	109,2	108,4	107,7	107,0	106,3	105,6
76,5	107,8	107,0	106,3	105,6	104,9	104,2
76	106,4	105,6	104,9	104,2	103,5	102,8

A	36	35,5	35	34,5
83,5	5	5,5	5	4,5
83	99,6	99,1	98,6	98,1
82,5	98,7	98,2	97,7	97,2
82	97,8	97,3	96,8	96,3
81,5	96,9	96,4	95,9	95,4
81	96,0	95,5	95,0	94,5
80,5	95,1	94,6	94,1	93,6
80	94,3	93,8	93,3	92,8
79,5	93,4	92,9	92,4	91,9
79	92,5	92,0	91,5	91,0
78	91,6	91,1	90,6	90,1
77,5	90,7	90,2	89,7	89,2
77	89,8	89,3	88,8	88,3

B	45,5	45	44,5	44
83,5	7,5	7	6,5	6
83	109,1	108,6	108,1	107,6
82,5	108,2	107,7	107,2	106,7
82	107,3	106,8	106,3	105,8
81,5	106,4	105,9	105,4	104,9
81	105,5	105,0	104,5	104,0
80,5	104,6	104,1	103,6	103,1
80	103,8	103,3	102,8	102,3
79,5	102,9	102,4	101,9	101,4
79	102,0	101,5	101,0	100,5
78	101,1	100,6	100,1	99,6
77,5	100,2	99,7	99,2	98,7
77	99,3	98,8	98,3	97,8

Beispiel: Höchstsprungweite = 80 m ; Zu bewertender Sprung = 79 m ;
 Sprungrichternoten: 15, 14,5, 15, 14,5 = 45 oder 5+5+5 = 15 (-45-30) ;
 Vorgang: Streifen C 80m auf 60 P-Markte einstellen.
 Schieber D auf 79m einstellen und bei 45 oder 15 die
 Note 103:3 ablesen.
 (Weitennote 79m = 58:3 + 45 = 103:3)

Das Schnellrechnen beim Skispringen

Zum Schnellrechnen wird eine Tafel verwendet, aus der die Summen der Weiten- und Haltungsnoten direkt abgelesen werden können.

Für jede Schanze sind so viele Tafeln anzufertigen, als Sprungweitentabellen nötig sind, um alle möglichen Höchstweiten (bzw. Durchschnitt der drei weitesten Sprünge oder des weitesten Sprunges) zu erfassen.

Beispiel: Auf einer Sprungschanze mit einem kritischen Punkt 74 m sind Höchstweiten zwischen 68 und 80 m möglich. Es sind in diesem Falle drei Tafeln, und zwar für die Sprungweitenbereiche der FIS-Tabellen 67–72 m, 73–78 m und 79–86 m anzufertigen.

Die Anfertigung dieser Tafeln ist einmalig durchzuführen. Diese Tafeln können dann immer verwendet werden.

Bei der Tafel sind in der obersten, horizontalen Zeile A (siehe Beispiel) die Summen der zusammengezählten Haltungsnoten (von 60, $59\frac{1}{2}$, 59, $58\frac{1}{2}$ usw.) bzw. die um 30 verminderte Zahl (30, $29\frac{1}{2}$, 29, $28\frac{1}{2}$ usw.) eingetragen. Im obersten Viertel der Tafel befindet sich eine Zeile B, die der Einstellung der jeweiligen Höchstsprungweite (gemittelte oder effektiv erreichte) dient und in der die Summe von 60 Punkten (Weitennote) plus der jeweiligen Haltungsnote eingetragen ist ($60 + 60 = 120$, $60 + 59\frac{1}{2} = 119\frac{1}{2}$, $60 + 59 = 119$, $60 + 58\frac{1}{2} = 118\frac{1}{2}$ usw.).

Ganz links ist ein senkrechter, verschiebbarer oder auswechselbarer Streifen C, der alle möglichen Sprungweiten, einschließlich der Überweiten enthält.

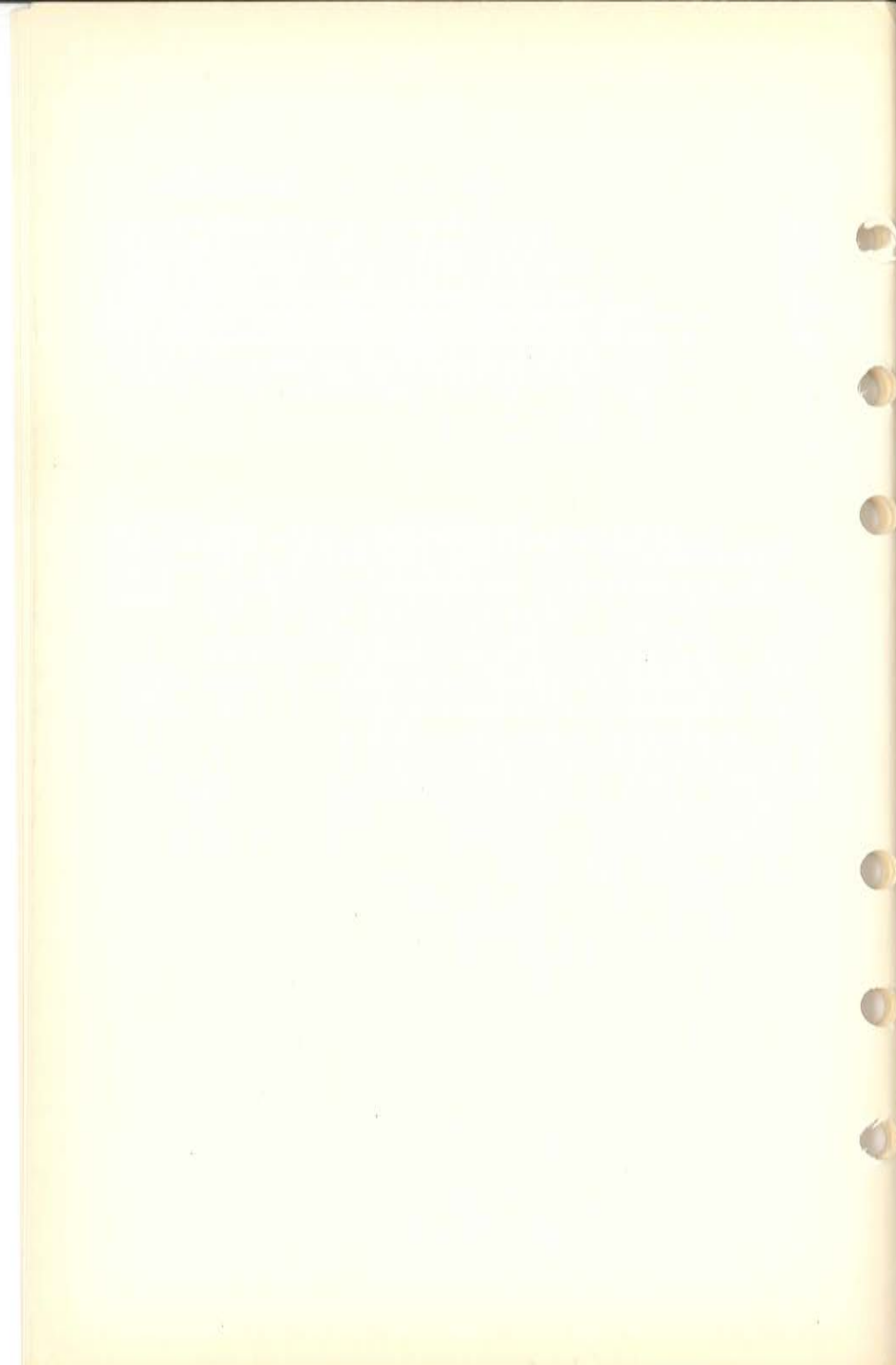
In den übrigen Zeilen und Spalten sind die Summen der dazugehörigen Weiten- und Haltungsnoten eingetragen.

Durch Verschieben oder Auswechseln dieses Streifens C in der Art, daß die erzielte Höchstweite (gemittelte oder effektive) der Zeile B (60 Weitenpunkte) entspricht, kann dann für jede Weite die Summe der Weiten- und Haltungsnoten direkt abgelesen werden. Ein waagrechtlicher Schieber D, auf dem genau wie in der Zeile A die Summen der Haltungsnoten eingetragen sind, erleichtert das Ablesen der Gesamtnote.

Der Vorgang der Berechnung mit der Tafel ist nun folgender:

1. Auf Grund der Resultate der Probesprünge muß der Durchschnitt der zu erwartenden drei besten Sprünge bzw. des weitesten Sprunges für den ersten Durchgang sorgfältig gewählt werden. Daraufhin ist die Tafel für den entsprechenden Sprungweitenbereich zu konsultieren.
2. Der verschiebbare Streifen C ist so einzustellen, daß die Höchstweite bei der Zeile B steht.

3. Nach jedem Sprung wird der Schieber D auf die gesprungene Weite eingestellt.
4. Die drei verbleibenden Haltungsnoten (die beste und die schlechteste werden gestrichen) werden nach dem Aufzeigen zusammengezählt.
5. Die Haltungsnotensumme wird in der Zeile A oder auf dem Schieber D aufgesucht und in der Tafel die Note des Sprunges (Weitenplus Haltungsnote) abgelesen.
6. Dieser Vorgang ist bei jedem Sprung des ersten Durchganges durchzuführen.
7. Während des Durchganges notieren Funktionäre die drei weitesten Sprünge, und somit kann sofort nach Beendigung des Durchganges das Mittel der drei weitesten Sprünge ausgerechnet werden.
8. Nun wird das Meterband C so eingestellt, daß die entsprechende Weite, wie bei 7. errechnet, auf die Horizontalzeile B zeigt.
9. Nun werden, beginnend vom letzten Springer, die richtigen Noten für alle Sprünge dieses Durchganges abgelesen. Diese Arbeit ist so schnell durchgeführt, daß vor Beginn des zweiten Durchganges das definitive Ergebnis des ersten Durchganges bekanntgegeben werden kann.
10. Die Vorgänge 1. bis 9. sind bei jedem weiteren Durchgang in der gleichen Weise durchzuführen. Für das Endresultat sind nur noch die Noten der einzelnen Durchgänge zu addieren.



SECTION 7

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

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SECTION 7

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

A. Approval of Courses

§ 120

Regulations

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

1. Competitions on Downhill, Slalom and Giant-Slalom courses at World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and international events that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS.
2. Requests for the approval of courses must be addressed through the National Associations concerned to the FIS Downhill-Slalom Committee. The Committee will forward the request to the FIS with its opinion.
3. The documents mentioned below which support the request must be enclosed in triplicate. One copy will be kept in the Downhill-Slalom Committee's files and the other two returned to the National Association and Ski Club concerned respectively.
4. The application for approval must contain:
 - a) A description of the course, including its name, location, and aspect, the exact position of Start and Finish, the peculiarities of the course and its particular difficulties.
For downhill courses the control gates must be indicated.
 - b) A 1:25 000 plan of the course with elevations and a note of the most important stretches.
 - c) A 1:10 000 profile drawing of the course with a statement of its vertical drop and length.

- d) A photograph with the course drawn on it.
- e) A description of the access and the mechanical means of transport;
information on the telephone communication between Start and Finish,
information on the lodging facilities for competitors and officials,
information about the possibility of shelter for competitors near the Start of the course.
- f) A statistical statement of the snowfall on the course during the previous ten years.

5. The Downhill-Slalom Committee will examine the application for approval, obtain all the necessary information and carry out inspections of the course.

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

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

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

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

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

B. The Technical Delegate (TD) of the FIS

§ 121

*Instructions**for the Technical Delegate (TD) for Alpine Competitions*

1. The TD shall be designated by the FIS. He is the FIS' own delegate to the organizers of World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and Category I international races.
Category B competitions shall be controlled by the National Ski Association in whose territory they take place.
2. The TD shall be a member of the FIS D-S Committee or an expert appointed by the D-S Committee.
At World Championships and Olympic Games the TD shall be a member of the D-S Committee.
3. The TD must not belong to the country which is arranging the competitions.
4. The TD's appointment is proposed by the FIS D-S Committee.
5. The TD shall be *ex officio* a member of the Competition Jury.
6. His travelling expenses to and from the competitions and his living expenses shall be paid by the organising country both for preliminary visits and during the races.
7. The duties of the TD at World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games shall be:

A. Before the Competitions

- a) to inspect the courses and preparations for World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games twice. He must inspect the official and the reserve courses once in summer and once in winter. The winter inspection should be carried out preferably at the time planned for the competition.

The inspection must cover:

- aa) the technical suitability of the courses, in accordance with §§ 120, 146, 161 and 175,
- bb) the appropriate preparation of the terrain of the courses and enforcement of all safety arrangements (width of the course etc.) to comply with §§ 146, 161 and 175,
- cc) the effect of weather conditions on the courses during the winter,

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

B. During the Competitions

- a) The TD shall be at the site of the competitions at the latest one week before the beginning of the races in order to be able to follow the training of the teams as well as the final preparation of the courses and technical installations. The TD has the right, if necessary, to give advice to the organisers.
- b) To be present during the entire period of the competitions and to take part in all the meetings of the Competition Jury.
- c) The TD shall fix the technical side of the slalom-setting in consultation with the appointed Setters (§ 162 of FIS-Rules). He has the right to give advice to the official setters as to the setting of the courses.

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

C. After the Competitions

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

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

A. Before the Competitions

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

B. During the Competitions

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

C. After the Competitions

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

9. Liability Insurance for the TD:

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

C. Organisation

§ 122

The Organising Committee and its Duties

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

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

§ 123

The Race Committee and its Duties

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

The Chief of the Race

The Chief of the Course (Downhill, Slalom and/or Giant-Slalom)

The Chief Gatekeeper

The Chief of Timekeeping and Calculation

The Race Secretary

and of such additional members as the Organising Association or Club may appoint.

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

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

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

§ 124

The Race Officials

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

Their duties are as follows:

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

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

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

The Course Setter, who may also function as Chief of the Course, is responsible for setting the control gates and direction flags in Downhill and Giant-Slalom Races, and the gates in Slalom Races, on

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Gatekeepers for Slalom Races shall not control more than 4 gates. There shall be one Gatekeeper observing the Finish. The duties of a Gatekeeper begin when the competitors pass through the last of the gates above the highest gate which he controls, and cease when they pass through the last gate which he controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

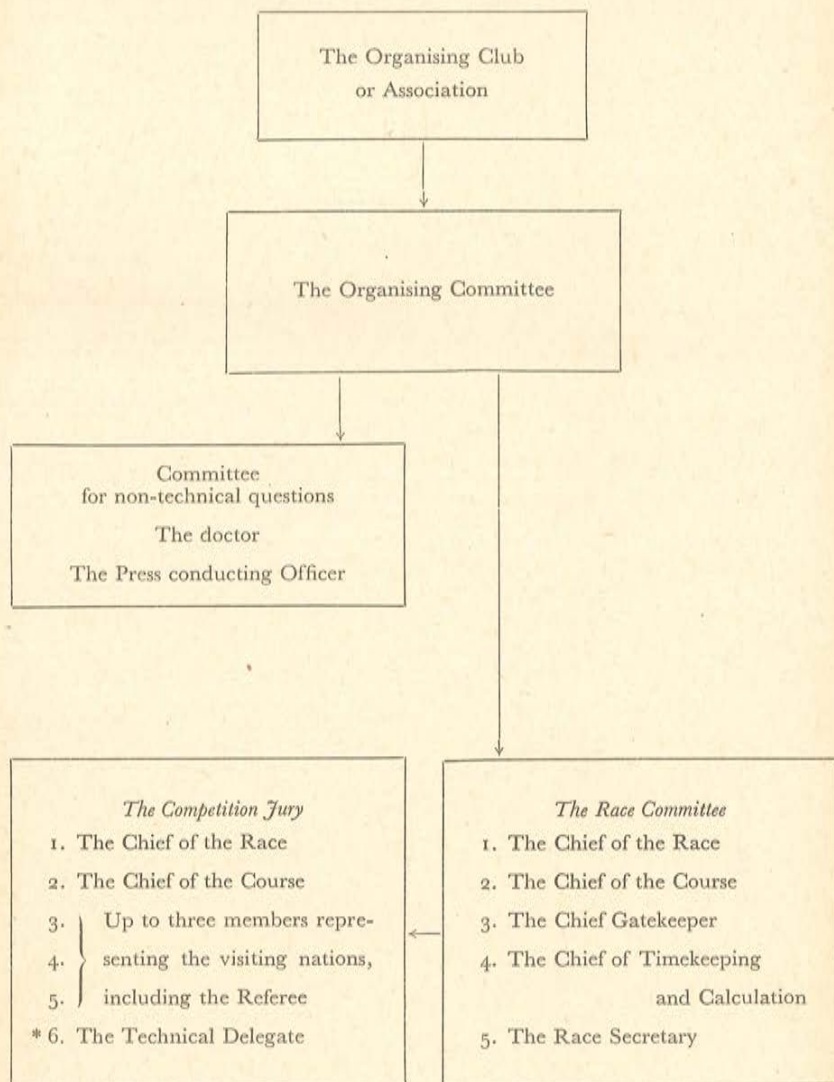
Before the competition the Doctor must cooperate with the Chief of the Race and arrange telephone or wireless communication between at least two positions on the downhill course. He shall also ensure that the Chief of the Course draws his attention to especially dangerous spots on the course and takes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

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

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

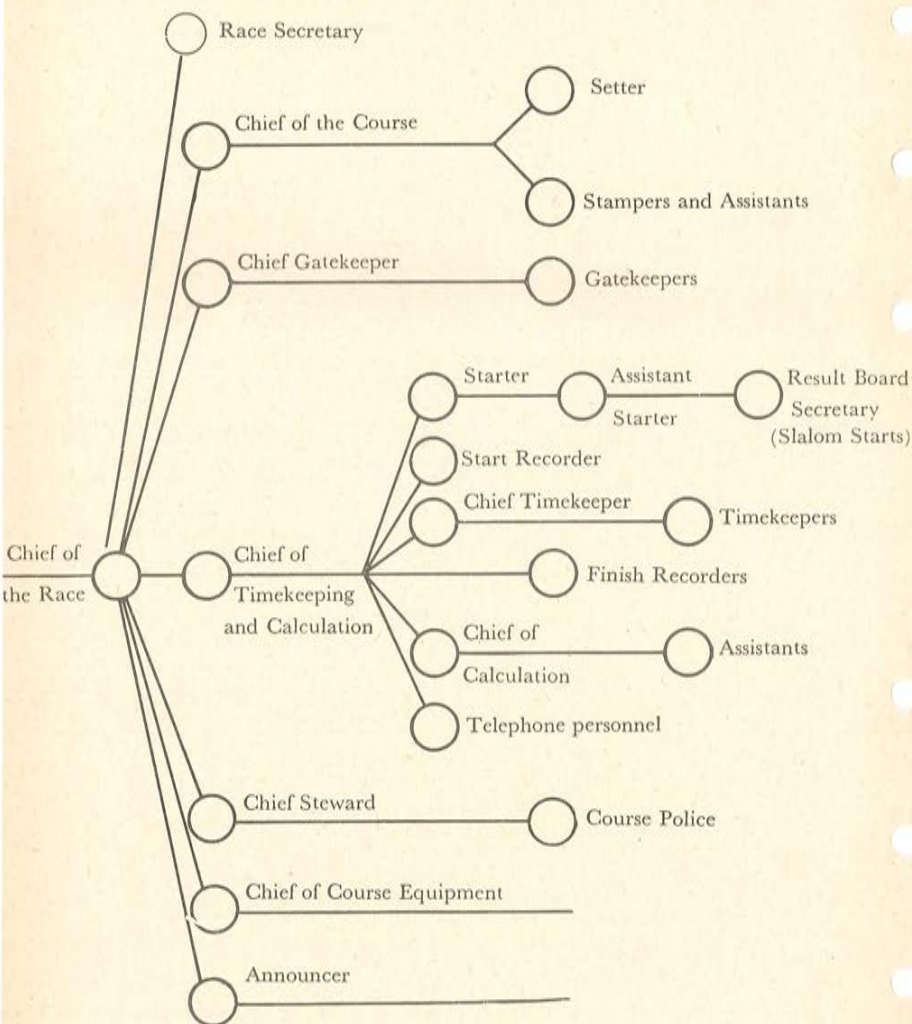
The fact that it is quicker to descend than to climb up to an injured competitor shall be taken into consideration when selecting the points on the course where the Doctor or his Assistants shall take up their positions.

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



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

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



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

The Race Secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition. He must ensure that the official results contain the necessary information required by § 141. He shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of all Jury and Team-Captains' Meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 125

The Jury

1. *Composition of the Jury*

a) *World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games*

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

The FIS individually appoints for each competition:

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

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

b) *Category I International Competitions*

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

From the representatives of the visiting nations are appointed:

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

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

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

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

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

The Chairman of the Jury shall be appointed from the three members representing visiting nations.

c) *Other International Competitions in the FIS Calendar*

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

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

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

A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

2. *Meeting of the Jury*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The official training must take place on the appointed day. If such is not the case, § 149 (1) shall be observed.

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

- a) One member of the Jury must be present at the Finish and one at the Start. They shall act as Finish Referee and Start Referee respectively.
- b) The Jury has the right to cancel, to interrupt or to postpone a race, to lengthen the start intervals or to shorten the course if the snow conditions or other reasons make this necessary.

Some of the reasons for cancelling a race are:

- aa) Too little snow on the course and along the edges;
- bb) Bad and irregular preparation of the snow on the course;
- cc) Insufficient protection of danger points;
- dd) Inadequate organisation of the rescue and first-aid services;
- ee) Insufficient roping-off of the course;
- ff) Weather conditions which increase the risk to competitors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Minutes*

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

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

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

§ 126

The Referee and his Duties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 127

The Start and Finish Referees and their Duties

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

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

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

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

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

D. Start and Finish — Timekeeping and Calculation

§ 128

Telephones

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

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

§ 129

Duties of the Starter

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

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

§ 130

Duties of the Assistant Starter

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

§ 131

Duties of the Start Recorder

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

§ 132

Methods of Timing

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

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

§ 133

Watches to be employed

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

§ 134

The Finish

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

The time can also be taken in the case of a fall at the Finish before both the competitor's feet have crossed the line between the finishing posts.

For this time to be valid the competitor must immediately cross the line between the finishing posts with both feet.

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

The Finish Referee is responsible for this decision.

§ 135

Duties of the Chief Timekeeper

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

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

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

§ 136

Duties of the Assistant Timekeepers

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

§ 137

Duties of the Finish Recorder

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

§ 138

Failure of Electric Timing

In all cases in which the electric timing has temporarily failed, the times recorded by hand timing shall be accepted, and to these times shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, a time equivalent to the average difference between the time recorded by electric timing and by hand.

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

§ 139

Reckoning of times

The times shall be reckoned to the nearest tenth of a second. For Olympic Games and World Championships, they must be reckoned to the nearest hundredth of a second.

§ 140

Duties of the Chief Calculator

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

§ 141

Calculation of Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 142

Group Draw and Starting Order

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

The Group Draw is made according to the following principles:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The groups shall be formed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 143

Entering Reserves and Late Entry

1. *Reserves.* In all competitions in which the number of competitors from each country or club is limited, reserves may also be entered. The reserves shall be classified in groups by the Jury, which shall determine the number of vacant places and their position on the start list.

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

F. Team Races

§ 144

Organisation and Calculation of Results

1. The number who race in each team and the number who count towards the result shall be defined in the Rules governing the Team Race or agreed in writing between the captains before the race starts. In default of any agreement to the contrary a team shall consist of four racers, the best three of whom shall count towards the result.
2. The combined result shall be arrived at as follows:
The average time of those in each team who count towards the result shall be taken.
The winning team shall receive 0 points, and the points of the losing team shall be determined from the FIS calculating tables as if the average time of the losing team were an individual time.

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

The position of teams which have the same aggregate time in Downhill or Slalom shall be determined by the position of the individual winner.

The position of teams which secure the same aggregate points in the combined result shall be determined by their position in the Downhill Race.

3. In default of any agreement to the contrary, all but one of those who count towards the result shall race in both the Downhill and the Slalom, but a team may race one man in the Downhill only and another man in the Slalom only.
4. A racer who has been nominated for the Downhill or Slalom and who injures himself or falls ill after the race may be replaced by another racer provided that the Team Captain can produce a doctor's certificate that the racer in question is unfit to start.
5. In default of any agreement to the contrary no racer shall be credited with more than twice the best time of the best performer in his team.

G. Protests

§ 145

a) *Protests concerning Qualification.*

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

b) *Protests concerning the Course.*

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

c) *Protests during the Race.*

A competitor or Team Captain who protests against any action by another competitor or an Official during the race must make his protest to the Referee at the Finish.

d) *Protests concerning Disqualification.*

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

e) *Protests concerning Timekeeping.*

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

f) *Protests concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors.*

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

g) *Consideration of Protests.*

No protest shall be considered by the Jury unless:—

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

h) *Dealing with Protests.*

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

i) *Appeals to higher Tribunals.*

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

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

No appeal against decisions (other than appeals based on alleged errors in the calculation of results) shall be considered, unless the appeal reaches the FIS by registered post within fourteen days of the date of the race.

k) *Annulment of a Competition.*

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

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

SECTION 8

DOWNHILL

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SECTION 8

DOWNHILL

§ 146

*The Course**I. Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies' Downhill Courses.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Obstacles which a competitor might hit if he ran off the course must be protected by snow- or straw-walls or with safety nets. The starting time for Downhill competitions must always be fixed for the time when the visibility is at its best. When fixing the starting time the light and effect of the sun on the course must be especially considered. Sections in full sun must not be immediately followed by sections in deep shadow. Organisers must realize that the choice of the official training hours and the starting time for downhill races are most important decisions.

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

II. *Men's Courses.*

The requirements shall be:

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

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

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

The Control Gates shall be at least 8 metres wide.

III. Ladies' Courses.

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

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

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

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

The technical delegate of the FIS can allow higher speed, if in his opinion the preparation of the course and the safety of the racers are assured.

The Control Gates shall be at least 5 metres wide.

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

§ 147

Marking

The course shall be marked in the following manner:

1. Direction flags:

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

2. Control Gates:

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

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

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

Appendix I to § 147

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

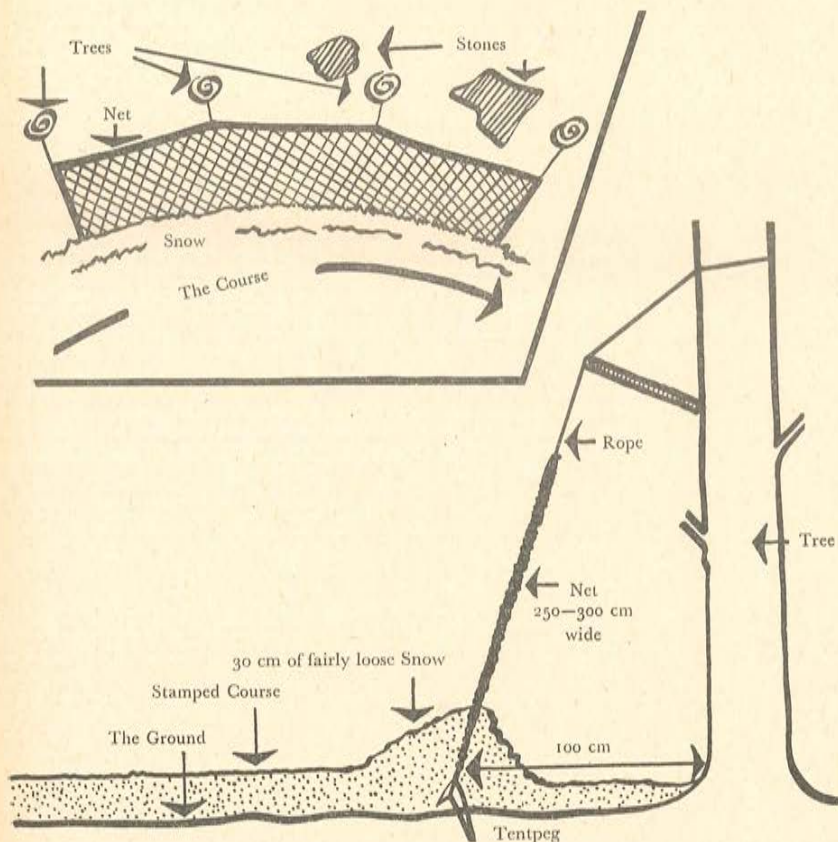
On the other hand unnecessary controls or too many of them deprive the race of its particular attractions, which are speed and ski-ing skill.

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

- b) on extremely fast sections of the course when it is considered necessary to check speed. In such places gates shall be set so that they may be properly anticipated without braking.
 - c) when the course changes suddenly from a steep face to a flat and bumpy section, to prevent dangerous falls on the flat. The control gates shall always be placed sufficiently high on the steep face.
 - d) if in the judgment of the Setter competitors should be directed on to a particular section of the slope or if he thinks it desirable to indicate the direction of the course. Such gates are commonly called «direction gates». They should be as wide as possible; always wider than 8 m.
 - e) on traverses ending in a steep slope. The gates must be placed so that competitors are kept on the upper part of the slope. These gates are direction gates.
 - f) where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.
 - g) on a bend always so that that competitors are kept on the inner side of the curve, especially in wooded sections.
 - h) to keep racers away from obstacles.
7. *Technical slalom figures* must not be included on downhill courses; though when it is considered indispensable to control a particular section of the course properly, several gates may be placed at adequate spacing.
8. *The Start* of the course shall be prepared in such a way that:—
- a) the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line.
 - b) competitors quickly reach full speed after leaving the Start without much pushing.
9. *The Finish* shall be as wide as possible, easily recognizable and with a sufficiently large and well-prepared outrun to permit competitors to stop easily.
10. Extremely fast, bumpy and icy finish-schusses, especially after a long course, should be avoided or properly controlled.
11. It is recommended that a sketch is made of the course as set.
12. It is recommended that when cutting trails for downhill courses sharp turns are made on flatter ground to prevent competitors from being thrown too much to the outer edge of the course dangerously near trees.

At dangerous places special nets shall be used (see Appx. II).

Safety Nets for Downhill Courses



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

§ 148

Announcement and Preparation of the Course

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

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

In principle the training, and especially the non stop training run, should take place at the same time of day as the actual race.

§ 149

Official Training

The official training for Downhill Races is an inseparable part of the competition. For the official training the following rules must be observed by organisers of World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and other International Ski Competitions:

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

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

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

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

If due to *force majeure* one training day is lost, the official training can be reduced to two days, but two training days are essential. If these special circumstances do not allow two days proper training, even if the race is postponed, the competition cannot take place.

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

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

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

7. Non-stop training.

The following principles shall guide the non-stop training:

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

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

§ 150

Training and Alteration of the Course

Competitors shall not be allowed, under penalty of disqualification, to ski down the course at times other than those announced by the Race Committee or the Jury, or to remove or rearrange controls, flags or visible hazards such as fences, bushes, overhanging branches, etc.

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

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

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

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

§ 151

Fore-Runners and Course-Closers

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

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

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

§ 152

Method of Start

The interval start shall be employed in all races. In Downhill Races the competitors shall start at constant intervals of 60 seconds.

The Start shall be roped off. Within the enclosure there shall be only the starting competitor and the persons allowed by the FIS-Rules to be present at the Start.

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

§ 153

Start Signals

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

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

§ 154

Late Start

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

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

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

§ 155

False Start and Late Start

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

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

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

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

§ 156

While Racing

A competitor must complete the course on his skis, but he may finish on only one ski. He must not receive assistance in any form. No pace-making is allowed.

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

A competitor must pass through all the controls by crossing the line between the inner poles of the flags with both feet. He has finished the race when both his feet have crossed the Finish Line (see § 134).

§ 157

Crash-Helmet

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

§ 158

Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified:—

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

§ 159

Liability-Insurance

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

SECTION 9

SLALOM

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(10/1/1950)

SECTION 9

SLALOM

§ 160

Definition

A Slalom is a race in which competitors must follow a course defined by pairs of flags (gates). It must always be decided by two runs. For World Championships and Olympic Games two different courses must be used; if possible two different courses should also be used for other international races. Courses for World Championships, Olympic Winter Games and International Competitions included in the FIS Calendar shall be approved by the FIS.

§ 161

The Course

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

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

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

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

Preparation and Marking of the Course

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

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

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

The poles must be painted blue, red and yellow. Consecutive gates shall always be set in the order blue, red and yellow. The poles shall carry a flag of the same colour.

The gates shall be numbered starting from the top, and the numbers fixed on the outside poles. No gate shall be less than 3.20 m, nor more than 4 m wide. The distance from one gate to another shall not be less than 0.75 m. This distance shall be observed between the poles of different gates as well as between the poles of one gate and those of another on the intended line. The position of the flag-poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance, in case they are knocked out of the snow.

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

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

The courses will be set as follows:—

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

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

Appendix to § 162

Basic Principles for the Setting of a Slalom Course

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

1. The main principle in setting a Slalom is the clever use of the ground. Before the Setter starts his work it is advisable that he walks slowly once up and down the slope to find out the best line and the most advantageous spots for certain figures.
2. The ideal terrain for a Slalom, provided that the drop and the steepness are in accordance with the FIS Rules, is varied and rolling ground.
3. The time for a properly set Slalom should be 5—25% more seconds than there are gates, including Start and Finish.
4. A Slalom should not be a uniform succession of standardised combinations of gates but a technically clever composition of figures well related to the terrain and connected by single and double gates to form a fluent course requiring from the competitors accurate study, maximum skill and constant control.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 163

Announcement of the Course

The slopes selected for a Slalom Race must be closed for practice on the morning of the race and may be closed on previous days by order of the Jury.

The setting of the course must be completed at least one and a half hours before the start.

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

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

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

§ 164

Fore-Runners

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

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

§ 165

Number of Entries

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

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

§ 166

Method of Start

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

The starting order for Slalom is established as follows:

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

§ 167

Start Signals

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

§ 168

Delayed appearance at the Start

A competitor must see that he is at the Start when his turn comes, or he will be disqualified. The Start Referee may, however, condone a delay which in his opinion is due to *force majeure*. In such a case the delayed competitor may be permitted to start later in the Starting order. The Start Referee takes the appropriate decisions.

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

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

§ 169

Valid Start and False Start

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

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

§ 170

While Racing

A competitor must complete the course on skis, but he may finish the competition on only one ski. He must not receive assistance in any form. He must ski through all the gates and cross the Finish line with both feet.

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

§ 171

Passing Gates

A competitor shall be deemed to have passed through a gate correctly only if both his feet have crossed the line between the poles. A competitor shall be disqualified if he does not correctly pass all gates as well as the Finish.

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

§ 172

Redress

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

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

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

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

§ 173

Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified:—

- a) if he is not qualified according to § 8,
- b) if he enters the race under false premises,
- c) if he trains on a slope which is closed to competitors or examines the course in a way which is not allowed by § 163,

- d) if he is late at the Start or makes a false start,
- e) if he fails to complete the course on skis and to finish on at least one ski,
- f) if he receives assistance in any form,
- g) if he fails to pass through all the gates by crossing the line between the poles with both feet,
- h) if he fails to finish the race by crossing the Finish line with both feet.

Appendix I to Section 9

Duties of Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions

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

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

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

The following regulations shall be observed by the Race Committee:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix II to Section 9

Instructions for Gatekeepers in Slalom Competitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gatekeepers must be guided by the following principle:

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

6. The Gatekeeper must carefully watch that competitors are not obstructed by third persons and that he himself stands well out of the way. Should such a case occur, however, and the competitor claim another run, the Gatekeeper must explain the exact circumstances to the Referee, who can authorize another run.
7. The Gatekeeper may not reveal to anyone before the end of the race whether he has disqualified anyone or which competitor he has disqualified. The FIS Rules furthermore state that a Gatekeeper during the race must only reply to questions addressed to him by a competitor, and then only «Go on» or «Back». He should reply «Back» only if the competitor has rendered himself liable to disqualification and «Go on» in all other cases.

The Gatekeeper must stick strictly to this rule, to prevent a competitor being misled.

8. At the conclusion of the race the Gatekeeper shall proceed to the Finish and hand over his control-card signed, to the Chief Gatekeeper.

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

Appendix III to Section 9

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

A. Elimination Slalom:

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

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

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

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

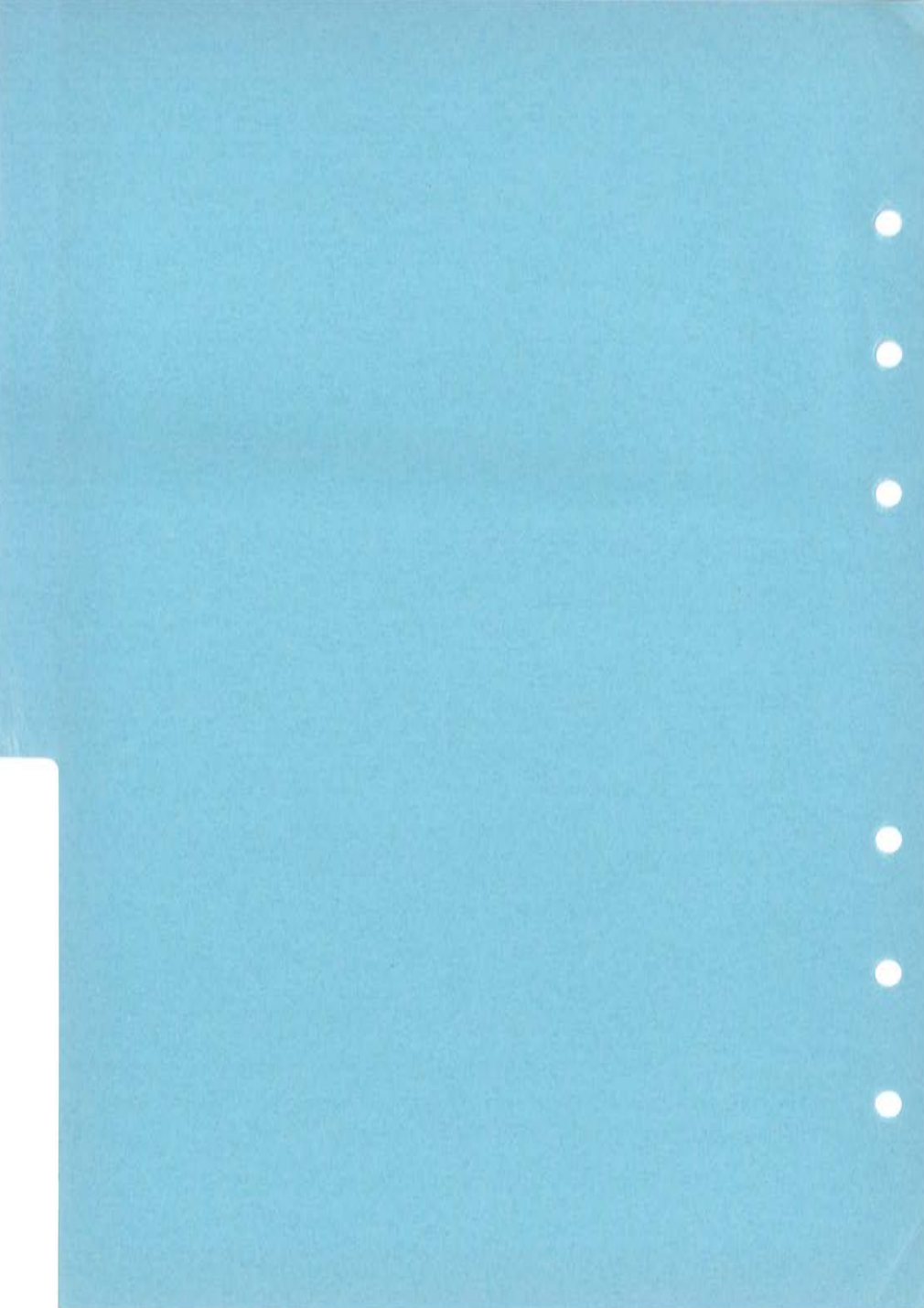
B. Final Slalom:

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

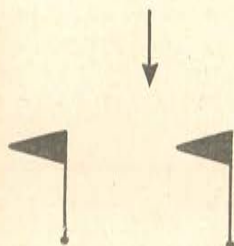
SECTION 10

SLALOM GATES AND THEIR VARIATIONS

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



A. Single gates



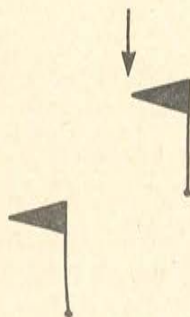
1

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



2

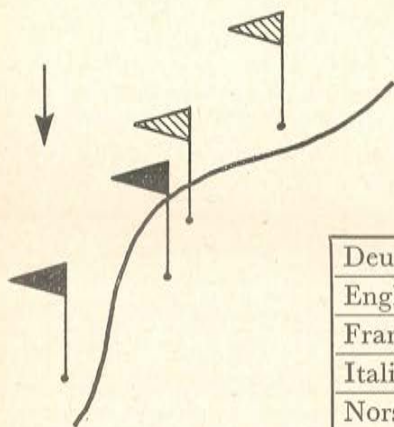
Deutsch	Blindes vertikales Tor
English	Closed vertical gate
Français	Porte verticale
Italiano	Porta verticale chiusa
Norsk	Lukket port



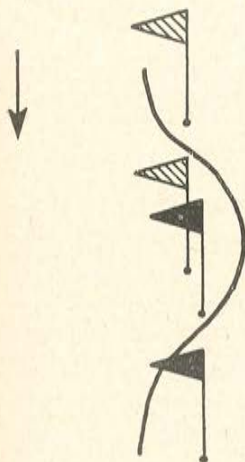
3

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

B. Double gates

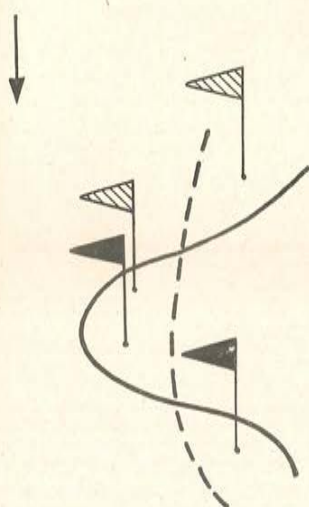


Deutsch	Schräges Doppeltor
English	Elbow
Français	Double Oblique
Italiano	Porta doppia traversale
Norsk	To lukkede på skrå



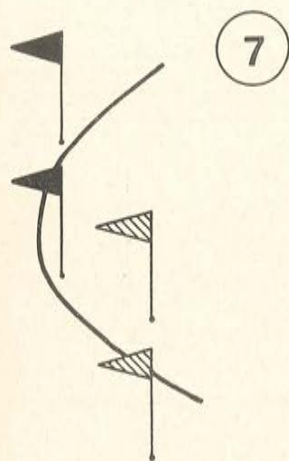
Deutsch	Vertikales Doppeltor
English	Double vertical gate
Français	Double verticale
Italiano	Porta doppia verticale
Norsk	To lukkede i fallinjen

B. Double gates



6

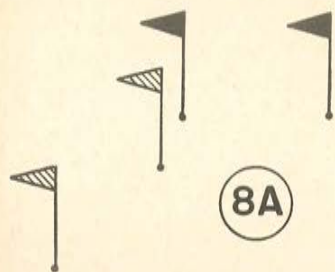
Deutsch	Haarnadel
English	Offset hairpin
Français	Salvis
Italiano	Porta doppia convergente
Norsk	Vridd hårnål



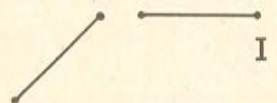
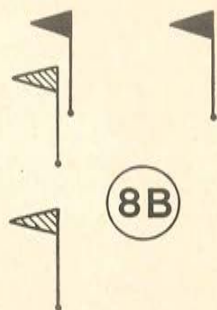
7

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

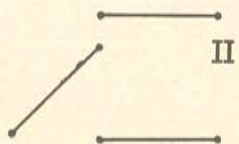
B. Double gates



8



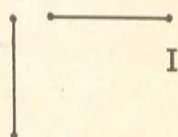
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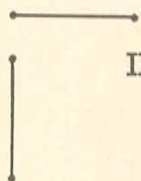
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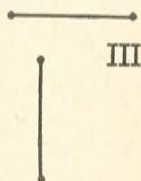
III



I



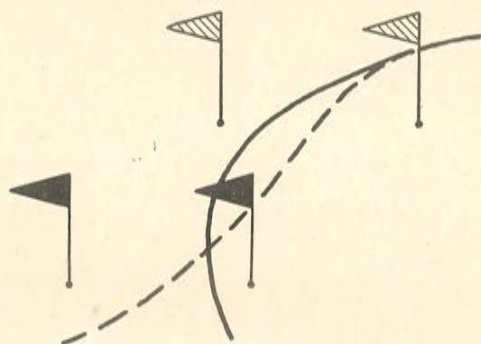
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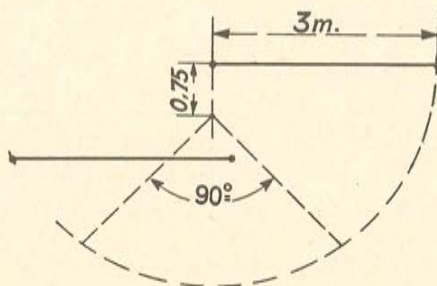
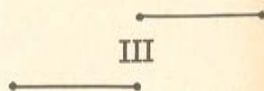
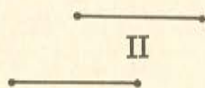
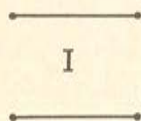
III

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

B. Double gates

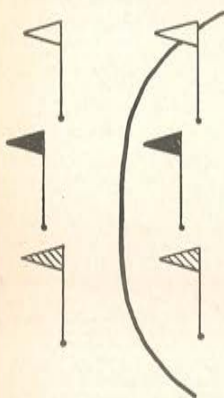


9

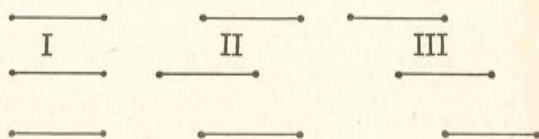


Deutsch	Schrägschneisse	Italiano	Porta doppia sbieca
English	Double gate on traverse	Norsk	Skrå korridor
Français	Double horizontale décalée		

C. Figures with 3 gates



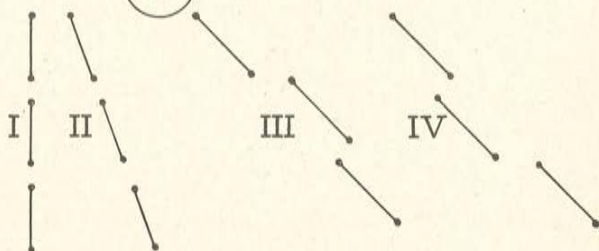
10



Deutsch	Corridor	Italiano	Corridoio
English	Corridor	Norsk	Korridor
Français	Couloir		

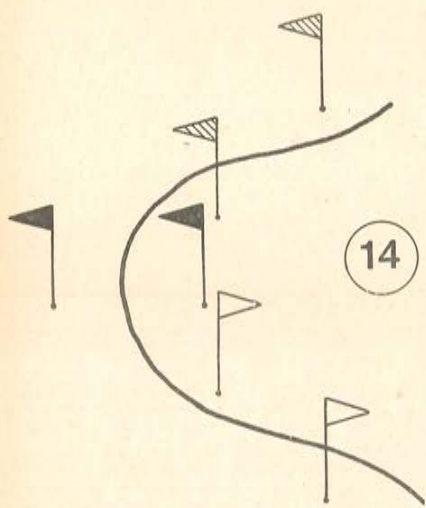


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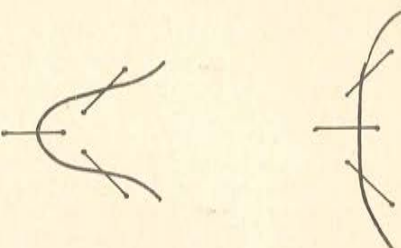


Deutsch	Versetzte Vertikale	Italiano	Pettine spostato
English	Offset flush	Norsk	Vertikal
Français	Chicane à 3 portes		

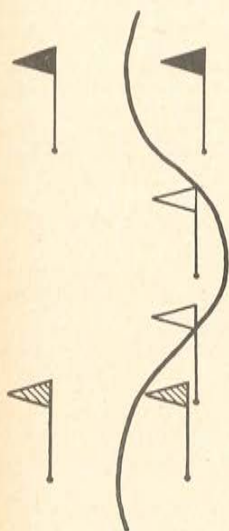
C. Figures with 3 gates



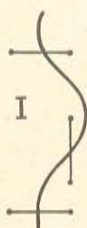
14



Deutsch	3 Tor Haarnadel
English	3 Gate hairpin
Français	Salvis spéciale
Italiano	Forcina tripla
Norsk	Hårnål 3 porter



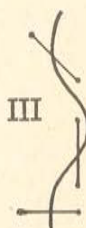
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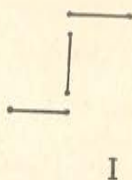
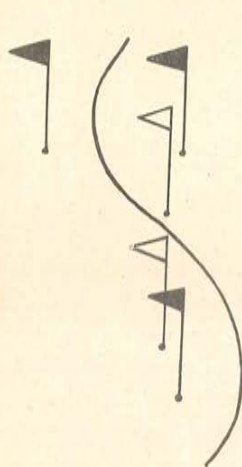
II



III

Deutsch	Versetztes Seelos
English	Offset Seelos
Français	Seelos spéciale
Italiano	Seelos spostata
Norsk	Drammenser

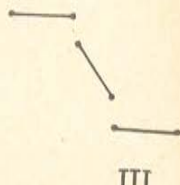
C. Figures with 3 gates



I



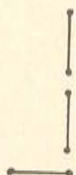
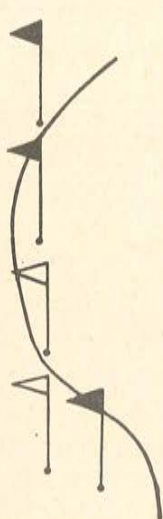
II



III

16

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



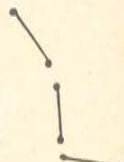
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III



IV

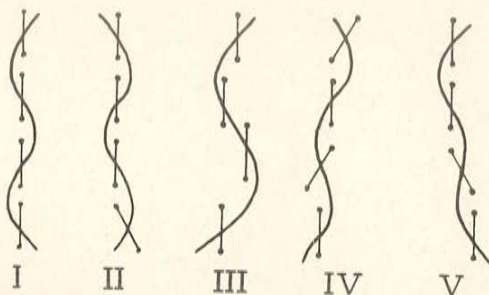
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Deutsch	L
English	L
Français	L
Italiano	L
Norsk	

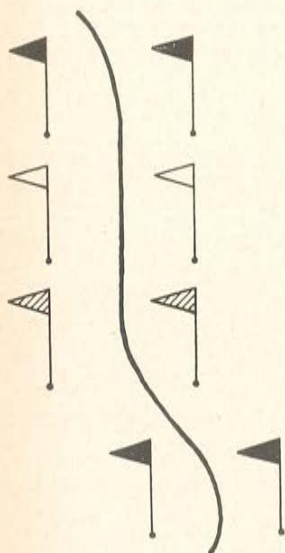
D. Figures with 4 gates



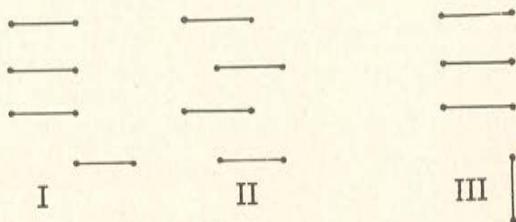
18



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

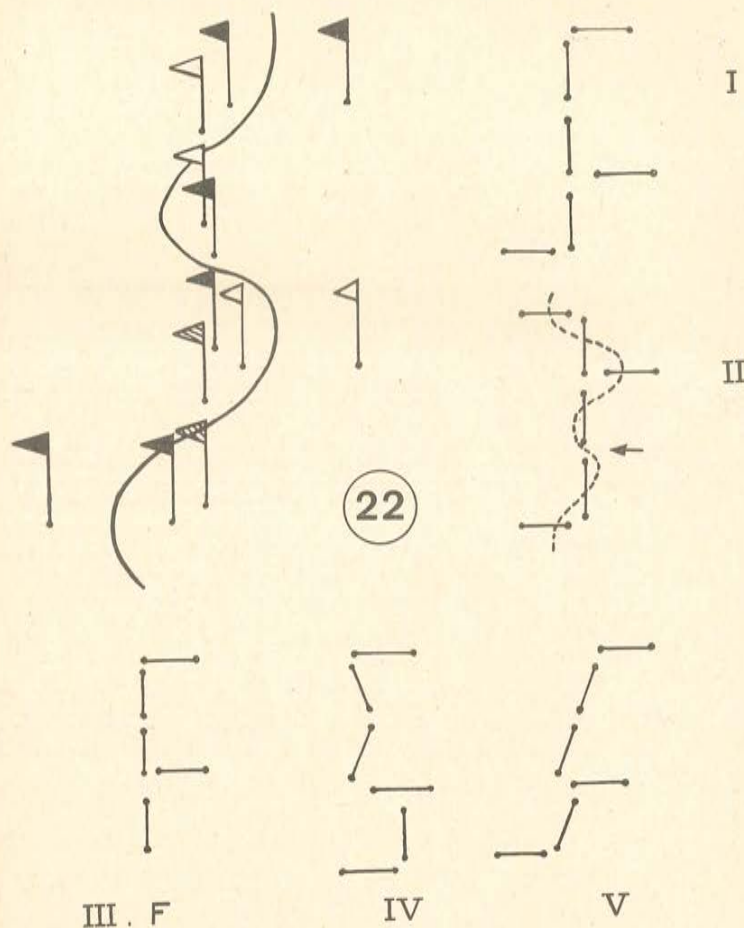


19



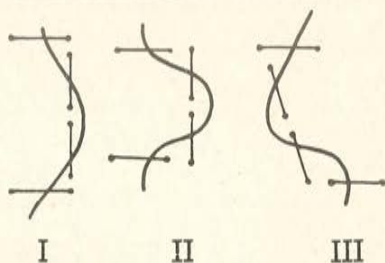
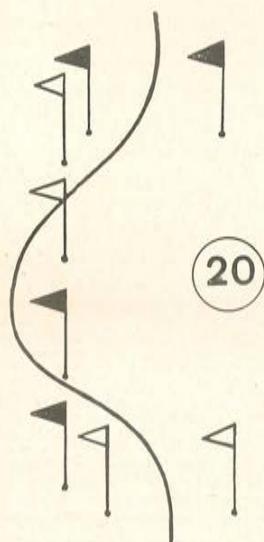
Deutsch	Blockierte Schneisse
English	Blocked corridor
Français	Couloir coudé
Italiano	Corridoio bloccato
Norsk	Korridor med Utgangsport

E. Figures with more than 4 gates

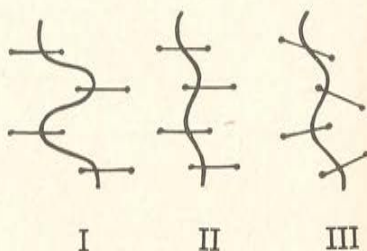
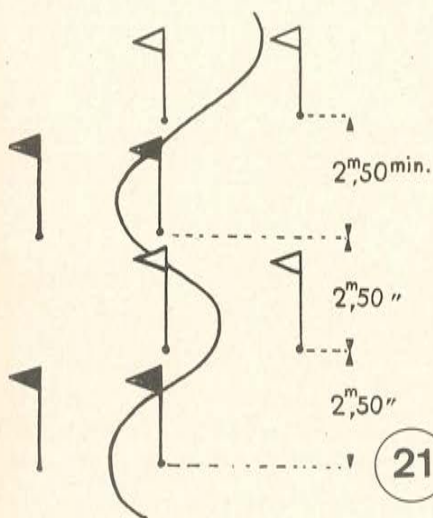


Deutsch	Fächer	Italiano	Ventaglio
English	Fan	Norsk	
Français	Eventail		

D. Figures with 4 gates

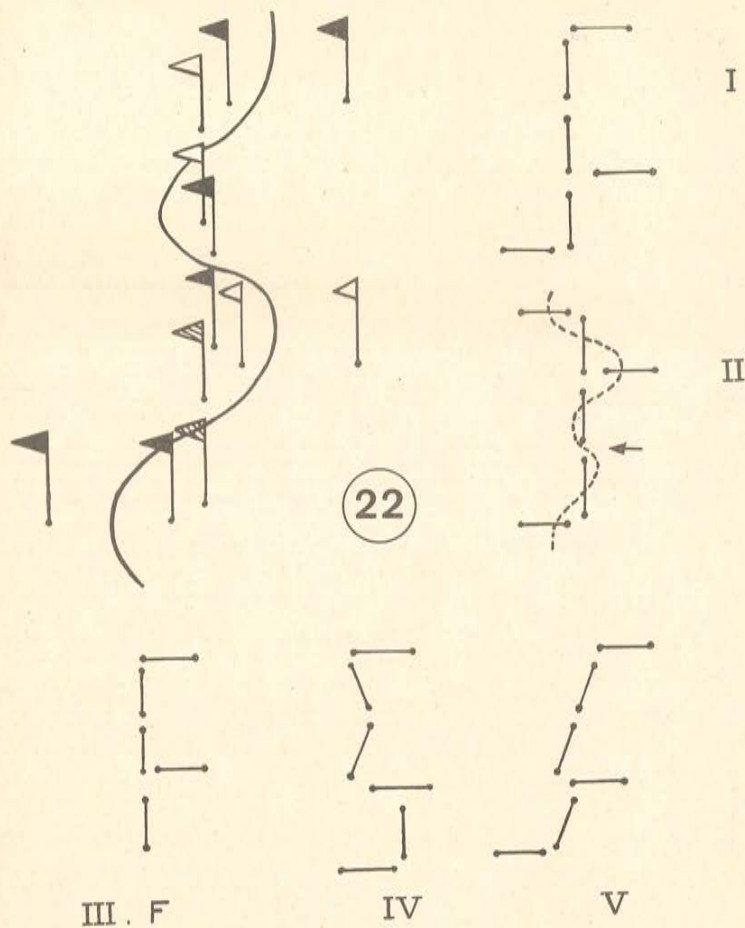


Deutsch	C
English	C
Français	C
Italiano	C
Norsk	



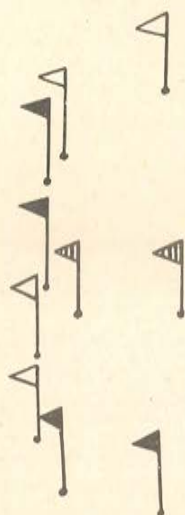
Deutsch	
English	
Français	Chicane Allais
Italiano	
Norsk	

E. Figures with more than 4 gates

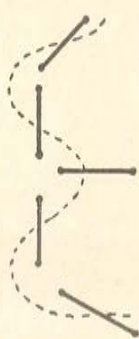


Deutsch	Fächer	Italiano	Ventaglio
English	Fan	Norsk	
Français	Eventail		

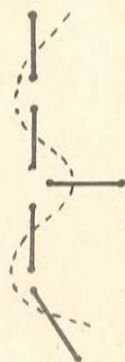
E. Figures with more than 4 gates



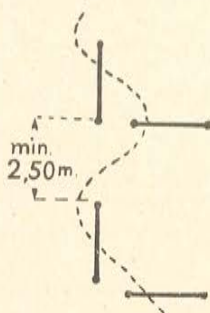
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I

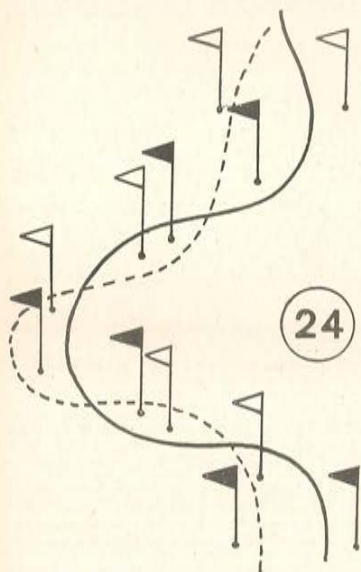


II



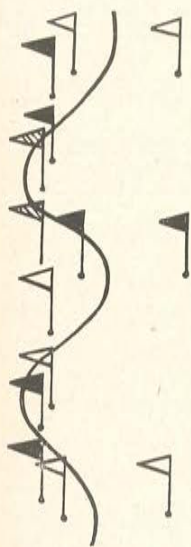
Deutsch		Italiano	
English		Norsk	Oslo (4 gates III)
Français	Porte « sans nom »		

E. Figures with more than 4 gates

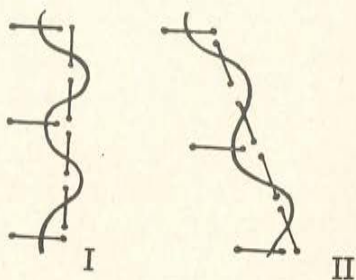


24

Deutsch	
English	
Français	
Italiano	
Norsk	Galdhöppigen

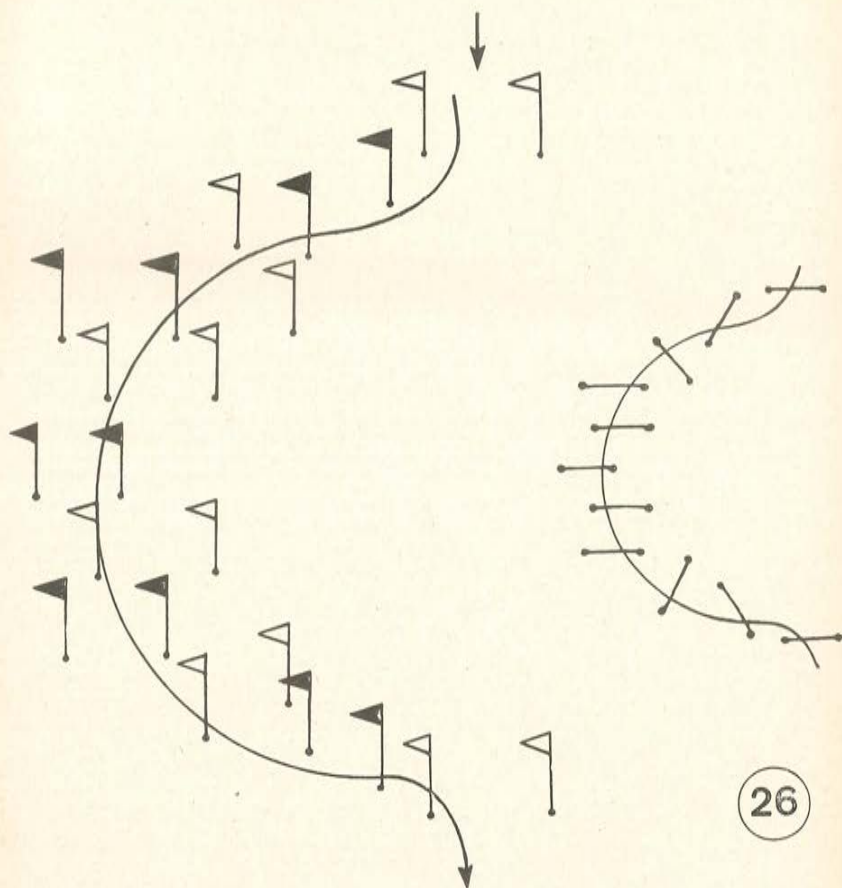


25



Deutsch	E
English	E
Français	E
Italiano	E
Norsk	

E. Figures with more than 4 gates



26

Deutsch		Italiano	
English		Norsk	
Français	Virotte		

SECTION 11

GIANT-SLALOM

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SECTION II

GIANT-SLALOM

§ 174

Definition

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

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

§ 175

The Course

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

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

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

§ 176

Preparation of the Course

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

§ 177

The Setting

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

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

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

- a) The poles are the same as those used for Slalom (4 poles per gate). The rectangular cloths are at least 75 cms wide and 50 cms high. They are stretched between the poles in such manner that the lower edge of the flag is about 1 metre above the snow.
- b) The gates will be red and blue, if possible with some distinctive marking, preferably white diagonal stripes. Consecutive gates must have alternating colours.
- c) The two flags of the gate should be placed perpendicularly to the direction of the course.
- d) The gates shall be numbered starting from the top and the numbers fixed on the outside poles.
- e) For blind gates the flags shall be rolled to a width of 30 cms.
- f) The position of the flag-poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance, in case they are knocked out of the snow.

Appendix to § 177

Basic Principles for Setting a Giant-Slalom Course

1. The advice for official Setters in the instructions for setting a Slalom applies also for the Giant-Slalom.
2. The clever and skilful use of the ground when setting a Giant-Slalom, is, if possible, even more important than for a special slalom, since the «gate figures» have a smaller effect owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. For that reason it is convenient to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost. A few combinations of gates may also be set, but chiefly where the terrain is uninteresting.

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

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

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

§ 178

Announcement of the Course

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

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

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

§ 179

Fore-Runners and Course-Closers

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

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

§ 180

The Start

The starting intervals shall be at least 1 minute.

In competitions where there are two giants slaloms, the Jury is authorized to make one group draw only. The starting order for the second race shall be in reverse order of that of the first, group by group. Therefore the racer with number 15 in the first slalom starts 15th in the second, etc.

§ 181

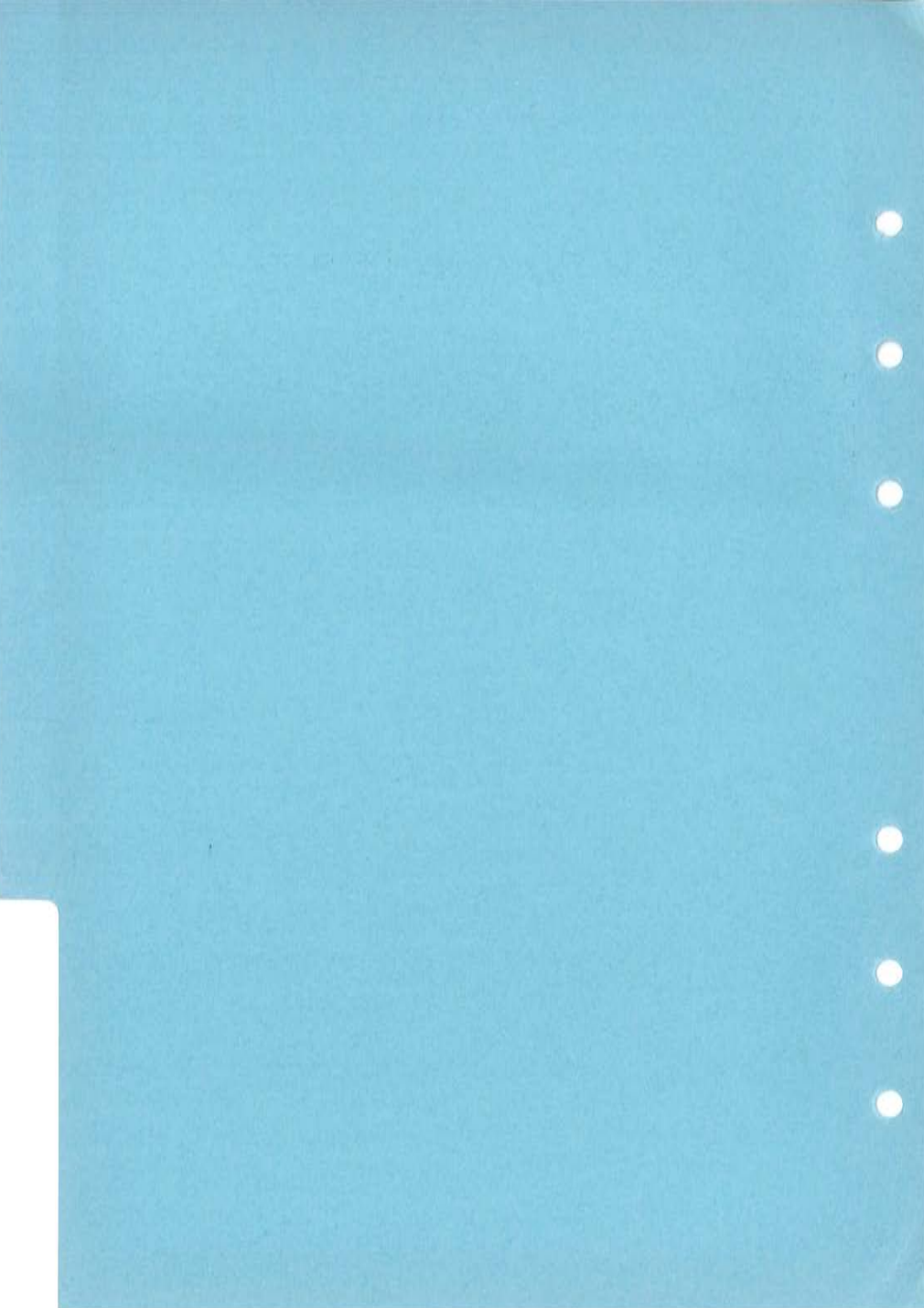
Further Rules and Disqualification

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

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COMBINED COMPETITIONS

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COMBINED COMPETITIONS

§ 182

Definition

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

The «Alpine Combination» is a combined Downhill and Slalom Competition according to a special rule (§ 186).

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

§ 183

Sequence of the Races

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

§ 184

Entries

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

§ 185

Starting Order

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

§ 186

The Alpine Combination

The Alpine Combination is the result of one Downhill and of one Slalom where the Downhill is run before the Slalom and the starting order for the Slalom is based upon the results of the Downhill.

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

The starting order for the Combined Slalom shall always be based upon the preceding downhill event, according to the following regulation: the competitor who finished fifth in the Downhill Race shall start first in the Slalom, the competitor who finished fourth in the Downhill Race shall start second in the Slalom, the competitor who finished third in the Downhill Race shall start third in the Slalom, the competitor who finished second in the Downhill Race shall start fourth in the Slalom, and the competitor who finished first in the Downhill Race shall start fifth in the Slalom. Thereafter competitors shall start in the Slalom in the same order in which they finished in the Downhill Race, the competitor who finished sixth in the Downhill Race starting sixth in the Slalom, etc.

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

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

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

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

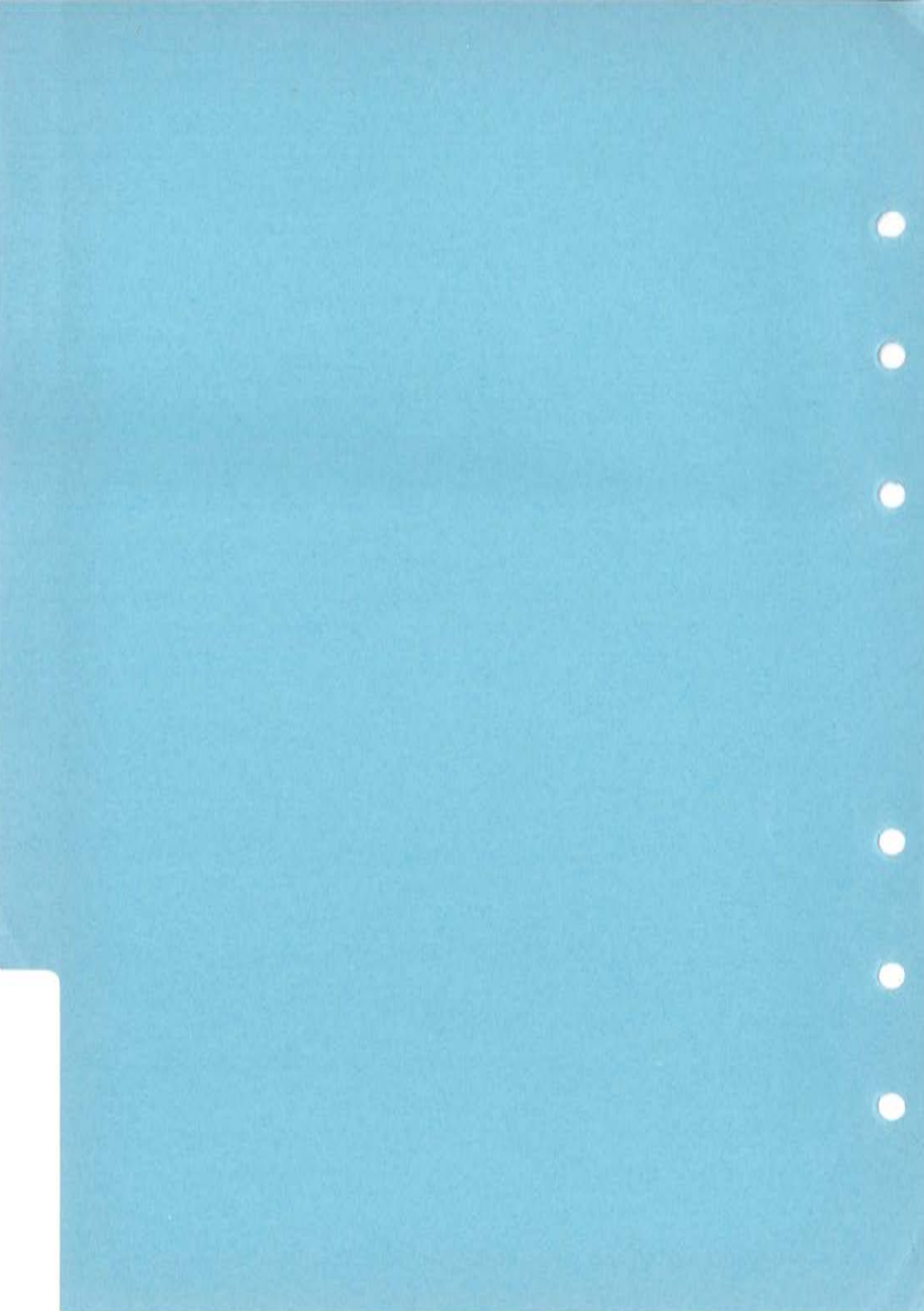
§ 187

Calculation of Combined Results

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

SECTION 13

FIS TABLES FOR SLALOM
AND DOWNHILL/GIANT SLALOM



SECTION 14

RULES FOR THE LADIES COMMITTEE

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES FOR LADIES COMPETITIONS

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SECTION 14

RULES FOR THE LADIES COMMITTEE1. *Definition.*

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

2. *Objects.*

The objects of the Ladies Committee are:—

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

3. *Constitution.*

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

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

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

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

4. *Candidates.*

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

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

5. *Travel Expenses, etc.*

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

6. *Experts.*

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

7. *Finance.*

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

8. *Meetings.*

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

9. *Quorum.*

The quorum for a Committee meeting shall be six.

10. *Emergency Rights.*

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

11. *Reports.*

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

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES FOR LADIES COMPETITIONS

A. General

§ 3

Types of Competitions

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

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

B. Cross-Country

§ 19

The Competition Jury

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

the Race and the Chief of the Course, and one member representing the visiting nations, appointed by the Captains of the visiting teams.

The Jury itself elects its Chairman (normally the Chief of the Race).

At World Ski Championships the foreign member shall be appointed by the FIS and be a member of the FIS Cross-country Committee: for ladies' races a member of the FIS Ladies' Committee.

The FIS shall also appoint an extra member of the Jury as Technical Delegate. If there is an equality of votes, the Technical Delegate has a casting vote. (See the «Instruction for the Cross-country Technical Delegate at World Ski Championships»—§16).

§ 23

The Course

A Cross-country course shall be so laid out as to be a true test of the competitor's strength, endurance, ski technique and tactical knowledge.

The length of the courses shall be 5 kms for the ladies and 10 to 15 kms for the men.

The course shall consist of ever-varying sections of climbs, downhill and flat parts. Climbs which are too long and steep, or very difficult and risky downhill sections, as well as monotonous open stretches should be avoided. Artificial obstacles are not allowed.

In order to avoid undue strain as far as possible, the first section of the course should be comparatively easy. The most strenuous part of the course should occur about halfway or in the third quarter of the course.

The course shall be laid out as naturally and vary as much as possible. Only when absolutely necessary should the ground be changed by cutting out traverses, etc.

The course may not be set on slopes that entail risk or danger to the competitor, who must be able to run at full speed without danger of accidents.

Changes of direction should not be allowed so close together that the rhythm of the competitor is broken and he is hampered in his stride.

In order to eliminate the risk of mistaking direction, outward and inward tracks must not run close to one another.

Courses for Ladies should not be too flat or monotonous. They should be varied so that endurance and ski technique are put to the test.

A course that is too easy should be preferred to one that is too dangerous.

Courses for World Ski Championships must be approved by the FIS.

§ 24

Height Differences

The difference in height between the lowest and highest points of the course may not exceed:—

- 100 metres on Ladies' courses of 5 km;
- 150 metres on Ladies' courses of 10 km;
- 200 metres on Men's courses of 10 km;
- 250 metres on Men's courses of 15 km and above.

The difference of height of any single climb (without intervening level ground or downhill of at least 200 metres) —the so-called «maximum climb»— must not exceed:—

- 75 metres on Ladies' courses;
- 100 metres on Men's courses.

§ 46

Age

Juniors-Competitors that are 16 years old for ladies and 18 years old for men by the first of January.

Juniors may only compete in their own classes except in Olympic Winter Games and World Championships.

Seniors-Competitors that are 18 years old for ladies and 20 years old for men by the first of January.

The ruling date for Classification is January first of the year in which the Competitions take place.

C. Relay Races

§ 53

The Course

The Relay Race for Men shall be 3×10 kms or 4×10 kms. At World Ski Championships the course shall be 4×10 kms.

The Relay Race for Ladies shall be 3×5 kms.

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

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

D. Alpine Competitions

§ 125

The Jury

1. *Composition of the Jury*

a) *World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games*

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

The FIS individually appoints for each competition:

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

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

b) *Category A/I International Competitions*

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

From the representatives of the visiting nations are appointed:

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

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

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

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

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

The Chairman of the Jury shall be appointed from the three members representing visiting nations.

c) *Other International Competitions in the FIS Calendar*

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

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

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

A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

2. *Meeting of the Jury*

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

3. *Duties of the Jury*

a) *The Draw*

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

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

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

aa) A sufficiency of snow both on the course and along the edges;

bb) Faultless and consistent preparation of the snow on the courses.

For downhill courses the use of snow-cement is not allowed in principle;

- cc) Sufficient protection of all danger points by snow- or straw-walls, mattresses or safety nets;
- dd) Meticulous inspection of the course for small obstacles such as branches, pieces of wood, stones, patches of ice etc. which might have been overlooked during the preparation of the course;
- ee) For downhill races a check of the correct position of the control gates: the alteration, removal or addition of control gates, if experience during the training proves this necessary. After any such alterations competitors must have at least two more hours to train on the course.
- ff) Examination of the rescue and first-aid services and of their communication systems;
- gg) Inspection of the Start, the Finish and the outrun beyond the Finish;
- hh) Inspection of the barricades;
- ii) For downhill competitions a check whether all gates have their gate-keepers during the official training;
- jj) Decisions as to whether the technical preparations and the weather conditions (fog, snowfall, storm, rain or ice on the course) allow an absolutely safe training period.

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

The official training must take place on the appointed day. If such is not the case, § 149 (1) shall be observed.

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

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

- dd) Inadequate organisation of the rescue and first-aid services;
- ee) Insufficient roping-off of the course;
- ff) Weather conditions which increase the risk to competitors.

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

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

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

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

- a) Under normal conditions the TD of the FIS works as technical adviser with a seat and vote in the Jury.
- b) If the Jury disregards the technical advice of the TD in critical situations involving increased danger for competitors, the TD of the FIS has the right to cancel or if necessary to interrupt the official training or the competition. If this is done a detailed report must be sent to the FIS.
- c) In case of sudden unexpected dangers for competitors the TD of the FIS, provided that he is informed in time, must immediately cancel or interrupt the official training or the competition, even without consulting the Jury. If this is done a detailed report must be forwarded to the FIS.

6. *Minutes*

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

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

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

Group Draw and Starting Order

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

The Group Draw is made according to the following principles:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The groups shall be formed as follows:

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

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

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

5. No nation may have more than 4 competitors in either the first or the second group. The following groups, however, may have more than 4 competitors of one nation.
6. Within each group the starting order shall be determined by drawing lots.
7. After the classification of the competitors into groups, the representatives of the participating Associations (Team Captain or Manager) shall be invited to be present when the Draw takes place.
Before the Draw, the Association representatives may exchange their competitors within the groups established by the Jury, but only between two successive groups.
8. Normally the first group containing the best competitors starts first. Groups 2, 3, etc. follow. The Jury may, however, change this Starting Order, to suit the condition of the course.
9. The Draw for Downhill shall take place before the Non-stop Run (§ 149/7).

E. Downhill

§ 146

The Course

I. Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies' Downhill Courses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Obstacles which a competitor might hit if he ran off the course must be protected by snow- or straw-walls or with safety nets. The starting time for Downhill competitions must always be fixed for the time when the visibility is at its best. When fixing the starting time the light and effect of the sun on the course must be especially considered. Sections in full sun must not be immediately followed by sections in deep shadow. Organisers must realize that the choice of the official training hours and the starting time for downhill races are most important decisions.

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

III. *Ladies' Courses*

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

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

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

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

The technical delegate of the FIS can allow higher speed, if in his opinion the preparation of the course and the safety of the racer are assured.

The Control Gates shall be at least 5 metres wide.

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

§ 147

Marking

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

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

Appendix I to § 147

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

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

§ 157

Crash-Helmet

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

F. Slalom

§ 161

The Course

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

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

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

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

§ 162

Preparation and Marking of the Course

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

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

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

The poles must be painted blue, red and yellow. Consecutive gates shall always be set in the order blue, red and yellow. The poles shall carry a flag of the same colour.

The gates shall be numbered starting from the top, and the numbers fixed on the outside poles. No gate shall be less than 3.20 m, nor more than 4 m wide. The distance from one gate to another shall not be less than 0.75 m. This distance shall be observed between the poles of different gates as well as between the poles of one gate and those of another on the intended line. The position of the flag-poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance, in case they are knocked out of the snow.

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

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

The courses will be set as follows:—

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

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

G. Giant Slalom

§ 175

The Course

The vertical drop of a Giant-Slalom course shall be at least 300 metres for a Ladies' course.

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

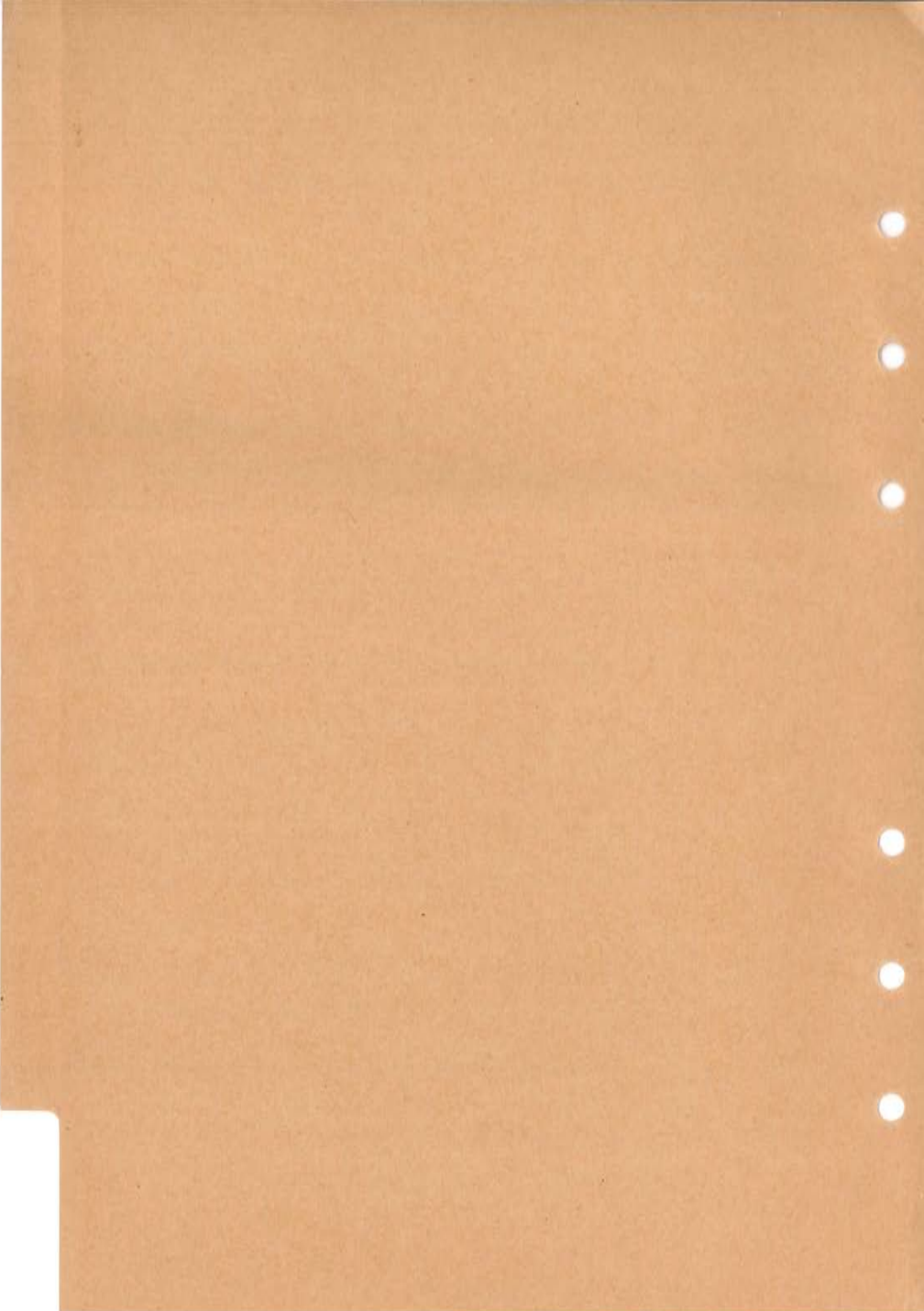
The width of the course shall be not less than 30 metres.

Appendix to § 177

3. The speed shall at all times be reasonable and shall normally not exceed 65 km on a men's course and 45 km on a ladies' course.
4. The average vertical drop between two gates should not be more than 13 m on a men's course and 9—10 m on a ladies' course.

SECTION 15

RULES FOR THE ORGANISATION
OF WORLD SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS



SECTION 15

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

§ 1

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

§ 2

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

§ 3

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

§ 4

WSC shall be arranged every even year (1966-68-70 and so on). When Olympic Games are held, these shall be considered *also* as World Ski Championships, provided that the same rules of qualification apply.

§ 5

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

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

§ 6

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

§ 7

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

§ 8

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

The application should include the following:—

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

§ 9

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

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

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

§ 10

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

§ 11

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

§ 12

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. *Definite entry*, stating names and group classification of competitors according to § 31, § 76 and § 127.

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

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

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

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

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

After the draw has taken place, a reserve may take the place of a non-starting competitor according to § 32, § 77 and § 128.

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

§ 13

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

§ 14

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

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

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

§ 15

At WSC the following prizes are to be awarded:—

- a) The large FIS plaquette in gold to the winner of each event.
The large FIS plaquette in silver to the second in each event.
The large FIS plaquette in bronze to the third in each event.
- b) The small FIS plaquette in bronze to all other participants who finish the competition.
- c) A badge in gold, silver or bronze to each competitor, who wins a first, second or third prize once or several times. In one and the same World Ski Championship only one badge will be awarded to each competitor.
- d) The FIS diploma to the first third of the participants classified in each event.

All these prizes (a-d) are supplied and paid for by the FIS.

- e) Other souvenirs to all participants in each event.
These prizes are supplied and paid for by the Organisers in consultation with the FIS.

§ 16

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

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

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

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

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

§ 17

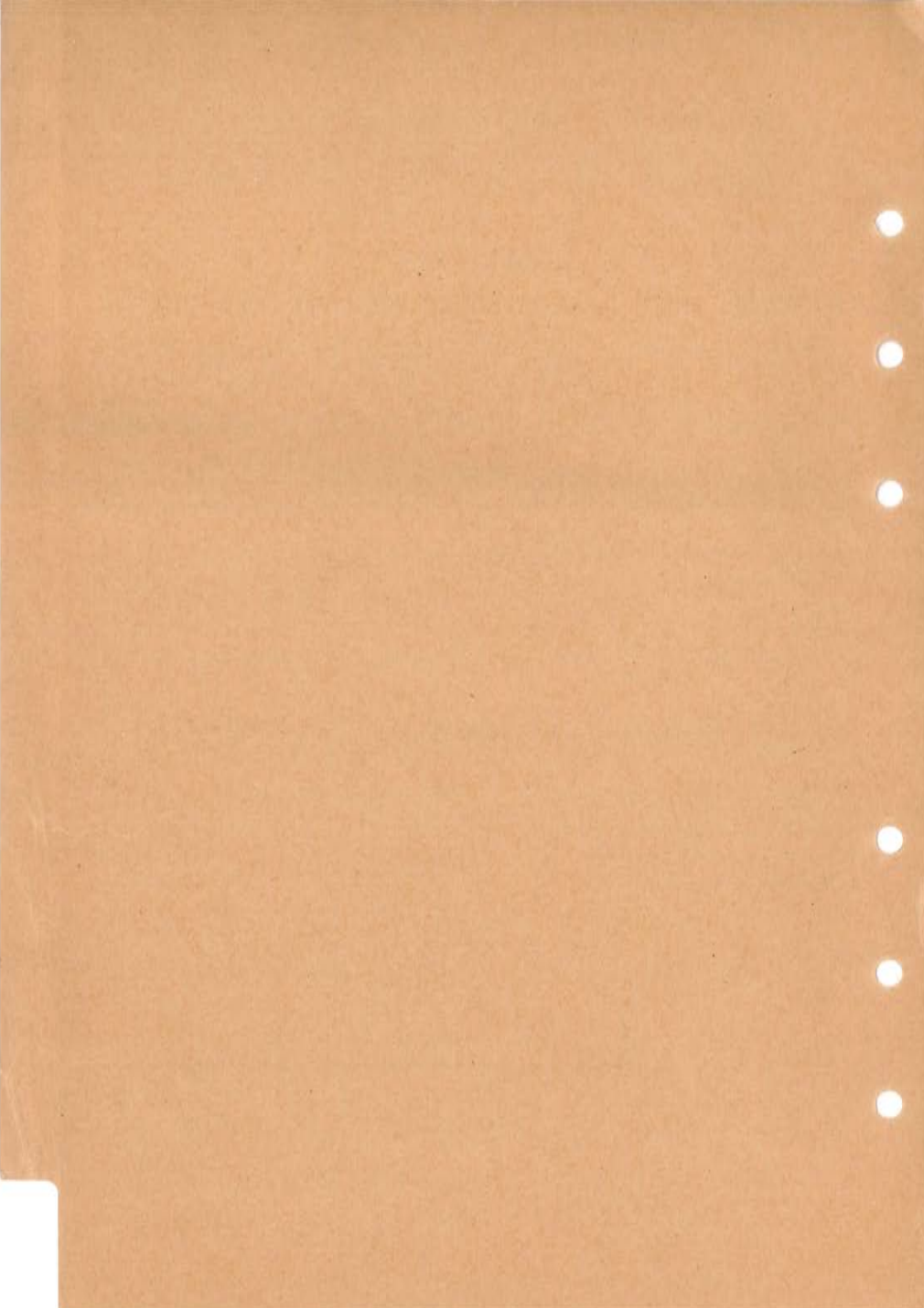
As soon as possible after the competitions, the Organising Association shall forward to the FIS a general report on the World Ski Championships and 150 copies of a special report, giving all the results of the different competitions.

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

SECTION 16

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

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SECTION 16

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

§ 1

Name and Composition

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

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

§ 2

Purpose of the FIS

It is the purpose of the International Ski Federation:—

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

§ 3

Membership

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

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

§ 4

Annulment of Membership

The membership of a National Ski Association ceases: —

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

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

§ 5

Rights of the Affiliated National Associations

Every National Association is entitled: —

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

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

§ 6

Duties of the Affiliated National Associations

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

With the exception of very urgent cases no affiliated national association or any group or individual under its jurisdiction may enter into direct relations with groups or individuals under the jurisdiction of another affiliated national association without passing through the channel of the national association to which such group's or individuals belong.

§ 7

Annual Subscription

1. The annual subscription, which is proportionate to the number of votes (Statute 13, paragraph 4) is fixed by the Ski Congress for the period until the next Ski Congress.
2. The annual subscription is due in advance on October 1st of each year. If a National Association has failed to pay its annual subscription by this date and still fails to do so for two months after having received a registered letter requesting payment, its right to organise international ski competitions shall be cancelled and its skiers may not be admitted to international ski

events recognised by the FIS. Such a cancellation of the right to organise international ski competitions and to participate in such competitions shall immediately be made known to the National Associations by means of a circular letter.

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

§ 8

Seat

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

§ 9

Financial Year

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

§ 10

Official Languages

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

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

§ 11

Sanctions

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

Cancelling of Rights.

If a National Ski Association partly or entirely fails to fulfil the obligations involved in Statute 6, the FIS Council is entitled, by a majority of two thirds of the votes, to cancel wholly or partly the rights of the said Association, specified in Statute 5. However, if the Association in question has duly settled its financial obligations it has the right to be represented at the next Ski Congress with consultative vote.

Disqualification of Skiers.

A skier who violates the rules of the FIS or knowingly takes part in a competition vetoed by the FIS shall be disqualified by the Eligibility Committee for one (1) year or more, and for which period he shall not be admitted to any international ski competition recognised by the FIS. A National Ski Association which licences a skier for a ski competition after disqualification by the FIS shall lose all its privileges except the right to be represented in the next Ski Congress.

Exclusion from the FIS.

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

§ 12

Administration

The FIS is directed by: —

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

§ 13

1. *The ordinary Ski Congress.*

The ordinary Ski Congress meets every other year.

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

2. *Emergency Ski Congress.*

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

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

3. *Representation.*

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

4. *Voting Rights.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- f) Report of the Presidency on the activities of the FIS since the previous Congress.
- g) The place for the next World Ski Championships.
- h) The place for the next Ski Congress.

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

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

8. *Proposals to be submitted to the Congress*

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

9. *Urgency.*

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

10. *Voting.*

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

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

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

§ 14

The FIS Council

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

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

§ 15

Executive Committee

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

§ 16

The Presidency of the FIS

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

It administers the funds of the FIS.

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

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

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

§ 17

The Technical Committees

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

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

The FIS Council specifies the duties of the Technical Committees.

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

§ 18

Dissolution of the FIS

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

§ 19

Unforeseen Circumstances

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

