



# **GUIDELINES FOR FIS JUMPING JUDGES**

**PUBLISHED BY**

**THE FIS SKI JUMPING SUB-COMMITTEE  
FOR OFFICIALS, RULES AND CONTROL**

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## 1. General

These guidelines supplement the formal regulations of the ICR (Volume III) regarding Ski Jumping Judges and their assignments and replace the guidelines from 24<sup>th</sup> April 1995.

## 2. Contents

These Guidelines apply to the following areas:

- Prerequisites
- Application
- Training
- Written Exam
- Practical Test
- Responsibilities and Continuing Education
- Nomination
- Sanctions
- Reinstatement
- License Expiration

for Judges of the International Ski Federation. The collective rules of volume III of the International Competition Rules (ICR) supersede any guidelines. The training is fundamentally based on the specifications in Art. 404.1 of the ICR.

## 3. Prerequisites

The prerequisite for application to become a FIS Ski Jumping Judge is proof of practical experience as a national Judge for at least three years.

- By presenting the candidate's application, the Chair of officials (Obman) of the National Ski Association verifies that the candidate can submit proof of participation in at least three national level competitions during the past three years.
- Has participated in national Judges training seminars in each of the past three years.
- Has precise knowledge of the judging requirements for Ski Jumping.
- Is familiar with the International Competition Rules (ICR) Volume III and Volume VII.
- Masters the evaluation of Ski Jumping results.
- Is able to communicate in one of the two FIS languages, English or German.
- Is not over the age of 43 at the time of application to become a FIS Ski Jumping Judge.

## 4. Application to become a FIS Ski Jumping Judge

- The application to become a FIS Ski Jumping Judge may only be made through the candidate's National Ski Association.
- The application should be submitted to the Chair of the FIS Sub-Committee for Officials, Rules and Control by the Chair of officials of the respective National Ski Association.
- The official registration form of the FIS is to be used for the application.
- A copy of the candidate's national Judge Passport must be submitted with the application.
- Upon application to become a FIS Ski Jumping Judge, the candidate is registered as such in the central data system of the FIS – Berkutschi.
- The Chair of officials of the National Ski Association has to instruct the candidate in use of the FIS data system and familiarize them with operation of the system as well as the maintenance of the personal profile.
- The Chair of officials must also explain to the candidate how to access and use the e-learning system and ensure that the candidate is familiar with its operation.

- From this point on, via the e-learning process, the candidate will have the opportunity to educate himself/herself to become a FIS Ski Jumping Judge and also to continue learning after becoming a FIS Ski Jumping Judge.
- National Ski Associations that do not conduct at least one Judge Seminar each year or do not attend another association's seminar are not eligible to submit applications for their candidates to become FIS Ski Jumping Judges.

#### **5. Training to become FIS Ski Jumping Judge**

- The training period for the FIS Ski Jumping Judge starts with submission of the application and lasts for two years.
- The candidates are responsible for maintaining their personal profile and the entry of their assignments and seminars into the FIS data system.
- The Chair of officials is required to check the candidate's entries and their accuracy on an ongoing basis.
- The Chair of officials of the National Ski Association is responsible and accountable for the candidates' training.
- The training must be in accordance with the requirements of the FIS Sub-Committee for Officials, Rules and Control and ICR 404.1.2.
- The Chair of officials must also randomly examine and evaluate the candidate's scores from the results lists of their national assignments while they are a candidate.
- During the training period, the candidate may be assigned by his/her Chair of officials to competitions in the International and FIS Cup categories listed on the FIS calendar (not for WC or COC Ski Jumping or Nordic Combined), but only one candidate per competition. The assignment must be approved by the Chair.
- During the training period, the candidate must attend the annual national Ski Jumping Judge seminars.
- In addition, the candidate must attend at least one FIS Ski Jumping Judge Seminar during the training period.
- After fulfilling these requirements, the Chair of officials may register the candidate for the written exam for FIS Ski Jumping Judges.
- The Chair of officials must send the application to the Chair of the responsible FIS Sub-Committee by means of the appropriate form.
- During the training period, the candidate is not entitled to any expense reimbursement.
- The training period ends with the successful completion of the written exam.

#### **6. Written Exam for FIS Ski Jumping Judges**

- By registering for the written exam as a FIS Ski Jumping Judge, the Chair of officials of the National Ski Association confirms that the candidate has fulfilled all of the requirements stipulated by the FIS as listed in clauses 2 & 3 of the admission criteria for the written exam for FIS Ski Jumping Judge.
- The candidate registered for the examination may not be over the age of 45 at the time of the written exam. Exceptions require approval of the Chair.
- The written exam will be taken during a FIS Judge seminar and conducted by the Chair or a designated member of the Sub-Committee for Officials, Rules and Control, however, the written test can be taken no earlier than 12 months before the end of the training period of the respective candidate (at least 12 months after submission of the application to the Chair of the Sub-Committee)
- The evaluation of the written exam is performed by the same individual.
- If the candidate does not pass the exam, it is possible to repeat the exam one time after a two year waiting period. However, a new application from the Chair of officials of the respective National Ski Association is required.

- If the candidate does not pass the second examination, application for any additional examination is only possible after approval of the Sub-Committee.

## 7. Practical Test for FIS Ski Jumping Judge

After successfully passing the theoretical exam, candidates will be nominated by the Chair of officials of their National Ski Association to take the practical test.

- Determination of the competition to be used for the practical test takes place at the annual Chair of officials meeting.
- The practical test should understandably be done at a COC or FIS Cup competition.
- The candidate will formally Judge the competition as a Ski Jumping Judge candidate together with four FIS Judges.
- The competition jury oversees the candidate's judging performance.
- The evaluation of the practical test is to be completed by the national Chair of officials.
- Based on the results lists, the Chair of officials of the National Ski Association determines the average value of the three valid Judge scores for each jump.
- These values are then used as target scores for the candidate's evaluation.
- The identified target scores of the individual jumps are then compared with the scores given by the candidate.
- On the competition result list, the Chair of officials marks candidate scores that are not within the permitted range of deviation from the identified target scores.
- The following deviations from the identified target score are permitted:

Target Score	Permitted Deviation
20.00 - 18.5 Points	0.5 Points
18.49 - 17.0 Points	1.0 Point
16.99 - 15.0 Points	1.5 Points
14.99 - 11.0 Points	2.0 Points
10.99 - 3.0 Points	2.5 Points

- The number of deviations from the target score may not exceed 5% of all jumps scored.
- At least 60 or more jumps must be scored.
- The scores beyond the allowed deviations are marked on the results list by the Chair of officials, and then passed on to the Chair with an appropriate recommendation as to whether the candidate passed or did not pass.
- The Chair then decides whether the candidate has passed the exam. After passing the exam the candidate will be listed in the FIS data system (Berkutschi) as a FIS Ski Jumping Judge.
- If the candidate does not meet the requirements and thereby fails the practical exam, the Chair of officials may, after consulting with the Chair, propose and arrange for an additional practical test.
- If the candidate does not pass the practical test the second time, an additional practical exam must be approved by the Sub-Committee.
- After successfully completing the exam, the candidates will receive their license in the form of a FIS Ski Jumping Judge Passport, a pin and a patch.

## **8. Responsibilities and Continuing Education**

- FIS Ski Jumping Judges must complete at least three judging assignments every year. One of these must be an assignment at an international FIS competition (Ski Jumping or Nordic Combined).
- All assignments must be entered into the FIS data system not later than 1<sup>st</sup> April.
- Multiple assignments that take place on a single weekend or in conjunction with Women's or Nordic Combined competitions are considered one assignment.
- National assignments must also be entered into the FIS data system.
- FIS Ski Jumping Judges must attend the National Ski Association's training seminar every year.
- FIS Ski Jumping Judges scheduled for an assignment at an OWG, WSC, SFWC or JWSC must first attend an international FIS Judge seminar.
- National and international training seminars must be entered into the FIS data system.
- The national Chair of officials decides at what intervals FIS Judges are to be assigned to participate in a FIS Judge seminar.

## **9. Nomination**

- In principle, all Ski Associations that have FIS Ski Jumping Judges have a right to an international nomination.
- The prerequisites for the allocation of international assignments are the criteria that have been enacted by the Sub-Committee.
- For example, the number of International competitions – WC, COC and FIS Cup – organised by the respective Ski Associations.
- The participation of athletes from the respective National Ski Associations in international competitions.
- National Ski Associations that do not conduct at least one continuing education seminar per year or participate in another country's seminar are not eligible for international assignments for their FIS Ski Jumping Judges.
- International judging assignments are awarded to the respective National Ski Association.
- The Chair of officials of the National Ski Association will then nominate a FIS Ski Jumping Judge from their association for the assignment and notify the FIS. The FIS makes the final decision on the assignment.
- Nominations which must be submitted to the FIS Council for confirmation are first to be formally decided by the Sub-Committee for Officials, Rules and Control and then by the Jumping Committee.

## **10. Sanctions**

- At the end of each season, the Sub-Committee decides whether sanctions will be imposed on FIS Judges due to their behaviour or their conduct as a FIS Ski Jumping Judge in the previous season.
- Reasons for sanctions, according to ICR 404.1.5, include a lack of evidence of the required assignments or non-participation in training seminars.
- For each Ski Jumping and Nordic combined WC competition, the data service and a working group of the FIS Sub-Committee will determine whether the Judge has acted objectively in the evaluation process without a national bias. They determine the so-called "Judges Points" (preference for their own nation over other nations).
- Sanctions will be allocated based on the determination of "Judges Points." Once a person receives 10.00 or more "Judges Points", they may not be assigned to the WC for the following season.

- If FIS Ski Jumping Judges received between 5.00 and 9.99 “Judges Points” three times in the previous season, they also may not be nominated for WC competitions in the upcoming season.
- A FIS Ski Jumping Judge who has been sanctioned in this manner must then score the television broadcasts of three WC competitions using the appropriate form and then forward this evaluation to the Chair for review.
- A FIS ski jumping judge should not deviate more than +0.5 -> -0.5 from the mean value of the remaining judges’ scores in the Swiss-Timing Judge Analysis. If the FIS ski jumping judge achieves less than 80% in the +0.5 -> -0.5 column, he may not be nominated for WC in the upcoming season.
- If a FIS ski jumping judge is sanctioned a second time in his/her career for a “Judges Points” violation, he/she may not be assigned to WC events for the next two years. The subcommittee will decide what to do for additional “Judges Points” violations.
- A FIS ski jumping judge who has been sanctioned in this manner must then score the television broadcasts of three WC competitions using the appropriate form and then forward this evaluation to the Chair for review.
- Misconduct by a FIS Ski Jumping Judge must be noted in the TD report.
- At the end of the season the Sub-Committee decides on the appropriate sanctions to be applied.
- In exceptional cases where an immediate decision has to be made, the jury in charge of the competition may issue an immediate sanction to the FIS Judge(s) on site. However, this must still be confirmed by the Sub-Committee at the end of the season.
- FIS Judges will lose their license if they cannot prove that they have had any judging assignments for two consecutive years.
- They will also lose their license if they have not participated in a national or FIS training seminar during the past two years.

#### **11. Reinstatement as FIS Ski Jumping Judge**

- The national Chair of officials may, through the Chair, enrol a FIS Judge who has been sanctioned for two years to a FIS Judge seminar no earlier than two years after the pronounced sanction.
- After successful participation in the seminar, the Chair decides on the reinstatement in consultation with the national Chair of officials.

#### **12. License Expiration**

- Expiration of a FIS Ski Jumping Judge license is regulated by the ICR under rule 404.1.5.