



PRECISIONS, INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

PARA ALPINE SKIING

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

EDITION 2025/26

Oberhofen, July 2025

PRECISIONS, INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 2024/2025

FIS Council Meeting: 13th June 2025.

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 13th June 2025.

All updated documents are now available on the FIS Website.

2) Participation of Russian and Belarussian Athletes in FIS competitions

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

3) Approved Rule Changes to the International Competition Rules

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

4) 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](#)

5) Qualification Criteria World Cup and Continental Cup

The Qualification Criteria for season 2025/2026 has been approved and can be found under the following [link](#).

6) Approved Rule Changes to the Equipment Specifications for Para Snowsports

All approved rule changes can be seen under [Annex 3 – Equipment Specifications for Para Snowsports](#)

Annex 1 - International Competition Rules Para Alpine Skiing

203.5 Application for a change of FIS Licence Registration

All applications to change licence registration from one member National Ski Association to another are subject to consideration by the FIS Council at its Meetings in the spring (applications may only be submitted by 1st May each year). In principle an application to change licence registration will not be granted unless competitors demonstrate their personal association with the new nation.

Prior to submitting an application to change licence registration competitors must possess the citizenship and 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) years immediately prior to the date of the request to change registration to the new country/National Ski Association. An exception to the two-year residency rule may be waived if the competitor was born in the territory of the new country, or whose mother or father is a national of the new country. Applications will not be accepted if a parent has obtained a passport for the new country, but is not resident, and/or there is no family ancestry.

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 nation can only be made once and after confirmation by the FIS Council. A change back or a second change is not allowed.

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 Race Director
- ~~the TD~~
- the Referee and
- ~~for speed events,~~ the Assistant Referee (Assistant Race Director)

401.2.1.2 In European Cup and North American Cup Races

- ~~the TD~~
- 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

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

- the Technical Delegate
- the Race Director
- 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)

410.2.3 Interdiction to Continue after a competitor stops

410.2.3.1 If a competitor's skis comes 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:

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

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).

415.2 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 groups 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.

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 and the appointment of a Video Controller is mandatory.

1303 Guides

1303.1 The distance between Guide and competitor must be less than ~~three-four~~ (34) gates for SL and ~~twethree~~ (23) gates for GS, and two (2) gates for SG and DH, excluding delay gates and vertical combinations. Failure to comply will lead to disqualification.

1303.4 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.

Annex 2 - Rules of the Para Alpine Skiing FIS Points

2.3

Team Events Cup Points

No Cup Points may be awarded for Parallel Team Event and Team Combined competitions.

Annex 3 - Specifications for Para Snowsports Competition Equipment

A Definitions

General Principles

The FIS Council shall be the sole authority to determine whether the use of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinguishing sign complies with the FIS Rules and Guidelines; and

FIS reserves the right to further interpret and/or supplement these Rules and Guidelines in order to help ensure that their spirit and purpose are respected.

1 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

The term “competition equipment” implies all items of equipment used by athletes/guides in competitive skiing and snowboarding, including clothing and implements that serve a technical function. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit. In this connection the following points must be observed:

- The principle of safety
- The principle of fairness

1.1 EFFECTIVE MANUFACTURER

“Effective Manufacturer” means the enterprise which itself manufactures the Competition Equipment and/or effectively controls and manages the manufacturing of the Competition Equipment under its own responsibility through customary subcontracting processes, and whose Competition Equipment is effectively offered on the market to end users. If requested by FIS, the manufacturer shall provide documentary evidence of such commercial activities at retail level (such as manufacturing activity in the market of the relevant Competition Equipment, including control over the manufacturing process, retail activity and marketing expenditures linking the brand to the relevant piece of equipment) as a condition for the commercial markings to be accepted as a Manufacturer’s Identification as further defined in these Specifications.

1.2 MANUFACTURER’S IDENTIFICATION

“Manufacturer’s Identification” means the trade name, brand, logo, or other designation of the Effective Manufacturer under which the particular Competition Equipment is manufactured and commercially offered to the market.

The Manufacturer’s Identification must be a sports equipment brand, which means that the Manufacturer’s Identification is principally used for Competition Equipment and is (i) not principally used for non-sports equipment, and/or (ii) cannot be confused with a similar or identical article used in another line of business, unrelated to Competition Equipment.

1.3 COMPETITION IMPLEMENTS

Competition implements refer to equipment which fulfil essential functions during the competition but which can be separated from the actual competition.

Examples: skis, bindings, boots, poles, clothing, helmets, ski goggles.

1.4 ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT (ACCESSORIES)

Additional competition equipment (accessories) are those components or implements which exert an influence on the technical function of the competition equipment and which are attached directly to the equipment by means of recognised fastenings. Such accessories do not perform essential functions during the competition.

Example: parablacks, plastic tip covers, additional weights, back protectors, cut resistant undergarment.

~~Athletes/Guides must use equipment appropriate for their gender.~~

1.5 AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

Auxiliary equipment refers to those components of the competition equipment which do not fulfil an essential function, and which do not fall under the heading of additional equipment.

Example: measuring instruments

1.6 PROCEDURES FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN COMPETITION EQUIPMENT.

As per art. 222.4 of the ICR.

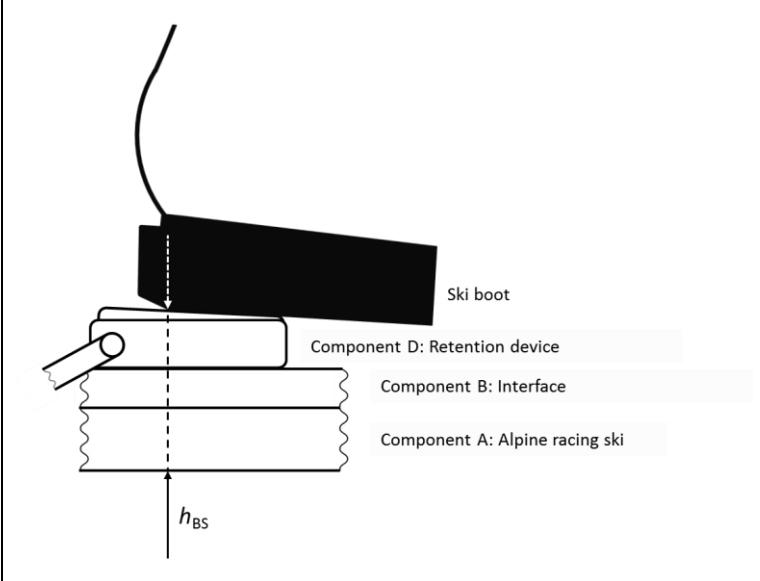
2 SPECIFICATIONS FOR PARA ALPINE SKIING COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

FUNCTIONAL SKI SYSTEM (SKI, INTERFACES, RELEASE BINDINGS)

Definition

Functional Ski System is the assembled unit of the single components: (A) ski, (B) interfaces, (C) release bindings and (D) retention device.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>Bearing surface height</u>	<u>50_{Max}</u>
<u>h_{BS} (mm)</u>	
<u>(\pm)</u>	



The diagram illustrates the assembly of a functional ski system. It shows a ski boot (black) mounted on a retention device (Component D, white), which is mounted on an interface (Component B, white), which is mounted on an alpine racing ski (Component A, white). A vertical dashed line indicates the bearing surface height h_{BS} from the base of the ski to the sole of the boot.

2.1 ~~PARA~~ ALPINE SKIING RACING SKIS

2.1.1 DEFINITION

Skis, predominantly for use in Downhill (DH), Slalom (SL), Giant Slalom (GS) and Super- G (SG), racing on suitable terrain and utilising the force of gravity. In order to allow transmission of lateral forces, the edges of the running surface of the ski are made mainly of a hard material resistant to wear and tear.

2.1.2 SKI LENGTH

Minimum length, "developed" length (unwound length) in accordance with ISO Norm including a measurement tolerance.

Precision for the length of Slalom Skis:

When a ski tip different from the main body of the ski is used, the measurement will only be taken into account to the extent it covers a surface corresponding to the natural shape of the ski.

The manufacturer must mark the tip showing the limit of the natural shape and thereby allow an easy measurement.

To prevent doubt, specific designs of ski tips as part of the main body of the ski are allowed.

2.1.3 PROFILE WIDTH

Minimum width of the running surface under the binding and in front of the binding without any tolerance (see table in section 2.5).

2.1.4 RADIUS

The radius must be marked on the ski.

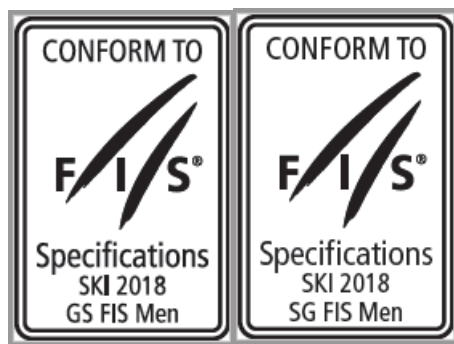
Radius measurement for DH skis with a preparation tolerance of -1 m.

2.1.5

SPECIFICATIONS OF ~~COMPETITION EQUIPMENT~~ALPINE RACING SKIS (APPLICABLE TO ALL FIS ~~PARA~~ ALPINE SKIING SANCTIONED COMPETITIONS).

Ski Length (Minimum) Ski Length measurement tolerance of – 1cm	DH Women DH Men	200 cm 205 cm
	SG Women SG Men	200 cm 205 cm
	GS Women GS Men	183 cm 188 cm
	SL Women SL Men	155 cm 165 cm
Width of the shoulder of the ski (Maximum)	DH Women DH Men	95 mm 95 mm
	SG Women SG Men	95 mm 95 mm
	GS Women GS Men	103mm 103mm
	SL Women SL Men	None None
Radius (Minimum)	DH Women DH Men	40m 40m
	SG Women SG Men	40m 40m
	GS Women GS Men	30m 30m
	SL Women SL Men	None None
Maximum Standing Height (ski/plate/binding)		50mm

Labels “FIS” attesting conformity with FIS Specifications for Alpine Competition skis, (All competitions Levels)



- VI AS1 athletes (men) and guides may use 155 cm skis for SL
- Ski length must be marked on the skis by the manufacturer
- SG skis may be used in DH competitions at all race levels
- VI AS1 athletes and guides may use GS skis for speed events

2.2 PARA ALPINE SKIING COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

2.32.2 RELEASE BINDINGS

Ski binding, which releases the boot from the ski, when during alpine ski racing conditions certain loads reach pre-set values.

2.42.3 RETENTION DEVICE

Retention device for alpine skiing is a ski brake which is designed to slow down a ski which has come off after the release of a ski binding. The use of skis without ski brake during competitions or unofficial training runs is prohibited. The functioning of the bindings release mechanism must not be compromised by the method of its mounting.

2.52.4 ANTI-VIBRATION PLATES INTERFACES (EG. PLATES, LIFTERS)

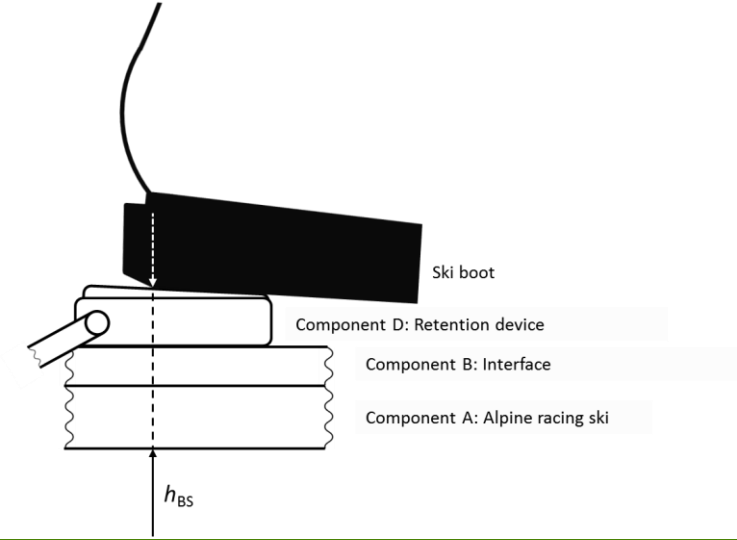
Functional component, mounted between skis and release bindings.

Interfaces can be mounted if the following conditions are taken into consideration:

Width of the interface: At each point of the interface, its width must not exceed the width of the running surface.

Maximum height: Maximum height (distance between the bottom of the running surface of the ski and the ski boot sole) for all categories is 50 mm (Women, Men).

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Distance between the bottom of the running surface of the ski and the ski boot sole.</u>
<u>Related ISO Norm</u>	
<u>Description of measurement:</u>	<u>For h_{BS}, the maximum rectangular distance from the running surface of the ski to the contact area between the bearing surface of the ski boot and the bearing surface of Component D has to be considered.</u>

		
<u>Measuring device:</u>	<u>Caliper</u>	<u>Accuracy class: DIN 862</u>
		<u>Graduation: 0.01mm</u>
<u>Measuring value documentation</u>	<u>e.g. 49.25mm</u>	
<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>Note: The overall standing height of the athlete is the sum of bearing surface height and thickness of the ski boot soles. However the overall height is not specified, instead the individual specifications for bearing surface height and thickness of the ski boot soles apply.</u>	

2.62.5 SKI BOOTS

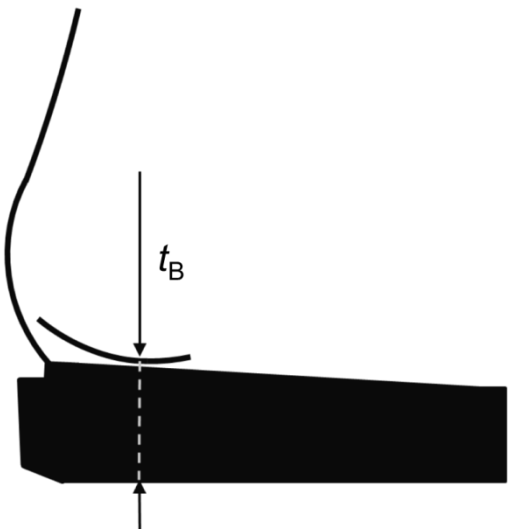
Ski boots are robust footwear developed specifically for skiing, offering protection against jolts and bumps as well as injury from ski edges and other external influences. The ski boot encloses the foot firmly, while at the same time allowing the movement necessary for skiing techniques, in that the ankle has the room it needs to flex, but at the same time facilitating the transfer of every steering movement completely to the ski (according to ISO 5355). ~~The relevant national and international guidelines and norms establish the requirements.~~

2.6.12.5.1 THICKNESS OF SKI BOOT SOLES

Distance between the ski boot sole and the base of the heel including all hard and soft parts:

Women, Men: maximum 43 mm

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Distance between the bottom side of the ski boot sole and the base of the heel including all hard and soft parts.</u>
<u>Related ISO Norm</u>	
<u>Description of measurement:</u>	<u>Determine the thickness of the ski boot soles by measuring the distance between the ski boot sole and the base of the heel including all hard and soft parts (t_B).</u>

		
<u>Measuring device:</u>	<u>FIS measuring device</u>	<u>Accuracy class: DIN 862</u> <u>Graduation: 0.01mm</u>
<u>Measuring value documentation</u>	<u>e.g. 42.12mm</u>	
<u>Note: Information regarding the measuring device is available on request at FIS!</u>		

2.72.6 SKI POLES

The ski pole is an item of equipment, the function of which is to aid the skier and facilitate balance.

National and international rules establish the minimum requirements for ski pole tips, grips, shafts, baskets, straps, length, etc. Owing to the risk of injury, metal baskets are not permitted.

2.82.7 COMPETITION SUITS

Competition suits used in DH, SG and GS and clothing worn underneath, such as undergarments, etc., must have a textile surface on the inside and the outside. The surfaces may not be plasticised or treated by any chemical means (gaseous, liquid or solid) and must have a minimum permeability of 30 litres per m²/sec. Seams may only exist in order to join the portions of the suit. Outer tucks and darts are not allowed. The suits must be equally porous in all parts, both from the outside in and from the inside out. Minimum air permeability is established whereby the un-stretched fabric must show a medium air permeability of a minimum of 30 litres per m²/sec under 10 mm of water pressure (with a measurement tolerance of 3.0 litres per m²/sec).

Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for competition suits (DH/SG/GS):

Fulfilment of requirements is to be attested by a specific standardized conformity label affixed in a non-removable way. which is and shall remain visible during competition. The conformity label is shown below. The conformity label shall include the following text: «Conforms to FIS Specifications CS 2015». Labels affixed by manufacturers shall comply with the actual specifications. The conformity label attests that the

manufacturer and NSA are guaranteeing that the surfaces of the competition suit are not plasticised or treated by any chemical means (gaseous, liquid or solid) and that they have a minimum permeability of 30 litres per m²/sec with a measurement tolerance of 3,0 litres per m²/sec.



2.8 CUT RESISTANT UNDERGARMENT

2.8.1 DEFINITION

Cut-resistant undergarment are clothing items worn underneath the competition suit, designed to improve the athlete's protection against cut injuries.

2.8.2 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

In order to provide appropriate protection, the cut-resistant undergarment must be sized correctly based on producer's guidelines and worn in strict compliance with manufacturer instructions of use. The undergarment shall be used without alteration/modification, as certified by the manufacturer. Cut-resistant undergarment is intended to provide supplementary protection and not infinite cut protection.

2.8.3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The cut-resistant undergarment level of protection is defined by the specifications of the FIS-DITF test standard 2021. Basic definition parameters are: The minimum uncut measuring length for each level are: 200mm, cut resistance at cutting force of the corresponding level 4 out of 5 tests of the same textile must have the corresponding cut resistance in 3 directions of textile positions: 0° / 45° / 90°. The direction with the lowest cut resistance value defines the FIS star level.

<u>Force (N)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>500</u>
<u>FIS-star</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>***</u>	<u>****</u>	<u>*****</u>

Fulfilment of requirements is to be attested by these standardised conformity labels, affixed on the outer side of the protection garment in a non-removable way at the back of the lower left leg above the top of the ski boot cuff area in the size of 30x50mm.

“Conforms to FIS Specifications CRG 2021” and depict the achieved FISstar(s) level. The conformity label certifies that the manufacturer has obtained the required certifications (FIS-DITF 2021) fulfils the above requirements. To receive the label, the test protocol must be submitted to FIS Athletes Health Unit.



2.8.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF CUT RESISTANT UNDERGARMENT

The use of cut-resistant undergarment is strongly recommended for all disciplines events at all levels.

2.9 CRASH HELMETS (RACE HELMETS)

2.9.1 SPECIFICATIONS

<u>Event</u>	<u>Safety Standards</u>
<u>DH/SG/GS/PAR</u>	<u>ASTM 2040</u> <u>EN 1077 (class A)</u> <u>EN 1077 (class A) at test speed of 6.8m/s</u>
<u>+ Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for racing helmets “RH 2013”</u>	
<u>Width of the label</u>	<u>10mm</u>
<u>Height of the label</u>	<u>15mm</u>
<u>SL*</u>	<u>Minimum standards:</u> <u>ASTM 2040</u> <u>EN 1077 (class B)</u>

*Exception: the use of certified full face cycle helmets is permitted for sit ski athletes in SL.

2.9.12.9.2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The use of crash helmets is compulsory for all FIS Para Alpine Skiing events. Only helmets specifically designed for Alpine ski racing with the embedded FIS sticker are permitted. Helmets must have a shell and padding which cover the head and ears. Only in Slalom events are soft ear helmets allowed. Helmets with edges that protrude are not permitted. Helmets cannot be modified.

The crash helmets shall have no spoilers, nor protruding parts. The crash helmets models shall comply with safety standards set forth below in regard to the specific events.

2.9.22.9.3 SAFETY STANDARDS

The crash helmets used in the respective alpine ski events shall satisfy the following safety standards:

DH/SG/GS/PAR Requirements:

- Helmet model to fulfill and to be certified under both ASTM 2040 and EN 1077 (class A)
- In addition, Helmet model to pass an additional specific test under EN 1077 test procedure but at higher test speed of 6.8m/s.
 - Additional test to be effected through CEN laboratories. The laboratory shall issue a test protocol showing that the tested model passed the EN test requirements at the increased speed.

Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for racing helmets (DH/SG/GS/PAR):

Fulfilment of requirements is to be attested by a specific standardised conformity label affixed in a non-removable way at the back of the helmet in a location which is and shall remain visible. The label shall in particular not be covered by the goggle strap. The conformity label is shown below. It shall include the following text: «Conform to FIS Specifications RH 2013». Labels affixed by manufacturers shall comply with the specifications set forth in the attachment.

The conformity label attests that the manufacturer has obtained the required certifications (EN 1077 A and ASTM 2040) and obtained a test protocol confirming that the concerned helmet model fulfils the requirements set forth above under art. 2.1.10.2 Upon request, the certification documentation and test protocol shall be provided to the FIS.



Width: 10 mm

Height: 15 mm

Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for Alpine racing helmets (DH/SG/GS)

SL Requirements*:

- Helmet model to be certified under EN 1077 (class B) or ASTM 2040 as minimum standards
 - o Note 1: soft ear padding is allowed
 - o Note 2: crash helmets fulfilling higher safety standards can be used a fortiori in SL. This includes:
 - EN 1077 (Class A), SNELL 98 and all helmets fulfilling the DH/SG/GS specific standard described above.

SL Labels:

Compliance with the above requirements is attested by the corresponding certification label (e.g. CE label) and/or by the conformity label set forth above under art. 2.1.10.2 (i.e. helmets fulfilling the requirements for DH/SG/GS can be used in SL).

**** Exception:** the is-use of certified full face cycle helmets is permitted for sit ski athletes in SL.

2.9.4 GENERAL REMINDERS

It is reminded that the manufacturers remain the only entities liable in regard of product liability in connection with manufactured helmets. It is further reminded that crash helmets must be worn in strict compliance with instructions of use and do not offer an absolute protection against the consequences of accidents.

2.9.5 ALTERATION/MODIFICATION/ADDITIONAL ELEMENT*

The helmets shall be used without alteration/modification, as certified by the manufacturer. Furthermore, no additional element/equipment shall be affixed on the surface of the helmet.

*Exception: VI athletes and Guides may attach a communication system, this needs to be registered and approved in the FPDMS Adaptive Equipment Register

2.10 SKI GOGGLES

Ski goggles are devices protecting the eyes against weather and rays with optically correct lenses. Their aim is to guarantee good, contrast-free visibility in all weather conditions. The use of ski goggles is recommended. It is prohibited to reshape the ski goggles in order to obtain aerodynamic advantages.

2.11 SKI GLOVES

Gloves offer a protective covering against weather and external forces. The wearing of gloves is urgently recommended. Reshaping the glove, the application of a plastic coating on the outer surface, or the use of skai (imitation leather) with the aim of attaining more aerodynamic features, are not allowed. The glove must not reach beyond the elbow. Protective padding along the entire length of the glove is permitted. The use of protective guards in the form of shields, which are pulled over the glove, is permitted.

2.12 PROTECTORS

Competitors are allowed to protect all parts of the body with so called protectors in all events. It remains in the athlete's/NSA's discretion and responsibility to individually decide about the use of protectors.

In Downhill, protectors may not be integrated into the competition suit itself.

In all events these protectors must be worn underneath the conforming competition suit. (Exception forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL and shin protection used in SL)

Protectors must fulfil the 30 litres permeability measurement with a measurement tolerance of 3.0 litres per m²/sec, with the exception of the shoulder, scapular region, chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed.

2.12.1 BACK PROTECTORS

Back protectors must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete's spine and lie flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector must be situated in the area of the spinal column and may not go above the 7th cervical vertebrae (C7). The maximum thickness must be in the middle part and may not exceed 45 mm; the thickness reduces at the edges of the back protector. Designs with the view to improve aerodynamic properties are forbidden. The back protector must be worn underneath the competition suit. It is strongly recommended to use protectors that are certified according to the latest EN 1621:2 standard.

6 SPECIFICATIONS FOR PARA ALPINE SKIING ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT

6.1 ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT CONTROLS

6.1.1 FIS, through its appointed officials, will monitor the use of technology and equipment prior to and/or at FIS Para Alpine Skiing Sanctioned Competitions to ensure that it conforms to the principles outlined in the IPC Policy on Sport Equipment. This may include, but will not be limited to, the assessment of:

6.1.1.1 whether equipment and/or prosthetic components are commercially available to all athletes (prototypes that are purpose built by manufactures exclusively for the use of a specific athlete shall not be permitted);

6.1.1.2 whether equipment contains materials or devices that store, generate or deliver energy and/or are designed to provide function to enhance performance beyond the natural physical capacity of an athlete; and/or

6.1.1.3 whether equipment conforms with the terms of Specifications for Para Alpine Skiing Adaptive Equipment set forth under art.6.

6.1.2 For all licensed athletes, all adaptive equipment, including but not limited to sit skis, prostheses, orthoses, blacked-out goggles (only for AS1 athletes), and adaptive support must be registered by 30 September each year, using the FPDMS Adaptive Equipment Registration Manual, published on the FIS website.

Any changes, adjustments or modifications after this date must be immediately communicated via email at ParaAlpine@fis-ski.com. The approval of Adaptive Equipment registered after 30 September of each year is at the discretion of FIS.

6.1.3 The final decision as to any applicable sanction(s) in respect of any breach by a competitor of competition equipment and technology rules pursuant to these Specifications for Para Alpine Skiing Adaptive Equipment shall lie with the jury.