THE INTERNATIONAL

COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

JOINT REGULATIONS FOR PARA ALPINE SKIING

DOWNHILL
SLALOM
GIANT SLALOM
SUPER-G
PARALLEL
COMBINED EVENTS
TEAM EVENTS

EDITION NOVEMBER 2026

INTERNATIONAL
SKI AND SNOWBOARD
FEDERATION

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200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

200.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under the applicable FIS Rules.

200.2 Organisation and Conduct

Rules and instructions for the organisation and conduct of the various competitions are to be found in their respective rules.

200.3 Participation

Competitions listed in the FIS Calendar are only open to all properly licensed competitors entered by their National Ski Associations in accordance with current quotas.

200.4 Special Regulations

The FIS Council can authorise a National Ski Association to adopt rules and regulations to organise national or international competitions with different grounds for qualification but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the present rules.

200.5 Control

All competitions listed in the FIS Calendar must be supervised by a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

200.6 Every legal sanction imposed and published in respect of a competitor, official or trainer will be recognised by the FIS and the National Ski Associations respectively.

201 Classification and Types of Competitions

201.1 Competitions with Special Rules and/or Limited Participation

National Ski Associations affiliated with the FIS - or clubs belonging to these National Ski Associations with the approval of their association - may invite neighbouring National Ski Associations or their clubs to their own competitions. These competitions must not be promulgated or announced as international competitions, and the limitation must be made clear in the announcement.

201.1.1 Competitions with special rules and/or limited participation or including non-members may be held under special competition rules as approved by the FIS Council. Any such rules must be published in the announcement.

201.2 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

The FIS Council can authorise one of its member National Ski Associations to invite a non-member organisation (military etc.) to competitions, or accept invitations from such an organisation.

201.3 Classification of Competitions

201.3.1 Olympic Winter Games, Paralympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Junior Ski Championships

201.3.2 FIS World Cups

201.3.3 FIS Continental Cups

201.3.4 International FIS Competitions (FIS Races)

201.3.5 Competitions with Special Participation and/or Qualifications

201.3.6 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

201.4 FIS Disciplines

A discipline is a branch of a sport and may comprise one or several events. For example Cross-Country Skiing is a FIS Discipline, whereas the Cross-Country Sprint is an Event.

201.4.1 Recognition of Disciplines in the International Ski Federation

New disciplines, comprising one or several events, widely practised in at least twenty-five countries and on three continents may be included as part of the programme of the International Ski Federation.

201.4.2 Exclusion of Disciplines from the International Ski Federation

If a discipline is no longer practised in at least twelve National Ski Associations on at least two continents the FIS Congress may decide to exclude the discipline from the programme of the International Ski Federation.

201.5 FIS Events

An event is a competition in a sport or in one of its disciplines. It results in a ranking and gives rise to the award of medals and/or diplomas.

201.6 Types of Competitions

International competitions consist of:

201.6.1 Nordic and Para Cross Country Events

Cross-Country, Roller Skiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combined, Nordic Combined with Roller Skiing or In-line, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country races, Para Cross Country and Para Roller Skiing

201.6.2 Alpine and Para Alpine Events

Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel, Combined, KO, Team Competitions

201.6.3 Freestyle Ski Events

Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Aerials Synchro Ski Cross, Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Big Air, Street Style, Team Competitions

201.6.4 Snowboard and Para Snowboard Events

Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross, Big Air, Slopestyle, Street Style, Team Competitions, Banked Slalom and Dual Banked Slalom

201.6.5 Telemark Events

201.6.6 Firngleiten

201.6.7 Speed Skiing Events

Speed 1 (S1), Speed 2 (S2), Speed 2 Junior (S2J)

201.6.8 Grass Ski Events

201.6.9 Combined Events with other Sports

201.6.10 Youth, Masters Events, etc.

201.7 FIS World Championship Programme

201.7.1 To be included in the programme of the FIS World Championships, events must have a recognised international standing both numerically and geographically, and have been included for at least two seasons in the World Cup before a decision about their admission can be considered.

201.7.2 Events are admitted no later than three years before specific FIS World Championships.

201.7.3 A single event cannot simultaneously give rise to both an individual and a team ranking.

201.7.4 Medals may only be awarded at the FIS World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships in all disciplines (Alpine, Nordic, Snowboard, Freestyle Ski, Grass Skiing, Rollerski, Telemark, Speed Skiing) when there are a minimum of 8 nations participating in team competitions and 8 nations represented in an individual event.

201.7.5 The art. 201.7.4 shall not be applied to the Para Snow Sports events (all levels) until the competition season 2030/2031 when specific Para numbers will be defined.

202 FIS Calendar

202.1 Candidature and Announcement

202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organising of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published “Rules for the Organisation of World Championships”

202.1.2 For all other competitions, the registrations for inclusion in the International Ski Calendar have to be made to FIS by the National Ski Association according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.

202.1.2.1 The applications of the National Ski Associations (NSA) are entered by using the FIS Calendar program in the members section of the FIS website: www.fis-ski.com by 31st August (31st May for the Southern Hemisphere).

202.1.2.2 Allocation of competitions

Allocation of the competitions to the National Ski Associations is made through the electronic communication process between FIS and the National Ski Associations. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions, the calendars are subject to the approval of the Council, on proposal of the respective Technical Committee.

202.1.2.3 Homologations

Competitions that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on competition courses or jumping hills homologated by the FIS.

The homologation certificate number must be indicated when applying for the inclusion of competition in the FIS Calendar. In a number of Snowboard, Freestyle Skiing, Free Ski disciplines and events the course or facility is built up for each competition that therefore does not have a permanent homologation. The course or facility approval process is therefore defined in the respective rules.

202.1.2.4 Publication of the FIS Calendar

The FIS calendar is published by FIS on the FIS website www.fis-ski.com. It will be updated to reflect cancellations, postponements and other changes continuously by FIS.

202.1.2.5 Postponements

In case of the postponement of a competition listed in the FIS Calendar, the FIS has to be informed immediately and a new invitation must be sent to the National Ski Associations, otherwise the competition cannot be considered for FIS points.

202.1.2.6 Calendar Fees

In addition to the annual subscription, a calendar fee is set by the FIS Congress and is due for each year and for each event listed in the FIS Calendar. For additional events, a 50% surcharge will be made in addition to the regular calendar fee for applications submitted 30 days before the date of the competition. The calendar fee for a competition that has to be rescheduled remains the responsibility for payment in full of the original organising National Ski Association.

At the beginning of the season, each NSA will receive an invoice for 70 % of its total invoice from the previous season. This amount will be debited from its FIS

account. At the end of the season each NSA will receive a detailed invoice for all registered competitions during the season. The balance will be subsequently debited or credited to the NSA account at FIS.

202.1.3 Appointment of Race Organiser

In the event that the National Ski Association appoints a race organiser, such as an affiliated ski club, it shall do so using the form “Registration Form National Ski Association and Organiser” or by means of a similar written agreement. An application by a National Ski Association for inclusion of an event on the International Ski Calendar shall mean that the necessary agreement to organise the event has been established.

202.2 Organisation of Races in other Countries

Competitions which are organised by other National Ski Associations may only be included in the FIS Calendar when the National Ski Association of the country concerned where the competitions will be organised gives its approval.

203 Licence to participate in FIS Races (FIS Licence)

A licence to participate in FIS races is issued by a National Ski Association to competitors who fulfil the criteria for participation through registering the competitor with FIS in the respective discipline(s).

203.1 The FIS licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.

203.2 To be eligible for participation in FIS events, competitors must have a licence issued by their National Ski Association. Such a licence shall be valid in the Northern and Southern hemispheres for the licence year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.

203.2.1 The National Ski Association must guarantee that all competitors registered with a FIS License to participate in FIS races accept the Rules of the International Ski Federation, in particular the provision which foresees the exclusive competence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport as the court of appeal in doping cases.

203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence to participate in FIS races when competitors have proven their nationality and therefore eligibility by submitting a copy of their passport and signed the Athletes Declaration in the form approved by the FIS Council and returned it to their National Ski Association. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter signed by their legal guardians. Both the copy of the passport and signed Athletes Declaration must be made available to FIS on request.

203.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in International FIS competitions with a FIS licence to participate in FIS races issued by one National Ski Association.

203.5 Application for a change of FIS Licence Registration

All applications to change licence registration from one National Ski Association to another are subject to consideration by the FIS Council at its Spring Meetings. (Applications must be submitted by 1st May of each year).
As a general principle, an application to change licence registration will only be approved where the competitor can demonstrate personal connection with the new nation.

To be eligible to apply for a change of licence registration competitors must hold the citizenship and a valid passport of the country for which they wish to compete. In addition, competitors must have had their principal legal and effective place of residence in the new country for a minimum of two (2) consecutive years immediately preceding the date of application. The two-year residency requirement may be exempted for a competitor who was born in the territory of the new country, or where the competitor's mother or father was born in, and holds the nationality of that country.

Furthermore, competitors are required to submit a detailed explanation with the application about their personal circumstances and the reason for requesting a change of licence registration.

A change of licence registration shall only become effective upon approval by the FIS Council. A competitor can make one change of licence registration. A second change may be approved only where the competitor returns to the National Ski Association and country originally presented, and only after a period of four (4) years has passed from the date of the previous change. Any further changes shall not be permitted. A competitor has the right to participate in FIS events for their current National Ski Association during the four-year eligibility period.

203.5.1 If competitors have already participated in FIS events for a National Ski Association, they must have the written agreement to be released from the former National Ski Association in addition to the citizenship, passport and residency requirements in art. 203.5 before the new National Ski Association may submit a request to FIS for a change of registration.
If no written agreement is provided, competitors may not participate in any FIS events or get a licence from a new National Ski Association for a period of twelve months from the end of the last season in which they competed for their present National Ski Association.

203.5.2 The FIS Council may approve or refuse change of licence at its sole discretion, regardless of whether the applicable requirements have been fulfilled, if it determines that the change of licence is contrary to the purpose of these rules or not in the best interests of FIS.

203.5.3 In the event that a competitor does not fulfil all the criteria required to apply for a change of National Ski Association licence registration, the onus shall be on the competitor to demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the FIS Council that exceptional circumstances exist and it is in the best interests of the International Ski and Snowboard Federation to grant the change.

203.5.4 Competitors changing to a new National Ski Association shall retain their FIS points, provided that a release letter has been granted by their former National Ski Association.

203.5.5 In the event that any of the documents for an application to change licence registration submitted by the National Ski Association (letter of release from the former National Ski

Association, passport, residency papers) are found to be false, the FIS Council will sanction the competitor and the new National Ski Association.

204 Qualification of Competitors

204.1 A National Ski Association shall not support or recognize within its structure, nor shall it issue a license to participate in FIS or national races to competitors who:

204.1.1 have conducted themselves in an improper or unsportsmanlike manner or has not respected the FIS medical code or anti-doping rules,

204.1.2 accept or have accepted, directly or indirectly, any money-payments for the participation at competitions,

204.1.3 accept or have accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by art. 219,

204.1.4 permit or have permitted their names, titles or individual picture to be used for advertising, except when the National Ski Association concerned, or its pool for this purpose, is party to the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.

204.1.5 knowingly compete or have competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:

204.1.5.1 the competition is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a National Ski Association, and the competition is announced "open",

204.1.6 have not signed the Athletes Declaration,

204.1.7 are under suspension.

204.2 With the issuance of a licence to participate in FIS competitions and entry the National Ski Association confirms, that valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition is in place for the competitor and assumes full responsibility.

205 Competitors Obligations and Rights

Competitors whatever their age, gender, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, ability or disability have the right to participate in snow sports in a secure environment and protected from abuse.

FIS encourages all member nations to develop policies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young persons.

205.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules and must comply with the additional instructions of the Jury. Competitors must also follow the FIS rules regulations.

205.2 Competitors are not permitted to use doping. (see FIS Anti-Doping Rules and Procedural Guidelines)

205.3 As stated in the Athletes Declaration, competitors have the right to inform the Jury of safety concerns they may have regarding the training and competition courses. More details are given in the corresponding discipline rules.

205.4 Competitors who do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies without excuse lose their claim to any prize including prize money. In exceptional circumstances, competitors may be represented by another member of their team, but this person has no right to take their place on the podium.

205.5 Competitors must behave in a correct and sportsmanlike manner towards members of the Organising Committee, volunteers, officials and the public.

205.6 Support for the Competitors

205.6.1 Competitors registered with FIS by their National Ski Association to participate in FIS races may accept:

205.6.2 full compensation for travel cost to training and competition,

205.6.3 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions,

205.6.4 pocket money,

205.6.5 compensation for loss of income according to decisions of their National Ski Association,

205.6.6 social security including insurance for training and competition,

205.6.7 scholarships.

205.7 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure their competitors' education and future career after retiring from active competitive skiing.The competitors have no claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgement of their National Ski Association.

205.8 Gambling on Competitions

Competitors, trainers, team officials and technical officials are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are involved. Reference is made to the FIS Rules on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.

206 Advertising and Sponsorship

In the context of this rule advertising is considered as the presentation, of signage or other visibility at the venue informing the public of the name of a product or service to achieve awareness of a company or an organisation and its brand name, activities, products or service. On the other hand Sponsorship provides a

company with the opportunity to have a direct association with the competition or series of events.

206.1 Olympic Winter Games, Paralympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

All Advertising and Sponsorship rights to the Olympic Winter Games, Paralympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships belong to the IOC, IPC and to the FIS respectively and are subject to separate contractual arrangements.

206.2 FIS Events

For all FIS Events the FIS Advertising Rules define the advertising opportunities in the competition area and are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. For the FIS World Cup Events the FIS Advertising Rules form an integral part of the FIS Organisers Agreement with the National Ski Associations and Organisers.

206.3 Member National Ski Associations

Each FIS affiliated National Ski Association that organises events in its country which are included in the FIS calendars, has the authority as the owner of the event advertising rights to enter into contracts for their sale. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions these rights shall be defined in the Organiser Agreement upon approval of the FIS Council and considering the National Ski Associations responsibilities. In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country these FIS Advertising rules also apply.

206.4 Title and Presenting Sponsorship Rights

In the case of FIS series approved by the FIS Council, FIS markets the rights of the title/presenting sponsor (alternative naming possible) package. For the FIS World Cup series these are marketed to appropriate sponsors that promote the image and values of the discipline concerned. The revenue generated from the sale of the title/presenting sponsor rights is invested by FIS to provide a professional organisation.

206.5 Use of Markings and supports

All Advertising and commercial markings and supports used shall comply with the technical specifications set forth in the applicable FIS Advertising Rules.

206.6 Advertising Packages

Location, number, size and form of the advertising are specified in the FIS Advertising Rules for each discipline. Detailed information including graphical illustrations is laid out in the discipline-specific Marketing Guides which are published on the FIS Website. The Marketing Guides are reviewed and updated as necessary by the Committee for Advertising Matters and approved by the FIS Council prior to their publication.

206.7 Sponsorships by commercial betting companies

206.7.1 FIS will not allocate Title / Presenting Sponsor rights to commercial betting companies.

206.7.2 Sponsorships of events by commercial betting companies is permitted subject to 206.7.4 below.

206.7.3 Advertising of betting companies is allowed on bibs after approval by FIS, valid for 3 years.

206.7.4 Approval by FIS will be given under the condition that the betting company/ies actively work/s against sport competition manipulation.

206.8 A National Ski Association or its pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organisation for financial sponsorship and/or the supply of goods or equipment if the specific company or organisation is acknowledged as an Official Supplier or Sponsor by the National Ski Association. Advertising using photographs, likeness or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC and IPC is forbidden.

Advertising with or on competitors with tobacco or alcohol products or drugs (narcotics) is forbidden.

206.9 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation subject to the regulations of each National Ski Association. Competitors may not directly receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 205.6. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the contract.

206.10 Equipment goods supplied to and used by the national team must, with reference to markings and trademarks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 207.

207 Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings

207.1 Competition Equipment at FIS Events

Only the competition equipment, according to the FIS rules on advertising, provided by the National Ski Association, complete with the commercial markings approved by the National Ski Association, may be worn in FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championships competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.

207.1.1 At FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and all events on the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take equipment (skis/board, poles, ski boots, helmet, glasses) to the official ceremonies involving anthems and/or flag raising. Holding/carrying equipment on the victory podium after conclusion of the whole ceremony (handing over trophies and medals, national anthems) for press photos, pictures, etc. is however permitted.

207.1.2 Winners presentation / Equipment on the podium

At FIS World Ski Championships and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is allowed to take the following equipment on the podium:

- Skis / Snowboards
- Footwear: The athletes may wear their boots on their feet, but are not allowed to wear them anywhere else (such as around their neck). Other shoes cannot be taken on the podium during presentation except if they are worn on the feet.
- Poles: not on/around skis, normally in the other hand. Para athletes are exempt from this rule and may bring poles on/around the skis.
- Goggles: either worn or around the neck
- Helmet: if worn only on the head and not on another piece of equipment, e.g. skis or poles
- Ski straps: maximum of two with name of the producer of skis; eventually one can be used for a wax company
- Nordic Combined and Cross-Country Ski Poles Clips. A clip can be used to hold the two poles together. The clip can be the width of the two poles, though not wider than 4 cm. The length (height) can be 10 cm. The long side of the clip is to be parallel to the poles. The commercial marking of the pole manufacturer can cover the entire surface of the clip.
- All other accessories are prohibited: waist bags with belt, phones on neck-bands, bottles, rucksack/backpack, etc.

207.1.3 An unofficial presentation (flower ceremony) of the winner and the winner's ceremony immediately after the event in the event area with the national anthem even before the Protest time has expired, is allowed at the organiser's own risk. Visible wearing of the starting bibs is mandatory.

207.1.4 Visible wearing of the starting bib of the event or other outerwear of the NSA is mandatory in the restricted corridor (including the leader board and TV interview locations).

207.2 Commercial Markings

Specifications about the size, the form and the number of commercial markings on equipment and clothing as well as the by-laws for commercial markings and for advertising are to be reviewed by the Committee for Advertising Matters and approved by the FIS Council each spring for the following competition season and published by the FIS.

207.2.1 The rules governing commercial markings and advertising on equipment and clothing as well as the relevant by-laws published in the Specifications for Commercial Markings on Equipment, must be followed.

207.2.2 Any competitor who breaches the advertising rules is subject to sanction, as provided for in art. 223.1.1. An offence for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that is in violation or non – observance of competition rules.

207.2.3 If a National Ski Association fails to enforce these rules with on their own competitor(s) or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a competitor's licence. The competitors

concerned and/or their National Ski Association have the right to make an appeal before a final decision is taken.

207.2.4 If an advertiser uses the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to their National Ski Association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal action against the company in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the company.

207.2.5 The FIS Council shall be informed of infractions or breaches of these rules that have taken place with regard to the qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising and support for the competitors, and shall review what measures to take to deal with cases.

208 Exploitation of Electronic Media Rights

208.1 General Principles

208.1.1 Olympic Winter Games, Paralympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

All Media rights to the Olympic Winter Games, Paralympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships belong to the IOC, IPC and to the FIS respectively, and are subject to separate contractual arrangements.

208.1.2 Rights owned by the member National Ski Associations

Each FIS affiliated National Ski Association that organises events in its country which are included in the annual FIS calendars, has the authority as the owner of the electronic media rights to enter into contracts for the sale of the electronic media rights on those events. In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country, these rules also apply, subject to bilateral agreement with the National Ski Association of the country where the event takes place.

208.1.3 Promotion

Contracts shall be prepared in consultation with the FIS with the intention of giving the widest promotion and exposure to the sports of skiing and snowboarding and considering the best interests of the National Ski Associations.

208.1.4 Access to events

For all competitions, admission of personnel and their equipment to the media areas will be limited to those having the necessary accreditation and access passes. Priority access will be given to rights holders and the system of accreditation and access control must avoid possible abuse by non-rights holders.

208.1.5 Control by the FIS Council

The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence to the principles of this Rule by National Ski Associations and all organisers. Should a contract or individual clauses thereof, create a major conflict of interest for the FIS, a member National Ski Association or its organiser, then this will be evaluated by the FIS Council. Full information will be provided so that the appropriate solution can be found.

208.2 Definitions

In the context of this rule the following definitions will apply:

"Electronic Media Rights" means the rights for Television, Radio, Internet and Mobile devices.

"Television rights" means the distribution of television images, both analogue and digital, comprising video and sound, by means of terrestrial transmitters, satellite, cable, fibre or wire for public and private viewing on television screens. Pay-per-view, subscription, interactive TV, video on demand services, IPTV or similar technologies, are also included in this definition.

"Radio rights" means the distribution and reception of radio programmes, both analogue and digital, over the air, by wire or via cable to devices, both fixed and portable.

"Internet" means access to images and sound through interconnected computer networks.

"Mobile and portable devices" means the provision of images and sound through a telephone operator and receivable on mobile telephone or other non fixed devices, such as Personal Digital Assistants.

208.3 Television

208.3.1 Standard of production and promotion of competitions

In the agreements concerning production with a TV organisation or agency acting as host broadcaster, the quality of TV transmissions for ski and snowboard events published in the FIS Calendar – especially for FIS World Cup competitions – must be considered. Of particular importance, while taking into consideration applicable national laws and rules affecting broadcasting, are:

a) Top quality and optimal production of a TV signal (for live or deferred transmission depending on the event) in which sport is the centrepiece;

b) Adequate consideration and appearance of venue advertising and event sponsors;

c) A standard of production in conformity with the FIS TV Production Guidelines and appropriate to current market conditions for the discipline and to the level of the FIS competition series. This means live coverage of the entire event including the winner presentation for live transmission (unless circumstances determine that a live production is not provided). This coverage shall be

produced in a neutral way, shall not concentrate on any athlete or nation and shall show all competitors

d) The live international signal of the host broadcaster must include appropriate graphics in English, particularly the official FIS logo, timing and data information and results, and international sound.

e) Where it is appropriate to the individual TV market, there should be live TV transmission in the country where the event takes place and in other countries with a high interest.

208.3.2 Production and Technical costs

Except when otherwise agreed between the National Ski Association and the agency/company managing the rights, the cost of producing the television signal for the exploitation of the different rights will be borne by the broadcaster having acquired the rights in the country where the competition takes place or a production company mandated to produce the signal by the company owning the rights. In certain cases, the organiser or the National Ski Association may assume these costs.

For each of the different rights granted under this rule the technical expenses that are to be paid for by those organisations that have acquired the rights and which are seeking to access the television signal (original picture and sound without commentary), have to be agreed between the producing company or the agency/company managing the rights, as applicable. This also applies to any other production costs that may be requested.

208.3.3 Short extracts

Short extracts granting news access for non-rights holders are to be provided to television companies according to the following rules. It is noted that in a number of countries national legislation governs the showing of short extracts in news programmes.

These extracts may only be used in regularly scheduled news programmes and cannot be kept for archive purposes

a) In those countries where legislation exists regarding news access to sporting events then this legislation will always hold precedence for reporting on FIS events.

b) In those countries where no legislation exists regarding news access by competing networks and provided that agreements between the company managing the rights and the primary rights holder take precedence then short extracts of a maximum of 90 seconds news access will be granted to competing networks by the agency/company managing the rights for transmission four hours after the rights holding network has shown the competition. The use of this material will cease 48 hours after the end of the competition. If the rights holding network delays its transmissions by more than 72 hours from the end of the competition, then competing networks can show extracts of a maximum of 45 seconds commencing 48 hours after and ending 72 hours after the event itself. Any request to exploit short extracts shall be addressed to the agency/company

managing the rights which shall grant to the broadcasters access to the short extracts subject to agreement regarding the technical costs incurred to receive the material.

c) In those countries where no transmission rights have been purchased by a television company, all television organisations will be able to transmit short extracts of 45 seconds as soon as the material is available, subject to agreement with the agency/company managing the rights regarding the technical costs to be incurred to receive the material. Permission for the use of this material will expire after 48 hours.

d) Short extracts will be produced by the host broadcaster or the agency/company managing the rights and distributed by that agency/company, taking into consideration art. 208.3.2 above.

208.4 Radio

The promotion of FIS events through radio programmes will be encouraged by making available accreditation to the principle radio station(s) in each interested country. Access to the venue will be granted solely to those radio organisations that have obtained the necessary contractual authorisation from the rights holder, and will be only for the production of radio (audio) programmes. If accepted by national practice and the authorisation is granted, these programmes can also be distributed on the internet site of the radio station.

208.5 Internet

Unless the contract for the sale of the Electronic Media Rights on FIS events states otherwise, each television rights holder that also acquires the internet rights, will ensure that video streams from its website other than short extracts are geoblocked against access from outside its own territory. Regularly scheduled news bulletins containing material of FIS events may be streamed on the rights holding broadcaster's website, provided no changes are made to the bulletin as transmitted in the original programme.

Video and audio material produced in public areas where accreditation, tickets or other permissions are not required to gain access must not contain race footage. It is recognised that new technology provides members of the public with the possibility to produce unauthorised video recordings that may be posted on websites. Appropriate information advising that the unauthorised production and use of video material is prohibited and that legal proceeding could be taken, will be shown at all entrances and printed on entrance tickets.

All National Ski Associations and the rights holders/agencies will give permission for short extracts to be placed on the FIS website for non-commercial use subject to the following conditions:

a) When short extracts have not been acquired for Internet distribution the maximum duration of the news material from FIS competitions will be 30 seconds per discipline/per session and will be accessible on the FIS website until 48 hours after the end of the competition. The financial conditions relating to the provision of this material will be agreed between the FIS and the rights owner.

b) The material will be provided by the rights owner or host broadcaster as soon as possible, but at the latest six hours after the end of the competition.

208.6 Mobile and portable devices

In the cases where the rights for distribution by mobile and portable devices have been awarded, the rights purchaser/operator will be free to produce from the television signal the content it considers best meets the needs of its customers. Any live streaming of television programmes on a national basis using these devices shall not be altered from that available through other distribution channels.

In countries where no mobile distribution rights have been sold, short extracts or clips of a maximum duration of 20 seconds will be offered to operators when the material has been produced and for a period of 48 hours on the condition that the operators pay all related technical costs to the agency/company managing the rights.

208.7 Future developments

The principles contained in this Rule 208 shall be the basis for the exploitation of Electronic Media Rights to FIS events in the future. The FIS Council, on the recommendation of the National Ski Associations, the relevant commissions and experts, will establish the conditions considered appropriate to each new development.

209 Film Rights

All agreements regarding film productions of FIS competitions will be between the film producer and the National Ski Association or the company managing the related rights. All contractual arrangements regarding the exploitation of other media rights will be respected.

210 Organisation of Competition

211 The Organisation

211.1 The Organiser

211.1.1 The Organiser of a FIS competition is the person or group of persons who make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition in the resort.

211.1.2 If the National Ski Association itself is not the competition organiser, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organiser.

211.1.3 The organiser must ensure that accredited persons accept the regulations regarding the competition rules and Jury decisions, and in World Cup races the organiser is obliged to obtain the signature of all persons who do not have a valid FIS season accreditation to this effect.

211.2 The Organising Committee

The Organising Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organiser and by the FIS. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organiser.

211.3 Organisers which hold competitions involving competitors not qualified under art. 203 - 204 have violated the International Competition Rules and measures are to be taken against them by the FIS Council.

212 Insurance

212.1.1 The organiser must take out liability insurance for all members of the Organising Committee. The FIS shall provide its employees and appointed officials, who are not members of the Organising Committee (e.g. equipment controller, medical supervisor, etc.), with liability insurance when they are acting on behalf of the FIS.

212.1.2 Before the first training day or competition, the organiser must be in possession of a binder or cover notes issued by a recognised insurance company and present it to the Technical Delegate. The Organising Committee requires liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; whereby it is recommended that this sum is at least CHF 3 million; this sum can be increased according to decisions of the FIS Council (World Cup etc.).

Additionally, the policy must explicitly include liability insurance claims by any accredited participant, including competitors, against any other participant including but not limited to officials, course workers, coaches, etc.

212.1.3 All competitors participating in FIS events must carry accident insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs including race risks as well as an appropriate third-party liability insurance. The National Associations are responsible for adequate insurance coverage of all their competitors sent and inscribed by them.

The National Ski Association or their competitors must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the organising committee.

212.1.4 All trainers and officials inscribed and sent to FIS events by a National Association must carry accident and third-party liability insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs from damages caused. The National Ski Association or their trainers and officials must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the organising committee.

213 Programme

A programme must be published by the organisers for each competition listed in the FIS Calendar which must contain the following:

213.1 name, date and place of the competitions, together with information on the competition sites and the best ways of reaching them,

213.2 technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation,

213.3 names of principal officials,

213.4 time and place for the first team captains' meeting and the draw,

213.5 timetable for the beginning of the official training and the start times,

213.6 location of the official notice board,

213.7 time and place for the prize-giving,

213.8 final date of entry and address for entries, including telephone, telefax and e-mail address.

214 Announcements

214.1 The Organising Committee must publish an announcement for the event. It must contain the information required by art. 213.

214.2 Organisers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction in entries is possible under art. 201.1 provided it is made clear in the announcement.

214.3 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, e-mail or telefax to the FIS, all invited or entered National Ski Associations and the appointed TD. Competitions moved to an earlier date must be approved by the FIS.

215 Entries

215.1 All entries must be sent so that the Organising Committee receives them before the final date of entry. The organisers must have a final and complete list not later than 24 hours before the first draw.

215.2 National Ski Associations are not permitted to enter and draw the same competitors in more than one competition on the same date.

215.3 Only National Ski Associations are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:

215.3.1 code number, name, first name, year of birth, National Ski Association;

215.3.2 an exact definition of the event for which the entry is made.

215.4 Entries for FIS World Championships (see Rules for the Organisation of FIS World Championships).

215.5 The entry of a competitor by the National Ski Association for a race shall constitute a contract solely between the competitor and the organiser and shall be governed by the Athletes Declaration.

216 Team Captains' Meetings

216.1 The time and location of the first team captains' meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings have to be announced to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meetings must be announced in good time.

216.2 Representation by a substitute from another nation during discussions at team captains' meetings is not allowed.

216.3 The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to quota.

216.4 Team captains and trainers must obey the ICR and the decisions of the Jury and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

217 Draw

217.1 Competitors' starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw and/or point order.

217.2 The competitors entered by a National Ski Association will only be drawn if provided written entries have been received by the organiser before the closing date.

217.3 If competitors are not represented at the draw by a team captain or trainer, they will only be drawn if it is confirmed by telephone, telegram, e-mail or telefax by the beginning of the meeting that the competitors who are entered will participate.

217.4 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.

217.5 If a competition has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.

218 Creation and Distribution of Digital Content

218.1 Introduction

Information and data are an essential part of understanding and presenting sport, both as a means of measuring and reporting on athletic performance and communicating and promoting sport to the public. FIS, as the international body governing the sports of Skiing and Snowboarding, and with the cooperation of its National Ski Associations, is entrusted for the development, management and accuracy of data related to their common activities.

As an important part of the promotion of Skiing and Snowboarding, FIS encourages National Ski Associations to provide their members, stakeholders and fans with data and information related to FIS activities.

All National Ski Associations are encouraged to provide general information relating to the events and competitions on the FIS calendar, for use by interested parties,

The purpose of this Rule is to define digital content and identify how it can be exploited.

218.2 Definition of Digital Content

Digital Content shall mean all information related to FIS activities, which is made available in a digital form.

Digital Content is comprised of two elements:

- basic written digital content that is freely available, in the public domain and can be used without restriction. This includes documentary archives, reports, rules, official calendars, start and results lists including names of competitors, competition and venue information, running orders, statistics, rankings and standings and information regarding weather conditions, and
- specialist digital content which includes real time information provided by the Official Data and Timing Providers, athlete biographical information and performance data, event and other related content produced by stakeholders, including content on the social media sites of athletes, sponsors and officials

Also included are all video archives for which exploitation rights are available.

Digital content includes all formats, together with any graphical, textual, video or other representations of such data, information and statistics.

218.3 Ownership of Digital Content

The ownership of digital content is determined by the relevant permissions and the contractual relationship, if any, under which such content has been produced and the conditions to be applied for its exploitation.

218.4 Use of Specialist Digital Content

The development of digital technology has made it possible for the consumer to have instant access to specialist digital content that enhances the viewing experience and interest in sport.

Access to moving pictures can stimulate interest in FIS competitions, and the inclusion of live timing and data feeds ads to the attraction of any video production. Use of the live timing and data feeds on World Cup and World

Championships competitions is subject to obtaining the agreement of the owner of these feeds.

218.5 Access to Specialist Digital Content

Each party seeking to access specialist digital content must find an agreement with the owner/rights holder of the digital content and defining the terms and conditions under which this content can be used. In all cases, and particularly with regard to personal data, a strict adherence to the GDPR or other equivalent law or regulation must be enforced.

The FIS shall advise anyone seeking to use specialist digital content, the name of the owner/rights holder and provide contact numbers.

Should individual owners/rights holders of specialist digital content consider it appropriate, their content could be bundled and offered centrally to the market using the FIS as their representative.

218.6 Review

In view of constant change and development in technology this rule will be kept under constant review and when appropriate updated on a regular basis

219 Prizes

219.1 The detailed rules concerning the awarding of prizes will be published by the FIS. Prizes shall consist of mementos, diplomas, cheques or cash. Prizes for records are forbidden. The FIS Council decides in the autumn on the minimum respectively maximum values of the prize money approximately one and a half years before the competition season. The organisers have to inform the FIS by October 15th of the amount.

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

219.3 All prizes are to be awarded no later than the final day of a competition or event series.

220 Team Officials, Coaches, Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives

In principle these regulations apply to all disciplines, taking into consideration the special rules.

220.1 The Organising Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of persons accredited to the competition.

220.2 It is forbidden for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with art. 207.

220.3 Team officials accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS an official FIS accreditation in the Event concerned and must perform their

specified function. The individual organisers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.

220.4 Only persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the organiser for course or jumping-hill have access to the courses and jumping-hills (according to special rules of the discipline).

220.5 The Different Types of Accreditation

220.5.1 Technical Delegates, the Jury, and the persons mentioned in art. 220 with clearly visible accreditation have access to the courses and jumping-hills.

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

220.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organisers who do not have FIS accreditation are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

220.6 FIS Education

FIS licensed Technical Officials must follow the education pathway outlined in the FIS Technical Official Education Guidelines and its related Discipline-specific Annex Documents agreed upon. After the fulfilment of all criteria, they receive a FIS license that needs to be actively renewed following the specific guidelines defined. In principle, this regulation applies to all disciplines, taking into consideration the special rules of the disciplines as outlined in sections 220.6.1 - 220.6.5

220.6.1 Technical Delegate

The education pathways as well as the conditions of containing a license are outlined in the discipline-specific Annex Documents for Technical Delegates.

220.6.2 Judge

The education pathways as well as the conditions of containing a license are outlined in the discipline-specific Annex Documents for Judges.

220.6.3 Chief of Competition

The education pathways as well as the conditions of containing a license are outlined in the discipline-specific Annex Documents for Chief of Competition.

220.6.4 Homologation Inspector

The education pathways as well as the conditions of containing a license are outlined in the discipline-specific Annex Documents for Homologation Inspectors.

220.6.5 Para Classifier

The education pathways as well as the conditions of containing a license are outlined in the discipline-specific Annex Documents for Para Classifier.

220.6.6 Equipment Controller

The education pathways as well as the conditions of containing a license are outlined in the discipline-specific Annex Documents for Equipment Controller.

221 Medical Services, Examinations and Doping

221.1 National Ski Associations are responsible for the fitness of their competitors to race. All competitors, male and female are required to undergo a thorough evaluation of their medical health. This evaluation is to be conducted within the competitor's own nation.

221.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.

221.3 Doping is forbidden. Any offence under these FIS Anti-Doping Rules will be punished under the provisions of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.

221.4 Doping controls may be carried out at any FIS competition (as well as out of competition). Rules and procedures are published in the FIS Anti-Doping Rules and FIS Procedural Guidelines.

221.5 Gender of the Competitor

If any question or Protest arises as to the gender of the competitor, FIS shall assume responsibility for taking the necessary steps to determine the gender of the competitor.

221.6 Medical Services Required from Event Organisers

The health and safety of all those involved in a FIS competition is a primary concern of all event Organisers. This includes the competitors as well as volunteers, course workers and spectators.

The specific composition of the medical support system is dependent on several variables:

- The size, level, type of the event being held (World Championships, World Cup, Continental Cup, FIS-level, etc.) together with the local medical standards of care and geographic locations and circumstances.
- The estimated number of competitors, support staff and spectators
- The scope of responsibility for the Event Medical Organisation (competitors, support staff, spectators) should also be determined.

The Organiser / The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services must confirm with the race director or technical delegate that the required rescue facilities are in place before starting the official training or competition. In the event of an incident, or issue that prevents the primary medical plan from being utilized, the back-up plan must be in place before recommencing the official training or competition.

The specific requirements concerning facilities, resources, personnel and team physicians are contained in the respective discipline rules and the FIS Medical Guide.

222 Competition Equipment

222.1 A competitor may only take part in a FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations. Competitors are responsible for the equipment that they use (skis, snowboard, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is their duty to check that the equipment they use conforms to the FIS specifications and general safety requirements and is in working order.

222.2 The term competition equipment encompasses all items of equipment which the competitor uses in competitions. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.

222.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.

The FIS does not take any responsibility for the approval of new technical developments, which at the time of introduction may contain unknown risk to the health or cause an increase in the risk of accidents.

222.4 New developments must be submitted by May 1st, (Grass Ski August 1st) at the latest, for the following season. The first year new developments can only be approved provisionally for the following season and must be finally confirmed prior to the subsequent competition season.

222.5 The Committee for Competition Equipment publishes equipment by-laws after approval by the FIS Council (definitions or descriptions of the equipment items which are allowed).

In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the performance of the competitors and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predisposition to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which impact the health of the competitors or increase the risk of accidents are to be excluded. This article does not apply to Para athletes.

222.6 Controls

Before and during the competition season or on submission of Protests to the Technical Delegate at the competition concerned, various controls can be carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or official FIS Equipment Controllers. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that regulations were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognised institution. In cases of Protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

No testing of equipment or material in independent laboratories may be requested at races where a FIS Technical Expert has performed the controls, unless it can be demonstrated that the controls have not been carried out according to the rules.

222.6.1 At all FIS events where official FIS measurement experts using the official FIS measurement tools are appointed, the result of measurements carried out at the time are valid and final, irrespective of previous measurements.

222.7 Prohibited of scientific and medical Equipment at FIS Events

It is prohibited for any National Ski Association, its representative or team members to bring and/or use any of the following scientific or medical equipment ("Equipment") into/at any Event Venue during FIS World Championships, World Cups and other competitions registered in the FIS Calendar:

- Oxygen tanks, cylinders and related devices;
- Hypoxic or hyperoxic tents, chambers and related devices;
- Cryogenic chambers for whole body cryotherapy and related devices.

It is the responsibility of the National Ski Association to ensure compliance with this Art. 222.7 by all its representatives or team members. Failure to respect this Art. 222.7 will be subject to Penalties provided by Art. 223.3. In case of recurrence, disqualification of an athlete shall be imposed irrespectively of whether the violation of this provision would result in an advantage for the Athlete(s) with regard to the end result of the competition. In addition to the sanctions listed above, the FIS may order the immediate removal of the Equipment from the Event Venue at the costs of the responsible NSA.

222.8 Fluorinated ski wax prohibition

Use of fluorinated wax or tuning products containing fluorine is prohibited for all FIS disciplines and levels.

Fluorinated wax can be a competitive advantage and its use in competition will result in disqualification (see competition rules and equipment specifications).

223 Sanctions

223.1 General Conditions

223.1.1 An offence for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that:

- is in violation or non-observance of competition rules, or
- constitutes non-compliance with directives of the Jury or individual members of the Jury in accordance with art. 224.2 or
- constitutes unsportsmanlike behaviour

223.1.2 The following conduct shall also be considered an offence:

- attempting to commit an offence
- causing or facilitating others to commit an offence
- counselling others to commit an offence

223.1.3 In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence consideration should be given to:

- whether the conduct was intentional or unintentional,
- whether the conduct arose from circumstances of an emergency

223.1.4 All FIS affiliated associations, including their members registered for accreditation, shall accept and acknowledge these rules and sanctions imposed, subject only to the right to appeal pursuant to the FIS Statutes and ICR

223.2 Applicability

223.2.1 Persons

These sanctions apply to:

- all persons who are registered with or accredited by the FIS or the organiser of an event published in the FIS calendar (an event) both within and without the confines of the competition area and any location connected with the competition, and
- all persons who are not accredited, within the confines of the competition area

223.3 Penalties

223.3.1 The commission of an offence may subject a person to the following penalties:

- Reprimand - written or verbal
- Withdrawal of accreditation
- Denial of accreditation
- Monetary fine not more than CHF 100’000.--
- A time penalty

223.3.1.1 FIS-affiliated associations are liable to the FIS for the payment of any fines and incurred administrative expenses imposed on persons whose registration or accreditation they arranged.

223.3.1.2 Persons not subject to art. 223.3.1.1 are also liable to the FIS for fines and incurred administrative expenses. If such persons do not pay these fines, they shall be subject to a withdrawal of any permission to apply for accreditation to FIS events for a period of one year.

223.3.1.3 Payment of fines is due within 8 (eight) days following their imposition.

223.3.2 All competing competitors may be subject to the following additional penalties:

- Disqualification
- Impairment of their starting position
- Forfeiture of prizes and benefits in favour of the organiser
- Suspension from FIS events

223.3.3 Competitors shall only be disqualified if their mistake would result in an advantage for them with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case.

223.4 A Jury may impose the penalties provided in art. 223.3.1 and 223.3.2, however they may not impose a monetary fine of more than CHF 5'000.-- or suspend a competitor beyond the series of FIS event at which the offence occurred.

223.5 The following Penalty decisions may be given verbally:

- reprimands
- the withdrawal of accreditation for the current event from persons who had not been registered with the organiser through their National Associations
- the withdrawal of the accreditation for the current event from FIS-accredited persons
- the denial of accreditation to the current event from persons who are within the confines of the competition area or any other location connected with the competition.

223.6 The following Penalty decisions shall be in writing:

- monetary fines
- disqualification
- impaired starting position
- competition suspensions
- withdrawal of accreditation from persons who had been registered through their National Association
- withdrawal of accreditation of FIS accredited persons

223.7 Written Penalty decisions must be sent to the offender (if it is not a competitor), the offender’s National Association and the Secretary General of FIS.

223.8 Any disqualification shall be recorded in the Referee’s and/or the TD`s Report.

223.9 All penalties shall be recorded in the TD's Report.

224 Procedural Guidelines

224.1 Competence of Jury

The Jury at the event has the right to impose sanctions according to the above rules by majority vote. In the case of a tie, the Chair of the Jury has the deciding vote.

224.2 Within the location, especially during the training and the competition period, each voting Jury member is authorised to issue oral reprimands and withdraw the accreditation which is issued for the current event.

224.3 Collective Offences

If several persons commit the same offence at the same time and under the same circumstances, the Jury's decision as to one offender may be considered binding upon all offenders. The written decision shall include the names of all offenders concerned, and the scope of the penalty to be assessed upon each of them. The decision will be delivered to each offender.

224.4 Limitation

A person shall not be sanctioned if proceedings to invoke such sanction have not been commenced against that person within 72 hours following the offence.

224.5 Each person who is a witness to an alleged offence is required to testify at any hearing called by the Jury, and the Jury is required to consider all relevant evidence.

224.6 The Jury may confiscate objects that are suspected of being used in violation of equipment guidelines.

224.7 Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation according to art. 223.5 and 224.2), the person accused of an offence shall be given the opportunity to present a defence at a hearing, orally or in writing.

224.8 All Jury decisions shall be recorded in writing and shall include:

224.8.1 The offence alleged to have been committed

224.8.2 The evidence of the offence

224.8.3 The rule (s) or Jury directives that have been violated

224.8.4 The penalty imposed.

224.9 The penalty shall be appropriate to the offence. The scope of any penalty imposed by the Jury must consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

224.10 Remedies

224.10.1 Except as provided for in art. 224.11, a penalty decision of the Jury may be appealed in accordance with the provisions in the ICR.

224.10.2 If an appeal is not filed within the deadline established in the ICR, the penalty decision of the Jury becomes final.

224.11 The following decisions of the Jury are not subject to appeal:

224.11.1 Oral penalties imposed under art. 223.5 and 224.2

224.11.2 Monetary fines less than CHF 1'000.-- (One Thousand Swiss Francs) for single offence and a further CHF 2'500.-- for repeated offences by the same person.

224.11.3 Sanctions imposed on competitors in competition formats where 2 or more competitors simultaneously compete against one another in the field of play and where elimination heats lead to the determination of the final results.

224.12 In all remaining cases, appeals are to be directed to the Appeals Commission, as per the ICR.

224.13 The Jury shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission recommendations for penalties in excess of monetary fines of CHF 5'000.- and suspensions beyond the event in which the offence occurred (art. 223.4).

224.14 FIS Council shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission comments with respect to any written penalty decisions by the Jury.

224.15 Costs of Proceedings

Fees and cash expenses, including travel expenses (costs of the proceedings) are to be calculated comparable to costs paid to TD's and are to be paid by the offender. In the case of a reversal of Jury decisions, in whole or in part, the FIS covers all costs.

224.16 Enforcement of Monetary Fines

224.16.1 The FIS oversees the enforcement of monetary fines and the costs of proceedings. Enforcement costs are considered costs of the proceedings.

224.16.2 Any outstanding monetary fines imposed on an offender is considered a debt of the National Association to which the offender is a member.

224.17 Benefit Fund

All monetary fines are paid into the FIS Youth Promotion Fund.

224.18 These rules are not applicable to any violation of FIS Doping rules.

225 Appeals Commission

225.1 Appointments

225.1.1 The FIS Council shall appoint from the Discipline Sub-Committee for Rules (or Discipline Committee if there is no Rules Sub-Committee) a Chair and a Vice Chair of the Appeals Commission. The Vice Chair shall preside when the Chair is either unavailable or is disqualified for bias and prejudice.

225.1.2 The Chair shall appoint 3 members, to the Appeals Commission from the Discipline Rules Sub-Committee or Discipline Committee for each case appealed or submitted to be heard, which may include the Chair, whose decisions shall be by majority vote.

225.1.3 To avoid either actual bias and prejudice or the appearance of bias and prejudice, members appointed to an Appeals Commission shall not be members of the same National Association as the offender whose case is under appeal. In addition, members appointed to an Appeals Commission must report voluntarily to the Chair any bias and prejudice they may hold for or against the offender. Persons who are biased and prejudiced shall be disqualified from serving on the

Appeals Commission by the Chair or, in the event the Chair is disqualified, by the Vice Chair.

225.2 Responsibility

225.2.1 The Appeals Commission shall only hold hearings with respect to appeals by offenders or by the FIS Council from decisions of competition juries, or matters referred to it by competition juries recommending penalties in excess of those provided for in the Sanction rules.

225.3 Procedures

225.3.1 The Appeal must be decided within 72 hours of receipt of the Appeal by the Chair, unless all parties involved in the Appeal agree in writing to an extension of time for the hearing.

225.3.2 All appeals and responses must be submitted in writing, including any evidence the parties intend to offer in support of or in response to the Appeal.

225.3.3 The Appeals Commission shall decide on the location and format for the Appeal (phone conference, in person, e-mail exchanges).

The Appeals Commission members are required to respect the confidentiality of the appeal until the decision is made public and to consult only with the other members of the panel during the deliberations.

The Chair of the Appeals Commission may request additional evidence from any of the parties involved, providing this does not require disproportionate means.

225.3.4 The Appeals Commission shall allocate costs of the appeal pursuant to art. 224.15.

225.3.5 Decisions of the Appeals Commission may be announced orally at the conclusion of the deliberations or hearing should one take place. The decision, together with its reasoning, shall be submitted in writing to the FIS, which shall deliver them to the parties involved, their National Associations and all members of the Jury whose decision was appealed. In addition, the written decision shall be available at the FIS Office.

225.4 Further Appeals

225.4.1 Decisions of the Appeals Commission may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sports (CAS) in accordance with Art. 16.7.6 of the Statutes.

225.4.2 Appeals to the CAS shall be in accordance with the Code of Sports-related Arbitration.

225.4.3 An Appeal to the Appeals Commission or to the CAS will not delay the implementation of any penalty decision of the Competition Jury, Appeals Commission or Council.

226 Violation of Sanctions

Where there is a violation of a sanction that has been imposed (according to ICR art. 223 or the FIS Anti-Doping Rules, the Council may impose such further and other sanctions that it considers appropriate.

In such cases, some or all of the following sanctions may apply:

226.1 Sanctions against individuals involved:

- a written reprimand;

  and/or

- a monetary fine not to exceed the sum of CHF 100'000.--

  and/or

- competition suspension at the next level of sanction - for example if a three month suspension for a doping offence was imposed, a violation of the suspension will cause a two year suspension; if a two year suspension for a doping offence was imposed, a violation of the suspension will cause a lifetime suspension;

  and/or

- withdrawal of accreditation from individuals involved.

226.2 Sanctions against a National Ski Association:

- withdrawal of FIS funding to the National Ski Association;

  and/or

- cancellation of future FIS events in the country involved;

  and/or

- withdrawal of some or all FIS membership rights, including participation in all FIS calendar competitions, voting rights at the FIS Congress, membership of FIS Committees.

Rules Common to All Para Alpine Skiing Events

301 Para Alpine Skiing Competition Levels

The following Para Alpine Skiing competitions are sanctioned by FIS and are subject to regulations regarding participation and/or qualification:

- Paralympic Winter Games (PWG) Level 0
- FIS World Ski Championships (WSC) Level 0
- FIS Para Alpine Skiing World Cups (WC) Level 0
- FIS Para Alpine Skiing Continental Cups (COC) Level 1
  - European Cup (EC)
  - North American Cup (NAC)
  - South American Cup (SAC)
  - Asian Cup (AC)
  - Australia New Zealand Cup (ANC)
- FISU World University Games (UVS) Level 1
- National Championships (NC) Level 2
- FIS Races (FIS) Level 3
- Entry League (ENL) Level 4

302 Participation in FIS Para Alpine Skiing Events

To compete in Para Alpine Skiing events, the following articles apply:

302.1 FIS Licence

An athlete must hold a valid FIS Licence issued in accordance with art. 203.

302.2 Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class Status

302.2.1 An athlete must undergo Athlete Evaluation as described in the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Classification Rules and Regulations. Until then, an athlete will be designated the Sport Class Status New (N), and can only compete in:

- FIS Para Alpine competition levels: 2, 3, 4

302.2.2 An athlete with Sport Class Status New must compete in the highest class of their category as follows:

- Vision Impaired athletes will race as AS4
- Standing athletes will race with as LW6/8-2
- Sitting athletes will race as LW12-2

302.2.3 Combining Sport Classes – Eligibility

In accordance with the IPC Classification Code, and general principles of classification, athletes will generally compete against athletes with the same Sport Class. In Para Alpine Skiing, athletes in different Sport Classes are grouped together into three (3) different Categories as follows:

Category	Sport Classes
Vision Impaired	AS1, AS2, AS3, AS4
Standing	LW1, LW2, LW3, LW4, LW5/7-1, LW5/7-2, LW5/7-3, LW6/8-1, LW6/8-2, LW9-1, LW9-2
Sitting	LW10-1, LW10-2, LW11, LW12-1, LW12-2

Athletes compete against other athletes from the same gender and category and the official results are determined as per art. 412.4.

302.2.4 If changes are made to an athlete's Sport Class during competition (e.g. following Observation Assessment, IF Protest etc.), these changes come into effect from the next race in which the athlete is entered. A Sport Class change will not occur between different phases of the same race (e.g. Run 1 and Run 2 or Qualification and Finals). Results achieved by the athlete before the Sport Class change comes into effect remain valid. The results of the specific race(s) in which one or more Athletes with the tracking code OA competed shall be recalculated if an Athlete with OA receives a Sport Class change following Observation Assessment.

302.3 Age Limit

302.3.1 The competition year (season) begins 1 July and goes on to 30 June of the following year. In order to be eligible to compete in FIS Para Alpine Skiing international competitions (all competition levels), the competitors/Guides must comply with the following admitted years of birth (or earlier):

Season	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30
Year of Birth	2010	2011	2012	2013

303 Competition Administration and Fee Regulations (Athletes and Organising Committees)

303.1 Standard Services for Organising Committee ("OC") Accommodation

303.1.1 If the OC provides accommodation the standard services must comprise the following:

- Double room in a minimum of three-star hotel style accommodation (half board).
- Wireless internet access
- A number of wheelchair accessible rooms, calculated at a minimum of 35% of the total number of entries
- Waxing rooms:

- The organiser must make available a sufficiently ventilated, wheelchair accessible, heated room/space with enough space for a wheelchair to turn and manoeuvre and for storing equipment.
- These rooms should have a minimum height of 2.4 metres, and for total area provided 2 square metres (2m) per athlete.

303.1.2 The OC is responsible for complying with this clause.

303.2 Race Entry Fee

303.2.1 The OC may decide to charge a race entry fee of maximum CHF 30 per athlete per race (including the official downhill training run). Such decision must be announced in the race invitation. The OC shall not charge race entry fee for guides.

303.3 Calendar Fees (Organising Committee)

303.3.1 An Organising Committee must pay all competition calendar fees to FIS according to art 202.1.2.6 or as per hosting agreement.

303.3.2 The calendar fees are published in the Rules for the FIS Calendar, FIS Calendar And Registration Fees available on the FIS Website: https://www.fis-ski.com/en/inside-fis/document-library/general-regulations.

303.4 Programme/Race Invitation

The Organiser must publish an official Race Invitation no later than three (3) months before the first day of competition. The Race Invitation must contain the information described in art. 213 and art. 214 and all necessary details regarding the payment of the race entry fees.

304 Competition Entries

In addition to art. 215, the following rules apply:

304.1 Athlete Race Registration

Athlete race registration must be done through the FIS Online Entries.

304.2 Race Entries Deadlines

304.2.1 World Cup and COC

- Pre-Entries close 6 weeks prior to the event
- Entries close 1 week prior to the event
- Final Entries 2 hour prior to each Team Captains Meeting

304.2.2 FIS/NC

- Entries close 1 week prior to the event
- Final Entries confirmed to the Organiser prior to each Team Captains Meeting

304.2.3 Entries are based on the respective Qualification Criteria/Regulations (art. 1262.1)

304.2.4 Entries for the event will be determined by the FIS Points List at the closing date for each event, and these points will be used for the event.

304.2.5 FIS may decide to open and close the Pre- Entries, Entries and Final Entries according with a different timeframe than described under art. 304.2.1 and 304.2.2.

305 Competition and Adaptive Equipment

305.1 The term “Adaptive Equipment” refers to any implement, apparatus, and/or technical aid adapted to the special needs of an Athlete to reduce the impact of their impairment(s) and that is permitted by the ICR and the FIS Adaptive Equipment Regulations. Refractive or optical correction (such as eyeglasses or corrective lenses) are not considered to be Adaptive Equipment..

305.2 Any new Adaptive Equipment must be submitted for approval in accordance with the FIS Adaptive Equipment Regulations (published on the FIS website)

305.3 For Level 0 competitions, a competitor may only compete with Adaptive Equipment which is approved by FIS in accordance with the FIS Adaptive Equipment Regulations .

305.4 For Level 1,2,3 and 4 competitions, a competitor may only compete with Adaptive Equipment which is provisionally approved or approved by FIS in accordance with the FIS Adaptive Equipment Regulations.

305.5 A competitor is responsible for the competition equipment and Adaptive Equipment that they use.

306 Advertising on Competition Equipment

All advertising on competition equipment must comply with art. 206.

The advertising on equipment that is used during Paralympic Winter Games must conform to the IPC Manufacturer Guidelines. Please refer to Manufacturer Identification Guidelines for PWG.

400 Race Organisation and Management

400.1 Reference is made to art. 211.

400.2 The rules of the FIS Para Alpine Skiing World Cup apply to the technical organisation of the Paralympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships unless further specific rules have been detailed in this ICR.

401 Organising Committee and the Jury

401.1 Composition

The Organising Committee ("OC") consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organiser and by FIS. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organiser.

401.2 Appointments by the International Ski and Snowboard Federation

401.2.1 The International Ski and Snowboard Federation appoints the Technical Delegate for all competitions and:

401.2.1.1 In World Cup
- the Referee (Race Director) and the Assistant Referee

401.2.1.2 In European Cup and North American Cup Races
- the Referee and
- for speed events, the Assistant Referee

401.2.1.3 For Paralympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships the FIS Council appoints:
- all Jury members (except Chief of Race)
- all Competition Officials

401.2.1.4 In all levels of Para Alpine Skiing races where the Race Director is not present the Technical Delegate appoints:
- the Referee and
- for speed events, the Assistant Referee

401.2.2 By these appointments the above persons become members of the Organising Committee.

401.3 Race Director ("RD")

401.3.1 The RD is the authority representing FIS at all World Cup, World Championships, Paralympic Winter Games and other Para Alpine Skiing events. The RD may

represent the sport at lower-level events, such as Continental Cup races, but this will be determined on a case-by-case basis, with direction from FIS.

401.3.2 The RD reports to FIS about the specific activities related to the Para Alpine Skiing events for which they have responsibility.

401.3.3 Duties, rights and responsibilities – Pre-Event

- Conducts site inspections prior to the event as determined by FIS
- in case a race cannot be carried out on the homologated course owing “force majeure”, the Race Director has the authority to move the race to a "substitute course" proposed by the Organiser. This is on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures can be fulfilled. For Downhill and Super-G there is only the possibility of shortening the run on a homologated course.
- Ensures all Technical Requirements (for both training and competition) and all contract provisions are implemented in a timely fashion by the Organizing Committee both prior to and during the event/competition
- collaborate in the technical preparations
- check the race courses in regard to preparation, marking, crowd control as well as the layout of the start and finish areas
- check on the location of the installations and see that they are adequately protected
- checks on the location of the television towers and sees that they are adequately protected if necessary
- Ensures assigned National Anti-Doping Organization (“NADO”) individuals are aware of the event plan and logistics
- Ensures that arrangements have been made with the Head of Classification for events that will also host Athlete Classification, as to what requirements will be necessary at the event
- Ensures that Equipment Testing logistics are arranged at events.
- Communicates with the TD and the Chief of Race prior to the event and works closely with them during the event
- Liaise with all FIS Committee members as required
- Liaise with the OC to ensure they have the login details to post entries prior to the competition

401.3.4 Duties, rights and responsibilities –During Events

- Advocates for the athletes’ safety by ensuring that all aspects of safety and fair play have been adhered to throughout the entire event
- Will work closely with the Jury throughout the event to ensure the safety and fairness of the event
- Listens to input from coaches (as athlete spokespersons), which occurs only through representatives of the CAG on issues that may arise during an event; and communicates with the Jury to determine the outcome to be applied in all aspects of the event on-site
- Must be part of all Jury inspections before a course is deemed open for inspection
- Chairs the Jury and can also assume the role of the Referee at FIS sanctioned events
- Conducts and chairs the Team Captains’ Meetings
- Works with the nominated course setter for speed events in a collaborative fashion

- has the authority to change the course (DH/SG), including the removal and addition of gates; in case the Race Director is alone on the courses, the decision is final
- checks the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organisation of the medical care
- if necessary, appoints members to the Jury
- Ensures that all decisions are made collaboratively as the event Jury, and communicates the outcomes of Jury decisions in a timely fashion through the Connection Coach
- Has to have a full understanding of the results management software and supervise its correct use and assist in solving problems that may arise from OVR production (on venue results)
- Ensure that Adaptive Equipment meets the Field of Play ("FOP") Rules
- Ensures that race results have been confirmed by the TD and correctly submitted to FIS in a timely manner
- Prepares and submits a post-event report to the FIS that outlines pre-event and event summaries, highlighting areas requiring improvement for the future competitions in the present competition season (this includes any recommendations relating to the ICR)
- Once the event TD has signed the official results, upload the XML and PDF results to the FIS webpage
- The RD will work with FIS and the OC to ensure that sponsor expectations are being met at the event
- Appoints the Course Setter for PWG/WSC/World Cup speed races
- Appoints the Connection Coach for PWG/WSC/World Cup races

401.3.5 Duties, rights and responsibilities - Post Event

- Work together with FIS during the process of long-term competition calendar planning for all Para Alpine Skiing competitions.
- Liaise with all FIS Committee members as required
- Gather feedback on the completed event from the CAG and Athletes' Representative
- Prepares and submits a post-season report to the FIS that outlines pre-event and event summaries, highlighting areas requiring improvement for the future competition season (this includes any recommendations relating to the ICR)
- The RD will work with the OC to prepare a post-event report on sponsorship promotion, placement and success, including direct feedback from sponsors on their perception of the events

401.3.6 In FIS races in which the Race Director is not present, the TD and Jury assume the duties, rights and responsibilities of the Race Director, which relate directly to the event.

401.4 Appointments by the Organiser

401.4.1 The Organiser appoints all other members of the Organising Committee. The chair or their representative represents the committee in public, leads the meetings and makes decisions concerning all matters that are not made by other persons or groups. Before, during and after the competition they work closely with

FIS and their appointed officials. They take on all other duties that are necessary for carrying out the competition.

401.4.2 The following officials must be appointed:

401.4.2.1 The Chief of Race

The Chief of Race directs all preparation of the competition and supervises the activities in the technical area. They summons meetings for consideration of technical questions and leads the Team Captains' Meetings after consultation with the Technical Delegate.

401.4.2.2 The Chief of Course

The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury. They must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.

401.4.2.3 The Start Referee

The Start Referee must remain at the Start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event.

- They make sure that the regulations for the Start and the start organisation are properly observed.
- They determine late and false starts.
- They must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times
- They report to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not start and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules, such as false or delayed starts or violations against the rules for equipment.
- They must ensure that reserve bibs are at the Start.

401.4.2.4 The Finish Referee

The Finish Referee must remain at the Finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event throughout the training and the race.

- They make sure that all the regulations for the organisation of the Finish and the Finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
- They supervise the Finish Controller, the timing and the crowd control in the Finish area.
- They must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times.
- They report the names of the competitors who did not finish to the Referee and inform the Jury of all infringements against the rules.

401.4.2.5 The Chief Gate Judge

The Chief Gate Judge organises and supervises the work of the gate judges. They designate the gates each judge will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the first run and the end of the race they collect the gate judges' control cards and deliver them to the Referee.

They distribute, in good time, the material that is needed (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) to each gate judge and are prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course or to help maintain the course, etc. They make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is completed within the required time.

401.4.2.6 The Chief of Timing and Calculations

The Chief of Timing and Calculations is responsible for the coordination of officials at the Start and Finish, including timing and calculations. In Slalom, they or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under their direction:

- starter
- assistant starter
- start recorder
- chief timekeeper
- assistant timekeepers
- finish controller
- chief of calculations and their assistants

401.4.2.7 The Race Secretary

The Race Secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and amongst others for the preparation of the Draw. They are responsible for the Minutes of the technical officials, the Jury and Team Captains' Meetings.

They ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculations, and gate- judging are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time. They receive official protests and give them to those who are concerned. They facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.

The Race Secretary facilitates the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensures that the result xml file is available for transmission to FIS. The Race Secretary also ensures the duplication and publication of the official results after the Results are considered “Valid for FIS points”. In the case that the transmission of the electronic xml result file is delayed, results may be duplicated and published with the permission of the TD.

401.4.2.8 The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services

The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services is responsible for organising adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition.

They must arrange an appropriate facility to which injured competitors should be taken and treated.

They coordinate plans with the team doctors before the start of the official training or the start of any competition.

During training and the races, they must be in telephone or radio communication with their assistants. They must co-ordinate plans with the Chief of Race before the start of the official training or start of any competition.

A doctor, who should be a good skier, should be ready at the Start to deal with any eventuality and must stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide.

401.4.2.9 The Connection Coach

The assigned Connection Coach can trade or relinquish their assigned position only with the written agreement of the proposed new Connection Coach and the written approval of the Race Director if on-site at the event.

The Connection Coach serves as liaison between all Team Captains and the Jury in all on-hill matters concerning the event and serves as on-hill “Eyes of the Jury”. They may supervise yellow flag zones and also speak on Jury matters/decisions. The Connection Coach is involved in all Jury meetings, but is a non-voting Jury Member.

402 The Jury and Competition Officials

402.1 The following members of the Jury are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas:

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race
- the Assistant Referee for Downhill, Super-G and Alpine Combined (and for Slalom and Giant Slalom for PWG/WSC/WC)
- the Start Referee (Only for PWG/WSC)
- the Finish Referee (Only for PWG/WSC)

402.2 The following Competition Officials may be appointed by FIS for all levels of competitions to support the delivery of the competition:

- the Video Controller
- the OVR Race Administrator
- the Equipment Controller
- the International Classifier

402.3 The Jury for Level 0 competitions must include both gender representatives.

402.4 All Jury members must communicate in the FIS official language, English.

402.5 Exclusions

402.5.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

402.6 Tenure of the Jury

The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the first Team Captains' Meeting.

The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.

402.7 Voting

402.7.1 The Race Director is the chair of the Jury and conducts the Jury meetings. Each Jury member (art. 402.1) has a vote. In the absence of the Race Director, the TD is the chair of the Jury.

402.7.2 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present.

402.7.3 In the case of a tie, the Chair of the Jury has the casting vote.

402.7.4 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded. The Minutes must be written in English.

402.7.5 In cases where an immediate decision must be made and it is not possible to convene the entire Jury, each member of the Jury has the right, prior to or during the race, to make decisions which according to the rules per se are reserved to the Jury as a whole; but only provisionally with the obligation to have the decision confirmed by the Jury as soon as possible.

402.8 Duties of the Jury

The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race, including the official training.

From a technical standpoint particularly by:

- Checking the race-course and the set courses
- Checking the snow conditions
- Checking the preparation of the course
- Approving the use of snow compactors and other chemicals
- Checking the crowd control systems
- Checking the start, the finish and the run-out from the finish
- Checking the first aid service
- Appointing the course setters

- Fixing the time of course setting
- Overseeing the work of the course setters
- Spot-checking of the gate panels
- Opening or closing race courses for training after consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
- Determining the method of the competitor's course inspection
- Inspection of the course before the race
- Determining the number of forerunners for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners
- Debriefing the forerunners as necessary
- Changing the start order after consideration of course conditions and in extraordinary conditions
- Changing the start intervals
- Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges

For Downhill:

- Arrangement of an additional competitor's inspection in unusual weather conditions
- Shortening the official training
- Positioning of yellow flags
- Checking on the setting of gates
- Changing the position and distance of the gates or adding extra gates as indicated by the experience gained in the training runs. Following significant changes, the competitors must be allowed at least one more training run on the course.

From an organisational viewpoint particularly by:

- Ranking of the competitors for the Draw
- Division of the competitors without points into groups according to some determined basis
- Granting of re-runs
- Cancellation of the race (beforehand) if:
    - snow conditions are unsuitable
    - the recommendations of the Technical Advisor's report have not been carried out
    - the first aid and medical service are inadequate or missing
    - the crowd control is insufficient
- Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
- Interruption and/or termination of the race if the prerequisites of art. 418 and art. 419 are present

From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:

- Decision on a proposal of the Technical Delegate or a Jury member to
- exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
- Enforcement of the checks on regulations concerning advertising on equipment and clothing in the competition area
- Decisions on limitation of quotas for officials, technicians and medical personnel for admission to the race-course
- Imposition of sanctions
- Decisions on Protests

- Issue of particular directives throughout the entire event

402.9 Questions not covered by Rules

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

402.10 Radios

At all competitions published in the FIS calendar, the Jury members (and Connection Coach at World Cup/WSC/PWG), must be equipped with radios that include headsets or earbuds. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference.

403 The Technical Delegate (TD)

403.1.1 In order to qualify; a proposed member must hold a valid licence as a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

403.1.2 For PWG, FIS will recommend the Technical Delegates to the IPC Governing Board for appointment.

403.1.3 For all other level of races, art. 401.2.1 applies.

403.2 The Technical Delegate (TD) and their Duties

Works closely together with the Race Director

403.2.1 Before the race

The TD:

- Reviews the homologation file and consults the organiser regarding the existence of any special authorisation.
- If they establish that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race.
- They read the TD reports concerning previous events at the site and check whether any improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- Inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art. 212 and reports where necessary to FIS.
- Inspects the competition courses.
- Supervises the compliance with art. 703 concerning the official training.
- Spot checks the gate panels.
- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points.
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury (with separate frequencies).
- Takes note of the accreditation and the authorisation for entry to the competition course.
- Checks over the race courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of Start and Finish areas.

- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Checks on the location of the television towers and sees that they are adequately protected if necessary.
- Checks the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organisation of the medical care.
- Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, etc.
- Is present in the race area during all official training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- Works closely together with the officials of the Organising Committee and the FIS Technical Advisor.
- If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.

403.2.2 During the race

The TD

- Must be present in the course area.
- Works closely with the Jury, the team captains and the coaches.
- Observes that the valid rules and directives with regard to advertising, on clothing and race equipment are obeyed.
- Supervises the technical and organisational conduct of the event.
- Advises the organisation concerning the observance of the ICR, and directives of the Jury.

403.2.3 After the race

The TD:

- Helps with the compilation of the Referee's report.
- Calculates the race and penalty points for the individual races. If these points are calculated by computer, it is the TD's duty to re-check the points and to confirm their accuracy with their personal signature. Above all they check the correct use of the corresponding F value for each event.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- Signs the official result lists provided by the race secretary and gives the authorisation for the award ceremony.
- Completes the TD report, including any supplementary reports and is responsible for their dispatch within three days to the FIS.

403.2.4 In general

The TD:

- Decides on questions, which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by these ICR, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
- Works very closely with the Referee and Assistant Referee.
- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participating in the race.

- Has the right to obtain support from the Organising Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary for the fulfilment of their duties

404 Roles in the Jury/Competition Officials

404.1 FIS can impose sanctions against a Jury, individual Jury members or Competition Officials.

404.2 The Technical Advisor

The FIS Council may appoint Technical Advisors to support the Jury. The Technical Advisor may express an opinion within the Jury but has no voting rights.

404.3 The Referee

404.3.1 Duties and rights of the Referee

- At the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race, the Referee will receive the Start and Finish Referees' reports, and any other official reports regarding breach of rules and disqualifications.
- Checks, signs and posts the Referee's Report on the official notice board at the end of each run, and at the end of the race, including a list of disqualified competitors, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the name of the relevant gate judge or judges, and the exact time of the posting.
- Sends a report to FIS should unusual circumstances arise or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe in Jury to a competitor.

404.3.2 The Referee and the Assistant Referee work very closely with the TD.

404.4 Course Setter

404.4.1 For PWG/WSC/World Cup (Level 0) the Race Director will appoint the Course Setters taking into consideration the participating NSAs.

404.4.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS Calendar the appointments are made by the Jury.

404.4.3 The work of the Course Setter is supervised by the Jury and/or the Race Director.

404.4.4 Replacement of Course Setters

The replacement Course Setter should have the same qualifications as the original Course Setter.

404.4.5 Rights of the Course Setter

- Recommend the introduction of changes in the competition terrain and in the safety measures.

- To determine the availability of a sufficient number of helpers for the setting of the course, so that they can concentrate solely on the course setting.
- To control that a provision of all necessary materials is provided by the Chief of Course Equipment.

404.4.6 Duties of the Course Setter

- In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the ability of the participating competitors, the Course Setter conducts a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the presence of the TD, the Referee, the Chief of Race, and the Chief of Course.
- The Course Setter sets the race course respecting the existing safety measures and course preparation. The Course Setter must take speed control into consideration.
- All courses must be set according to the ICR
- The courses must be set and ready in time, so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.
- The course setting is a task of the Course Setter alone. They are responsible for adhering to the rules of the FIS and may be advised by members of the Jury, and by the Race Director in Downhill and Super-G, if present.
- The Course Setters must participate in all Team Captains' Meetings at which a report is to be made about the course.

404.4.7 Arrival at the Race Site

404.4.7.1 For Downhill and Super-G races, this should be no later than the morning of the day of the first Team Captains' Meeting, so that if required any additional course preparation or safety measures can be implemented.

404.4.7.2 For Slalom and Giant Slalom races, if possible, this should be the day before, but always before the first Team Captains' Meeting.

404.5 OVR Race Administrator

FIS may appoint an OVR Race Administrator.

They are responsible for:

- the on venue processes for the competition.
- the communication between Timer and Race Director.

404.6 International Classifier

FIS may appoint an International Classifier to any competition, regardless of whether International Classification is taking place or not. The role of the International Classifier at competitions where international classification is not taking place shall be to capture Classification Intelligence for FIS to enable the further development of Classification.

405 Rights and Duties of Team Officials

405.1 Team Captains and Trainers

The Team Captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers. The accreditation gives the following rights and duties:

- to be a member of the Jury.
- to be nominated as a competition official if these have not been appointed by FIS or if the appointed person is not present.
- to be issued with a lift pass or armband during the training or competition (or reimbursement for costs if a lift pass has not been provided).
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or written “Course”.

405.1.1 Team Captains and trainers must obey the ICR and the decisions of the Jury, and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

405.1.2 A Team Captain or trainer must fulfil the duties they have accepted as a member of the Jury, or as a course setter.

406 Forerunners

406.1 The Organiser is obliged to provide at least one (1) forerunner who has signed the FIS Athletes Declaration. The forerunner is a member of the Organising Committee. In Downhill, the forerunners should participate in all training runs. The maximum allowed number of forerunners is four (4) for SL and GS and six (6) for

SG and DH. In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners.

406.2 The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.

406.3 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs).

406.4 The nominated forerunners should have the skiing ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

406.5 Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition.

406.6 The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the race additional forerunners may be authorised as necessary.

406.7 The times of the forerunners should not be published.

406.8 Upon request the forerunners must report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the race line, as the case requires.

407 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations

407.1 Communication

In all international competitions, multiple communications (telephone or radios, etc.) between the Start and Finish must be in place. Voice communication between Starter and Finish must be assured by fixed wire connection or radio. In case of radio, this must be on a separate channel from that used by any other function of the OC.

407.2 Timing Equipment

For timing all events in the FIS Calendar, electronic timers, start gates and photocells homologated by the FIS must be used. Races using timing equipment other than those on the homologated FIS list will not be considered for FIS points.

Timing procedures are as per FIS Timing Booklet Alpine Skiing.

407.3 Factored Time Calculation

Results in Para Alpine Skiing races are determined by the Factored Time of each competitor. Factored (or Calculated) Time is calculated based on the following formula:

$FT = N_t * RF$

- FT – Factored Time truncated to 1/100 of seconds
- N_t – NET time truncated to 1/100 of seconds
- RF – Race Factor of each Sport Class per event (published under the Para Alpine Skiing section of the FIS website)

408 Start and Finish Officials

408.1 The Starter

The Starter must synchronise their watch with those of the Assistant Starter and by telephone or radio with the Chief Timekeeper within ten minutes of the start. The Starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command as well as for the accuracy of the intervals between these signals. They assign the supervision of the competitors to the Assistant Starter.

408.2 The Assistant Starter

The Assistant Starter is responsible for calling the competitors to the start in their correct order.

408.3 The Chief Timekeeper

The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing and synchronises the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the race as is possible. The Chief Timekeeper must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the score-board, etc.). If the electric timing fails, the Chief Timekeeper must communicate immediately with the Start Referee and the TD.

408.4 The Finish Controller

The Finish Controller has the following duties:

- Supervision of the section between the last gate and the Finish
- Supervision of the proper crossing of the Finish line
- Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course

409 The Start

409.1 The Start Area

The Start Area must be designed as per FIS Para Alpine Skiing Start Area Instructional Manual

409.2 The Start Ramp

The Start Ramp must be designed as per FIS Para Alpine Skiing Start Area Instructional Manual

409.3 Start Procedure

409.3.1 All outside help is forbidden. By order of the Starter, the standing competitor must plant their poles/outriggers in front of the start gate (wand) or wherever indicated and the sitting competitor must plant their outriggers behind the start gate (wand). Pushing off or bracing from the start posts/frame or other aide is forbidden. For

all athletes, the tip(s) of the ski(s) must remain beyond the start gate (wand) during the entire start procedure.

409.3.2 Standing competitors with a dominant arm, or an arm that is utilising a pole, may only push off from the start utilising the dominant arm, or the arm utilising the pole. The competitor cannot use the secondary arm as an aid to support the start push off in any way.

409.3.3 For sitting categories only one push is allowed to exit the start ramp.

409.4 Start Clock

For Level 0 events a start clock that provides at least an acoustic countdown signal on the fixed start interval as prescribed by the Jury must be utilised for all events with a set interval (DH, SG and GS).

409.5 Start Signals

409.5.1 Ten (10) seconds before the start, the Starter will tell each competitor "10 seconds". Five seconds before the start, they should count "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" and then give the start command, "Go ".

409.5.2 In Slalom the starter will tell each competitor "Go", the competitor then has ten (10) seconds to start.

409.5.3 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitors may start at the fixed interval after they have reported to the Start Referee, in accordance with the decision of the Jury. The Start Referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

409.5.4 In the case of irregular start intervals, the Start Referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

409.6 Start Timing

The start timing shall measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with their leg below the knee except for sit-skier (start gate height for sit-skier is 80 cm).

409.7 Delayed Start

409.7.1 A competitor who is not ready to start on time will be sanctioned. The Start Referee may however excuse such a delay if, in their opinion the delay is due to "force majeure". For example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment will constitute a “force majeure” should athlete safety be in question. A minor sickness of a competitor does not constitute "force majeure".

409.7.2 In case of doubt, the Jury may allow the start provisionally.

409.7.3 The Start Referee makes the decisions after consultation with the Jury and must record the start numbers and names of competitors who were not allowed to start

because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.

409.8 Valid Start and False Start

In competitions with a fixed start interval the competitor must start on the start signal. The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be disqualified.

The Start Referee must inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

410 Competition Course, Competition and Inspection

410.1 Competition Course

410.1.1 Competition Course and Technical Parts

A competition course is a designated area on a specific ski-slope, described by the respective FIS homologation. Start and Finish installations, television towers, measuring equipment, sponsor advertising equipment etc. are necessary items for a competition and are part of the competition course.

410.1.2 Course Setting

410.1.2.1 Assistance

Assistance must be provided for the Course Setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that they can concentrate on the actual course setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc.

The Chief of Course Equipment must provide enough of the following:

- enough blue and red slalom poles
- a corresponding number of gate panels, divided by colours
- hammers, drills, gate-keys, wedges etc.
- enough gate numbers
- colouring substance for marking the position of the poles.

410.1.2.2 Marking of the gates

The positions of the gate poles may be marked with an easily recognisable colouring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race.

410.1.2.3 Numbering the gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course. Start and Finish are not counted.

410.1.2.4 Marking of the course and terrain

Coloured dye (Blue) used vertically from gate to gate as well as horizontally across the course or the inside and/or outside of the racing line before and after the gate notably on the approaches indicating changes in terrain, jumps, etc. This is required for all DH, SG and GS events.

410.1.2.5 Spare Poles

The Chief of Course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. The poles are to be placed so that the competitors are not mislead by them.

410.1.2.6 Closing and Modification of the Course

A course is closed from the time the course setting begins. Nobody except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, gate panels, markings, etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.) on a closed course.

Competitors are not permitted to enter a closed competition course.

Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be decided by the Jury.

Photographers and camera teams are allowed into the closed course area for the necessary documentation of the competition. Their total number can be limited by the Jury. They will be placed in location by the Jury where possible and must remain in this area.

The Jury or the Organising Committee may close a course or sections of a course to competitors, trainers, media and service personnel outside of the actual competition or training times for preparation and maintenance purposes.

410.1.2.7 Course changes

In case of necessary changes on the course, such as small relocation of gates, an additional inspection or training run is not necessary. Details must be communicated to all Team Captains and competitors must be informed by the Start Referee at the Start.

410.1.3 Training on Competition Courses and Warm up Slopes

Official training in Downhill is part of the competition and governed in art. 703. For other types of Alpine events, the Jury may approve special training with or without gates (free ski) which can take place on the competition course. In that case, the training has to be controlled by the Jury and the Race Organisation.

Warm up slopes outside the competition course should be made available to the participating teams under specific guidelines by the Organiser. Warm up slopes are not under the control of the Jury and are not governed by the ICR.

410.2 Competition

410.2.1 Correct Passage of the Gates

A gate must be passed according to art. 434.14.

410.2.2 Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault

If a competitor misses a gate, they must no longer continue through further gates.

410.2.3 Interdiction to Continue after a competitor stops

410.2.3.1 If a competitor's skis come to a complete stop (e.g. after a fall), they must no longer continue through previous or further gates. This interdiction is valid in events with a fixed start interval: DH, SG and GS.

410.2.3.2 The only exception is for SL as long as the competitor:

- does not interfere with the run of the competitor that follows; or
- has not been passed by a competitor.

410.2.3.3 Guides are allowed to stop to remain in compliance to competitor-Guide distance requirements (art. 1303.1).

410.2.4 Loss of One Ski

If a competitor loses a ski without having committed a gate fault or without coming to a complete stop, they may continue, as long as they:

- do not interfere with the run of the next competitor or,
- have not been passed by the next competitor.

410.3 Inspection

410.3.1 Jury Inspection

On race day, the Jury inspects the course and has to confirm the programme for the day. Team Captains may accompany the Jury during the Jury Inspection:

- All non-Jury members must remain behind the Jury during the Inspection;
- All those present must observe the same rules that apply to the athletes during inspection (art. 410.3.2)

410.3.2 Competitor Inspection

410.3.2.1 The time and duration of the Competitors Inspection is determined by the Jury and scheduled at the Team Captains Meeting. If necessary (e.g. because of special weather conditions), the Jury may decide on special methods of Competitors Inspection.

410.3.2.2 The Competitor Inspection is held after Jury Inspection and after the Jury has opened the course and is normally inspected, from top to bottom of the course. The course must be in racing condition from the time the competitor's inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course or similar. The competitors are authorised to study the final setting

of the course by either skiing down at the side of the course at low speed, or side slipping through the gates (inspection). Skiing through gates or making practice turns parallel to those required by gates on the course is not allowed. Competitors must carry their start numbers. Fenced, roped or blocked off sections of the course or gates must be respected. By the end of the inspection time, competitors have to be outside the race course including the finish corral. Competitors are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis.

411 The Finish

411.1 The Finish Area

411.1.1 The Finish area should be plainly visible to competitors approaching the Finish. It must be wide with a gently sloped smooth run-out.

411.1.2 The Finish area is to be fenced in. Any unauthorised entry is not allowed.

411.1.3 In setting the course with gates, particular attention should be paid to directing competitors across the Finish Line on a natural line adapted to the terrain.

411.1.4 The competitor must leave the Finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race.

411.1.5 For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area separated from the actual Finish, is to be provided. In this area or corridor, it should be possible to make contact with the press (print, radio, TV and film) located in the media corridors.

411.2 The Finish and its Markings

411.2.1 The Finish is marked by two poles or vertical banners which may be connected by a horizontal banner. In Downhill and Super-G races, the Finish must be no less than 15 metres wide and in Slalom and Giant Slalom no less than 10 metres wide. In exceptional cases, the Jury may decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the Finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish poles or banners. The supports used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart.

411.2.2 The timing supports can usually be placed behind the finish poles or banners, on the downhill side. The Finish Line between the timing cells must be clearly marked horizontally with colouring substance.

411.3 Crossing of the Finish Line and Recording of the Times

411.3.1 The Finish Line must be crossed:

- on both skis or
- on one ski or
- with both feet or with the sit-ski in case of a fall between the last gate and the finish line. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.

411.4 Report

The Finish Referee must make a report to the Referee immediately after the race or the official training.

412 Calculation and Announcement of Results

412.1 Start List / Publication of Results

412.1.1 For all FIS races, the OC must provide the means to enable start lists and results distribution from the venue results room to the start area and for all gatekeepers/gate judges.

412.1.2 In the venue timing/results room, access to internet and printer/photocopier (and its drivers) is required for World Cup, World Championships and Paralympic Games.

412.1.3 The start lists and results will be distributed on paper or electronically to all teams, officials, race office, sports presentation, protocol responsible persons and media.

412.2 Unofficial Times

Unofficial times should be posted on a scoreboard, which should be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loudspeakers.

412.3 Announcement of Disqualifications

412.3.1 After completion of the race, Disqualifications must be published on the official notice board and also at the Finish. The time limit of 15 minutes for Protests to be submitted is determined from the moment of this announcement.

412.3.2 The official notice board can be replaced by an official communication channel announced at the first Team Captains Meeting by the Jury.

412.4 Official Results

412.4.1 Results are determined by the official Factored Times, as per art. 407.3, of those competitors who have been officially ranked.

412.4.2 Combined results are calculated by adding together the Factored race times obtained in each event of the combined event.

412.4.3 If two or more competitors have the same Factored Time, the competitor with the higher start number must be listed first on the official list of results (ex aequo).

412.4.4 The Official Result List must contain:

- the name of the organising club or association
- the name of the competition, the site, event, race level and gender

- the date of the race
- all technical data such as the name of the competition course, altitude at start and finish, vertical drop, FIS homologation number and, for Downhill and Super-G, the length of the course
- the names and nations of the members of the Jury
- for each run, the names and nations of the Course Setter and the forerunners, the number of gates (Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super-G between brackets number of direction changes) and the start time
- the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at race start and finish recorded at time of race start.
- all details concerning the competitors, ranking, start number, code number, name and first name, sport class (e.g., AS1, LW6/8-2 etc.), Factored Time and race points
- the start number, code number, name, first name and nation of those competitors (including Guides) who were not at the start, did not finish or were disqualified in each run
- the categories of athletes that took part in the competitions (e.g., Vision Impaired, Standing and Sitting)
- the names of the official service companies, e.g., timing company, computer service etc.
- the codex and F value
- the penalty calculation sheet (exception: competitions with fixed penalty, e.g., Level 0 competitions)
- the signature (physical or electronic) of the Technical Delegate

412.4.5 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin or FIS Website).

413 FIS Points and Participation at FIS Competitions

413.1 The calculation of FIS Points is described in detail in Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points.

413.2 The Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points are an integral part of this ICR.

414 Award Ceremony

The OC will arrange the Award Ceremonies in consultation with FIS.

In the event an organiser chooses a flower or medal ceremony before the protest time has expired, it will be at its own risk and responsibility.

415 Group Draw and Starting Order

The valid FIS Points List in the respective event must be used for the ranking of competitors. In Alpine Combined the ranking of competitors is made with FIS Points in the event of the 1st Run (DH/SG or in exceptional cases SL).

415.1 Starting Order by Category:

Starting order is: Vision Impaired – Standing – Sitting

The Jury has the ability to change the start order.

415.2 Start Groups

The starting order of the competitors in all Para Alpine Skiing competitions is determined by their FIS Points as follows:

- The maximum number of Athletes in a starting group for all FIS Para Alpine Skiing competitions is 15 athletes
- For Level 0 competitions the best seven (7) competitors will be drawn between start numbers 1 - 7 and the remaining competitors between 8 - 15. This will take place by double draw.
- In case of an equality of points in the 7th or 15th rank, the first group can be increased accordingly.
- Only Athletes with 100 FIS Points or less will be drawn by random in the starting group.
- If there are more than 15 athletes with less than 100 FIS Points the 15 with the lowest FIS points will be in the first starting group
- The remaining athletes will start in the order of their FIS Points. Athletes without FIS Points will be placed by random draw.

415.3 Starting Order for the Second Run

415.3.1 In competitions with two runs, the starting order of the second run is determined by the results list of the first run except for the first 30 ranked athletes, who will start in reverse order of finish. If more than one competitor is ranked 30th, the competitor with the lowest bib number will start first.

415.3.2 In competitions with live broadcasting or live streaming, the Jury may establish an alternative start order for the second run, as an exception to the standard start order defined in art. 415.3.1. The Jury must communicate the principles of this start order at the Team Captain's Meeting of the respective race.

415.3.3 A Start List for the second run must be published in good time and made available to teams and officials at the Start.

416 Start Intervals

416.1 Start Intervals in Para Alpine Skiing Races

The start can take place in each event at variable intervals as determined by the Jury. The competitor on the course does not need to cross the Finish Line before the next competitor starts. Athletes in the AS1 class should have nearly completed the course prior to the next athlete starting.

417 Re-runs

417.1 Pre-requisites

417.1.1 A competitor who is obstructed while racing must stop immediately after the incident takes place and report this to the nearest gate judge. They may apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run. The Team Captain of the obstructed competitor can also make this claim. The competitor should make their way to the Finish along the side of the course.

417.1.2 In special situations (e.g., in case of missing gates, failure of the timekeeping system or other technical failures), the Jury may order a rerun.

417.1.3 If a competitor is stopped by a Yellow Flag, they have the right to a re-run, under the condition that the Jury considers this possible from an organisational point of view. The Jury should ensure that the competitor's re-run takes place before the last competitor of the race (preferably in the athlete's category) or training run in the case of Downhill.

417.2 Grounds of Interference

417.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal or other obstruction.

417.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor who does not clear the course quickly enough.

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

417.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which obstruct the competitor.

417.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor that has not been promptly replaced.

417.2.6 Other similar incidents beyond the will and control of the competitor, which cause significant loss of speed or a lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitors` time.

417.2.7 Interruption by an official with a Yellow Flag.

417.3 Validity of a Re-run

417.3.1 If the Referee or another Jury member is unable to question the appropriate officials immediately or to judge the justification for the re-run they may grant a

provisional re-run, to avoid delay for the competitor. This re-run will be valid only if it is subsequently confirmed by the Jury.

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

417.3.3 The provisional or subsequently approved run remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed one.

417.4 Start Time of Re-run

The competitor must report to the Start Referee. The Start Referee will communicate to the competitor the start position. The competitor will start in accordance with art. 409.3.

418 Interruption or Termination of the Run or Training

If an interrupted run cannot be finished on the same day, it is to be treated as a terminated run.

418.1 By the Jury:

418.1.1 to allow course maintenance or to allow a fairer and more consistent course for all competitors.

418.1.2 for unfavourable or inconsistent weather and snow conditions

418.1.2.1 The race is to be restarted as soon as the work on the course has finished and if the weather and snow conditions have changed so that a fair competition can be assured.

418.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the race ordered for the same reason should lead to a termination. A Downhill, a Super-G, as well as one run of Slalom or Giant Slalom may not last longer than four hours.

418.2 Brief Interruption.

Each member of the Jury is entitled to order a brief interruption of the run, including at the request of a gate judge

419 Termination of a Competition

419.1 By the Jury

The Jury will terminate a competition:

- if the competitors are significantly affected by outside disturbing influences.
- if conditions arise that interfere with the fairness of the race or if the proper conduct of the race may no longer be guaranteed.

420 Report

For all interrupted or terminated competitions (art. 418 and art. 419), a full and detailed report is to be made by the TD to the FIS and the organising National Ski Association. The report must contain a well-founded recommendation, as to whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

421 Not Permitted to Start (NPS)

Competitors will be Not Permitted to Start (NPS) in any FIS International Ski competition if they:

421.1 wear obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 207.1) or behave in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area (art. 205.5, 223.1.1)

421.2 violate the FIS rules in regard to the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings on Equipment (art. 207 and 222).

421.3 violate the FIS Adaptive Equipment Rule Book (art.)

421.4 refuse to undertake a FIS required medical examination (art. 221.2)

421.5 train on a course closed for competitors.

421.6 in training for Downhill have not participated in at least one timed training run.

421.7 do not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment, or does not have ski brakes on their skis, does not wear or carry an official start number according to the rules.

421.8 were disqualified, (DSQ) did not start (DNS), not permitted to start (NPS) or did not finish (DNF) in the first run.

422 Penalties

A penalty will be assessed by the Jury especially where the competitor:

422.1 violates the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207).

422.2 alters the start number (Bib) in a way which does not allow the Bib to remain in its original form.

422.3 does not wear or carry the official start number (Bib).

422.4 skis through set gates or practices turns parallel to the course or violates in any way rules of competitors' inspection (art.410.3.2).

422.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start.

422.6 violates rules of the Start or starts in a manner that is not permitted by the rules (art.409.3)

422.7 requests a re-run which proves not to be valid (art. 417.3)

422.8 continues to race after committing a gate fault or after a complete stop or violates the rule Loss of One Ski, art 410.2.4, (for standing or VI competitors with two skis)

422.9 fails to pass the Finish Line correctly (art. 411.3)

422.10 takes skis to the official ceremonies (art.207.1)

422.11 does not leave the Finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race.

422.12 receives outside help during a competition.

422.13 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 207.1) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the competition area (art. 205.5, 223.1.1)

423 Disqualifications

Competitors will be disqualified if they:

423.1 participate in the race under false pretences.

423.2 jeopardise the security of persons or property or causes actual injury or damage.

423.3 or their Guides do not pass through a gate correctly or do not start within the time limits.

423.4 participate in the race with adaptive equipment which has not been approved by FIS as per art. 305.

424 Protests

424.1 Jury must only accept a Protest if it is based upon physical evidence.

424.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous decision where new evidence exists that relates to the original Jury decision.

424.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under art. 425. Appeals can be made as per art. 432.1.1

425 Types of Protests

425.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,

425.2 Against the course or its condition,

425.3 Against a competitor or against an official during the race,

425.4 Against disqualifications,

425.5 Against timekeeping,

425.6 Against instructions or decisions of the Jury.

426 Place of Submission

426.1 Protests must be submitted to the Jury at the location designated and announced at the Team Captains' Meeting held prior to each event.

427 Deadlines for Submission

427.1 **Against the admittance of a competitor:**

- before the Draw.

427.2 **Against the course or its condition:**

- not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the race.

427.3 **Against competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behaviour during the competition:**

- within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.

427.4 **Against disqualification:**

- within 15 minutes after the posting or announcement of the disqualification.

427.5 **Against the timekeeping:**

- within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.

427.6 **Against all instructions or decisions of the Jury:**

- immediately and at the latest within 15 minutes after the last competitor has passed the Finish Line.

428 Form of Protests

428.1 Protests must be submitted in writing to the Jury.

428.1.1 As exceptions, Protests according to art. 425.3, 425.4, 425.5 can be made verbally.

428.2 A Jury only must accept a Protest that demonstrates merit by including credible evidence.

428.3 Specific event-related IPC media policies apply for the PWG regarding personal photography and filming of athletes during such competitions and whether or not the use of such photographs and video footage shall be permitted as evidence to defend a Protest. For all other events, the use of personal photographs and video footage is admissible as evidence and may be relied on to lodge or defend a Protest.

428.4 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested or appealed in accordance with these ICR.

429 Protest Fees

429.1 CHF 100 (or the equivalent in another currency) must be deposited with each Protest. This deposit will be refunded if the Protest is upheld. Otherwise, the funds will go to the FIS account.

429.2 A Protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury. In this case, the deposit must be refunded.

429.3 Protests not submitted in time or in the correct manner or submitted without the protest fee will not be considered.

430 Authorisation

The following representatives are authorized to submit protests:

- the NSA or authorized NF
- the Head Coach or their representative.

431 Settlement of Protests by the Jury

431.1 The Jury meets to deal with Protests at a predetermined place and time.

431.2 In dealing with a Protest against Disqualification the gate judge and, if needed, also the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials, the competitor in question and the protesting Team Captain or trainer must be

invited to attend the Jury hearing by the TD or Referee. The Jury will consider all the available and relevant information.

431.3 At the vote on the Protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The Race Director chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by all voting members of the Jury. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the Race Director's vote is decisive. Where a Race Director appointment is not in place, the TD assumes these responsibilities.

431.4 The principle of free evaluation of the evidence is maintained. The rules on which the decision is to be based must be applied and interpreted in such a way that fair proceedings are guaranteed

431.5 The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings are completed by posting on the official notice board with the publication time stated.

432 Right of Appeals

432.1 The Appeal

432.1.1 Can be made:

- against the decisions of the Jury regarding monetary fines as per art. 224.11
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a race (art. 418 and 419)
- against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated race should count for FIS points
- against the official result. This Appeal must be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

432.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS Office only by the National Ski Association.

432.1.3 Time Limits

432.1.3.1 Appeals against Jury decisions must be submitted to the Appeals Commission within 48 hours of their announcement.

432.1.3.2 The official results may be appealed to the Council via the FIS Office within 30 days for matters that are outside the competence of the Jury.

432.1.4 Decisions concerning appeals are taken by:

- the Appeals Commission
- the CAS

432.2 Postponing Effect

Evidence submitted (Protest, Appeal) will not cause a postponement of the sanction.

432.3 Submission

All appeals must be in writing. Proof and evidence are to be included. Appeals submitted after the deadlines (art. 432.1.3.1 and 432.1.3.2) will be declined by the FIS.

433 Competitions Under Artificial Light

433.1 Competitions under artificial light are permitted and must be approved by FIS.

433.2 Lighting must meet the following specifications:

433.3 The light level anywhere on the course must not be less than 80 lux, measured parallel to the surface. The lighting should be as uniform as possible.

433.4 Floodlights must be placed so that the light does not alter the topography of the competition course. The light must enable the competitor to discern the terrain and must not alter the depth perception or definition.

433.5 The lights should not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and should not blind the competitor by glare.

433.6 The TD together with the Jury must check in advance that the lighting conforms to the rules.

433.7 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

434 Gate Judges' Instructions

434.1 Each gate judge should have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules. The gate judge is required to follow instructions from the Jury.

434.2 The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and unbiased. A drawing of the fault committed is essential. The gate judge must declare a fault only when they are convinced that a fault has been committed.

434.3 The gate judge can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm their opinion. They can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race is briefly interrupted, so that they may check the tracks on the course.

434.4 When an adjacent gate judge, a member of the Jury or an official video controller makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question, the Jury may freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

434.5 A competitor, in the case of an error or a fall, is permitted to ask the gate judge if a fault was committed and the gate judge, if asked, must inform a competitor if

they have committed a fault that would lead to disqualification. The gate judge cannot physically assist the competitor.

434.6 The competitor is fully responsible for their action and, the competitor cannot hold the gate judge responsible.

434.7 The gate judge is required to give information to Jury members on request.

434.8 The Chief Gate Judge (or their assistant) is required to collect all the check cards immediately after each run and to pass them on to the Referee in the Finish.

434.9 Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.

434.10 When a gate judge observes an obstruction of a competitor they must enter the details of the incident on their card.

434.11 The gate judge must be so placed that they can safely but properly observe the terrain, gates and course sections for which they are responsible, they should be near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor. Any equipment necessary to permit the gate judge to perform their assigned duties should be provided.

434.12 The gate judge must be in their assigned location well before the start of the run. Organisers should provide gate judges with protective clothing against adverse weather where necessary and should provide some form of nourishment during the run.

434.13 The Organiser is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available.

434.14 Correct Passage of the Gates

434.14.1 For competitors with two skis:

A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have crossed the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet/foot must have crossed the gate line. This rule also applies when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate.

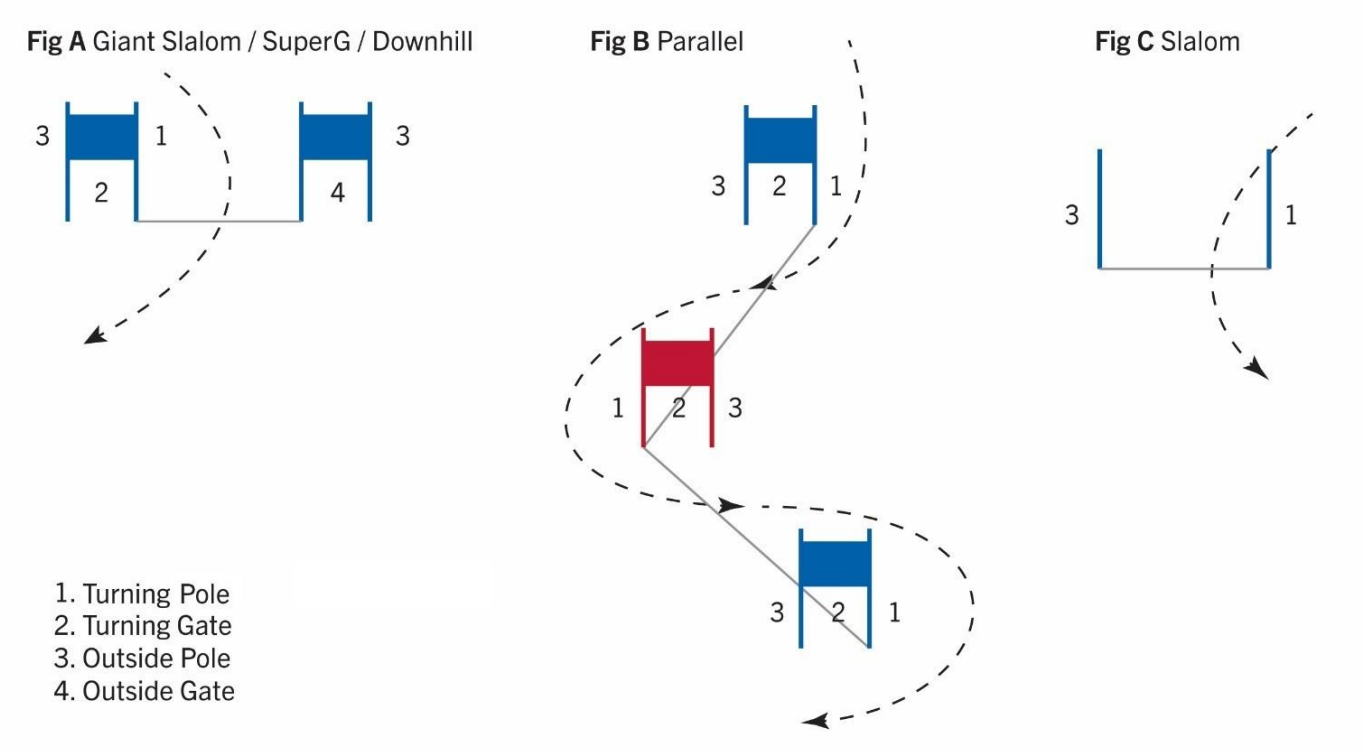
434.14.2 For competitors with only one ski:

A gate has been passed correctly when the tip of the ski and the boot binding have crossed the gate line.

434.14.3 On single gate slalom, where there is no outside pole and a competitor misses the gate, the competitor must climb back up to a position where the toe piece of the boot binding (s) crosses the imaginary line of the turning pole.

434.14.4 The gate line in Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super-G, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding gate panels between them, is the shortest imaginary line between the turning pole and the outside gate at snow level.

434.14.5 The gate line in Slalom is the shortest imaginary line between the turning pole and the outside pole.



435 Video control

The Organiser may provide equipment for official video control, in which case an official Video Controller must be appointed. The duties of the Video Controller are to observe the competitors' passage through the course. For Paralympic Winter Games, video control equipment is mandatory.

436 Poles

All poles used in Para Alpine Skiing events are described as slalom poles and are either rigid poles or flex-poles with a diameter of 27mm.

436.1 Rigid Poles

Must be round, uniform poles without a bending device and should be of the same material and dimensions as the flex pole. Rigid poles may be used for the outside gate or pole and in exceptional cases (e.g., high wind) as the outside pole of the turning gate.

436.2 Flex poles

Flex poles are fitted with a bending device. They must conform to the FIS specifications.

436.2.1 Use of Flex-poles

Flex-poles must be used for all Para Alpine Skiing competitions published in the FIS Calendar, except Downhill. The use of flex poles may be requested by the Jury for Downhill.

436.3 Slalom

For Para Alpine Slalom races, poles with a diameter of 27mm must be used.

436.3.1 For FIS Para Alpine Skiing Slalom races, alternative colours for slalom poles may only be approved by the Jury, should red and blue poles be unavailable.

436.4 Giant Slalom and Super-G

In Giant Slalom and Super-G two pairs of slalom poles are used, each pair carrying a gate panel between them. The gate panels should be fixed or tied so they should tear or break away from one pole. The turning pole(s) must be flex-pole(s).

437 Gate Panels

For Para Alpine Skiing competitions, the gate panels must conform to the FIS Specifications.

Particular Rules for Different Events

In all FIS competitions and events, the Vertical Drop specifications apply (art. 1500).

700 Downhill

701 Technical Data

701.1 Vertical Drop

For PWG, WSC and World Cup competitions

- 450m-800m

For COC competitions

- 400m-800m

For FIS and NC competitions

- 1 Run: 400m-500m
- 2 Run: 300m -450m

For ENL competitions

- 1 Run: 400-500m
- 2 Run: 300-400m

701.2 Course Length

The course length has to be measured by a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and printed on the start and the results list.

701.3 Gates

701.3.1 A Downhill gate consists of 4 slalom poles and 2 gate panels.

701.3.2 For panels, rectangular cloth panels are to be used, approximately 0.75 m wide by 0.50 m high. They are to be fastened on the poles, so that they can be recognised as easily as possible by the competitors. In place of red cloth a luminous orange colour may be used. If the safety netting is the same colour as the gate panels (usually red or blue), and where the gates cannot be seen

properly against the backdrop of the safety netting, an alternative colour for the gate panels (usually blue or red) may be used on those gates.

701.3.3 The width of the gates must be at least 8 m.

702 Course Setting

702.1 Setting of the Gates

702.1.1 Gates must be set to delineate the desired racing line.

702.1.2 Before difficult jumps and difficult passages, appropriate course setting should control the speed where possible.

702.1.3 At places where the outside gate must be removed in exceptional cases decided by the Jury the turning gate serves as a gate.

702.1.4 Before the start of the first official training the competitors should conduct a complete inspection of the course.

702.1.5 The members of the Jury must be available to receive requests and suggestions regarding the course, training etc. from the competitors and trainers.

703 Official Training

703.1 Obligation to Participate

Official training forms an integral part of the competition. Competitors are required to participate in the training. All qualified competitors entered for the competition must have been entered and drawn in all official training runs. This is also valid where substitutes are authorised by special rules.

703.2 Duration

703.2.1 Three days should be scheduled for the inspection and official training.

703.2.2 The Jury may decide on a reduction in the number of training days or at least one training run.

703.2.3 Official training need not necessarily be on consecutive days.

703.3 Race-ready Preparation

The entire facility (start, course, and finish area) must be completely prepared and ready for racing by the first official training day.

703.3.1 All crowd control barriers must be completed.

703.4 First Aid and Medical Service

The first aid and medical services must be completely operational during all training. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide.

703.5 Priority on the Lift Facilities to the Start

Organisers must arrange for competitors and specifically accredited officials to have assured priority on the lift facilities to the Start in order to use the training times without waiting.

703.6 Training Numbers

Competitors must wear training numbers (bibs) for all official training.

703.7 Start Order

The Start Referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, must verify from a Start List that the competitors start training in the order of the training start list, and that start intervals are maintained.

703.8 Timed Training

703.8.1 During at least one of the training days the times must be taken.

703.8.2 Recorded times must be given to the Team Captains at latest at the Team Captains' Meeting but may also be announced over the loudspeaker or published on the scoreboard after each competitor's run.

703.8.3 A competitor must participate in at least one timed training run.

703.8.4 In case of a fall, or stopping, or being overtaken during a training run, the competitor must leave the race course. Continuing on the Downhill course during the current training is not permitted. The competitor (and Guide with VI competitors) may, however, move along the edge of the course to the Finish.

703.8.5 In case of atmospheric changes (snowfall etc.) between the last training day and the day of the race, an inspection of the course may be organised for the competitors on the day of the race accompanied by members of the Jury.

703.8.6 Whenever possible, one training run should take place at the same time as that scheduled for the race.

704 Yellow Flag

704.1 Inspection.

The Jury may, define the position of the Yellow Flags for the training and for the race if required which can be waved to alert the following competitor. The flags must be positioned before the first inspection and should be recognisable by the competitors.

704.2 Training

When a competitor is stopped in training by the Yellow Flag, they have the right to re-start from the point where they had been stopped.

At the request of the competitor, a Jury member may allow them a re-run if this is possible from the point of view of the organisation and any delay resulting there from. If a re-run is approved it is the responsibility of the competitor to present themselves to the Start Referee before the last competitor has started, otherwise this approval will be withdrawn.

704.3 Race

When a competitor is stopped during the race they have the right to a re-run provided that the Jury considers this possible from an organisational point of view. The Jury should ensure that the competitor's re-run takes place before the last competitor on the start list of the race.

704.4 Obligation

When a competitor is waved down with a yellow flag the competitor must stop immediately.

704.5 Commands

On the command "start stop!" or "start stop, yellow flag" the Start Referee must close the Start. The Start Referee must respond immediately via radio confirming that the Start is closed, and state the start number of the last competitor to have started as well as the start number of the competitor held at the Start ("start stop confirmed, number 23 on course, number 24 at the start").

The Jury member who called the "start stop" is also responsible for requesting yellow flag(s) that are necessary to stop competitor(s) on course.

705 Execution of the Downhill

705.1 Downhill in One Run

A Downhill will be carried out in one run.

705.2 Downhill in Two Runs

705.2.1 Downhill in two runs can be organised with the required vertical drop as stated in art. 701.1.

705.2.2 The result will be determined by the addition of the two runs. The rule "Starting order for the 2nd run" will be used.

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

705.2.4 The two runs should be completed on the same day.

705.2.5 Downhill races carried out in two runs must be identified as such in the FIS Calendar, provided the competition course has a vertical drop according to art. 701.1.

705.2.6 In exceptional cases where carrying out the original Downhill is jeopardized (unfavourable snow or atmospheric conditions), the Jury is permitted to conduct the Downhill in two runs.

706 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the regulations as described in FIS Equipment Rule Book published on the FIS website.

Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

800 Slalom

801 Technical Data

801.1 Vertical Drop

For PWG, WSC and World Cup competitions

- 140m-220m

For COC competitions

- 120m-200m

For FIS/NC competitions

- 100m-140m

For ENL competitions

- 80-120m

For Indoor Competitions in three (3) Runs:

- 50m

801.2 Gates

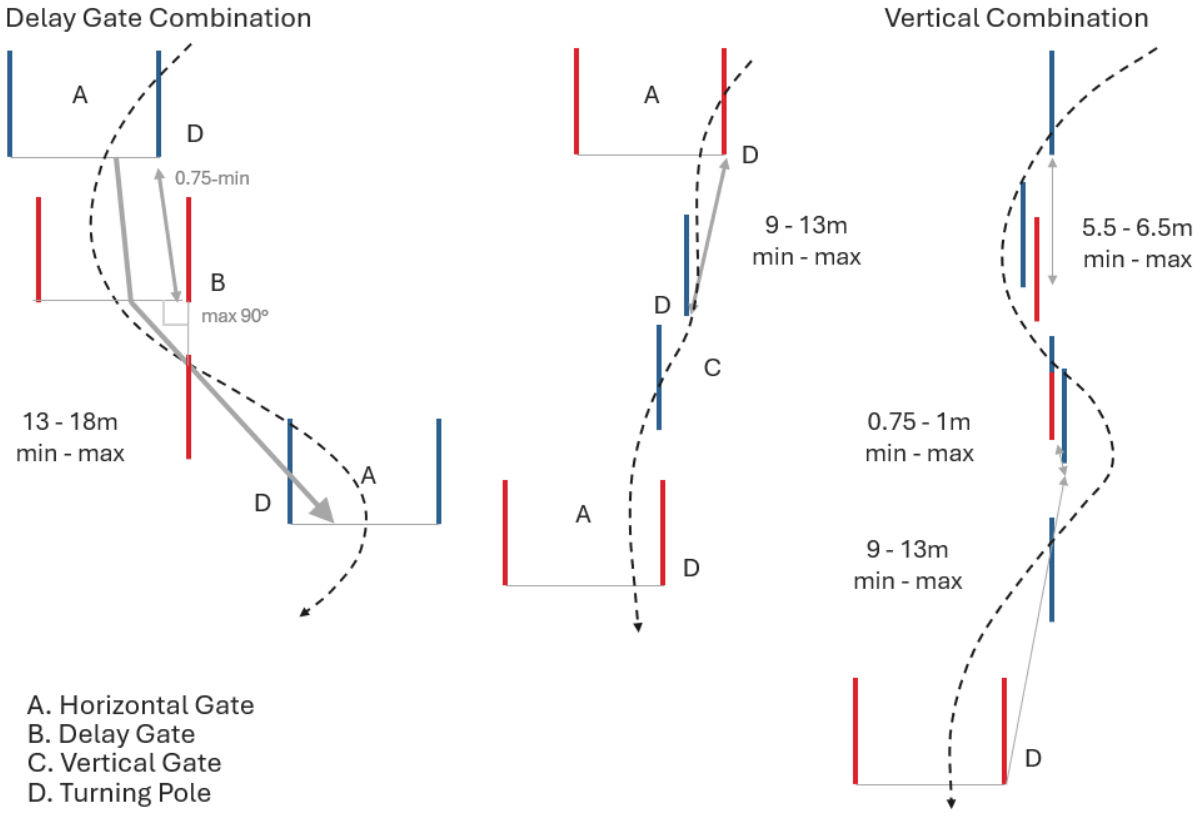
801.2.1 A slalom gate consists of two poles or where there is no outside pole the gate will consist of a turning pole.

801.2.2 Consecutive gates must alternate blue and red.

801.2.3 A gate must have a minimum width of 5.5 m and a maximum of 6.5 m. The distance between open gates with a direction change is a minimum of 9m and not more than 13 m (valid for all categories).

801.2.4 The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin or vertical) must be not less than 0.75 m and not more than 1.00 m. The gates in hairpin or vertical combinations must be set in a straight line. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 13 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole. The distance between the gates within a delayed combination must be not less than 0.75 m from either turning pole. A delayed gate combination must allow the athlete to ski through the combination without changing ski edges. The outside pole of the delayed gate must be positioned within a maximum 90° angle from the horizontal line relative to the turning pole and must not interfere with the racing line.

801.2.4.1 Exception for cases where the number of direction changes cannot be fulfilled due to unusual terrain, the Homologation certificate will show that an exemption has been granted.



802 Course Setting

802.1 The slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal ski technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of ski technique, including changes of direction with very different radii. Gates should never be set only down the falling-line, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.

802.2 A slalom competition must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates and at least three hairpin-combinations consisting of two gates. It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delay gate combinations.

802.3 Setting

In setting slalom the following principles should be observed:

802.3.1 Avoidance of monotonous series of standardised combinations of gates.

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

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

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

802.3.5 Where possible the last gate should not be too close to the Finish. It should direct competitors towards the middle part of the Finish. If the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.

802.3.6 The slalom poles should be fixed (screwed in) by the Chief of Course or their assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the Course Setter can supervise the operation.

802.4 Checking the Slalom Course

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

- The slalom poles are firmly fixed (screwed in).
- The gates are in the right colour order.
- The position of the poles is marked if necessary.
- The numbers are in the right order on the outside poles.
- The poles are high enough above the snow.
- The two slalom courses are far enough from each other to avoid

misleading the competitors.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and Finish are in accordance with art. 409 and 411.

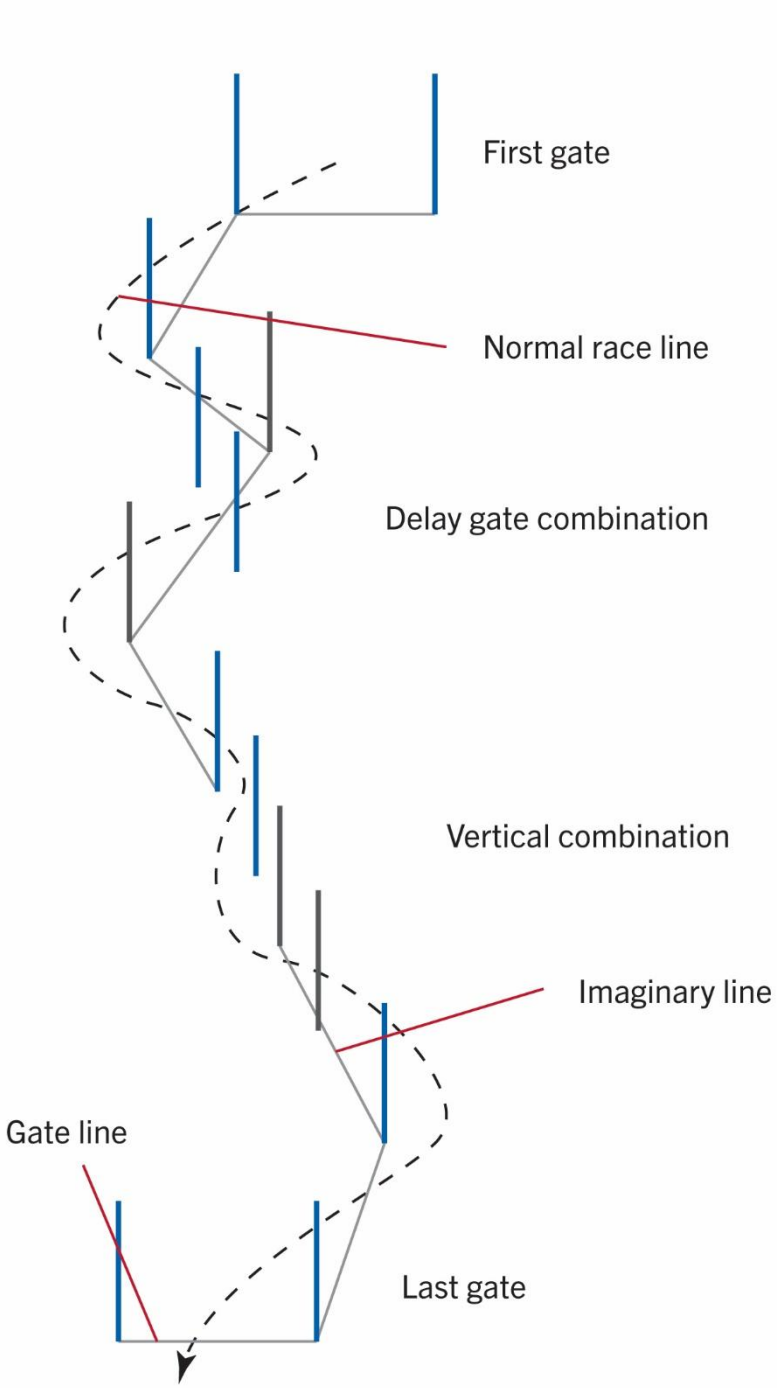
803 Single Pole Slalom

803.1 A single pole slalom has no outside pole except the first and the last gate, a delayed gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical).

803.2 Single pole slalom is permitted in all Level events, and recommended for all Level 2-3 events.

803.3 Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the normal race line of the slalom crossing the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must meet the requirements. If the competitor has not correctly crossed the imaginary line of the gate (imaginary plane from turning pole to outside pole) and does not follow the normal race line, then the competitor must climb back up to a position where the toe piece of the boot binding (s) crosses the imaginary line of the turning pole.

803.3.1 For athletes with only one ski, a gate has been passed correctly when the tip of the ski and the boot binding have crossed the gate line (art. 434.14.2).



804 The Start

804.1 Start Intervals

The start takes place at irregular intervals in Slalom. The Chief of Timing and Calculations or their assistant tells the Starter when each competitor should start, in agreement with the Jury. The competitor on the course need not have passed the Finish Line before the next competitor starts.

804.2 Starting Order

804.2.1 In the first run in sequence of the start numbers.

804.2.2 For the second run see art. 415.3.

804.3 Start Signal

As soon as the order for the next start is received, the Starter gives the competitor the warning "Ready", and a few seconds later the start signal "Go!" The competitor must start within about 10 seconds after this order. For Vision Impaired competitors, direction within this window comes from the Guide where required.

804.3.1 A competitor must appear, at latest one minute, after being called by the official. Early start times caused by the non-arrival of preceding competitors have to be taken into account. The Start Referee may however, permit a delay, which in their opinion is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases the Start Referee may allow the competitor a provisional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The Start Referee will make the necessary decisions.

804.4 Valid Start and False Start

Each competitor must start according to the art.804.3, otherwise the competitor will be disqualified.

805 Execution of the Slalom

805.1 Two or Three Runs (Only for Entry League, Level 4)

Two or three runs on two or three different courses must always decide the slalom competition.

All courses must be used one after the other in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on multiple courses is not permitted. Whenever possible, all runs should be held on the same day.

805.2 Limitations in the Second Run

The Jury has the right to reduce the number of competitors for the second run to half on the first run start list. The decision has to be made no later than one hour before the start of the first run.

805.3 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the requirements as described in the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Rule Book published on the FIS website. Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

900 Giant Slalom

901 Technical Data

901.1 Vertical Drop

For PWG, WSC and World Cup competitions

- 300m-450m

For COC competitions

- 250m-400m

For FIS and NC competitions

- 200m-350m

For ENL competitions

- 200m-250m

901.2 Gates

901.2.1 A giant slalom gate consists of 4 slalom poles and 2 gate panels.

901.2.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate panels are to be approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approx. 1 m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole.

901.2.3 The gates must be at least 4 m and at most 8 m wide. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m.

902 General Characteristics of the Courses

902.1 The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course should normally have a width of approximately 40 m.

902.2 The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary, can order it to be widened. The inspector can also permit a width of less than approximately 40 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

903 Course Setting

903.1 Setting

In setting a Giant Slalom the following principles should be observed:

903.1.1 The first run should be set the day before the race, if possible. Both runs can be set on the same course but the second run must be re-set.

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

903.1.3 A Giant Slalom consists of a variety of long, medium and short turns. The competitor should be free to choose their own line between the gates. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible. At places where the outside gate must be removed in exceptional cases decided by the Jury the turning gate serves as a gate.

903.1.4 The Course Setter in setting the course for youth should take particular consideration of the physical ability of the competitors.

904 Single Gate Giant Slalom

904.1 A single gate giant slalom has no outside pole except the first and the last gate, and delayed gates.

904.2 Single Gate Giant Slalom is permitted in all World Cup, Continental Cup competitions, and it is recommended in Level 2 and 3 competitions. Single Gate Giant Slalom is not permitted in PWG or WSC events.

904.3 Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole of the turning gate on the same side, following the normal race line of the giant slalom crossing the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must meet all requirements.

904.3.1 For competitors with only one ski, a gate has been passed correctly when the tip of the ski and the boot binding have crossed the gate line.

904.4 All rules and regulations dealing with the width of the course should be considered, as if there is an imaginary outside gate.

905 The Start

905.1 In the first run in sequence of the start numbers.

905.2 For the second run see art. 415.3.

906 Execution of the Giant Slalom

906.1 Two runs must always decide a Giant Slalom. The second run may be held on the same course, but the gates must be reset. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

906.2 Limitations in the Second Run

The Jury has the right to reduce the number of competitors for the second run to half on the first run start list. The decision has to be made no later than one hour before the start of the first run.

907 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the requirements as described in the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Equipment Specifications published on the FIS website. Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

1000 Super-G

1001 Technical Data

1001.1 Vertical Drop

For PWG, WSC and World Cup competitions

- 400m-600m

For COC competitions

- 350m-600m

For FIS and NC competitions

- 350m-500m

For ENL competitions

- 300m-500m

1001.2 Course Length

The course length has to be measured by a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and printed on the start and the results list.

1001.3 Gates

1001.3.1 A Super-G gate consists of four slalom poles and two gate panels.

1001.3.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. In special circumstances, where a panel colour cannot be seen properly against the backdrop (e.g. safety netting), the Jury can request an alternative homologated colour (art. 1500.1) for the gate panel for that specific gate to improve visibility. The gate panels are to be approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approx. 1 m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away.

1001.3.3 The gates must be at least 6 m and at most 8 m wide for open gates and at least 8 m and at most 12 m for vertical gates. The gate panels are fastened in such a way so they should tear or break away.

1002 General Characteristics of the Courses

1002.1 The terrain should be undulating and hilly if possible. The course should normally have a width of approximately 30 m.

1002.2 The inspector authorised to homologate the course, decides whether this width is adequate and, if necessary, can order it to be widened. The inspector can also permit a width of less than approximately 30 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

1002.3 Preparation of the Course

The course must be prepared taking into account the same safety measures and snow preparation as that of a Downhill course.

1002.4 Free-skiing on the Competition Hill

Competitors should be given the opportunity to free ski on the closed competition hill before the course is set if possible.

1003 Course Setting

1003.1 A Super-G should contain a variety of long and medium turns. The competitor should be absolutely free to choose their own line between the gates. It is not permitted to set only down the fall-line of the slope.

1003.2 In exceptional cases, as determined by the Jury, the outside gate may be removed. In such cases the turning gate serves as a gate.

1003.3 Where the terrain allows it, jumps may be set.

1003.4 It is recommended to set the gates to make the best use of the terrain; The distance between the successive turning poles can be no less than 25 m, a delayed gate must be at least 15 m.

1004 Execution of the Super-G

A Super-G will be carried out in one run.

1005 Yellow Flag

Art. 704 applies.

1006 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the requirements as described in the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Equipment Rule Book published on the FIS website.

Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

1100 Alpine Combined

The Super G element of an Alpine Combined competition will count towards FIS Super G points.

1100.1 Technical Data

1100.1.1 Is the result of a Downhill or Super-G run (speed event) and a single Slalom run held according to the technical regulations for Slalom and those for Downhill or Super-G. The Alpine Combined event consists of two runs.

1100.1.2 Times from the two runs are added together to determine the final order based on ascending total time.

1100.1.3 Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

1100.1.4 Starting numbers given to the competitors for the first run remain the same for all runs.

1100.1.5 The results of a Combined competition are only counted if the competitor takes part in each event of the Combined and appear in the intermediate results.

1100.1.6 The Combined results are calculated by adding the Factored Times of the single events or runs.

1100.1.7 The Downhill or Super-G events of Alpine Combined must be held on courses specifically homologated for Downhill or Super-G respectively. The Slalom may be held on these courses.

1101 Team Combined

If the Alpine Combined is held as a Team Combined, art. 1100.1.1, 1100.1.3 and 1100.1.7 are valid.

The Team Combined may be held either as a same-gender or mixed-gender event.

1101.1 Eligibility

The maximum number of teams (per nation) each with 2 competitors (same gender) to participate in the event will be determined by the respective Qualification Criteria/Regulations (e.g. WSC Qualification Guide, PWG Qualification Regulations etc.).

1101.2 Team Composition

If the event is held as same gender event, the team must be composed of two athletes of the same gender. There are no limitations on the Team Composition in regard to Sport Class or Category.

If the event is held as a mixed gender event, the team must be composed of two athletes of different genders. There are no limitations on the Team Composition in regard to Sport Class or Category. Each competitor is allowed to start only in one run, and only for one team. The competitors that make up the team (teammates) must

be named before the draw by the team captain. No changes may be made after the draw.

1101.3 Starting Order 1st run

The starting order for the first run (DH / SG or SL in exceptional case) is determined by art. 415

1101.4 Starting Order 2nd run

Starting numbers given to the team for the 1st run remain the same for the 2nd run. The starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the 1st run except for the first 30 places who will start in reversed order.

A competitor will not be permitted to start the 2nd run if his/her teammate was DSQ, DNS, NPS or DNF in the first run.

1101.5 Results

The Combined results are calculated by adding the Factored Times of each teammate's run.

1101.6 Cup Points

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points (integral part of this ICR)

1200 Parallel Event

1200.1 Type of Event

The Parallel Event is a competition where two competitors race simultaneously side by side down two courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the ground and the preparation of the snow are to be as equal as possible.

The race will be conducted as a parallel event with one qualification run.

1200.2 Sequences

The parallel event format consists of:

- A qualification run;
- Finals in parallel race format.

1200.3 Time Calculation:

An average of GS and SL factors will be used to calculate the differential at the start.

1200.4 Course preparation

Vertical drop should be between 80 and 120m; for indoor events minimum 60m.

Course settings for parallel event are between 15m and 22m gates distance.

It should be between 15 and 22 gates, not counting Start and Finish.

Run time for each race should be between 30 and 40 seconds.

Slope width should permit two or more courses, preferably slightly concave; Terrain variations must be the same across the surface of the slope, the course layout must have the same profile and the same difficulties.

Over the full width of the slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for Slalom, offer equal race conditions on both courses.

Organiser must provide transport for athletes back to the Start in the shortest time possible.

1200.5 The Course:

Each course is designated by a series of GS gates with FIS homologated GS panels.

Poles and panels are red for the course on the left and blue for the other course on skier's right.

The same Course Setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. The Course Setter must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves and that course causes rhythm changes.

First gate in each course should be placed between 10m and 12m from the Start Gate.

Shortly before the Finish Line, after the last gate, the separation between the two courses must be well marked so that they direct each competitor towards the middle part of the respective finish.

Distance between two corresponding gates should be no less than 8m.

1200.6 Start

Start gate must be FIS homologated. The gate must be capable of simultaneous and /or delay opening and connecting to the timing devices.

Start gate should be accommodated to allow the start of the Guide from their preferable position.

The Jury and the Starter together will control the start. Start signal can only be given after the Jury has given the athletes permission to start.

1200.7 False Start

Penalties will occur:

- if the Athlete goes through the gate before the start command.
- if the Athlete does not have both ski poles/outriggers set behind the closed gate

1200.8 Start Command

Before the Starter gives the command of either “Ready – Set” and the starting signal which opens the start gates, the Starter must first ensure that athletes are ready to start.

If one or both start gates fail to open the start must be repeated.

1200.9 Finish

The Finish areas must be symmetrical; The line into the Finish must be parallel with the line of the start gates.

Each Finish Line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which forms the Finish; each of them must be at least 7m wide.

It is necessary to set up visually separate Finish approaches and to keep the courses separated after the Finish Line.

1200.10 Calibrated Time

The fastest unadjusted time or Race Pace Time (“RPT”) will be set in qualifications and will be recorded. This RPT will be multiplied by each athletes’ classification factor to determine each athlete’s pace time. The differential between each of the competitor’s pace time will be applied at the start gate.

1200.11 Equipment

- All Adaptive Equipment must be approved by FIS.
- Slalom or Giant Slalom skis can be used, based on the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Equipment Specifications for Slalom and Giant Slalom event.
- The Athlete can choose whether a Slalom or a Giant Slalom helmet will be used.

1200.12 Draw:

Athletes must meet the Qualification Criteria for Giant Slalom in each respective race level to enter the Draw.

The Athletes will be drawn based on their GS points within their categories (VI, Standing and Sitting, in this order).

1200.13 Qualification:

One single qualification run will be carried out.

A qualification run is shorter than a traditional GS run, and it may take place on the competition course.

The qualification run will be set with single GS gates. The distance between the gates will be between 15m and 22m.

Qualifying will alternate courses in bib order. Bibs 1,3,5,7,9 etc. will be on the red course and bibs 2,4,6,8,10 etc. will be on the blue course.

The Jury will announce at the TCM how many athletes per gender will advance to the Finals. Half of the competitors will qualify from each course into the heats (if 16 athletes go to the Finals, 8 competitors will qualify from red and 8 from blue).

Tie breaker: In case of a tie, the competitor with the higher bib number will be ranked better.

All the athletes that advance to the Finals will be given new bibs and placed in heats according to their qualification rank as described in art. 1200.14.1, 1200.14.2 and 1200.14.3.

A FIS homologated parallel start gate will be used at the Start for the qualification run.

1200.14 Seeding for Finals:

1200.14.1 Ranking for 16 heats (32 athletes)

Heat #	1ST POSITION (RED)	2ND POSITION (BLUE)
1	1	32
2	16	17
3	9	24
4	8	25
5	5	28
6	12	21

7	13	20
8	4	29
9	3	30
10	14	19
11	11	22
12	6	27
13	7	26
14	10	23
15	15	18
16	2	31

1200.14.2 Ranking for 8 heats (16 athletes)

Heat #	1ST POSITION (RED)	2ND POSITION (BLUE)
1	1	16
2	8	9
3	5	12
4	4	13
5	3	14
6	6	11
7	7	10
8	2	15

1200.14.3 Ranking for 4 heats (eight athletes)

Heat #	1ST POSITION (RED)	2ND POSITION (BLUE)
1	1	8
2	4	5
3	3	6
4	2	7

1200.15 Execution of Finals

Each heat consists of two runs. The two athletes will run each course (red and blue).

The faster competitor from qualification will run red course first.

The athlete who finished second in the first run will start the second run with a penalty time. The penalty time is the time difference between the finish time of the first and second athlete from the first run.

The maximum penalty time is two seconds.

The winner of the second run will advance to the next round.

The winner of Heat 1 will advance to the next round and compete against the winner of Heat 2; The winner of Heat 3 will advance and compete against the winner of Heat 4 and so on.

During the Heats, if there is a tie, the athlete with the lower bib number will advance, with the exception of semi-final and final.

In the semi-final and final, in case of tie after the second run the winner will be determined by a run-off.

If both athletes do not finish the second run, the result of the first run counts. If both were DSQ or DNF in the first run, the competitor who skied the furthest distance correctly in the second run will advance to next round.

1200.16 Cause for Disqualification (immediate and without protest):

1200.16.1 False start.

1200.16.2 Interfering with an opponent, voluntarily or not.

1200.16.3 Not passing through a gate correctly.

1200.17 Cup Points

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points (integral part of this ICR).

1240 Team events

1240.1 Team Composition

1240.1.1 Between 3 and 6 competitors with maximum two (2) competitors per category.

1240.1.2 Representation from both genders and at least two out of three categories (VI, Standing and Sitting) represented. One competitor must be from one of the following classes: AS1 – LW1 or LW9 - LW10.

1240.2 Nations may enter a maximum of two (2) teams in the event.

1240.3 The competitors for each team must be named before the Draw.

1240.4 Entries for Teams

Entries must be ranked in order. Each team must enter two athletes.

Athlete 1 must race 1st in each race

Athlete 2 must race 2nd in each race

Athlete 3 (if available) will only race in the finals.

Athlete 4 will be the alternate if anyone is not able to compete due to inJury or equipment failure.

Any alteration (racer 4) must be communicated as soon as possible to the timing building.

1240.5 Qualification

There will be a Draw made for the start order of the qualification round. This draw will be the same order for the 1st and 2nd racer.

Only one course will be used.

VI Guides will start in front of each athlete.

Factors will be the average of SL and GS factors.

This will determine team ranking for the finals.

1240.6 Heats

The start gate will open at a different interval based on each athlete's factor.

Eight fastest teams with the fastest single time from qualifying will advance to heats.

Each athlete on the lower ranked team will pick which course they want to race.

1st heat

- Race 1. Team ranked 1 vs Team ranked 8th
- Race 2. Team ranked 2 vs Team ranked 7
- Race 3. Team ranked 3rd vs Team ranked 6th
- Race 4. Team ranked 4 vs Team ranked 5th
- Winner advances – Defeated team is eliminated

2nd heat

- Race 1. Winner of Race 1 vs Winner of Race 3
- Race 2. Winner of Race 2 vs Winner of Race 4
- Winner advances to Big Final
- Defeated team to Small Final

Small Final – Loser of Race 1 vs loser of Race 2.

Big Final – Winner of Race 1 vs Winner of Race 2.

1240.7 Format

There will be 3 races in the heats per group

If teams have 3 athletes, the races will be:

- Racer 1 vs Racer 3
- Racer 2 vs Racer 2
- Racer 3 vs Racer 1

If one team only has 2 and the other has 3 athletes, the races will be:

- Racer 1 vs Racer 3
- Racer 2 vs Racer 2
- Racer 1 vs Racer 1

If both teams only have two racers, the races will be:

- Racer 1 vs Racer 2
- Racer 2 vs Racer 1
- Racer 1 vs Racer 1

If there are only 7 teams that qualify, team 1 will have a bye (bypass) to next round

If there are only 6 teams that qualify, team 1 and team 2 will have a bye (bypass) to next round

Advancing team will be displayed on the scoreboard

Start order for 1st and 2nd heat– first grouping starts first from each race, second grouping starts next, third grouping starts last

Small final – all races

Big Final – all races

1240.8 Results Calculation

Both genders and two different categories must be taken into account for the final result.

The final results calculation will be based on the addition of the best three competitor’s times.

Rules Specific to Para Alpine Skiing

1260 Race Points and Penalty Calculation

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points (integral part of this ICR).

1261 FIS Points Calculation

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points (integral part of this ICR).

1262 Participation in Para Alpine Skiing Competitions

1262.1 Qualification Criteria/Regulations

FIS will review and publish the criteria for participation in Para Alpine Skiing competitions at the beginning of the competition year. For WSC, WC, EC and NAC competitions, all entries are subject to the FIS Qualification Criteria for each respective season, located on the FIS Website. For PWG all entries are subject to the Qualification Regulations which are published by the IPC. For UVS all entries are subject to the Regulations for the FISU World University Games, which are published by FISU.

1300 Rules Specific to Different Sport Classes/Categories

1301 Rules for Competitors in the Standing Category

1302 Rules for Vision Impaired competitors

1302.1 Art. 203.3 applies to both the competitor and the Guide. Therefore, both the competitor and the Guide will be nationals of the country or territory of the NSA that enters them in any FIS sanctioned competition.

1302.2 Changing Guides

1302.2.1 An Athlete is permitted to enter separate races with different Guides (e.g., one guide for GS and one guide for AC etc.). The name of the competing Guide must be communicated before the Final Entries deadline.

1302.2.2 After the official Start List has been published, only in the event of a Guide's injury or illness, a competitor is permitted to change their Guide with the approval of the Jury. In all other circumstances an NSA must make a written request to the competition Jury explaining their reasons for the request. The Jury shall decide

in their own discretion if such request shall be approved. In all cases, the replacement Guide must have a valid FIS Licence.

1302.2.3 Safe for art. 1302.2.1, in two (2) run events (Slalom, Giant Slalom and Alpine Combined), a competitor is not permitted to change Guides between the two (2) runs.

1302.2.4 If a Guide change is approved by the Jury, only one (1) Guide will be entitled to receive any medals or prizes associated with the respective competition.

1302.3 For all athletes with Vision Impairment the use of a Guide is obligatory.

1302.4 For safety reasons, Guides must have suitable vision defined as follows: the visual field must be within normal limits and the visual acuity in one eye at least 0,5 and in the other eye at least 0,2 (with best correction). The NSAs are responsible to guarantee that the Guides have suitable vision, as described in this paragraph.

1302.5 All guidance equipment must comply with art.305.

1302.6 In Level 0 and 1 competitions, AS1 competitors must ski behind their Guide.

In Level 2 and 3 competitions, AS1 competitors may ski either: (i) in front of; or (ii) behind their Guide. The competitor must inform the competition Jury before the start of each run whether they wish to ski in front of or behind their Guide on that run. Once they have started the run, they may not change their decision in this respect or switch position with their Guide during that run.

VI competitors in all other sport classes must always ski behind their Guide in all competitions. Physical contact between the Guide and competitor, including the equipment, during the race is not permitted. Any breach of this rule by an athlete and/or Guide will lead to disqualification.

1302.7 All competitors in class AS1 must wear blacked-out goggles during the competition. The model of the blacked-out goggles is optional, but the Jury can control them.

1302.8 VI competitors will be permitted to start course inspection ten (10) minutes prior to other competitors.

1302.9 The same sanctions that apply to a competitor may be applied to a Guide.

1303 Guides

1303.1 The distance between Guide and competitor must be less than four (4) gates for SL and three (3) gates for GS, and two (2) gates for SG and DH, excluding delay gates and vertical combinations. Failure to comply will lead to disqualification.

1303.2 The Guide must pass through all gates.

1303.3 All Guides must wear a Guide bib in all Level 0 competitions, which will be a supplied competition bib provided by FIS. At Levels 1 and 2 competitions, a Guide must wear an appropriate bib to identify them as a Guide. If bibs are supplied by the organiser of the event, the Guides must use these.

1303.4 **The Guide bibs must meet the following specifications:**

- Guide bibs must have a clearly visible “G” on the front and the FIS logo on the right shoulder in front. The colour must be pink (Pantone 806C), yellow (Pantone 803) or orange (RAL 2005). Other colours may be approved by FIS.
- All Guides must use the Guide bib supplied to them.
- The back of the bib may be any colour and modified by adding a pattern with coloured tape or other coloured material which best accommodates the individual needs of vision impaired competitors. Any modifications must be affixed in such a way that the bib will stay secure during the race run yet be able to be removed in order to return the bib back in its original condition.

1303.5 If a Guide bib is lost or damaged, FIS will charge the competitor a fee of 60 Euros for a replacement bib.

1304 Microphones

Public address systems, snow machines or other noise must be kept to a minimum at the start, finish and on the entire race course for all vision impaired competitors.

1500 Check list for Para Alpine Skiing Slope Specifications

1500.1 Vertical Drop ("VD"); Number of Gates ("NG"); Direction Changes ("DC") and Gate Panels.

Competition Event		**PWG – WSC - World Cup**	**COC**	**FIS NC**	**ENL**
DH	VD	450- **800m**	400- **800m**	1 Run: 400-500m 2 Run: 350-450m	1 Run: 400-500m 2 Run: 300-400m
	NG	**as required**			
	Gate Panel	0,75 x 0,50 **red (orange) & blue**			
SG	VD	400 – 600m	350 – 600m	350 – 500m	300-500m
	NG/DC	6% minimum Number of direction changes	6%minimum Number of direction changes	6% minimum Number of direction changes	6% minimum Number of direction changes
	Gate Panel	0,75 x 0,50 **red (orange) & blue**			
GS	VD	300 - 450	250 - 400	200 - 350	200-250
	DC	10% - 15% Number of direction changes	10% - 15% Number of direction changes	10% – 15% Number of direction changes	10% – 15% Number of direction changes
	Gate Panel	0,75 x 0,50 **red (orange) & blue**			
SL	VD	140 - 220	120 - 200	100 – 140	80-120 3 Run: min 50
	DC	28% - 35 % of the vertical drop +/-3 direction changes/	28% - 35 % of the vertical drop +/-3 direction changes/	28% - 35 % of the vertical drop +/-3 direction changes/	28% - 35 % of the vertical drop +/-3 direction changes/
	Poles*	27mm			

1500.2 The courses should allow athletes in all categories compete in a fair play competition setting.

1500.3 The Jury can modify direction change values if the slope or the conditions require it.

1500.4 The Jury can modify direction change values if a competitor category requires the change to ensure the competition allows the competitors to compete in a fair play competition setting.

1501 Race Levels Valid for Season 2026/2027

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Points (integral part of this ICR).