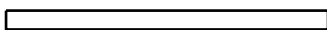


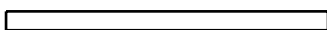


**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND**

**BOOK IV
JOINT REGULATIONS
DOWNHILL
SLALOM
GIANT SLALOM
SUPER G
PARALLEL RACES
COMBINED ALPINE COMPETITIONS**



**THE INTERNATIONAL
SKI COMPETITION RULES**



(ICR)

APPROVED BY THE
42nd INTERNATIONAL SKI CONGRESS, MELBOURNE (AUS)
EDITION 2000



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1st Section

200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

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

200.2 Organization and Conduct

Rules and instructions for the organization 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 authorize a National Ski Association to adopt rules and regulations to organize 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 recognized 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. But 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

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

201.3 Classification of Competitions

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

201.3.2 FIS World Cup

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

201.4 Types of Competitions

FIS Competitions consist of:

201.4.1 Nordic Events

Ladies:

Cross-Country, Popular Cross-Country, Rollerskiing, Nordic Combined, Ski-Jumping

Men:

Cross-Country, Rollerskiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combination, Nordic Combination with Rollerskiing, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country

201.4.2 Alpine Events

Ladies and Men:

Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G, Parallel Competitions, Alpine Combined

201.4.3 Freestyle Competitions

Ladies and Men: Acro, Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Combination, New Style

201.4.4 Snowboard

Ladies and Men:

Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super G, Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross, Special Event

201.4.5 Telemark

201.4.6 Firngleiten

- 201.4.7 Speed Skiing Competitions
- 201.4.8 Grass Ski Competitions
- 201.4.9 Combined Events with other Sports
- 201.4.10 Children's, Masters, Disabled races, etc.

202 Calendar Conference and FIS Calendar

202.1 Candidature and Announcement

202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organizing of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published Rules for the Organization of World Championships.

202.1.2 For all other competitions, the announcements have to be according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.

202.2 The FIS Calendar Conference will be held every year in the month of May/June.

202.3 The FIS Council will publish the FIS Calendar on the Internet.

202.4 Organization of Races in other Countries

Competitions which are organized 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 organized gives its approval.

202.5 Calendar Fees

202.5.1 In addition to the annual subscription the FIS Congress fixes a calendar fee for each event published in the FIS Calendar.

2.2.5.2 The actual scale of fees is published by the FIS.

203 FIS Licence

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, a competitor must have a FIS licence issued by his 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.

The FIS licence will only be issued to competitors who have personally signed the Athletes Declaration, in the actual form approved by the FIS Council. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

- 203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence when the competitor has signed the Athletes Declaration and returned it to his National Ski Association.
- 203.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in International FIS competitions with one FIS licence issued by his respective National Ski Association.
- 203.5 A competitor must be a citizen of the country of which National Ski Association he has a licence and prove this with a valid passport.
- 203.5.1 In case of geographical enclaves the FIS Council can grant exceptions on request of both National Ski Associations concerned.
- 203.5.2 Competitors who have more than one nationality are only allowed to compete for the National Ski Association in which they have their permanent place of residence.
- 203.5.3 If a competitor has already participated at international events for a National Ski Association, in case of a change of nationality and the National Ski Association, he may not participate in any international FIS competitions for a period of twelve months from the departure from his previous National Ski Association, nor may he be issued with a licence from a new National Ski Association during this period.
These rules are also valid when a competitor has more than one nationality and would like to compete for another National Ski Association than his current one.
The FIS Council, after consultation with the parties concerned, may grant exceptions for justifiable cases.
- 203.5.4 Every competitor automatically loses his old FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association.
- 203.5.5 A competitor whose licence has been suspended may have a new licence issued after he has proved that any sanctions imposed have been fulfilled.

204 Qualification of Competitors

- 204.1 A National Ski Association shall not issue a licence to any competitor who:
- 204.1.1 has conducted himself in an improper or unsportsman-like manner or has not respected the FIS medical code;
- 204.1.2 accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, any money-payments;
- 204.1.3 accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by article 219;
- 204.1.4 permits or has permitted his name, title 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 competes or has 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 has not signed the Athletes Declaration.

204.2 With the issuance of a licence and race 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

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.

205.2 Competitors are not permitted to compete while under the influence of doping.

205.3 Competitors must follow the FIS rules and regulations and instructions of the Jury.

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, the competitor may be represented by another member of his team, but this person has no right to take his place on the podium.

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

205.6 Support for the Competitors

205.6.1 During a period of preparation, to be defined from time to time by the FIS Council, and during the period of actual competition, a competitor may accept:

205.6.2 full compensation for travel to training and competition sites by train, air, car or other means of transport;

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 his National Ski Association;
- 205.6.6 social security including insurance, also covering accident or illness in connection with training or competition;
- 205.6.7 scholarships.
- 205.7 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active competitive skiing. The competitor has no claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgment of his National Ski Association.

206 Sponsorships and Advertising

- 206.1 A National Ski Association or its pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organization for financial sponsorship and or the supply of goods or equipment if the specific company or organization is acknowledged as an Official Supplier or Sponsor by the National Ski Association.
Advertising using photographs, likenesses or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC, is forbidden.
Advertising with or on competitors with tobacco or alcohol products or drugs (narcotics) is forbidden.
- 206.2 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation and administer them on behalf of the competitor 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.
- 206.3 Equipment goods supplied to and used by the national team must, with reference to markings and trade marks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 207.
- 206.4 If a competitor is employed by a firm which is contracted to the National Ski Association or pool as a supplier, then any material advantages received by the competitor from the supplier for any service or for any regular employment must be within the general standards for wages, salaries and compensation of the trade concerned.
- 206.5 Competitors are not permitted to take off one or both skis or snowboard before crossing the red line in the finish area, as defined by the organizer.
- 206.6 At FIS World Ski Championships and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take skis to the official ceremonies which have anthems and/or flag raising.
Holding skis / snowboard on the victory podium before and after the ceremony for press photos, pictures, etc. is however permitted. An

unofficial presentation of the winner, even before the protest time has expired, is allowed at the organizer's own risk. During the unofficial presentation, the competitors start bib must be worn and visible.

206.7 Competition equipment at FIS World Cup Events and FIS World Ski Championships

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 Championship competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.

207 Advertising and Commercial Markings

Technical Specifications about the size, the form and the number of commercial markings are decided by the FIS Council each spring for the following competition season and published by the FIS.

- 207.1 The rules covering advertising on equipment must be followed.
- 207.2 Any competitor who breaches these rules shall be reported to the FIS forthwith.
- 207.3 If a National Ski Association fails to enforce these rules 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 competitor concerned and/or his National Ski Association have the right to make an appeal before a final decision is taken.
- 207.4 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 his 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.
- 207.5 The Eligibility Committee shall review if and how far infractions or breaches of rules have taken place in regard to qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising, support for the competitors and report their findings to the FIS.
- 207.6 In all competitions of the FIS Calendar (especially for the FIS World Cups) the "FIS Advertising Guidelines" must be observed in regard to advertising possibilities in the competition area, respectively in the TV area. These "FIS Advertising Guidelines", approved by the FIS Council, are an integral part of the FIS contracts with cup organizers.

208 Television

208.1 Rights of the National Member Associations

Each of the FIS-affiliated National Ski Associations, and only those associations, are entitled to enter into contracts which apply to the transmission of FIS events which the association organizes in its country. Such contracts shall be prepared in consultation with the FIS and shall be in the best interest of the sport of skiing and snowboarding and of the National Ski Associations.

This applies to the transmission in the associations own country as well as for transmission in telecasting range of other countries (hillrights).

Excepted are the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships which belong to the IOC and FIS respectively.

208.2 Best and Most Extensive Publicity Through high quality TV

In terms of agreements according to article 208.1 with a TV organization or agency, attention must be paid to the quality of TV transmissions for all ski and snowboard events - especially for FIS World Cup competitions - shown in the FIS Calendar, in particular concerning:

- Top quality and optimal production of a TV signal in which sport is the centerpiece;
- Adequate consideration and presentation of advertising and event sponsors;
- Where it is appropriate to current market conditions for the discipline and level of the FIS competition series, production of the entire event for live transmission, including coverage of all competitors and a world feed;
- Transmission on best possible TV channels offering the greatest potential audience exposures based on size or demographics.
- Where it is appropriate to the nature of TV market in the region of the host nation, there should be live TV transmission in at least the country where the event takes place and in the most interested other countries.
- Live TV transmission must include the official FIS logo, timing and data information and results, as well as graphics and international sound.

208.3 Control by the FIS Council

The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence by National Ski Associations and all organizers to the principles of art. 208.2. Contracts, or individual clauses thereof, which adversely affect the interests of the FIS, of a member National Ski Association, or of its organizer must be appropriately evaluated by the FIS Council.

208.4 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships

All TV rights of Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships belong to the IOC respectively to the FIS.

208.5 Contracts

The expense for the acquisition of the basic signal (original picture and sound without commentary) and commissions have to be agreed on between the producing network and the networks having bought the rights.

208.6 Short Reports

Television reports and information which do not last longer than three minutes are excluded from the above stipulations. Such reports shall, if possible be produced by the host broadcaster and put at the disposal of other networks, under the condition that such reports cannot be shown before the rights holder has shown the event and in any case not later than 72 hours after the event.

In order to strengthen this rule only right holders shall be admitted to the restricted media area.

209 Film Rights

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

210 Organization of Competition

211 The Organization

211.1. The Organizer

211.1.1 The organizer 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 organizer, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organizer

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

211.2 The Organizing Committee

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

211.3 Organizers 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 The organizer must take out liability insurance for all members of the Organizing Committee. The FIS shall provide its employees and appointed

officials, who are not members of the Organizing Committee, with liability insurance when they are acting on behalf of the FIS.

- 212.2 Before the first training day or competition, the organizer must be in possession of a binder or cover note issued by a recognized insurance company and present it to the Technical Delegate. The Organizing Committee require liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; this sum can be increased according to special rules (World Cup etc).
- 212.3 The FIS may take over responsibility for carrying out the competition if the organizer does not have the necessary insurance documents in place.
- 212.4 All racers participating in FIS events must carry accident insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs including race risks. The National Federations are responsible for adequate insurance coverage of all their racers 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 organizing committee.

213 Programme

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

- 213.1 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 Organizing Committee must publish an announcement for the event. It must contain the information required by art. 213.

- 214.2 Organizers 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 Organizing Committee receives them before the final date of entry. The organizers 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 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 discipline for which the entry is made.
- 215.4 Entries for FIS World Ski Championships see Rules for the Organization of FIS World Ski 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 organizer 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 organizers according to quota.
- 216.4 Team Captains and Trainers must obey the ICR or 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 provided written entries have been received by the organizer before the closing date.
- 217.3 If a competitor is not represented at the draw by a team captain or trainer, he 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 Competitors who have been drawn and are not present during the competition, must be named by the TD in his report, indicating if possible the reasons for absence.
- 217.5 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.
- 217.6 If a competition has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.

218 Publication of Results

- 218.1 The unofficial and official results will be published in accordance with the rules for the specific discipline.
- 218.2 The data and timing generated from all FIS competitions is the exclusive property of the FIS. The National Ski Associations respectively their organizers may use this data in their own publications, whilst publication of the data and timing on their website is subject to the conditions laid down in the FIS Internet Policies. The timing and data rights may not be sold or further distributed to any other parties.

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 year before the competition season. The organizers 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 Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives

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

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

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 Accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS an official FIS accreditation and must perform their specified function. The individual organizers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.

220.4 All accredited service personnel, suppliers and other persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the organizer 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. 220.3 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 organizers who do not have FIS accreditation are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

221 Medical Examinations and Doping

221.1 National Ski Associations are responsible for the fitness of their competitors to race. All athletes, male and female are required to undergo a thorough evaluation of their medical health. This evaluation is to be conducted within the athlete'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 rules will be punished.

221.4 *Gender of the Athlete*

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

222 Competition Equipment

222.1 A competitor may only take part in a FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations. A competitor is responsible for the equipment that he uses (skis, snowboard, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is his duty to check that the equipment he uses 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 athlete 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 dangers to the health or cause an increase in the risk of accidents.

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

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 athletes and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predisposition to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which endanger the health of the competitors or increase the danger of accidents are to be excluded.

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. 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 recognized institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

Rules Common to Alpine Events

For the technical organization of the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships (Alpine Disciplines) the rules of the Alpine FIS World Cup shall be valid, where not otherwise specified in the ICR.

600 Organization

601 Organizer

601.1 The organizer 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.

601.2 If the National Ski Association itself is not the competition organizer, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organizer

602 Organizer's Contract

602.1 Race Organizer appointed

In the event that the National Ski Association appoints a race organizer, it shall do so by means of a contract in a form approved by the FIS.

602.2 No Race Organizer appointed

In the event that the National Ski Association does not appoint a race organizer, it shall execute a contract with the FIS.

603 Organizing Committee

603.1 Composition

The Organizing Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organizer and by the International Ski Federation. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organizer.

603.2 Appointments by the International Ski Federation

The International Ski Federation appoints for all competitions the Technical Delegate.

603.2.1 In World Cup Races

- the Referee (Chief-Race-Director) and
- for Downhill, and Super G the Assistant Referee (Race-Director)

- 603.2.2 *In all other races the Technical Delegate appoints*
- the Referee and
 - for Downhill and Super G the Assistant Referee

603.2.3 By these appointments the above persons become members of the Organizing Committee.

603.3 Appointments by the organizer

The organizer appoints all other members of the Organizing Committee. The chairman or his 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 he works closely with the International Ski Federation and their appointed officials. He takes on all other duties that are necessary for carrying out the competition.

603.3.1 The Chief of Race

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

603.3.2 The Chief of Course (Section Chief)

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

603.3.3 The Start Referee

The start referee must remain at the start throughout the training and the race.

- He must make sure that the regulations for the start and the start organization are properly observed.
- He determines late and false starts.
- He reports to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not start, have made false or late starts or other infringements and reports any violations against the rules for equipment.

603.3.4 The Finish Referee

The finish referee must remain at the finish throughout the training and the race.

- He must make sure that all the regulations for the organization of the finish and the finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
- He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- He must be able to communicate immediately with the start at all times.

603.3.5 The Chief Gate Judge

The chief gate judge organizes and supervises the work of the gate judges. He designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the first run and the end of the race he will collect the gate judges' control cards for delivery to the Referee.

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

603.3.6 *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, he or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under his direction:

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

603.3.7 *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. He must ensure that the official results contain the information required by art. 617.3.4. He is responsible for the minutes of the technical officials, the Jury and team captains' meetings.

He must 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.

He receives official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. He must facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.

603.3.8 *The Chief Steward*

The chief steward takes the necessary measures for closing off so that spectators are kept off the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to a detailed plan. Attention should be paid that there is sufficient space behind the barriers to permit circulation of spectators.

603.3.9 *The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services*

The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organizing adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition.

He must arrange an appropriate facility to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.

The race doctor coordinates plans with the team doctors before the start of the official training.

During training and the races he must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants. He must co-ordinate plans with the Chief of Race before the start of the official training.

A doctor, who should be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor.

603.3.10 *The Chief of Course Equipment and Technical Equipment*

The chief of course equipment is responsible for the provision of all equipment and any tools for the preparation and maintenance of the courses, for the conduct of the race, and communication of equipment, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.

603.3.11 *The Press Chief*

The press chief is responsible for all briefing and information for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the Organizing Committee.

603.3.12 *Other officials within the Organizing Committee (with written job descriptions)*

- chief of finance (treasurer)
- chief of accommodation and meals
- chief of protocol

The organizer is authorized to include other officials within the Organizing Committee

603.4 **The Jury**

The following members of the Jury, who are members of the Organizing Committee are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas (OWG, WSC, WC: see World Cup rules):

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race
- the Assistant Referee for Downhill and Super G
- the Start Referee (OWG and WSC)
- the Finish Referee (OWG and WSC)

603.4.1 *Appointment of the Jury for Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships*

603.4.1.1 *The FIS Council appoints:*

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Assistant Referee
- the Start Referee
- the Finish Referee

603.4.1.2 The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates proposes qualified TDs as Jury members to the Alpine Committee, who in turn submit the names to the FIS Council for approval.

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

Furthermore, in order to function as the TD, the nominee must also be a member of a FIS Alpine Technical Committee.

- 603.4.1.3 The organizing National Ski Association nominates the Chief of Race
- 603.4.1.4 The jury of a ladies' race has to include at least one lady.
- 603.4.1.5 All members of the Jury must be able to understand each other in one and the same FIS language.
- 603.4.1.6 Persons, who work for a National Ski Association with responsibility for a ski team may not be members of the Jury.
- 603.4.2 Appointment of the Jury for International Races (World Cup: see World Cup Rules)*
- 603.4.2.1 The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates appoints the Technical Delegate.
- 603.4.2.2 The TD appoints*
- the Referee
 - in the case of Downhill and Super G, the Assistant Referee
- 603.4.3 Exclusions*
- 603.4.3.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.
- 603.4.3.2 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Council appointed member (not including the TD).
- 603.4.3.3 The Chief of Race has to belong to the organizing National Ski Association.
- 603.4.3.4 For international races for ladies the Jury should where possible include a lady.
- 603.4.4 Tenure of the Jury*
- 603.4.4.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the start of the official training.
- 603.4.4.2 The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.
- 603.4.5 Franchise and Voting (OWG, WSC and WC: See also FIS World Cup Rules)*
- The TD is chairman of the Jury. He conducts the meetings. Each of the following has one vote in the Jury:

- 603.4.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships all Jury members.
- 603.4.5.2 For international races, the TD, Chief of Race, Referee and in the case of Downhills and Super Gs, the Assistant Referee.
- 603.4.5.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 646.3).
- 603.4.5.4 In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote.
- 603.4.5.5 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, as per art. 603.3.7.
- 603.4.5.6 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).
- 603.4.5.7 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.
- 603.4.6 *Duties of the Jury*
The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race, including the official training.
- 603.4.6.1 *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
 - Checking the gate flags
 - Opening or closing the race courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
 - Determining the manner of the 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 in 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 inspection in unusual weather conditions
- Shortening the official training
- Positioning of yellow zones
- 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.

603.4.6.2 *From an organizational 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
 - the crowd control is insufficient
- Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
- Interruption of the race if the prerequisites of art. 624 are present
- Termination of the race if the prerequisites of art. 625 are present

603.4.6.3 *From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:*

- Decision on a proposal of the Technical Delegate to exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
- Enforcement of the checks on regulations concerning advertising on equipment and clothing in the competition area
- limitation of quotas for officials, technicians and medical personnel for admission to the race-course
- Publication of sanctions
- Decisions on protests
- Issue of particular directives throughout the entire event

603.4.7 *Questions not Covered by Rule*

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

603.4.8 *Radios*

At all competitions entered in the FIS Calendar, the Jury members plus start and finish referee must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference.

603.4.9 *Duties of the TD for all Events*

603.4.9.1 *Before the race*

The TD

- Reviews the homologation file and consults the organizer about the possible existence of a special authorization.

If he establishes that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race (see article 650).

He reads the TD reports about previous events at the site and checks whether the improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.

- Inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art. 212 and reports to the FIS where necessary.
- Inspects the competition and training courses.
- Supervises the compliance with art. 704 concerning the official training. Controls the gate flags.
- 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 authorization for entry to the piste.
- 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.
- Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organization 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 training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- Works closely together with the officials of the Organizing Committee and the FIS Technical Advisor.
- Is chairman of the Jury with a casting vote in case of a tie.
- If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.
- Has the right, if a Slalom or Giant Slalom cannot be carried out on the homologated course because of "force majeure", to move the race to a "substitute course" proposed by the organizer. 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. The minimum prescribed vertical drops must, however, be observed in any case.

603.4.9.2

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 are obeyed in regard to advertising, on clothing and race equipment.
- Supervises the technical and organizational conduct of the event.
- Advises the organization concerning the observance of the FIS Rules and Directives.

603.4.9.3

After the race

The TD

- Helps with the compilation of the Referee's disqualification 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 his personal signature. Above all he checks the correct use of the corresponding F value for each discipline.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- Signs the official result lists established by the race secretary and gives the authorization for the award ceremony.
- Fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports and is responsible for their dispatch within three days to the FIS and the other appropriate places.
- Presents to the FIS any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.

603.4.9.4 *In general*

The TD

- Decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the FIS Rules, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
- Works very closely with the Referee and Assistant Referee.
- Has the right
 - to order the interruption of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 624 are present,
 - to cause the termination of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 625 are present.
- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the race.
- Has the right to obtain support from the Organizing Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfilment of his duties.

603.4.9.5 *Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships*

The TD prepares a detailed final report to be sent to the FIS and the Organizing Committee.

603.4.10 *Duties and rights of the Referee*

- Drawing of the start numbers
- Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- Changing the course by taking out or adding gates. If the Referee inspects the course alone his decision is final. The course setter must be informed of such changes if he was not present at this inspection.
- Receiving the reports of the start and finish referees and the race officials about the infractions of the rules and the gate faults at the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race.
- Checking, signing and posting the Referee's minutes immediately after each run on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the names of the gate judges who noted the faults

leading to the sanctions and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.

- Sending a report to the FIS in all special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe injury to a competitor.

603.4.10.1 *Collaboration with the TD*
The Referee and the Assistant Referee must work very closely with the TD.

603.4.11 *The Technical Advisor*
To support the Jury, the Alpine Committee can appoint technical advisors for all categories of races.
The technical advisor has the right to express his opinion within the Jury - without the right to vote.

604 The Technical Delegate (TD)

604.1 Definition

604.1.1 *The primary duties of the TD*

- to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to
- to see that the event runs smoothly
- to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties
- to be the official representative of the FIS

604.1.2 *Responsibility*
The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the Alpine Committee. The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates exercises this authority.

604.1.3 *Prerequisites*
The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 604.3).

604.1.4 *Development*

604.1.4.1 *The development for a TD is:*

- Applicant
- Written entrance examination
- Candidate
- Practical TD examination
- TD

The FIS recommends that the National Ski Associations apply a maximum age limit of 40 for applicants and 65 years for TDs (qualifying date: 1st July).

604.1.4.2 Each National Ski Association may nominate capable persons to train as a TD. The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates has the final decision as to their acceptance.

604.1.5 *Training*

604.1.5.1 The basic training of the applicant is the responsibility of each National Ski Association.

604.1.5.2 The applicant must pass a written entrance examination before he is accepted as TD candidate. This examination will take place in an official FIS language. Within two years at maximum he must have successfully carried out two practical assignments at international races (with different TDs), one of which must be a Downhill. The second practical assignment counts as his examination. The candidate will be examined by the TD who has been officially assigned. The examination requirements are drafted by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates. He must attend the FIS organized training courses held by National Ski Associations.

604.1.5.3 At any event only one TD candidate may serve with a TD. Exceptions can be authorized by the FIS.

604.1.5.4 The assignment of the TD candidates is conducted, on proposal of the national responsible officials for TD questions, by the FIS which also checks the performances of the individual candidates. After the necessary downhill assignment has been fulfilled and all reports submitted, the FIS assigns the approved candidate to his final examination.

604.1.5.5 The TD candidate has no right to reimbursement of costs.

604.1.5.6 The work of the TD candidate is checked and examined by the official TD of the race concerned. He completes the official FIS form for the TD candidate. He sends this form in duplicate to the FIS, which sends a copy to the TD candidate's national responsible for information.

604.1.5.7 The TD candidate has to write his own report on the event in question. It must be submitted to the FIS and to the TD responsible of his country.

604.1.5.8 The TD is responsible for training the candidate assigned to him.

604.1.5.9 After completion of the practical examination and confirmation of acceptance by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates, he receives his personal and numbered licence as a TD.

604.1.6 *Licence*

The licence is a numbered identification document valid for 12 months. It must be renewed each year and is obligatory for every TD.

604.1.7 *Further Training and Expiration of the Licence*

Every licensed TD must take part annually in a FIS organized further training course. A TD who without good reason misses the course for two consecutive years or the TD assignment, loses his TD licence. In order to be able to regain it he must complete again the TD candidate qualification and requirements again.

604.2 Assignment

- 604.2.1. For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Alpine Committee.
- 604.2.2 For all other events by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates.
- 604.2.3 An exception is made for Children, CIT, Masters, CISM, Customs and UNI races, for which the TDs are proposed by the committee in question and confirmed by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates.
- 604.2.4 A TD cannot be member of the organizing association.
In exceptional cases the Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates can appoint a TD from the same country. He may, however, not be a member of the organizing club or of the regional association.

604.3 TD Replacement

- 604.3.1 If the TD for Olympic Winter Games or FIS World Ski Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council as well as the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs are to be notified. The FIS Council must appoint another TD immediately.
- 604.3.2 For all other races the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organizing Committee in question and the FIS are to be informed immediately.
- 604.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for Olympic Winter Games or FIS World Ski Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at a competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil his function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from among the members of the Competition Jury present at the competition site.
- 604.3.4 At all other international races, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the team captains' meeting. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 604.1.6.
In an emergency, a TD may also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (continuation) of the race. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.
- 604.3.5 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the TD originally appointed.

604.4 Organization of the Assignments

- 604.4.1 The organizer must establish contact with the TD in good time.
- 604.4.2 Cancellations or postponements of events must be announced to the TD and to the FIS immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.

604.4.3 For FIS World Cup events with a Downhill or Super G and a technical event, two TDs can be assigned.

604.4.4 For a Downhill, the TD must arrive at the competition site at least 48 hours before the draw for the first training. In all other events this must be at least 24 hours before the draw for the event concerned.

604.5 Expense Accounts

The TD has a right to reimbursement for his travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 500¹⁾ (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 80 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⁾ The maximum payment of CHF 500 is valid for all races except WC and COC.

604.6 Sanctions

Sanctions can be imposed against TDs.

605 Course Setter

605.1 Prerequisites

605.1.1 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships:

- nomination by the National Ski Association to the Alpine Committee and
- proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for international races.

605.1.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS Calendar:

- nomination by the Alpine Committee or by the team captains' meeting.

605.1.3 For Downhills, the course setter must be acquainted with the particular race course.

605.2 Appointment

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

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

605.2.3 For all other competitions included in the FIS Calendar, the appointment is made by the Jury. For competitions in two runs, each run is to be set by a different course setter. One of the two course setters can be named by the organizer.

605.3 Supervision of the Course Setters

605.3.1 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships the course setter sets the course in the presence of the Technical Delegate and the Referee.

605.3.2 For all other competitions the work of the course setters is supervised by the Jury.

605.4 Organization of the Assignment

The assignments of the course setters are determined by the Alpine Committee.

605.5 Replacement of Course Setters

605.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships, the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee as well as the National Ski Association to which the course setter belongs are to be notified. The Alpine Committee names a replacement course setter immediately.

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

605.5.3 The replacement course setter must have the same qualifications as the original course setter.

605.6 Rights of the Course Setter

605.6.1 To recommend the introduction of changes in the competition terrain and in the safety measures.

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

605.6.3 Provision of all necessary materials by the chief of course equipment.

605.6.4 Immediate completion of the finishing touches to the race course.

605.7 Duties of the Course Setter

605.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the 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.

605.7.2 The course setter is setting the race course also considering available safety measurements.

- 605.7.3 For Downhills the course setter has to set gates according to art. 703.
- 605.7.4 A slalom course must be completely set and ready no later than 1 1/2 hours, and giant slalom courses no later than 1 hour before the start, so that if possible the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection by work on the course.
- 605.7.5 The course setters must take care that the difference between the winning times of each run of Slalom and Giant Slalom will not be too great.
- 605.7.6 The course setting is a task of the course setter alone. He is responsible for adhering to the rules of the ICR and is advised by members of the Jury, and by the technical advisor in Downhill and Super G, if present.
- 605.7.7 The course setters must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about his course.

605.8 Arrival at the Race Site

- 605.8.1 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 any additional course preparation or safety measures can be implemented if required.
- 605.8.2 for slalom and giant slalom races this should be the day before if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting.

606 Acceptance/ Rights and Duties

606.1 Officials, Medical* and Technical Personnel

Quotas for the right of access to the race course:

- up to 3 competitors:
3 trainers 2 doctors* 2 technicians
- 4 or 5 competitors:
4 trainers 2 doctors* 3 technicians
- 6 to 10 competitors:
5 trainers 2 doctors* 4 technicians
- as well as representatives of the FIS in an official capacity.

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

These persons must be identified by armband. If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas.

The persons accredited to arts. 220.3 and 220.5, as well as the official technicians and medical personnel must comply with the directions of the officials charged by the organizers with responsibility for overall security (e.g.: stewards, police, etc.).

The instructions given by the Jury have priority in all cases in regard to accredited journalists, coaches and team captains.

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

606.2 Team Captains and Trainers

The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organizers according to quota. 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 the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
- to be issued with a pass or armband during the training or competition (or reimbursement for costs if a lift pass has not been provided);
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or marked Course.

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

606.2.2 A team captain or trainer must fulfil the duties he has accepted as a member of the Jury, or as a course setter.

607 Forerunners

607.1 The organizer is obliged to provide at least three qualified forerunners who meet all regulations of the International Competition Rules (ICR) same as all racers. In Downhill, the forerunners should participate in all training runs.

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

The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.

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

607.3 The nominated forerunners must have the skiing ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

607.4 Competitors who were disqualified or sanctioned on the first run may not start as forerunners on the second run.

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

607.6 The times of the forerunners may not be published.

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

608 Competitors' Outfits

608.1 Start Numbers (Bibs)

Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered. The figure must be at least 8 cm high and easily legible.

Start numbers can carry a commercial name or commercial mark if every start number has the same marking. The individual letters or numbers may not surpass a height of 10 cm.

No names which appear on hardware products (skis, bindings, poles, boots, helmets) can be shown.

608.2 Competition Suits

608.2.1 For downhill, giant slalom and super G competitions at the Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS World Junior Ski Championships competition suits must be plombed.

608.2.2 If for any reason a plomb is missing from a suit that has already been controlled, a provisional start may be allowed.

608.2.3 In this case or when a doubt exists concerning subsequent modification of a racing suit or if there is a protest, the following procedure should be followed:

Following recognition of one of the above circumstances the racing suit is immediately marked. At the end of the race the TD must confiscate this competition suit and send it to the FIS for control.

608.2.4 Officials present at the competition and appointed for suit controls by the Committee for Competition Equipment, have the right to make re-examinations on site.

608.3 Ski Brakes

For competitions and official training only skis with ski brakes may be used. Competitors without ski brakes are not allowed to start.

608.4 Advertising

The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during races and training must conform with the FIS guidelines.

609 Age Limits

609.1 The competition year is July 1st - June 30th of the following year.

In order to compete in international competitions (except children's competitions) a competitor must have reached his 15th birthday before the end of the calendar year in question.

The right to compete starts at the beginning of the competition year (July 1st) even if the competitor has not yet reached his 15th birthday at that time.

609.2 International junior competitions are restricted to those competitors whose 20th birthday falls in or after the calendar year in question.

609.3 Classification at International Competitions

Admitted years of birth

Competition

Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Children I	1989	1990	1991	1992
	1988	1989	1990	1991
Children II	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1986	1987	1988	1989
Juniors I ¹⁾	1985	1986	1987	1988
	1984	1985	1986	1987
Juniors II	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Licensed	1985 competitors earlier	1986 earlier	1987 and earlier	1988 andandand earlier
Masters A (men)	1970 to 1946	1971 to 1947	1972 to 1948	1973 to 1949
Masters B (men)	1945 and earlier	1946 and earlier	1947 and earlier	1948 and earlier
Masters C (ladies)	1970 and earlier	1971 and earlier	1972 and earlier	1973 and earlier

¹⁾ 1st year junior I: maximum number of starts per season at competitions counting for FIS points = 25

610 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations

611 Technical Installations

611.1 Communications

In all international competitions, there must be multiple communication (telephone or radios, etc.) between the start and finish. 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 ROC.

In Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships the communications between start and finish must be assured by fixed wiring. Except as set out in 611.2.4, all other methods of electronic timing e.g. transmission by radio are forbidden.

611.2 **Timing Equipment**

For all events in the FIS Calendar, electronic timing systems approved by the FIS must be used. A list of these approved devices will be published. Races using timing devices other than those on the approved FIS list will not be considered for FIS points.

Specifications and procedures for timing are more fully described in a separate FIS Timing Booklet.

611.2.1 *Electric Timing*

For all international competitions, FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS competitions, two synchronized electronically isolated timing systems operating in time-of-day must be used. One system will be designated system A (main system), the other system B (back up system) prior to the beginning of the race.

All time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips to at least the 1/1000th (0.001) precision. Both systems must allow for the calculation of net times by the mathematical comparison of each racer's start time to finish time. The final result for each skier's run is then expressed to 1/100th (0.01) precision by truncating the calculated net time on course.

All times used for the final result must be from system A. If there is a failure of system A, a calculated net time from system B must be used following the same procedure as set out in 611.3.2.1. It is not permitted to substitute time-of-day times from system B for use with system A for the purpose of net time calculations.

For all events, system A must be connected to its respective start gate contact by hard wire connection. System B must be connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact by another separate pair of wires. Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for more details regarding cabling and complete wiring descriptions, diagrams and start gate installations.

All timing equipment and technical installation should be set up or protected in such a way that danger to the competitors is avoided where possible.

Synchronization of the two timing systems must occur within 30 minutes of the start of each run. Synchronization of the two systems must be maintained throughout the competition. Timers may not be re-synchronized during any run.

611.2.1.1 *Start Gate*

The start gate must have separate electronically isolated switch contacts for triggering the start inputs of both system A & B.

If a start gate requires replacement during a run, it must be replaced with an identical start gate in the same position

611.2.1.2 *Photocells*

For all events, there must be two photocell system(s) approved for use by the FIS installed at the finish line. One is connected to system A. The other is connected to system B.

Procedures and regulations for start wands and photocells are found in the FIS Timing Booklet.

- 611.2.2 *Hand Timing*
Manual (hand) timing, completely separate and independent of the electronic timing, must be used for all competitions listed in the FIS Calendar. Stopwatches or hand-held battery operated timers that are installed at both the start and the finish and capable of expressing times to 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronized prior to the start of each run, preferably with the same time-of-day as system A and system B. Printed records, either automatic or hand-written, of recorded hand times must be immediately available at the start and at the finish.
- 611.2.3 *Score-board*
Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times of all competitors.
- 611.2.4 *Radio Transmission*
For International FIS events only, it is permitted to use radio transmission systems as approved for use by the FIS for system B connection to the start.
- 611.3 Timing of Finish**
- 611.3.1
With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line and triggers the beam between the photo cells.
In case of a fall at the finish, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line.
For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with or without skis. With hand timing the time will be taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.
The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.
- 611.3.2
In the case of a failure of the main electronic timing system (system A), the results of the electronic back-up system (system B) will be valid as per art. 611.2.1. For the Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup, a synchronized electronic timing system with printers, connected to the starting gate and to the photocells at the finish is obligatory.
In case of a failure in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/100ths of a second.
In the case that calculated net times from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated net manual time as per art. 611.3.2.1 will be considered valid.
- 611.3.2.1 *Utilisation of times taken by hand*
Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
- Calculation of the correction
Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary the 10 nearest competitors.

The sum of the 10 time difference is divided by 10 to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

611.3.3 The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate. They will be kept until the official approval of the race or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.
A technical timing report form as prescribed by the FIS must accompany the race results and must be reviewed and signed by the chief of timing and reviewed and signed by the TD as his approval of the race.
All printed records from system A, system B and hand timing must be retained by the ROC for a period of three (3) months after the competition or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.

611.3.4 When the official printing timer allows manual input or correction of a time, some type of indication (star, asterix or other) concerning any effected change must be printed on all timing documentation.

611.4 Private Timing Equipment of the Teams

Any request to install timing equipment has to be made to the Jury by the team captain concerned, and the Jury decides concerning approval of the installation. At Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup only the organizers timing equipment is allowed.

612 Start and Finish Officials

612.1 The Starter

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

612.2 The Assistant Starter

The assistant starter is responsible for calling the competitors to the start in their correct order.

612.3 The Start Recorder

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

612.4 The Chief Timekeeper

The chief timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the race as is possible. He must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the score-board, etc.). If the electric timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the start referee and the TD.

612.5 The Assistant Timekeeper

Two assistant timekeepers operate stop watches according to art. 611.2.2. One assistant timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.

612.6 The Finish Controller

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

612.7 The Chief of Calculations

The chief of calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.

613 The Start

613.1 The Start Area

The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials.

The start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter must be prepared for the competitors waiting for the call to start.

The competitor enters the defined start hut with both skis attached without any covers on them.

613.2 The Start Ramp

The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start.

613.3 Start Procedure

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

613.4 Start Signals

10 seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor "10 seconds". Five seconds before the start, he shall count "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" and then give the start command "Go - Partez - Los".

(For Slalom see art. 805.3).

If possible, an automatic audible signal is to be used. The starter will let the competitor see the start clock.

613.5 Start Timing

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

613.6 Delayed Start

A competitor who is not ready to start on time will be sanctioned. The start referee may however excuse such a delay if, in his opinion the delay is due to "force majeure".

For example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment or minor sickness of a competitor, does not constitute "force majeure".

In case of doubt, the start referee may allow the start provisionally.

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

613.6.2 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 805.3.

613.6.3 The start referee makes the decisions on this matter and must inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who were not allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.

613.7 Valid and False Starts

In 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 sanctioned.

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.

614 Course and Competition

614.1 Course

614.1.1 Technical Parts of a Competition Piste

Start and finish installations, television towers, measuring equipment, sponsor advertising equipment etc. are necessary items for a competition.

614.1.2 Course Setting

614.1.2.1 Assistance

Assistance must be provided for the course setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that he 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 flags, divided by colours
- sledge-hammers, drills, wedges etc.
- enough gate numbers
- colouring substance for marking the position of the poles.

614.1.2.2 *Marking of the gates*

The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognisable colouring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race. If the poles are fixed using large wooden or plastic bases (bucket gates) no colouring substance is required.

614.1.2.3 *Numbering the gates*

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course and the numbers attached to the outside pole. Start and finish are not counted.

614.1.2.4 *Marking of the course and terrain*

In Downhill and in Super G, in sections of the courses to be decided by the Jury, twigs can be stuck in the snow on the inside of the racing line before and after the gate.

In addition, when there is poor visibility, small pine needles or similar material may be spread on the course.

614.1.2.5 *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 misled by them.

614.1.3 *Warm up Slope*

Appropriate warm up slopes closed to the public must be made available.

614.1.4 *Closing and Modification of the Course*

A course is closed from the time that the course setting begins. Nobody except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, banners, 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 determined 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 located by the Jury where possible and may only remain in this area.

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

614.2 **Competition**

614.2.1 *Passage of the Gates*

A gate must be passed according to art. 661.4.1.

614.2.2 *Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault*
If a competitor misses a gate, he may no longer continue through further gates.

614.2.3 *Crash Helmet (Downhill and Super G)*
If a competitor or forerunner fails to wear a crash helmet, he will not be allowed to start.

615 The Finish

615.1 The Finish Area

615.1.1 The finish area should be plainly visible to competitors approaching the finish. It must be wide with a gently sloped smooth runout.

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

615.1.3 The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry is not allowed.

615.1.4 Finish installations and closures should be set up or secured through suitable protection measures, that the competitors are protected as well as possible.

615.1.5 The organizer must define by a clearly visible red line an "inner finish area" and he must ensure that the competitors are able easily to reach this area on skis.

615.1.6 For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area, separated from the actual finish, is to be provided. In this area, it should be possible to make contact with the press (print, radio, TV and film).

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

615.2 The Finish Line and its Markings

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

The timing supports can usually be placed behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked with colouring substance.

615.3 Crossing of the Finish Line and Recording of the Times

The finish line must be crossed:

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

615.4 Report

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

616 Microphones at Start and Finish

Within the areas of start and finish as well as in the area of the fenced section, the use of microphones installed without the agreement of the organizer ("roving" and so-called "gallows", microphones set into cameras or other technical instruments) is forbidden in training as well as in the race.

617 Calculation and Announcement of Results

617.1 Unofficial Times

Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. They shall be posted on a score-board which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loud-speakers.

617.2 Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications

617.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the race, unofficial times and disqualifications shall be published on the official notice board and also at the finish.

The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement.

617.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start, together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the publication on the official notice board. In this case it can be decided that protests can be delivered verbally to the Referee at the finish immediately or, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests submitted after this are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand.

617.3 Official Results

617.3.1 Results are determined from the official times of those competitors who have been officially scored.

- 617.3.2 Combined results are calculated by adding together the race points obtained in each discipline of the combined event.
(OWG/WSC/WC: By adding the race time)
- 617.3.3 If two or more competitors have the same time or the same number of points, the racer with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.
- 617.3.4 *The official result list must contain:*
- the name of the organizing club or association
 - the name of the competition, the site, discipline and category (men or ladies)
 - the date of the race
 - all technical data such as the name of the 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 (GS and SG: Between brackets: Number of direction changes) and the start time
 - the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at start and finish areas
 - all details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, code number, name and first name, nation (and possibly club), time and race points
 - the start number, code number, name, first name and nation of those competitors who were not at the start, did not finish or were disqualified in each run
 - the names of the official service companies, e.g. timing company, computer service etc.
 - codex and F value
 - penalty calculation sheet
 - the signature of the Technical Delegate
- 617.3.5 The result lists (official and unofficial) as well as the start lists must be printed on the following coloured paper:
- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| Downhill: | yellow |
| Slalom: | blue |
| Giant Slalom: | pink |
| Super G: | green |
| Combined: | white |
- 617.3.6 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin).

618 Award Ceremony

The award ceremony may not be held before the completion of the race and not before the Technical Delegate has authorized it.
The organizer has the right to present the probable winners before this time. This presentation is unofficial and is organized at a place different from that of the official award ceremony.

- 620 Start Order**
For the FIS World Cup and the FIS Continental Cups special regulations may be issued.
- 621 Group Draw and Start Order**
- 621.1 The classification of competitors who are present is made by the Jury
- 621.2 The FIS points list worked out by FIS shall be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS points list, he shall be assigned to that group of competitors without points. In all cases of doubt, the Jury will decide.
- 621.3 The starting order of the competitors in all alpine competitions is determined by their FIS points (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super G). A first group of maximum the 15 best competitors present regardless of nationality will be drawn. In case of an equality of points in the 15th rank, the first group can be increased accordingly. All remaining competitors start in order of their FIS points. All competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group. If in the first 15 competitors present, the points difference between one and the following competitor is too great, the Jury has to decide the number of competitors in the first group. The rest will start in the order of their FIS points.
- 621.3.1 *Children's Competition*
There is no grouping based on points but on national quotas. The places will be drawn by country and not by individual names. The team captains will furnish the race secretary with the names of the competitors to be filled into the slots.
- 621.3.2 *Starting Order at National Championships*
As an alternative to art. 621.3 for National Championships the Jury may permit the draw/choice of starting numbers to be as follows:
For Slalom and Giant Slalom the first ranked group of 15 according to valid FIS points would be sub-divided into two groups (1 - 7; 8 - 15). The starting numbers then be drawn by double-draw from within these groups. For Downhill and Super G the first ranked group of 15 according to the valid FIS points would chose their start numbers from between 1 - 30. The remaining start number from 1 - 30 would be drawn amongst the rest of the competitors within the top 30 ranked according to valid FIS points. Any other competitors start in the order of their FIS points.
- 621.4 If the number without FIS points is too great, the Jury must divide them into several groups. In this case, each nation announces the groups to which it wishes its competitors to belong. Each group is then drawn separately. The Jury shall whenever possible, take into account the observations made during the official downhill training and must divide the competitors from several nations between the groups without points fairly.

As a rule, each nation who have entered competitors without FIS points puts one competitor into the first group of competitors without FIS points.

621.5 The Jury has the right to change the starting order if they consider the condition of the course warrants it.

621.6 The draw must take place on the day before the race. For night races, the draw must take place at the latest before noon on the race day.

621.7 The first group in downhill training must be drawn every day.

621.8 The draw (first group and groups without FIS points) must be held in a team captains' meeting.
A double draw is recommended: simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.

621.9 Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions

In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order of a downhill race, a Giant Slalom or a Super G (when snowing, etc.). A group of at least 6 competitors, nominated in advance, start before start number 1.

These 6 competitors are drawn from among the last 20% of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their start numbers.

621.10 Starting Order for the 2nd Run

621.10.1 In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run except for the first 15 places.

621.10.2 *For the first 15 places the starting order is as follows:*

- the 15th in the result list starts 1st
- the 14th in the result list starts 2nd
- the 13th in the result list starts 3rd
- the 12th in the result list starts 4th
- the 1st in the result list starts 15th

from the 16th onward according to the result list of the first run.

If more than one competitor is ranked 15th, the competitor with the lowest start number will start first.

If the first group is composed of less than 15 competitors, the same number will be reversed in the second run.

621.10.3 Starting Order for the 2nd Run at FIS Races

The Jury can decide to reverse the positions 1-30 for the second run, in good course conditions. This decision must be officially notified at latest one hour before the start of the first run (not valid for children).

621.10.4 A start list for the second run must be published in good time and made available to the officials at the start for the second run.

621.11 The Jury can allow a draw assisted by a computer.

621.12 If a competitor is entered into and drawn for a competition and subsequently leaves this competition in order to participate in another competition, he will not be permitted to return to the first competition.

622 Start Intervals

622.1 Regular Intervals

In Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super G competitors will normally start at regular intervals of 60 seconds; for Slalom see art. 805.1. The Jury may fix different intervals.

622.2 Special Start Intervals

The start intervals in Downhill, Super G and if necessary, Giant Slalom may be changed under the following conditions:

622.2.1 The time extension must be used for sensible TV transmission of interesting sections of the entire course.

622.2.2 The start interval for the first 30 competitors (bib group 1 - 30) may be determined by the Jury.

622.2.3 The start interval may not be less than 40 seconds in Downhill and Super G and 30 seconds in Giant Slalom.

622.2.4 Further exceptions to art. 622.2.2 and 622.2.3 can be made only by the FIS Council (World Cup: According World Cup -Rules).

623 Re-runs

623.1 Prerequisites

623.1.1 A competitor who is obstructed while racing must stop immediately after the incident took place and apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the obstructed competitor. The competitor should make his way to the finish along the side of the piste.

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

623.2 Grounds for Interference

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

623.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor who did not clear the course soon enough.

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

- 623.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which obstruct the racer.
- 623.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor and not promptly replaced.
- 623.2.6 Other similar incidents 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.
- 623.2.7 Malfunction of the timekeeping system.
- 623.2.8 Interruption of a downhill run by an official in a "yellow zone".

623.3 Validity of a Re-run

- 623.3.1 In case the Referee or an other Jury member is unable to question the appropriate officials immediately or to judge the justification for the re-run he may, to avoid delay for the competitor, grant a provisional re-run. This re-run will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury.
- 623.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him to a re-run, the re-run is not valid.
- 623.3.3 The provisional or definitively approved run remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed one.

623.4 Start Time of the Re-run

- 623.4.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the competitor may start at the fixed interval, after he has reported to the start referee, in accordance with the decision of the start referee.
- 623.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of art. 805.3.

624 Interruption of the Race or Training

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

624.1 by the Jury

- 624.1.1 to allow course maintenance or to allow a fairer and more consistent course for all competitors.
- 624.1.2 for unfavourable or inconsistent weather and snow conditions
 - 624.1.2.1 The race is to be restarted, as soon as the work on the course has finished and if the weather and snow conditions have so changed that a proper competition can be assured.

624.1.2.2 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.

624.2 by the Technical Delegate

- in case of extraordinary circumstances

624.3 Report

In all such cases, a fully detailed report is to be made to the FIS and the organizing National Ski Association. The report has to contain a well-founded recommendation, whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

624.4 Brief Interruption

Each member of the Jury is entitled also on request of a gate judge to order a brief interruption of the race.

625 Termination of a Competition

625.1 by the Jury

- if the competitors are significantly affected by outside disturbing influences
- if different conditions arise or the proper conduct of the race seems to be no longer guaranteed.

625.2 Report

See art. 624.3

626 Appeal

Appeals can be made against the decision of the Jury (art. 647), and protests can be made against the decision of the Technical Delegate (art. 641) for cancellation, interruption, or termination of a competition. In either case the details have to be submitted to the FIS within 24 hours of the announcement of the decision in question.

627 Not Permitted to Start

A competitor will not be permitted to start in any FIS International Ski competition who:

627.1 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 206.7) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area (art. 205.5)

627.2 violates the FIS rules in regard to equipment (art. 222) and commercial markings (art. 207)

627.3 refuses to undertake a FIS required medical examination (art. 221.2)

627.4 trains on a course closed for competitors (art. 614.1.4).

- 627.5 in training for Downhill has not participated in at least one timed training run (art. 704.8.3)
- 627.6 does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications (art. 707, 1007), or does not have ski brakes on their skis (art. 608.3)
- 627.7 was eliminated from first run (art. 607.4)
- 627.8 violation of rules 627.1 - 627.7
If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules the Jury must sanction the competitor.

628 Penalties

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

- 628.1 violates the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207.1)
- 628.2 alters the start number in a way which is not allowed (art. 608.1)
- 628.3 does not wear or carry the official start number according to the rules. (art. 704.6, 804.1, 904, 1004.1)
- 628.4 skis through a gate or practices turns parallel those required by gates on the course (art. 904)
- 628.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start (art. 613.6, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4, 1106.3)
- 628.6 violates rules of the start or starts in another manner than is permitted according to the rules (art. 613.3)
- 628.7 requests a re-run which proves not be valid (art. 623.3.2)
- 628.8 continues to race after committing a gate fault (art. 614.2.2)
- 628.9 fails to pass the finish in accordance with art. 615.3
- 628.10 removes skis before crossing the red line (art. 206.5)
- 628.11 does not leave the finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race (art. 615.1.7).
- 628.12 takes skis to the official ceremonies (art. 206.6)

629 Disqualifications

A competitor will be disqualified if he:

- 629.1 participates in the race under false pretences
- 629.2 either jeopardises the security of persons or property or actually causes injury or damage
- 629.3 does not pass through a gate correctly (art. 661.4)

630 Sanctions

630.1 General Conditions

630.1.1 An action or an omission (in short described as “offence“) can only be penalized if prior to its enactment this offence had been defined as one requiring penalty.

Penalties are imposed for

- the violation or non-observance of competition rules
- non-compliance with Jury directives (in special cases: individual members of the Jury in accordance with art. 631.2)
- unsportsmanlike behaviour

630.1.2 A person is not punishable if at the time he committed the infraction was either incapable of realizing the infraction or acted out of an emergency, unless he/she is directly responsible for his/her condition.

630.1.3 Punishable behaviour includes negligent behaviour.

630.1.4 A person who intentionally causes or facilitates others to breach the rules or ignores FIS directives is to be treated as if he/she had committed the offence.

630.1.5 Any attempt to commit an offence is punishable.

630.1.6 All FIS-affiliated associations, including its members registered for accreditation recognize these rules and promise to acknowledge all sanctions imposed on the basis of these rules and to tolerate their execution, as long as these are not interfering with common laws and orders.

630.2 Applicability

630.2.1 Persons

These sanction guidelines are valid for all persons who are accredited either by the FIS or the Organizer for an event published in the FIS Calendar. All accredited persons are required to familiarize themselves with the applicable rules of conduct.

630.2.1.1 Also subject to these sanctions are all persons without accreditation who are within the confines of the competition area.

- 630.2.2 *Location*
These sanction guidelines apply to all infractions committed by persons accredited for a FIS event within, but not limited to, the confines of the competition event, or any other place connected with the competition by location or subject matter.
- 630.2.3 *Duration*
The duration commences with the accreditation of all persons and ends with the departing from the area after completion of the last competition.
- 630.3 Penalties**
- 630.3.1 *For all persons there may be:*
- Reprimand
 - Withdrawal of accreditation (also as alternate penalty art. 630.3.1.2)
 - Denial of accreditation
 - Monetary fine
- 630.3.1.1 All FIS-affiliated associations are liable to the FIS for the payment of any fines imposed on persons whose registration for accreditation they had arranged, including the payment of all incurred administrative expenses.
- 630.3.1.2 All persons who are not accredited by the organizer through a National Association, whose registration is not facilitated by a National Association and who consequently are neither accredited through the FIS or with the organizer, will be subject to an alternate penalty in case the pecuniary fine is not paid. This alternate penalty will consist of a withdrawal of any permission to apply for accreditation for FIS-events for a period of up to one year. This will have to be considered by organizers of future events.
- 630.3.1.3 Payment of fines is due within 8 (eight) days following their imposition.
- 630.3.2 *In addition, for competing athletes, there may be:*
- Disqualification
 - Impairment of their starting position
 - Forfeiture of prizes and benefits, which then may be kept by the organizer
 - Suspension from FIS events
- 630.3.3 A competitor must not be disqualified if he committed an offence (art. 630.1.1) that failed to be advantageous in regard to the final result.
- 630.4 Scope of Penalties**
Depending on the nature of the infraction the Jury has the right to:
- 630.4.1 Impose monetary fines, in individual cases of up to CHF 300,000 (three hundred thousand swiss francs)
- 630.4.2 Impair the starting position (no limits)
- 630.4.3 Impose suspensions from competition up to one year

630.4.4 The accumulation of penalties is permissible

630.5 Oral announcements can be given for

- reprimands
- the withdrawal of accreditation for the current event from persons who had not been registered with the organizer 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 staying without accreditation in the local sphere of the event.

630.6 Penalty decisions regarding:

- monetary fines
- disqualifications
- 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, all need to be recorded in writing

630.7 Sanctions shall be made out in writing and sent to the respective person, his/her federation and the FIS.

630.8 All disqualifications need to be recorded in the referee's report. The TD's report must record all penalties.

631 Procedural Guidelines

631.1 Competence of Jury

The Jury at the local event has the right to impose sanctions according to the above rules. The Jury decides with absolute majority. In the case of a tie, the chairman of the Jury has the casting vote.

631.2 Within the location, especially during training and competition times, each voting Jury member is authorized to issue oral reprimands and withdraw the accreditation which is binding for the current event.

631.3 Collective Offences

If several persons commit the same offence at the same time and under identical circumstances, the Jury's decision may be considered effective for all offenders. However, the written decision has to include the names of all persons concerned, the scope of the penalty can be assessed individually. The decision will be delivered to each person concerned.

631.4 Limitation

A person must not be sanctioned if an action has not been commenced against him/her within 3 (three) days following the infraction.

- 631.5 Each person who is associated with the respective group is expected to support the tendering of evidence.
- 631.6 The Jury may confiscate objects that are suspected of being used in the violation of equipment guidelines.
- 631.7 Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation according to art. 631.2), the accused shall be given the opportunity to vindicate his action (possibly in writing). However, this shall not cause unnecessary delays for the Jury.
- 631.8 Any decisions, recorded in writing, must include:**
- 631.8.1 The offence assumed as proven
- 631.8.2 The rule that had been violated
- 631.8.3 The penalty imposed
- 631.9 All sanctions expressed orally (reprimand, withdrawal of accreditation) pursuant to art. 631.2 do not require the specifications listed above.
- 631.10 Legal Remedies:**
- 631.10.1 A penalty decision is to be treated the same way as a Jury decision (art. 647).
- 631.10.2 In case an appeal is not filed within the set period, the penalty decision becomes final.
- 631.10.3 An appeal is not possible against oral sanctions according to art. 630.5 and 631.2.
- 631.11 In all other cases the legal remedy does not go beyond the appeal.
- 631.12 In case of monetary fines exceeding CHF 1,000 (one thousand swiss francs) and in case of suspensions exceeding one week for all events published in the FIS Calendar (including supplementary races), the FIS Court is the only source of appeal.
- 631.13 In all remaining cases, appeals are to be directed to the Appeals Commission under rule 632 in accordance with rule 647.
- 631.14 The scope of any penalty needs to take mitigating and aggravating circumstances into consideration. In case of monetary fines, the personal circumstances of the accused and economical situation must be taken into consideration.

631.15 Costs of Proceedings

Fees and cash expenses, including travel expenses (costs of the proceedings) are to be calculated comparable to costs paid to TDs and are to be paid by the convicted. In the case of acquittals, including partial acquittals, the FIS covers all costs.

631.16 Enforcement of Monetary Fines

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

631.16.2 Any outstanding monetary fines imposed on persons for whom their National Association is liable are considered debts of the association of whom the dilatory payer is a member. In the case of non-payment, the respective association will lose its voting right during congresses.

631.16.3 FIS claims and credit balances of associations can be settled by way of set-off.

631.17 Benefit Fund

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

631.18 These rules are not applicable to any violation of FIS doping rules.

632 Appeals Commission

632.1 The FIS has appointed an Appeals Commission consisting of three members of the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions. This commission decides on problems, which cannot be resolved by the Jury.
The Commission also deals with appeals against the decisions of the Jury.

632.2 The decisions of the Appeals Commission must be addressed to the parties, the National Ski Associations to which they belong and to the members of the Jury against whose decision a protest was lodged. These decisions must be addressed exclusively through the FIS.

640 Protests

641 Types of Protests

641.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,

641.2 Against the course or its condition,

641.3 Against another competitor or against an official during the race,

641.4 Against disqualifications,

- 641.5 Against timekeeping,
- 641.6 Against the decision of the Technical Delegate to terminate the race,
- 641.7 Against the other decisions of the Technical Delegate.

642 Place of Submittal

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- 642.1 Protests according to the art. 641.1 - 641.5 and 641.7 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.
- 642.2 Protest according to the art. 641.6 and 624 with the FIS.

643 Deadlines for Submittal

- 643.1 Against the admittance of a competitor:
- before the draw.
- 643.2 Against the course or its condition:
- not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the race.
- 643.3 Against another competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behaviour during the competition:
- within 15 minutes after the last competitor has passed the finish.
- 643.4 Against disqualification because of an irregular execution of the race:
- within 15 minutes after the posting of the disqualification.
- 643.5 Against the timekeeping:
- within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.
- 643.6 Against the decision of the Technical Delegate to terminate the race:
- within 24 hours after the publication of the decision.
- 643.7 Against all other decisions of the Technical Delegate:
- immediately and no later than the deadlines for submittal of protest according to the art. 643.4.

644 Form of Protests

- 644.1 Protests are as a rule, to be submitted in writing.
- 644.2 As exceptions, protests according to the art. 641.3, 641.4 and 641.5 can be made verbally (art. 617.2.2).
- 644.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any evidence must be included.

644.4 CHF 100 or the equivalent in another valid currency must be deposited with the submittal of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld. Otherwise it goes to the account of the organizer or to the FIS.

644.5 A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury.

In this case, the money deposit must be returned. A withdrawal of the protest is however, no longer possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury takes, for reasons of time, an intermediate decision, e.g. a decision "with reserve".

644.6 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest fee are not to be considered.

645 Authorization

The following are authorized to submit protests:

- the National Ski Associations
- the trainers and
- team captains.

646 Settlement of Protests by the Jury

646.1 The Jury meets to deal with the protests at a predetermined place and time fixed and announced by it.

646.2 In dealing with a protest against disqualification (art. 661.4), the gate judge and, if needed, also the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials, the racer in question and the protesting team captain or trainer shall be invited to attend.

In addition any other requested evidence such as videotape, photos, films should be checked.

646.3 At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by 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 TD's vote is decisive.

The principle of a free evaluation of the evidence is maintained. The rules on which the decision is to be based shall be applied and interpreted in such a way that fair proceedings taking into account the maintenance of discipline are guaranteed.

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

647 Right of Appeal

647.1 The Appeal

647.1.1 It can be made

- against the decisions of the Jury
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a race (art. 625)
- against the official result lists. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

647.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS.

647.1.3 Deadlines

647.1.3.1. Appeals against the decisions on the Jury are to be submitted within 24 hours of their publication.

647.1.3.2 The appeals against the official results are to be submitted within 30 days, including the day of the race.

647.1.4 The decision concerning the appeals are taken by:

- the Appeals Commission
- the FIS Court.

647.2 Postponing Effect

The evidence submitted (protest, appeal) may not cause a postponement of the appeal.

647.3 Submission

All evidence must be in writing to be substantiated. Proof and evidence are to be included. Evidence submitted too late must be declined by the FIS.

650 Rules about the Homologation of the Courses

650.1 General

All events may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS. On request exceptions may be approved.

Exceptions and deviations of the technical data can be approved only by the FIS Council.

The National Ski Association and the Sub-Committee for the Alpine Courses make the proposals. Exceptions approved are valid from date of approval until revocation.

650.2 Submission

The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses through the appropriate National Ski Association.

650.3 Recipients

The request must be accompanied by the following documents in quadruplicate, and sent or given to the inspector one copy each for:

650.3.1 The chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses

650.3.2 The appropriate National Ski Association

650.3.3 The organizing club

650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination

650.4 Documents

The request for the homologation of a course must be accompanied by the following six documents:

650.4.1 *A description of the course, containing:*

- the name of the course
- the geographical location of the course
- the start point expressed in meters above sea level
- the finish point expressed in meters above sea level
- the vertical drop expressed in meters
- the surface length of the course expressed in meters
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in new degrees or percentages)
- transport possibilities for injured competitors outside the course
- possible water supply for Slalom course
- possible helicopter landing sites
- artificial snow installations
- A description of the access facilities to the start and finish areas, and of the uphill transport with hourly capacity, (persons)
- A description of the start and finish areas including details of the terrain, aspect and facilities for journalists, radio and television commentators, and spectators, and description of the shelters for the competitors at the start and finish
- A description of the places requiring safety nets
- Indications of the locations of the loudspeakers
- A description of the possibilities for auxiliary pistes for the technical services, technical personnel, etc.
- Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres
- A description of the communication system and the available number of lines preferably with a circuit diagram showing:
 - underground cables
 - permanent air cable
 - temporary air cable
 - cross-section of lines
 - number of outlets along the course
 - connections between the finish area and the race office
 - connections between the finish area and the press centre
 - details about available radio apparatus
 - connections between start and finish area

- Contact address with telephone number, e-mail and fax numbers.

- 650.4.2 A map, minimum scale 1 : 25,000, with contour lines and the course drawn on it.
- 650.4.3 A 1 : 5,000 profile indicating the vertical drop and length of the course (contours at the same scale).
- 650.4.4 A statistical record of the amount of snow on the course (for Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships during the previous ten years, for other races during the previous five years).
- 650.4.5 A large and comprehensive photograph on which the course is marked. It must be a genuine photograph and not a graphic representation from a prospectus. The size of the photograph shall be at least 18 x 24 cm. The photograph should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial photograph will produce the same effect.
- 650.4.6 A sketch of the entire course (1 : 5,000) with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, etc. and information on elevations, section and resort names. The purpose of the sketch is primarily to provide the inspector with condensed information on the actual state of the course, any improvements planned and also the location of safety nets.

650.5 Appointment of an Inspector

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

The courses proposed for homologation must comply with the technical requirements of the art. 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1102 and 1103.

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

650.6 Homologation Procedure

650.6.1 The Applicant

As soon as the required documents in quadruplicate are ready, the applicant club will send the request for homologation through its National Ski Association to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses or they deliver it, by agreement with the National Ski Association, during the on site inspection to the inspector, who will pass the copies to the right place.

At the same time the applicant must remit the equivalent of CHF 150 to the account number 235-90478280.0 at the following bank: UBS AG, CH-3001 Berne. This sum covers the administrative costs. The inspector's travel and living expenses must be paid to him directly by the applicant

(club). The travel from his home to the course site and back may be calculated as follows:

- Per travel day, CHF 80 to cover the administrative expenses.
- Train fare: first-class
- Travel in his own car: CHF 0.70 per kilometre
- Air travel: economy

650.6.2

The National Ski Association

The request for homologation prepared by the applicant must be endorsed by its National Ski Association and then forwarded to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses. If the inspector orders only minor improvements on the courses, the condition of the courses after completion of these improvements must be reported to the inspector by October 31st of the current year. For more extensive work, the inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary. Courses which have not been found to comply with the FIS specifications, and have not been homologated by October 31st* of the current year, may not be used in the following winter for competition. These competitions will be removed from the FIS Calendar.

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere by April 30th

650.6.3

The Inspector

After the request for homologation has been received by the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses, from the applicant via the National Ski Association, the chairman will appoint an inspector. The inspector immediately contacts the applicant about the time for his inspection and sends a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association. The inspector will receive four copies of the homologation papers for inspection at the site. After his inspection, he writes his inspection report and marks the required improvements in red on the course plan. After checking all other documents, he sends three copies to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses. The latter will examine and ratify them and send a copy to each of the following:

- the responsible National Ski Association
- the applicant
- one copy remains with the inspector

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

650.6.4

Issue of the FIS Homologation Certificate

If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will send the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant and a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association and the FIS. The homologation certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the year in which the homologated certificate was issued, and the number of courses registered in that year.

The expiry date is indicated.

- 650.6.5 *Expiration of the Application*
If work requested has not been completed within five years after the inspection is carried out and the homologation cannot be granted, the site (piste) in question will be deleted from the list of pending homologation applications. For further consideration a new application is required.
- 650.6.6 *Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate*
- 650.6.6.1 *Downhill and Super G*
The certificate is valid for five years from the date of issue. After that a re-homologation must be made.
- 650.6.6.2 *Slalom and Giant Slalom*
The certificate is valid for ten years from the date of issue. After that a re-homologation must be made.
- 650.6.7 *Compulsory Report*
The National Ski Association which has proposed the homologation of a course must report to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses when any required improvements have been carried out.
- 650.6.8 *Publication*
The FIS publishes all homologated courses.
- 650.6.9 *Relationship Between Homologation, Snow and Weather as well as Special Conditions*
An organizer should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS, but also take note of the prevailing snow and weather conditions e.g. a downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding downhill races when there is insufficient snow depth, unfavourable surface snow conditions, dense fog, heavy snow fall, storm or rain.

660 Gate judges' Instructions

661 Control of Passage (Explanation)

Parallel
Slalom

- 661.1 Every gate judge receives a check card with the following information:
- 661.1.1 Name of the gate judge
- 661.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)
- 661.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd)
- 661.2 If a racer does not pass a gate (or a gate marker) correctly according to art. 661.4 the gate judge must immediately mark the following on the check card in the columns provided:
- 661.2.1 The (bib) start number of the competitor.
- 661.2.2 If the gate judge is responsible for more than one gate, then the gate number where the fault was made.
- 661.2.3 The letter F (Fault).
- 661.2.4 A drawing of the fault committed (sketch map - essential).
- 661.3 The gate judge must also watch that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall). A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the check card.
- 661.4 Correct Passage**
- 661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. This rule is also valid when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate.
- 661.4.1.1 The gate line in Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super G, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding banners between them, is the imaginary shortest line between the two inner poles at snow level (art. 661, fig. 1).
- 661.4.1.2 The gate line in Slalom is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole. (art. 661, fig. 2).
- 661.4.1.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line, the ski tips and feet must still pass the original gate line (marking in the snow).
- 661.4.2 In Parallel Slalom, the passage is correct when both ski tips and both feet have passed outside the gate marker in the direction of the turn (art. 661, fig. 3).

662 Importance of the Task of the Gate Judge

- 662.1 Each gate judge must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules.
- 662.2 Despite close observation of the events, a competent gate judge may not recognize in an individual case, a fault committed by a competitor or mistakenly judges a fault. For the competitor however, the objective truth is of decisive importance.
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 will freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.
- 662.3 The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and unbiased. His conduct must be calm, watchful and prudent. In case of a doubt, the gate judge should hold to the principle, "it is better that a fault goes unpunished than unfairly punished".
- 662.4 The gate judge must declare a fault only when he is convinced that a fault has been committed. In case of a protest, he must be able to explain clearly and definitively how the fault was committed.
- 662.4.1 If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he must make the most careful investigation. He can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his notes. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race be briefly interrupted, so that he may check the tracks on the course.
- 662.4.2 The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence his judgement. Likewise he may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones.
- 662.5 In Slalom and Giant Slalom and in accordance with the rule laid down in art. 662.2, the responsibility of the gate judge begins with the approaching of the competitor to the first gate he controls and ends when the competitor has passed through the last gate under his jurisdiction. In Downhill and Super G, the gate judge watches the entire stretch visible to him both above and below.

663 Giving Information to a Competitor

- 663.1 On the one hand a competitor himself, in the case of an error or a fall, can turn to the gate judge and question him. On the other hand the gate judge, where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification.
- 663.2 In either case with a clear, decisive voice, the gate judge answers the competitor's question or informs him with one of the following words:

- 663.2.1 "Go!" if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate judge has ruled the gate passage as correct;
- 663.2.2 "Back!" if the competitor may expect disqualification.
- 663.3 In principle the gate judge speaks these words in the language of the host country.
- 663.3.1 The competitor himself is fully responsible for his action and, in this respect, he cannot hold the gate judge responsible.

664 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults

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

665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1st and 2nd run

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

666 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race

- 666.1 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.

666.2 It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.

667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge

667.1 After the necessary entries have been made in his check card, the gate judge must shift immediately to his other duties. He should attend to the following:

667.1.1 Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor).

667.1.2 Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions; the position may be marked by colour substance in the snow.

667.1.3 Replace, if possible, torn or missing banners.

667.1.4 Replace broken gate poles according to colour (blue or red). The pieces of broken poles should be moved to the side of the piste.

667.1.5 Maintain and repair his section of the course.

667.1.6 Keep the course clear.

667.1.7 Remove any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.

667.2 The gate judge in accordance with orders from the Jury must direct accredited persons to the best possible places where they can do their work without obstructing the competitors.

667.3 The gate judge must watch that the instructions issued by the Jury are adhered to (training opportunities, approved kinds of training, inspections, time schedules etc.).

667.4 If a competitor is obstructed during his run, he must immediately leave the race course and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his check card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The gate judge must request the competitor in question to report immediately to the Referee or another Jury member.

668 Location of the Gate Judge

668.1 The gate judge must choose himself an isolated location. He must be so placed that he can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which he is to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor.

668.2 The organizers are obligated to outfit the gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. Clothing should be of such colour as not to be confused with a gate flag.

669 Number of Gate Judges

669.1 The organizer is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available. He may have them assembled, if necessary, for final instructions in the presence of the chief gate judge. If required the TD can participate in this session

669.2 The organizer must inform the Jury of the number of gate judges available for the training and particularly for the race.

669.3 At Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup competitions, sufficient gate judges have to be available so that no one has to control more than two gates. For all other competitions, this number may be increased to a maximum of three gates per gate judge.

670 Support of the Gate Judges

670.1 The gate judge should be in his position well before the start of the race. His work could last several hours and may be made miserable by atmospheric conditions. It is advisable for the organizers to provide the gate judge with protective clothing against the cold, wind and snow.

670.2 In extreme cases, the organizers should supply a number of replacement gate judges who could replace gate judges during a race (or for the second run) if there appears to be any need for replacement.

670.3 The organizer must provide the gate judges with some form of nourishment at their positions.

670.4 At particularly difficult places where poles are often knocked down or broken, it is advisable that an assistant be assigned to help the gate judge.

670.5 The equipment necessary for the proper fulfilment of the gate judge's functions must be anticipated and put at his disposal. In particular:

670.5.1 A special plastic cover for the check card to protect it against snow and water.

670.5.2 A pencil, if possible attached to the cover by a string. An extra pencil. A few sheets of blank paper to note any incidents.

670.5.3 The necessary tools to work on keeping the course in proper condition: shovel, rake, drill, wedges, etc.

670.5.4 Enough replacement poles of the right colours. They should be placed at the side of the course.

675 Video control

When the organizer has the technical installation for an official video control, the Jury will appoint an official video controller. The duties of the video controller are the same as a gatekeeper.

680 Slalom Poles

All poles used in the alpine disciplines are described as slalom poles and are subdivided into rigid poles and flex-poles.

680.1 Rigid Poles

Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20 mm and a maximum of 32 mm without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that when set, they project about 1.80 m out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticised bamboo or material with similar properties).

For Downhill a maximum diameter of 50 mm is allowed for double height gates situated behind blind spots.

680.1.1 In Argentina and Chile, so-called "Colihue" poles are allowed.

680.2 Flex-poles

Flex-poles are fitted with a spring loaded hinge. They must conform to the FIS specifications.

680.2.1 Use of Flex-poles

Flex-poles must be used for all alpine competitions in the FIS Calendar except Downhill.

680.2.1.1 Slalom

The slalom poles must be coloured red or blue. The turning pole must be a flex-pole.

680.2.1.2 Giant Slalom and Super G

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

680.2.1.3 Banners for Giant Slalom and Super G (GS, SG)

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups the banners must conform to the FIS Specifications. From the season 2001/2002 this rule is valid for all GS and SG listed in the FIS Calendar (Children's races: 2001/2002: recommendation, from 2002/2003: rule).

Particular Rules for the different Disciplines

700 Downhill

701 Technical Data

701.1 Vertical Drop

701.1.1 Men's Courses

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups

- 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 m, for Continental Cups 650 m) - 1100 m.

For all other FIS races:

- 500 m - 1100 m (Junior 700 m)

701.1.2 Ladies' Courses

For all competitions:

- 500 to 800 m

701.2 Course Length

The course length has to be measured by a measuring tape or wheel 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 flags.

701.3.1.1 Courses are marked with red gates.

701.3.1.2 If men and women use the same course, the additional gates for women must be blue.

701.3.2 For flags rectangular cloth panels are to be used, approximately 0.75 m wide by 1.0 m high. They are to be fastened on the poles, so that they can be recognized as easily as possible by the competitors. In place of red cloth a luminous orange colour may be used.

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

702 The Courses

702.1 Joint Regulations for Downhill Courses (Men and Ladies)

Downhill courses for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, and the FIS World Cup must be specifically inspected, whereby along with the technical data attention must be given that these courses are not only qualified, but also technically demanding, as well as suitable for the media.

702.2 General Characteristics of the Courses

A Downhill is characterized by the five components of technique, courage, speed, risk and condition. It must be possible to ski the downhill course from the start to the finish with different speeds.

702.3 Particular Regulations for the Course Layout

Natural unevenness of the ground may be left in place.

The approaches to lips and drop-offs that lead to jumps must continue evenly with gentle gradients.

On the outsides of curves fall zones and/or safety installations should be planned if necessary.

These courses should normally be approx. 30 m wide. The inspector assigned for course homologation decides whether this width is sufficient and if necessary, may order widening. He can also permit a width of less than 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.

Obstacles against which competitors may be thrown by leaving the course should be as well protected as possible with high safety nets, safety fences, pads, snow walls, straw in sacks, or similar appropriate means if necessary, together with slip-sheets.

Unprotected, bound straw bales may not be used.

702.4 Means of Transport

Access to the start must be provided by lifts or shuttle service.

703 Course Setting

703.1 Setting of the Gates

703.1.1 Gates shall be set to delineate the desired racing line.

703.1.2 Before difficult jumps and difficult passages the speed should be controlled by appropriate course setting where possible.

703.1.3 At places where the outer poles must be removed the inner pole serves as a gate.

703.2 Preparation and Inspection of the Course

703.2.1 For all downhill competitions listed in the FIS Calendar, the race course should be completely prepared and race-ready before the first Jury

inspection. It should be available with all of the installations as set out in the technical advisors or homologation report, or as agreed between the organizer and FIS prior to the arrival of the teams.

- 703.2.2 Before the start of the training on the first official training day, there shall be an inspection by the Jury with the technical advisor, if present and generally also in the presence of the team captains or trainers.
- 703.2.3 Before the start of the first official training the competitors shall conduct a complete inspection of the course carrying their numbers. The time of the inspection is determined by the Jury.
- 703.2.4 The members of the Jury shall be available to receive requests and suggestions regarding the course, training. etc. from the competitors and trainers.

704 Official Training

For the downhill training of the Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, and FIS World Cup special regulations may be issued.

704.1 Obligation to Participate

The official training forms an inseparable part of the competition. The competitors are required to participate in the training.
If substitutes are authorized, they must take part in the official training.

- 704.1.1 As an exception to art. 215.2 and 621.12 an athlete will be permitted to be entered or drawn in another race, except if the athlete actually participates in a training run at the first event and is actually drawn at the second event. He will not be permitted to return to the first event.
- 704.1.2 The TD must report any violation of this rule to the FIS.
- 704.1.3 The right to an exception to art. 621.12 will be limited to a maximum of three (3) athletes per National Association.
- 704.1.4 Any costs associated with athletes change of events will be the sole responsibility of the National Association concerned.

704.2 Duration

Basically three days are scheduled for the inspection and official training.

- 704.2.1 A reduction to two training days or at least two training runs can be decided on by the Jury.
- 704.2.2 The official training need not necessarily be on three consecutive days.

704.3 Race-ready Preparation

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

704.3.1 All crowd control barriers must be completed.

704.4 First Aid and Medical Service

The first aid and medical services must be completely operational during all training times.

704.5 Priority on the Lift Facilities to the Start

The organizers must arrange for the competitors and specifically accredited officials to have assured priority on the lift facilities to the start in order to be able to utilize the training times without waiting.

704.6 Training Numbers

For all official training runs the competitors have to wear the training numbers (bibs) as for racing.

704.7 Starting Order

The start referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, shall verify from a start list that the competitors start the training in the order of the training numbers, and further that start intervals of at least 40 seconds are maintained.

704.8 Timed Training

704.8.1 During at least one of the last two training days the times must be taken.

704.8.2 The recorded times for the different runs of a training day must be announced by the publication of training result lists or by loud speaker. The scoreboard can be put to use. The times however, must be given to the team captains at the latest at the team captains meeting.

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

704.8.4 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. He may, however, move along the edge of the course to the finish.

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

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

705 Yellow Zones

705.1 Inspection

The Jury may if required, establish yellow zones for the training and for the race. These must be equipped with yellow or yellow/black flags which can be waved to alert the following competitor. The zones must be

designated before the first inspection and should be recognizable by the competitors.

705.2 Training

When a competitor is stopped in training within the yellow zone, he has the right to re-start from the point where he has been stopped.

At the request of the competitor, the respective Jury member may allow him a re-run if this is possible from the point of view of the organization and the necessary delay. In this case it is the responsibility of the competitor to present himself to the start referee before the last competitor has started, otherwise this authorization will be withdrawn.

705.3 Race

When a competitor is stopped during the race he has the right to a re-run provided the Jury considers this possible from an organizational point of view.

705.4 Obligation

When a competitor is waved down by a yellow flag he must stop immediately.

705.5 Commands

On the command "start stop!" the start referee must immediately close the start. On the command "start stop, flag stop!" the start referee must immediately close the start and all the competitors on the course must be stopped by waving the yellow flags.

706 Execution of the Downhill

706.1 Downhill in One Run

A Downhill will be carried out in one run.

706.2 Downhill in Two Runs

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

706.2.2 The vertical drop must be at least 450 m.

706.2.3 The placing will be determined by the addition of the two runs. The rule "Starting order for the 2nd run" (art. 621.10) will be used.

706.2.4 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.

706.2.5 The two runs should be run on the same day.

706.2.6 Each National Ski Association may carry out two downhill races in two runs without calculating a special penalty.

707 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners in Downhill are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.

800 Slalom

801 Technical Data

801.1 Vertical Drop

801.1.1 Men's Courses

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:

- 180 - 220 m

For all other races of the FIS:

- 140 - 220 m.

In countries where courses with these vertical drops cannot easily be achieved, the vertical drop for a Slalom may be exceptionally reduced by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses to a minimum of 120 m.

801.1.2 Ladies' Courses

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:

- 140 - 200 m

For all other races of the FIS:

- 120 - 200 m

801.1.3 Children's Courses

- Children I: maximum 120 m

- Children II: maximum 160 m

801.2 Gates

801.2.1 A slalom gate consist of two slalom poles (art. 680).

801.2.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in colour.

801.2.3 A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 6 m. The distance between two gates may not be less than 0.75 m. This distance must exist between the poles of different gates as well as between the gate line of one gate and the poles of another. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates may not be less than 0.75 m not more than 15 m.

801.2.4 Number of Gates:

Men:	minimum 55 gates ¹⁾	- 3)	
	maximum 75 gates	+ 3)	as excep-
Ladies:	minimum 45 gates	- 3)	tion
	maximum 65 gates	+ 3)	

Children I: minimum 32 gates
 maximum 40 gates

Children II: minimum 38 gates
 maximum 50 gates

¹⁾ 140 m and less vertical drop: 45 gates

802 The Courses

802.1 General Characteristics of the Course

802.1.1 At Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships the course must be set on slopes with a gradient of 33 to 45%. It may even be below 33%, but may exceed 52% only in very short parts of the course.

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

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

802.1.4 Preparation of the Course

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

802.2 Width

The course should normally be 40 m wide, if two runs are set on the same terrain.

803 Course Setting

803.1 Course Setters

803.1.1 Inspection of the Slalom Slope

This inspection must be carried out by the course setter before he sets the course. The Slalom should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.

803.2 Number of Gates and Combinations of Gates

A Slalom 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.

803.2.1

Children

- Children I: Maximum 2 hairpin combinations and maximum 1 vertical combination consisting of maximum 3 gates.
- Children II: Maximum 3 hairpin combinations and maximum 2 vertical combination consisting of 3 - maximum 4 gates.

The course should have no special technical difficulties.

Flex-poles must be light poles (25 - 28.9 mm).

803.3

Gates and Combinations of Gates

The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are:
(diagram)

803.4

Setting

In setting a Slalom the following principles should be observed:

803.4.1

Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.

803.4.2

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

803.4.3

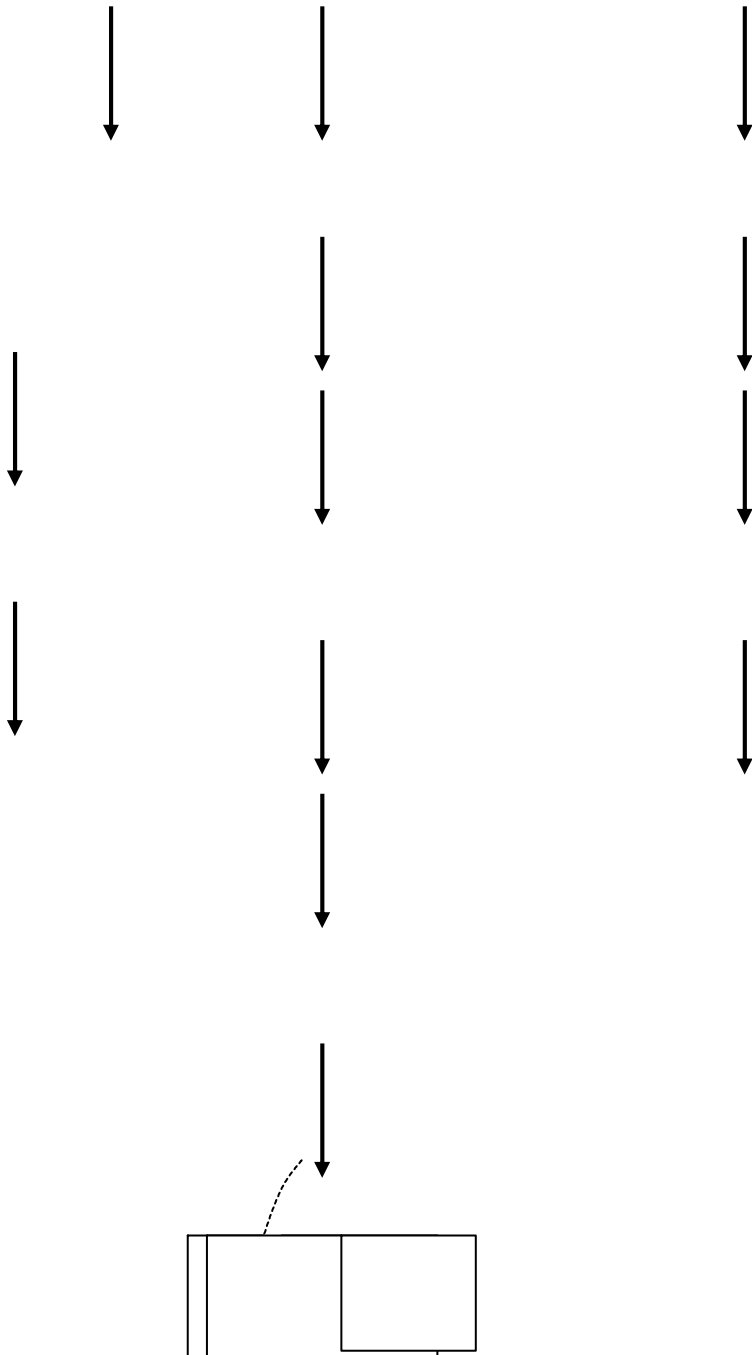
It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ski through the difficult combination under control.

803.4.4

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

803.4.5

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.



803.4.6

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

803.5 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.
- 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. 613 and 615.

804 Inspection of the Course

804.1 The course must be in ideal racing conditions from the time the competitor's inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course. The Jury decides the method of the inspection. Competitors must carry their start numbers. They may not ski down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis.

804.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared warm-up slope near the start.

805 The Start

805.1 Start Intervals

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

805.2 Starting Order

805.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers.

805.2.2 For the second run see art. 621.10.

805.3 Start Signal

As soon as the starter has received the order for the next start, he gives the competitor the warning "Ready", "Attention", "Achtung" and a few seconds later the start signal "Go! Partez! Los!". The competitor must start within about 10 seconds after this order.

805.3.1 A competitor must appear at latest one minute after being called by the official. Advanced 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 his opinion is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow the competitor a provisional start, inserted in

the normal starting order. The start referee will make the necessary decisions.

805.4 Valid Start and False Start

Each competitor must start according to the art. 805.3, otherwise he will be sanctioned.

806 Execution of the Slalom

806.1 Two runs

A Slalom must always be decided by two runs on two different courses. Both courses must be used one after the other in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on both courses is not allowed. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

806.2 Limitations in the Second Run

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

806.3 Video and Film Control

At Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup, the Organizing Committee must arrange for recordings on video, so that the whole Slalom can be recorded.

At the other FIS Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

900 Giant Slalom

901 Technical Data

901.1 Vertical Drop

901.1.1 Men's Courses
- 250 - 450 m.

901.1.2 Ladies' Courses
- 250 - 400 m.

901.1.3 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 300 m (men and ladies).

901.1.4 Children's Courses
- Children I: maximum 250 m
- Children II: maximum 250 m with two and maximum 300 m with only 1 run

901.2 The Gates

901.2.1 A giant slalom gate consists of 4 slalom poles (art. 680) and 2 flags.

901.2.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The banners are to be at least approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the flag is at least approx. 1 m above the snow and must be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole (see also art. 680.2.1.3).

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.
For closed gates, the flags should be approx. 30 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high.

901.2.4 *The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows:*
11-15% of the vertical drop in meters = number of direction changes by rounding up or down of the decimals.
Children: 13% - 15% of the vertical drop

902 The Courses

902.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

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

The inspector authorized to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. He can also permit a width of less than 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.

902.2 Preparation of the Course

The course must be prepared as for the downhill race. The parts of the course where gates are set and where competitors have to turn must be prepared as for a Slalom.

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. 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 small turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible.

903.1.4 The course setter in setting the course for children must take particular consideration of the physical ability of the competitors.

904 Inspection of the Course

The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start.

The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course.

The Jury decides the method of inspection. Skiing through a gate or practicing turns parallel with those required by gates on the course is forbidden. Competitors must carry their start numbers.

905 The Start

905.1 In the first run according to the start numbers (art. 621.3 and 622).

905.2 Starting order for the second run see art. 621.10.

906 Execution of the Giant Slalom

906.1 A Giant Slalom must always be decided by two runs (men and ladies). The second run may be held on the same piste, but the gates must be reset. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

906.2 Giant Slalom for children I is to be conducted in only one run. Giant Slalom for children II may be conducted in two runs. Competitors are required to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications.

906.3 Video Control

Art. 806.3 is applied - if possible - also for Giant Slalom.

1000 Super G

1001 Technical Data

1001.1 Vertical Drop

1001.1.1 *Men's Courses*
- 500 - 650 m

The vertical drop may exceptionally be reduced by the Subcommittee for Alpine Courses to a minimum of 450 m.

1001.1.2

Ladies' Courses

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cups:

- 400 - 600 m

For all other competitions of the FIS:

- 350 - 600 m

1001.1.3

Children's Courses

- Children 1: maximum 250 m

- Children II: minimum 250 m, maximum 350 m

1001.2

Length of the Course

The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape or a wheel and has to be published on the start list and the results.

1001.3

Gates

1001.3.1

A super G gate consists of four slalom poles (art. 680) and two flags.

1001.3.2

The gates must be alternately red and blue. The banners are to be at least approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the banners is at least approx. 1 m above the snow and must be capable of tearing or breaking away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).

1001.3.3

The gates must be at least 6 m and at most 8 m wide from inner pole to inner pole for open gates and at least 8 m and at most 12 m for vertical gates. For vertical (closed) gates, the banners should be approx. 30 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).

1001.3.4

The Super G has to be set as follows:

10% of the vertical drop = maximum number of gates. A minimum of 35 gates must be set for men and 30 gates for ladies (Exception according art. 1001.1.1: 450 m: A minimum of 32). The minimum number of gates (Men: 35, Women: 30) counts only those requiring change of direction.

The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 1003.1.1).

Children I and II: minimum 25 gates, maximum 12% of the vertical drop.

1002

The Courses

1002.1

General Characteristics of the Courses

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

The inspector authorized to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. He can also permit a width of less than 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.

1002.2 Preparation of the Course

The course must be prepared like a downhill course. The course sections on which there are gates and where the competitors alter their directions must be prepared like in Slalom.

1002.3 Free-skiing on the Competition Hill

The competitor 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 Setting

In setting a Super G the following principles should be observed:

1003.1.1 It is recommended to set the gates to make the best use of the terrain. Gate combinations according to art. 803.3 are allowed only in small numbers. The distance between the successive turning poles can in this case be less than 25 m, but must be at least 15 m.

1003.1.2 A Super G should contain a variety of long and medium turns. The competitor should be absolutely free to choose his own line between the gates. It is not permitted to set only down the fall-line of the slope.

1003.1.3 Where the terrain allows it jumps may be set.

1003.1.4 Children's Super-G should be carried out in a form of varied run. The basic form should consist of jumps and gliding elements. The choice of course and course setting has to follow the speed and the children's level of skill. The turns should be like the GS radius. The children should learn controlled speed and gliding.

1004 Inspection of the Course

1004.1 The competitors are authorized to study the final setting of the course on the day of the race by skiing at the side of the course at low speed, or side slipping through the gates (inspection). Competitors must carry their start numbers.

1004.2 The Jury decides the method of inspection.

1004.3 There should be a training run on the race course for children without timing on the race day.

1005 Start

Starting order and start intervals according to art. 621.3 and 622.

- 1006 Execution of the Super G**
A Super G will be carried out in one run.
- 1007 Crash Helmet**
All competitors and forerunners in Super G are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications.
- 1008 Yellow Zones**
Art. 705 also applies.
- 1100 Parallel Events**
- 1101 Definition**
The parallel race is a competition where two or more competitors race simultaneously side by side down two or more courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the ground and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.
- 1102 Vertical Drop**
The vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 100 m. There must be between 20 and 30 gates, not counting the start and finish. The run time of each race should be between 20 and 25 seconds.
Children I: maximum 60 m and 12 - 15 gates. Children II: maximum 80 m and 15 - 22 gates.
- 1103 Choice and Preparation of the Course**
- 1103.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit two or more courses, preferably slightly concave (permitting a view of the whole course from any point). The terrain variations must be the same across the surface of the slope. The course layouts must have the same profile and the same difficulties.
- 1103.2 Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for Slalom, so that it is possible to offer equal race conditions on both courses.
- 1103.3 A lift next to the course is essential to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.
- 1103.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

1104 The Courses

- 1104.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, poles or curve markers; each gate marker is composed of two slalom poles with a banner measuring approx. 30 cm wide by approx. 70 cm high, stretched between them and fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).
- 1104.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and flags are red for the course on the left going down and blue for the other course. If there are more than two courses, the organizer must use different colours for the other courses such as green or orange. The bottom of banners must be at least approx. 1 m above the snow.
- 1104.3 The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom.
- 1104.4. The first gate in each course must be placed no less than 8 m from the start and no more than 10 m.
- 1104.5 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate marker, the separation between the two tracks must be well defined so that they direct each competitor towards the middle part of the respective finish.

1105 Distance Between the Two Courses

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

1106 Start

1106.1 Start Device

Two hinged gates each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height. The starting block (behind the skis) must be covered with teflon to protect the skis. The weight for each hinge gate is 30 kg. Opening of the gate: Electric control (accu. 24 v.). The bolt (lock) system should utilize an electromagnet so that the start gun opens simultaneously the hinge gates (outwardly). This start system could also be manually operated.

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

1106.3

False Starts

Sanctions will take place:

1106.3.1

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

1106.3.2

if the competitor does not have both ski poles set in the marked places.

1106.4

Start Command

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

1106.5

If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked through a mechanical fault, the start must be repeated.

1107

Finish

1107.1

The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line into the finish must be parallel with the line of the start posts.

1107.2

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

1107.3

It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.

1108

Jury and Course Setter

1108.1

The Jury is set up as follows:

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race

1108.2

The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the parallel course, he must conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the Chief of Race and the chief of course).

1109

Timing

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered. With several electric eyes and an automatic print-out, the first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following

competitors stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receive the time difference in 1/1000-seconds to the first competitor.

1110 Execution of a Parallel on Two Courses

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

1110.1 Number of Competitors

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

1110.2 Formation into Pairs

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

Group together:

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

(see table)

1110.2.2 The competitors receive the numbers from 1 to 32 as classified and they keep them until the end of the races.

1110.2.3 Start order: following the order of the appended table, from top to bottom. All groups race in succession their first run and then their second. The lower starting number goes down the red course first, the higher number the blue course. For the second run it is reversed. This same system is used for all elimination runs including the finals.

1110.2.4 The competitors may inspect the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Inspection time 10 minutes.

1110.2.5 Sixteen winners remain as a result of the first elimination. In other words, those who, in their group, have obtained the lower total for the two runs or possibly two times zero.

1110.2.6 Competitors having a bye shall be permitted one training run on only one of the two courses before the beginning of the race.

1110.3 Second Round

1110.3.1 The sixteen qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.

1110.3.2 These races are also run in two runs. There are eight that qualify for the quarter-finals.

1110.3.3 If the results of a parallel event are to count toward overall standings such as the FIS World Cup, then the finish positions for the 9th to 15th position will be obtained by using the results of the second elimination round. The competitors will be placed in order starting with the smallest losing time margin obtained in the second elimination round.
If there are eliminated racers, the evaluation is done according to the number of runs or gates run.

1110.4 Quarterfinals

1110.4.1 The eight qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.

1110.4.2 From the losing four competitors, positions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are determined by the time difference of each loser from the winner.

1110.5 Semi-finals and Final

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

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

1111 Control of the Races

The gate judges are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate judge is supplied with a flag which corresponds to the colour of the course he is controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a disqualification in his section of the course.

An official (judge) with a yellow flag is located approximately half way down the course where immediate judging of a gate judge's disqualification is done by raising the yellow flag in the direction of the course where the disqualification has been indicated. The raising of the yellow flag confirms the disqualification of the competitor.

1112 Disqualifications

1112.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:

- false start (art. 1106.3)
- changing from one course to another

- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- straddling one ski inside a gate or pole with the other ski outside
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing

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

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

1113 Slalom Rules

All slalom rules remain in effect, including the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.

Table

Special Rules

1200 Competitions under Artificial Light

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

1210 Combined Competitions

1210.1 Alpine Combined

- 1210.1.1 A combined competition represents the final result of several similar or different disciplines, for example, of two Downhills, two Slaloms, a Downhill and a Slalom, etc., or of any four races.
"The Triple Combined" is the result of the three special events of Downhill, Slalom and Giant Slalom. A "Quadruple Combined": Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super G is also possible.
- 1210.1.2 *Sequence of the Races*
The sequence of the different races to be combined can be decided by the organizers. It must be announced in the programme.
- 1210.1.3 *Qualification*
In a combined competition, the result of one race can serve as a qualification for the next. In this case the organizing association, club or

the Jury must announce in advance how many competitors in one race can be entered for the next.

1210.1.4 *Starting Order*

If it does not count as a qualification race, the start order is determined for each discipline according art. 621.

1210.1.4.1 *Starting order in the Combined at Olympic Winter Games and FIS Ski World Championships*

In the 3rd and final run of the Combined, the first 15 competitors on the intermediate standings after the 2nd run, start in reversed order (therefore the 15th in the actual standings starts as first, the 16th as 16th etc.).

1210.1.5 *Calculation of Combined Results*

The combined results shall be calculated by adding the race points which correspond to the results of the various races.

1210.1.5.1 *Winner of the Combined at Olympic Winter Games, FIS Ski World Championships and FIS World Cups*

Winner of the alpine Combined (DH/SL) is the competitor who has the best total time (sum of the run times from both disciplines).

1210.2 **Combined Events with Other Sports**

1210.2.1 The FIS may authorize competitions which consist of a ski discipline and other type of sport (e.g. ski-swim, ski-waterski, ski-sail).

1210.2.2 Combined events may be staged as individual or as team events.

1210.2.3 The rules governing the combined events together with the details of scoring shall be published in the programme. They must not be in contradiction to the regulations of the ICR, except for special authorization in accordance to art. 200.4.

1220 **Team Competitions**

1220.1 The staging of team competitions is permitted.

1220.2 In absence of any agreement to the contrary, a team consists of five competitors of which the three best count for the result.

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

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

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

1220.6 For combined placings, the team score for each discipline is calculated according to art. 1220.5. In case of a tie, the best team is determined by the team placing in the order of Downhill, Super G, Giant Slalom, Slalom.

1220.7 Team competitions may be conducted for children I and children II. Such team competitions should be described as «Specifications for Team Competitions for Children»

1240 Children's International Alpine Competitions

1240.1 Approval by the FIS

International youth and children's competitions are to be approved by the FIS and published in the FIS Calendar at the normal fees.

1240.2 Limits on Competitions

Maximum ten international children's competitions may be organized for the Children I and Children II age groups in Europe and maximum two in Scandinavia (exception for USA, Canada, Asia and the southern hemisphere).

1240.3 Competition for Children I

A competition for children I may consist of one GS race and one parallel race.

1240.3.1 One Pair of Skis

For the category Children I, only the same pair of skis for Slalom and Giant Slalom per event (weekend including 2 races) may be used.

1240.4 Border Regions

Youth and children's events across nearby border regions, as long as they involve only neighbouring regional ski associations, are to be registered in writing with the FIS.

1240.5 Club Competitions

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

1240.6 Age Limits

The age limits for children in these competitions is according to art. 609. Each competitor at children's events has to prove his year of birth with an official document (Identity card, passport). The year of birth has to be mentioned on the race entry.

1250 FIS Race Points

1250.1 The formula for the calculation of the race points permits the translation into points of the time differences between the winner and all other classified competitors.

1250.2 The formula for the calculation of the race points is the following:

$$P = \frac{F \cdot T_x}{T_o} - \text{For } P = \left(\frac{T_x}{T_o} - 1 \right) \cdot F$$

P : Race points

To: Time of the winner in seconds

Tx: Time of the classified competitors in seconds

1250.3 The F values of the different events (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G) are published by the FIS for the actual season (e.g. Bulletin, precisions, commentary, Rules of the FIS points).

1250.4 The race points are needed to establish the ranking for a race in connection with the FIS points of the competitors, for determining the race penalty.

1260 FIS Points

1260.1 The FIS points of the competitors registered with the FIS are established according to the rules laid down by the Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors.

1260.2 The FIS points lists based on these rules form the basis for the division of the competitors according to points. The corresponding commentary is part of these competition rules and will be renewed annually.

1260.3 Use of the FIS Points

The FIS points are used particularly for:

- establishing the quotas at competitions (e.g. art. 1270 and Cup rules)
- as a basis for the grouping and draw of the competitors at races and in training
- establishing the race penalty (in connection with the race points)
- establishing the penalties for injury status and because of professional obligations etc.
- establishing the qualifications for the existing competition categories

1270 Participation in FIS Competitions

1270.1 The quotas of the National Ski Associations to participate in the FIS Calendar competitions are as follows:

1270.1.1 *Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships*
According to the rules of the International Olympic Committee and the Organization of FIS World Ski Championships.

1270.1.2 *FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS Races*
According to the corresponding rules

- 1270.1.3 *Quota Rule for Ladies competitions*
The FIS quotas for ladies competitions will be used when there are more than 140 competitors entered.
- 1270.1.4 *Special Quotas*
The FIS Council can allow special quotas for certain countries, regions or Continental Cups. National Ski Associations direct specific requests to the FIS prior to the autumn meeting. For the Southern Hemisphere: spring meeting.
- 1270.1.5 *Basic Quotas for the Organizing Association*
Details according to the Rules of the FIS points.
- 1270.2 The qualification quotas for each National Ski Association are calculated according to the FIS points list published at the beginning of the competition season of the northern hemisphere. Quotas are calculated for each National Ski Association using the most advantageous discipline for each nation. Details according to the Rules of the FIS points.
- 1270.3 For all alpine competitions the number of competitors should not exceed 140.
If by respecting the authorized national quotas and the basic quotas of the organizing nations the number reaches more than 140, this is permissible. If the number of competitors does not reach 140, the organizing National Ski Association may fill to the maximum of 140 competitors with its own competitors.

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Abbreviations / Abréviations / Abkürzungen

AC	=	Acro
AE	=	Aerials / <i>Saut</i> / Springen
AL	=	Alpine / <i>Alpin</i> / Alpin
ANC	=	Australia New Zealand Cup (COC)
BA	=	Big Air (FS, SB)
C	=	Classical technique / <i>Technique classique</i> / Klassische Technik or, ou, oder Combined (FS)
CAR	=	Carving
CC	=	Cross-Country / <i>Fond</i> / Langlauf
CHI	=	Childrens Races / <i>Concours pour Enfants</i> / Kinderrennen
CIT	=	Citizen Racers / <i>Coueurs Citadins</i> / Städteskirennläufer
CL	=	Classic (TM)
COC	=	Continental Cup / <i>Coupe continentale</i> / Kontinentalcup
COR	=	Corporate Racers / <i>Coueurs corporatifs</i> / Firmenwettkämpfer
CS	=	Classic Sprint (TM)
DAR	=	Disabled Events / <i>Epreuves handicapés</i> / Behinderten Wettbewerbe
DH	=	Downhill / <i>Descente</i> / Abfahrt
DM	=	Dual Moguls / <i>Bosses en parallèle</i> / Parallelbuckelfahren
EC	=	European Cup / <i>Coupe d'Europe</i> / Europacup (COC)
F	=	Free technique / <i>Technique libre</i> / Freie Technik
FEC	=	Far East Cup (COC)
FH	=	Flying-hills / <i>Tremplin de vol</i> / Flugschanze
FS	=	Freestyle
GP	=	Grand Prix
GR	=	Grass Skiing Competitions / <i>Compétitions Ski sur herbe</i> / Grasski-Wettkämpfe
GS	=	Giant Slalom / <i>Slalom Géant</i> / Riesenslalom
HP	=	Halfpipe (SB)
JP	=	Ski-Jumping / <i>Saut à ski</i> / Skispringen
JUN	=	Juniors / <i>Juniors</i> / Junioren
K	=	Combined / <i>Combiné</i> / Kombination
L	=	Ladies / <i>Dames</i> / Damen
LH	=	Large hills / <i>Grand tremplin</i> / Grossschanze
LOW	=	Lowlander's Races / <i>Concours des Pays plats</i> / Flachlandrennen
M	=	Men / <i>Messieurs</i> / Herren or, ou, oder Mix (2C + 2F)
MAS	=	Veterans Racers / <i>Coueurs Vétérans</i> / Veteranenwettkämpfer
ML	=	Popular Cross-Country Races / <i>Fond de masses</i> / Massenlangläufe
MO	=	Moguls / <i>Bosses</i> / Buckelfahren
NAC	=	Nor-Am Cup (COC)
NC	=	National Championships with international participation / <i>Championnats Nationaux avec participation internationale</i> / Nationale Meisterschaften mit internationaler Beteiligung
NH	=	Normal hills / <i>Tremplin normal</i> / Normalschanze
NJC	=	National Junior Championships with international participation / <i>Championnats Nationaux Juniors avec participation internationale</i> / Nationale Junioren-Meisterschaften mit internationaler Beteiligung
NK	=	Nordic Combined / <i>Combiné nordique</i> / Nordische Kombination
NS	=	New Style (FS)
OWG	=	Olympic Winter Games / <i>Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver</i> / Olympische Winterspiele

P	=	Plastic covered hills / <i>Tremplins plastifiés</i> / Mattenschanzen or, ou, oder Pursuit / <i>poursuite</i> / Verfolgung, or, ou, oder Parallel
PGS	=	Parallel Giant Slalom / <i>Slalom géant parallèle</i> / Parallelriesenslalom
PSL	=	Parallel Slalom / <i>Slalom parallèle</i> / Parallelslalom
ROL	=	Rollerskiing / <i>Ski à roulettes</i> / Rollerski
SAC	=	South American Cup (COC)
SB	=	Snowboard
SBX	=	Snowboard Cross
SG	=	Super G / <i>super G</i> / Super-G
SL	=	Slalom
SS	=	Speed Skiing / <i>Ski de Vitesse</i> / Geschwindigkeitsrennen
T	=	Team competition / <i>Compétition. pour Equipe</i> / Mannschaftswettkampf
TM	=	Telemark
UNI	=	University Racers / <i>Coueurs Universitaires</i> / Universitätswettkämpfer
UVS	=	Universiade
WC	=	World Cup / <i>Coupe du Monde</i> / Weltcup
WJC	=	FIS World Junior Ski Championships / <i>Championnats du Monde de Ski FIS juniors</i> / FIS-Junioren-Ski-Weltmeisterschaften
WSC	=	FIS World Ski Championships / <i>Championnats du Monde de Ski FIS</i> / FIS-Ski-Weltmeisterschaften

Appendix: Competition Folder (See Alpine Form Package)

In carrying out a competition, the folder of the organizer must include the following documents:

- Programme of the competition (art. 213, 214)
- Entry List (art. 215)
- Programme for (Alpine Form Package)
- Start List 1st run (art. 621.3)
- Results, 1st Run (art. 621.10.1)
- Start List 2nd run (if possible, but not mandatory)
- Official Results (art. 617.3)
- Attendance List
- Minutes from the team captains' meetings (art. 603.3.7)
- Minutes of the Jury (art. 603.3.7)

The TD will calculate by himself the penalties (art. 604.5.1.3). To that, he has to deliver:

- The Penalty Calculation (art. 603.4.9.3)
- His report about the competition and eventually other additional reports (art. 603.4.9.3)

List of Official Documents

TITLE OF THE DOCUMENTS	art. ICR	COLOUR
List of the competitors	215	green
Downhill / DH	700	yellow
List of the competitors according to FIS points	621	yellow
Training List	621.7	yellow
Training Times	704.8.2	yellow
Start List	621.3	yellow
Official Results	617.3	yellow
Penalty Calculation	603.4.9.3	yellow
Slalom / SL	800	blue
List of the competitors according to FIS points	621	blue
Start List, 1st Run	621.3	blue
Results, 1st Run	621.10.1	blue
Start List, 2nd Run	621.10.3	blue
Official Results	617.3	blue
Penalty Calculation	603.4.9.3	blue
Giant Slalom / GS	900	pink
List of the competitors according to FIS points	621	pink
Start List, 1st Run	621.3	pink
Results, 1st Run	621.10.1	pink
Start List, 2nd Run	621.10.3	pink
Official Results	617.3	pink
Penalty Calculation	603.4.9.3	pink
Super G / SG	1000	green
List of the competitors according to FIS points	621	green
Start List	621.3	green
Official Results	617.3	green
Penalty Calculation	603.4.9.3	green
Parallel Events / P	1100	blue
List of the competitors	1110.1	blue
Start List	1110.2.3	blue
Official Results	1110.3.3	blue
Combines Events / K	1210	white
Official Results	1210.1.5	white



Checklist for vertical drop (VD) and number of gates (NG)
Checkliste pour dénivellation (VD) et nombre de portes (NG)
 Checkliste für Höhendifferenz (VD) und Anzahl Tore (NG)



Discipline <i>Discipline</i> Disziplin ↓	Competition → <i>Compétition</i> Wettbewerb	OWG/WSC	WC	COC	FIS	CHI	
DH (art. 700) Downhill <i>Descente</i> Abfahrt	L	VD	500 - 800				
		NG	as required / <i>selon nécessité</i> / nach Bedarf				
		Flag	1,00 x 0,75	red (blue) / <i>rouge (bleu)</i> / rot (blau)			
	M	Flag	1,00 x 0,75	red / <i>rouge</i> / rot			
		NG	as required / <i>selon nécessité</i> / nach Bedarf				
	VD	800 (750 ¹⁾) - 1100		650 - 1100	500 - 1100		
SL (art. 800) Slalom	L	VD	140 - 200		120 - 200		I. 120 max II. 160 max
		NG	45 - 65 (± 3)			I. 32 - 40	
	M	NG	55 (45 ¹)- 75 (± 3)			II. 38 - 50	
		VD	180 - 220		140 - 220	140 (120 ¹) - 220	I. 120 max II. 160 max
GS (art. 900) Giant Slalom <i>Slalom géant</i> Riesenslalom	L	VD	300 - 400		250 - 400		I. 250 max II. 300 ²⁾ max
		NG	11% - 15% (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen)			13 - 15%	
	M	Flag	0,75 x 0,50			red & blue / <i>rouge & bleu</i> / rot & blau	
		NG	11% - 15% (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen)			13 - 15%	
		VD	300 - 450		250 - 450		I. 250 max II. 300 ²⁾ max
SG (art. 1000) Super G Super-G Super-G	L	VD	400 - 600 (event. 2 jumps / sauts / Sprünge)		350 - 600 (event. 2 jumps / sauts / Sprünge)		I. 250 max. II. 250 - 350
		NG	10% (min. 30) (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen)			12% (min. 25)	
	M	Flag	0,75 x 0,50			red & blue / <i>rouge & bleu</i> / rot & blau	
		NG	10% (min. 35) (32 ¹) (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen)			12% (min. 25)	
		VD	(450 ¹) 500 - 650 (event. 2 jumps / sauts / Sprünge)			I. 250 max. II. 250 - 350	
P (art. 1100) Parallel	L	VD	80 - 100			I: 60, II: 80	
		NG	20 - 30			I: 12 - 15 II: 15 - 22	
		Flag	0,30 X 0,70	red track / <i>piste rouge</i> / rote Piste blue track / <i>piste bleue</i> / blaue Piste			

¹⁾ **Exception / exception / Ausnahme**

²⁾ **If 2 runs / en cas de 2 manches / sofern 2 Läufe: 250 m**