



PRECISIONS, INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

PARA ALPINE SKIING

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

EDITION 2024/25

Oberhofen, July 2024

PRECISIONS, INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 2024/2025

FIS Council Meeting: 4th June 2024.

1) Introduction

This document presents the rule changes within the Para Alpine Skiing International Competition Rules (ICR), Rules of the FIS Points, Classification Rules and Regulations, as well as the Qualification Criteria/Regulations, following the approval of the proposals by the FIS Council on 4th June 2024.

All updated documents are now available on the FIS Website.

2) Fluor Ban Implementation to Continue Season 2024-2025

The full fluor wax ban is fully implemented for the 2024/2025 season. The testing will be carried out across all event levels in order to ensure fluor-free competitions.

3) Participation of Russian and Belarussian Athletes in FIS competitions

The current FIS policy, which does not allow the participation of Russian and Belarussian athletes and officials at FIS competitions, will remain in effect until further notice.

4) Approved Rule Changes to the International Competition Rules

All approved rule changes can be seen under [Annex 1 - International Competition Rules Para Alpine Skiing](#)

5) Approved Rule Changes to the Para Alpine Skiing FIS Points

All approved rule changes can be seen under [Annex 2 - Rules of the Para Alpine Skiing FIS Points](#)

6) Qualification Criteria World Cup and Continental Cup

The Qualification Criteria for season 2024/2025 has been approved and can be found under the following [link](#).

7) Qualification Criteria 2025 World Championships

The Qualification Criteria for the 2025 World Championships has been approved and can be found under the following [link](#).

8) Qualification Regulations 2026 Paralympic Winter Games

The Qualification Regulations have been approved by the FIS Council and will be published once the IPC Governing Board also approves the document.

9) Classification Rules and Regulations

Several amendments have been made to the Para Alpine Classification Rules and Regulations to aid interpretation, correct mistakes, or include missing criteria.

These amendments are not aimed at changing any criteria or methods of assessment that will impact on an athletes Sport Class, but to reflect the actual process carried out by a panel during Athlete Evaluation.

As approved at the previous meetings, the current Appendix Two: Athletes with Vision Impairment, and the new Appendix Four have now been removed, and the new Appendix Five will become Appendix Two.

The full amendments to the Classification Rules and Regulations can be seen together with the two new VI appendices under [Annex 3 - Para Alpine Skiing Classification Rules and Regulations](#).

Annex 1 - International Competition Rules Para Alpine Skiing

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~~ retains ownership of the event advertising rights ~~to enter into contracts for their sale~~ provided they enter into a Media Rights Centralisation Agreement (MRCA) for so long as that MRCA remains in full force and effect. 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.

If an NSA does not enter into an MRCA, FIS shall exclusively be entitled to enter into any agreement concerning the advertising rights of World Cup events awarded to that NSA.

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~~ retains ownership of the electronic media rights ~~to enter into contracts for the sale of the electronic media rights~~ provided they enter into a Media Rights Centralisation Agreement (MRCA) for so long as that MRCA remains in full force and effect. In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country, these rules also apply, subject to bi-lateral agreement with the National Ski Association of the country where the event takes place.

If an NSA does not enter into an MRCA, FIS shall exclusively be entitled to enter into any agreement concerning the electronic media rights of World Cup events awarded to that NSA.

~~302 FIS Para Alpine Skiing Calendar~~

~~302.1 The competition year begins 1 July and goes on to 30 June of the following year.~~

~~302.2 All Para Alpine Skiing races requests must be registered on the FIS Para Alpine Skiing calendar through FIS Para Snow Sports Data Management System (“FPDMS”). Only sanctioned competitions will be published on the calendar.~~

~~302.3 Official sanctioned Para Alpine Skiing races must also be published on the FIS Alpine calendar under the PARA category.~~

303.2.4 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.

303.3 Age Limit

303.3.1 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	24/25	25/26	<u>26/27</u>	<u>28/29</u>
Year of Birth	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>

305.2.3 ~~For WSC and PWG e~~Entries are based on the respective Qualification Criteria/Regulations (art. 1262.1)

403.3 Expense Accounts

The TD has a right to reimbursement for travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 600.--¹⁾ (highway taxes included), as well as free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to agreed inspections as well as the trip to the competition (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment of a per kilometre fee of CHF 0.70 or equivalent).

In addition a fixed daily rate of CHF 125. –, is added for the travel days to and from, as well as each day of the assignment, which includes postage charges for mailing reports, etc. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last race) are not permitted. If overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary, this must be justified and reimbursed separately.

¹⁾ Except Paralympic Winter Games, FIS World Championships and World Cup

406.1 The Organiser is obliged to provide at least ~~three~~one forerunners who ~~has~~ve 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.

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 ~~other competitions~~

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

~~For Downhill in two (2) Runs~~

- ~~• 300m-450m~~

For ENL competitions

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

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~~For races in three (3) Runs~~

- 80-120m

For Indoor- Competitions in 3 runs:

- 50m

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. A combined competition, which represents the final result of two events, it is usually one run of either a Downhill or Super-G and a single run Slalom.

1100.1.2 Each competitor completes two runs on the same day on different courses. 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.

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 ~~PWG,~~ WSC, ~~World Cup,~~ 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.

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 needs to be **orange**

~~(RAL 2005) pink (Pantone 806C),~~ yellow (Pantone 803C), ~~red (Pantone 1795)~~. 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.

Annex 2 - Rules of the Para Alpine Skiing FIS Points

2.4.1 Event Rankings

2.4.1.1 To calculate the individual Event Rankings, all World Cup Points of each competitor in the event concerned shall be added together.

2.4.1.2 In order to have World Cup trophies awarded for any of the events, at least ~~two-four (4)~~ 4 different competitions in at least two (2) different ~~continents-~~ locations should must take place.

2.4.1.3 If an event does not have enough ~~calendared~~ World Cup ~~starts-~~ competitions in a ~~competition~~ season for an individual trophy, the races will still count towards Nations Cup and overall trophies for the specific competition season.

2.4.1.4 ~~Small~~ World Cup trophies for the winner and medals for the top three (3) places will be awarded for each of the events (SL, GS, SG, DH, ~~AG~~) that meet the 2.4.1.2 criteria, separated per gender and category (Vision Impaired, Standing, Sitting)

2.4.1.5 In the event of a tie for the top three places, then they shall be placed according to the number of their 1st places, then their 2nd places, 3rd places, etc. If the tie cannot be broken by this system, they will each receive the medals corresponding to their placing.

2.4.1.6 World Cup trophies Medals shall only be awarded in categories that have a minimum of six (6) Athletes from three (3) NSAs in the Event Rankings.

2.4.1.7 Medals shall only be awarded in categories that have with a minimum of three (3) Athletes in the Event Rankings.

2.4.2 Overall Rankings

2.4.2.1 To calculate the Overall Rankings, all World Cup Points of each competitor in all events ~~of each competitor~~ shall be added together.

2.4.2.24 In the event of a tie for the top three places, then they shall be placed according to the number of their 1st places, then their 2nd places, 3rd places, etc. If the tie cannot be broken by this system, they will each receive the medals corresponding to their placing.

2.4.2.32 In order to have World Cup trophies awarded for the Overall Rankings, Event Rankings World Cup trophies (art. 2.4.1) ~~should must~~ have been awarded in at least two (2) different events (SL, GS, SG, DH, ~~AG~~).

2.4.2.43 ~~Big~~ World Cup trophies for the winner and medals for the top three (3) places will be awarded. There will be one trophy per gender and category (Vision Impaired, Standing, Sitting)

2.4.2.54 World Cup trophies shall only be awarded in categories that have a minimum of six (6) Athletes from three (3) NSAs in the Overall Rankings.

2.4.2.65 Medals shall only be awarded in categories that have with a minimum of three (3) Athletes in the EventOverall Rankings.

Annex 3 - Para Alpine Skiing Classification Rules and Regulations

Classifiers

- 3.7 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by FIS or by the International Blind Sports Association (IBSA) to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation as a member of a Classification Panel.

4 CLASSIFIER COMPETENCIES, TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

- 4.1 A Classifier will be authorised to act as a Classifier if that Classifier has been certified by FIS or by IBSA as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.
- 4.2 FIS and/or IBSA must provide training and education to Classifiers to ensure Classifiers obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.
- 4.3 ~~FIS must specify and publish Classifier Competencies in a manner that is transparent and accessible. The~~ Classifier Competencies must include that a Classifier has:
- 4.3.1 a thorough understanding of these Classification Rules;
 - 4.3.2 an understanding of Para alpine skiing, including an understanding of the technical rules of the sport;
 - 4.3.3 an understanding of the IPC Athlete Classification Code and the International Standards; and
 - 4.3.4 a professional qualification(s), level of experience, skills and/or competencies in order to act as a Classifier for FIS. These include that Classifiers must be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which FIS at its sole discretion deems acceptable, such as a physician or physiotherapist for Athletes with a Physical Impairment or an ophthalmologist or optometrist for Athletes with a Vision Impairment.
- 4.4 FIS have a process of Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. This process includes:
- 4.4.1 a process for the certification of Trainee Classifiers;
 - 4.4.2 quality assessment for the period of certification;
 - 4.4.3 a process for handling substandard performance, including options for remediation and/or withdrawal of certification; and
 - 4.4.4 a process for Re-certification of Classifiers.
- 4.5 ~~FIS must specify t~~The Entry-Level Criteria applicable to persons who wish to become Trainee Classifiers can be found within the FIS Para Alpine Skiing and Para Snowboard Classifier Pathway, available on the FIS website. FIS will provide Entry-Level Education to Trainee Classifiers.
- 4.6 FIS ~~must~~ provide Continuing Education to Classifiers for the purposes of Certification and Re-certification.-

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The integrity of Classification depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. The FIS Universal Code of Ethics defines the rules of conduct of the officials, competitors and partners of FIS. These rules also provide for a mechanism of enforcement and sanction for those who are in breach of the FIS Universal Code of Ethics (available here: <https://www.fis-ski.com/en/inside-fis/governance/ethics>). ~~FIS has therefore adopted a set of professional conduct standards referred to as the 'Classifier Code of Conduct'.~~
- 5.2 All Classification Personnel must comply with the ~~Classifier Code of Conduct~~ FIS Universal Code of Ethics.
- 5.3 Any person who believes that any Classification Personnel may have acted in a manner that contravenes the FIS Universal Code of Ethics Classifier Code of Conduct ~~must report this to the FIS Ethics and Compliance Officer.~~
- 5.4 If FIS receives such a report, it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.
- 5.5 FIS has discretion to determine whether or not a Classifier has an actual, perceived and/or potential conflict of interest.

6 General Provisions

- 6.1 FIS has specified in these Classification Rules the process, assessment criteria and methodology whereby Athletes will be allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status. This process is referred to as Athlete Evaluation.
- 6.2 Athlete Evaluation encompasses a number of steps and these Classification Rules therefore include provisions regarding:
 - 6.2.1 an assessment of whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport;
 - 6.2.2 an assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport; and
 - 6.2.3 the allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of a Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport. ~~(with the exception for athletes with Vision Impairment, where the current assessment criteria is not yet sport specific and does not include a requirement that the Athletes are assessed in respect of the 'extent to which the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport')~~

7 Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 7.4 An Athlete must supply FIS with all relevant evidence/information necessary to assist in verifying the existence of one or more Underlying Health Condition(s) that the Athlete wishes to be assessed by FIS as the basis for their Classification. Diagnostic Information ~~that~~ must be provided as follows:
 - 7.4.1 The ~~relevant Athlete's~~ National Body must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to FIS; upon completing the registration of an Athlete in FPDMS, at minimum six (6) weeks prior to Athlete Evaluation.
 - 7.4.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed in English and dated

and signed by a certified medical doctor.

- 7.4.3 The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information ~~if as~~ required by FIS.
- 7.5 FIS may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form ~~(with necessary or~~ supportive Diagnostic Information) if FIS, at its sole discretion, considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- 7.6 If FIS requires an Athlete to provide Diagnostic Information it may consider the Diagnostic Information itself, and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.
- 7.7 The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:
- 7.7.1 The Head of Classification will notify the relevant National Body that Diagnostic Information must be provided on behalf of the Athlete. The Head of Classification will explain what Diagnostic Information is required, and the purposes for which it is required.
- 7.7.2 The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of Diagnostic Information.
- 7.7.3 The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, if practicable, be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee must sign confidentiality undertakings.
- 7.7.4 If the Head of Classification believes that he or she does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he or she will not participate in the review of the Diagnostic Information, but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee.
- 7.7.5 ~~Wherever possible all references to the individual Athlete and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee.~~ Each member of the Eligibility Assessment Committee will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.

14 Observation in Competition

- 14.1 A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Athlete.
- 14.2 The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, are set out in Appendix One.
- 14.3 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the conclusion of the initial components of the Evaluation Session.

14.4 An Athlete who is required to complete Observation in Competition Assessment will be designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA). This replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status for the duration of Observation in Competition Assessment.

14.5 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. In this regard:

14.5.1 First Appearance is the first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.

14.5.2 First Appearance within a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.

14.6 When Observation in Competition Assessment reveals:

14.6.1 inconsistencies with the Physical Assessment and/or the Technical Assessment; and/or

14.6.2 that the Athlete, in the sole discretion of the Classification Panel, may have not performed to his best ability,

14.6.3 re-assessment may take place before a Sport Class is allocated. Such re-assessment must take place as soon as possible at that same Competition by the same Classification Panel.

14.7 An Athlete who is required to complete a re-assessment will remain designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA) for the duration of the re-assessment.

14.8 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete a re-assessment, the Athlete must complete another Observation in Competition Assessment. The Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the completion of the Physical and/or Technical Assessment(s) of the reassessment. The Observation in Competition Assessment must take place the next time the Athlete competes in an Event during the Competition in a particular Sport Class. Such appearance within a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class. If Observation in Competition Assessment is no longer possible, Article 14.10 applies.

~~14.6~~14.9 If an Athlete is:

- a) subject to a Protest following Observation in Competition; and
- b) the second Evaluation Session is conducted at that same Competition; and
- c) pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Athlete is required to undergo Observation in Competition,

Observation in Competition must take place at the next opportunity within the Sport Class allocated to the Athlete by the Protest Panel with Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA).

14.9.1 The Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and replace the Athlete's Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA) by designating a Sport Class Status upon completion of First Appearance (or completion of any Observation in Competition conducted as part of a Protest). If changes to an Athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made following Observation in Competition, the changes are effective immediately.

14.10 If an Athlete has been assigned the Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA) subsequent to the initial phases of Athlete Evaluation, but Observation Assessment does not occur due to various circumstances including, but not limited to:

- a) The Athlete fails to start (DNS)
- b) The race is called off due to exceptional circumstances (e.g., inclement weather)
- c) The Athlete starts but the panel cannot conduct a substantive assessment (e.g., the Athlete falls early in the race)

the Classification Panel shall determine whether to allocate a Sport Class Status of Review, or Review with a Fixed Review Date (next season) or designate the athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) as per the guidelines outlined in Article 10 of these regulations.

~~14.7~~14.11 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance in accordance with the provisions of 14.5. All Athletes will however continue to be observed throughout the season, and if FIS considers an Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class, FIS may raise a Protest in accordance with the provisions of Articles 23 and 24.

~~14.8~~14.12 The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after First Appearance on medals, records and results is detailed in the Para Alpine Skiing ICRs.

Appendix One

Athletes with Physical Impairment

1 Eligible Impairment Types

The following Physical Impairment types are eligible in Para Alpine under the following conditions:

- An Athlete must be affected by at least one (1) of the Impairment Types as listed in the first column of the table: and
- The Impairment must result directly from a permanent Underlying Health Condition, examples of which are included in the second column.

The process for assessing whether an athlete has or does not have an Underlying Health Condition leading to an Eligible Impairment is outlined under Article **Error! Reference source not found.** of these Rules.

2 Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

2.1 The MIC defines how severe an Athletes Impairment must be in order to be eligible for Para Alpine Skiing.

3 Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 An Athlete must undertake physical and, if required, technical assessment in order to be allocated a Sport Class. This is required in order to establish that the Athlete exhibits an Impairment that qualifies the Athlete for Competition, and that the Athlete exhibits activity limitations resulting from that Impairment that affect the Athlete's ability to compete. Both of these components are part of the overall eligibility assessment process that is an integral feature of Athlete Evaluation. The physical and technical assessment detailed in this section are complemented with observation in Competition if required by the Classification Panel.
- 3.2 In order to complete the physical and technical assessment, a Classification Panel must have access to medical documentation regarding the Athlete's Impairment.
- 3.3 Athletes are required to attend an Evaluation Session with any prosthetics, braces, strapping, and supports as well as modified ski boots.
- 3.4 All athletes will undergo an assessment relevant to the underlying health condition/diagnosis and presentation. This includes, but is not limited to, testing of:
- Muscle power
 - Muscle tone
 - Reflexes
 - Passive range of movement
 - Co-ordination
 - Motor control/Movement control
 - Anthropometric measurements-
- Final Sport Class allocation is a result of a combination of several measurements and assessments.

Impaired Passive Range of Movement

3.8 Impaired Passive Range of Movement testing is conducted in reference to the anatomical ranges of movement described in Daniels and Worthingham (edition 10 2020).

3.9 General Considerations:

- Athlete appropriately positioned for assessment
- Active range of movement is determined and when limitation is noted the passive range of movement is further assessed

3.10 Equipment used:

- Long arm goniometer

Limb Deficiency

3.11 Limb deficiency must be demonstrated as having partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma, illness or congenital limb deficiency.

3.12 General Considerations:

- Determination of whether limb deficiency is acquired or congenital
- Athlete appropriately positioned for assessment
- Residual limb is measured using consistent and precise anatomical landmarks
- Measurements must be recorded accurately for left and right sides

3.13 Equipment used:

- Medical tape measure (in centimeters)

Leg Length Difference

3.14 Leg length difference must be demonstrated as anatomic leg length discrepancy as opposed to functional leg length discrepancy.

3.15 General Considerations:

- Determination of leg length discrepancy
- Athlete appropriately positioned for assessment
- Leg length is measured in supine position, taking the average of two measurements of the distance from the inferior aspect of the anterior superior iliac spine to the distal tip of the medial malleolus
- Measurements must be recorded accurately for left and right sides

3.16 Equipment used:

- Medical tape measure (in centimeters)

Observation Assessment

~~3.193.28~~ 3.203.28 Observation Assessment refers to the observation of an Athlete in a Competition by a Classification Panel. The Observation Assessment is only required if a Classification Panel considers it is necessary in order to complete an Evaluation Session.

~~3.203.29~~ 3.213.29 It provides the Classification Panel an opportunity to observe the Athlete in a competitive sport situation where the Athlete is likely to be using their best efforts in order to be competitive against other Athletes.

~~3.213.30~~ 3.223.30 During the Observation Assessment the Athlete is observed by the Classification Panel, with a focus on the ability of the Athlete to control, balance and edge the skis at the start, during turns and passing gates. For Athletes competing in a standing position, it may include the use of the arms and poles or outriggers. For Athletes competing in a sitting position, it may include the use of the outriggers, ability to angulate the trunk, have active for/after movements or transitions to the side.

~~3.223.31~~ 3.233.31 After the Following an Observation Assessment is complete, the Classification Panel may either: allocate the Athlete a final Sport Class (in which case the Athlete will also be allocated a Sport Class Status); or require the Athlete to redo any or all of the components of the Evaluation Session

(including Observation Assessment) that the Classification Panel deems necessary, decide that reassessment must take place before the Athlete Evaluation is completed.

4 Sport Class Profiles

Standing Sport Classes LW 1 to LW 9

LW1	Bilateral Lower Limb Impairment
Limb Deficiency	Double <u>Bilateral through or</u> above knee amputation, <u>or</u> one above <u>through or above</u> knee and one below through or above ankle (Symes amputation) <u>knee amputation</u> or Impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
LW2	Unilateral Lower Limb Impairment
Limb Deficiency	Single above or below knee amputation, at minimum- <u>Unilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation), or above,</u> or Impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
LW3	Bilateral Lower Limb Impairment
Limb Deficiency	At minimum- <u>Bilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation), including double below knee amputation and or</u> Impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
LW4	Unilateral Lower Limb Impairment
Limb Deficiency	At minimum- <u>Unilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation); including below knee amputation or above and or</u> Impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
LW5/7	Bilateral Upper Limb Impairment
LW 5/7-1	
Limb Deficiency	Bilateral <u>through or</u> above elbow amputation Bilateral Limb Deficiency, with residual limb length equivalent to bilateral <u>through or</u> above elbow amputations
LW 5/7-2	
Limb Deficiency	One arm amputated <u>through or</u> above the elbow <u>amputation</u> and one below the elbow <u>amputation</u> . Bilateral Limb Deficiency, with residual limb lengths equivalent to a one arm above elbow amputation and the other below elbow amputation.
LW6/8	Unilateral Upper Limb Impairment
LW 6/8-1	
Limb Deficiency	Unilateral <u>through or</u> above elbow amputation

	Unilateral Limb Deficiency, with residual limb length equivalent to unilateral above elbow amputation
LW9	Ipsilateral or Contralateral Upper Limb and Lower Limb Impairment
LW 9-1	
Technical	1 or 2 skis, 1 pole or outrigger, <u>or 1 ski and 2 outriggers.</u> Upper and lower limb prosthesis or orthosis must comply with the FIS Para Snow Sports Equipment Specifications.

~~4—Appendix Two~~

~~5—Athletes with Vision Impairment~~

~~6—Eligible Impairment Types~~

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
Vision Impairment Athletes with Vision Impairment have reduced or no vision caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Vision Impairment include retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.

~~7—Minimum Impairment Criteria~~

~~Minimum Impairment Criteria for Athletes with a Vision Impairment have been set based on the Athlete's corrected vision. (The difference in approach for Athletes with Vision Impairment must be seen within the historical context of Classification for these Athletes, which is an assessment with 'best correction' as used in the context of medical diagnostics for visual acuity.)~~

~~7.1—To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes B1-B3 in Para Alpine Skiing, the Athlete must meet both of the criteria below:~~

~~7.1.1—The Athlete must have at least one of the following Impairments:-~~

- ~~▪ Impairment of the eye structure;~~
- ~~▪ Impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;~~
- ~~▪ Impairment of the visual cortex.~~

- ~~7.1.2 — The Athlete's Vision Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees diameter.~~
- ~~7.2 — It is the responsibility of the Athlete and NPC to provide sufficient evidence of the Athlete's Vision Impairment. This must be done by way of submitting medical diagnostic information completed by an ophthalmologist as described in Article 7.5 of these Rules.~~
- ~~7.3 — The medical diagnostic information must comprise the completed Medical Diagnostics Form (available on the FIS website) and additional medical documentation as indicated on the Medical Diagnostics Form. Failure to present with complete medical diagnostic information may lead to Athlete Evaluation being suspended in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules.~~
- ~~7.4 — Medical Diagnostic Information must be typewritten and submitted in English and may not be older than 12 months prior to the date of Evaluation Session.~~

~~8 — Assessment Methodology~~

- ~~8.1 — All Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class allocation must be based on the assessment of visual acuity in the eye with better visual acuity when wearing the best optical correction.~~
- ~~8.2 — Depending on an Athlete's visual acuity, visual acuity is tested using the LogMAR chart for distance visual acuity testing with Illiterate "E" and/or the Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test.~~
- ~~8.3 — Athletes who compete using any corrective devices (e.g., glasses, lenses) must attend classification with these devices and their prescription.~~
- ~~8.4 — An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during Competition that were not declared during Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see Article 32).~~
- ~~8.5 — Athletes must declare any change in their optical correction to FIS before any Competition. If the Athlete has a Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date or Confirmed, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review. The Athlete will then undergo Athlete Evaluation prior to the next Competition under the provisions of these Rules. Failure to do so may result in an investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see Article 32).~~
- ~~8.6 — Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete during the Evaluation Session must remain out of sight of the visual acuity charts during assessment.~~
- ~~8.7 — Under the current provisions set out in this Appendix, Observation in Competition does not apply to Athletes with Vision Impairment.~~
- ~~8.8 — FIS will inform the local organising committee of the equipment and room requirements for the assessment of Athletes with Vision Impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the local organising committee's responsibility to provide all equipment required by FIS.~~
- ~~8.9 — Failure to provide all equipment required by FIS may result in the classification decisions not being accepted by FIS.~~

~~9 — Assessment Criteria for the Allocation of a Sport Class and the Designation of Sport Class Status~~

~~9.1 — Sport Class B1~~

~~9.1.1 — Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60.~~

~~9.2 — Sport Class B2~~

~~9.2.1 — Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive), and/or~~

~~9.2.2 — the visual field is constricted to a radius of less than 10 degrees diameter.~~

~~9.3 — Sport Class B3~~

~~9.3.1 — Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.40 to 1 (inclusive), and/or~~

~~9.3.2 — the visual field is constricted to a radius of less than 40 degrees diameter.~~

~~10 — Appendix Four~~

~~11 — Athletes with Vision Impairment – Implementation of the new classification system~~

~~12 — Preamble~~

~~12.1 — This Appendix sets out provisions for the implementation of the new classification system for athletes with Vision Impairment. These provisions will apply from 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (inclusive).~~

~~12.2 — These provisions concern:~~

~~12.2.1 — New Athletes with Vision Impairment entering the sport of Para Alpine Skiing from 01 July 2023;~~

~~12.2.2 — All active Athletes currently competing in Para Alpine Skiing with Sport Class B1, B2 or B3;~~

~~12.2.3 — Athletes with Vision Impairment classified NE in Para Alpine Skiing.~~

~~13 — Implementation timeline~~

~~13.1 — The new Vision Impairment criteria, as set out in Appendix Five of these Rules, will be implemented for competition from 01 July 2024.~~

~~13.2 — For the 2023/24 season, the criteria as specified in Appendix Two of these Rules will remain in place for competition. However, to support the implementation of the new system, athletes will be classified throughout the 2023/24 season in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Five but with no legal effect for season 2023/24.~~

~~13.3 — From the beginning of the 2024/25 season (01 July 2024), Appendix Two will be replaced by Appendix Five, and this Appendix Four will no longer apply.~~

~~14 — Implementation Process~~

~~14.1 — Athletes with Vision Impairment entering the 2023/24 season with a Sport Class Status of New, Review or Review with a Fixed Review Date of 2023 (or earlier) will proceed to an Evaluation Session with a Classification Panel and~~

~~will be allocated a Sport Class in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Two, and a Sport Class in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Five.~~

- ~~14.2 Athletes with Vision Impairment entering the 2023/24 season with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date of 2024 (or later) or Confirmed will proceed to an Evaluation Session with a Classification Panel and will be allocated a Sport Class in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Five only.~~
- ~~14.3 Athletes with Vision Impairment previously allocated Not Eligible (NE) Confirmed may proceed to an Evaluation Session with a Classification Panel in the 2023/24 season and will be allocated a Sport Class in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Five only.~~
- ~~14.4 On 01 July 2024, all Sport Classes and Sport Class Statuses allocated in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Five will be applied to the FIS Para Alpine Skiing Classification Master List. All B1 – B3 Sport Classes, together with the Sport Class Statuses allocated with those Sport Classes, will be archived in the FIS Para Snow Sports Data Management System (FPDMS).~~
- ~~14.5 On 01 July 2024, athletes who have not been allocated a Sport Class by a Classification Panel in accordance with the criteria as set out in Appendix Five will be allocated Sport Class AS4 and Sport Class Status New in the Classification Master List.~~
- ~~14.6 From 01 July 2024, all new athletes entering Para Alpine Skiing, or athletes with a Review or a Review with a Fixed Review Date will be classified in accordance with the criteria currently set out in Appendix Five.~~