

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND



The International Ski Competition Rules

(ICR)

Book IV

Joint Regulations

Downhill

Slalom

Giant Slalom

Super-G

Parallel Races

Combined Alpine Competitions

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200 Joint Regulations for all Ski Competitions

201 Classification of Competitions

201.1 Olympic Winter Games and World Championships (incl. Juniors)

201.2 World Cup Competitions

201.3 Continental Competitions (Cups)

201.4 International Competitions of the FIS (so called "FIS races")

201.5 Competitions with Restricted Participation

201.6 Competitions with Non-Members

201.7 Candidature and Announcement

201.7.1 Each national ski association is entitled to present to the FIS Congress its candidature for the organizing of the World Ski Championships.

201.7.2 For all other competitions, the announcements have to be according to the "Rules for the International Ski Calendar Conference and the International Ski Calendar" (Appendix no. III to the Minutes of the FIS Congress 1975).

201.8 Organization and Conduct of Competitions

201.8.1 The rules for the organization and conduct of World Ski Championships are in the "Rules for the Organization of World Ski Championships".

201.8.2 For Junior World Championships, alpine disciplines, the rules adopted by the FIS Council in its meeting 4.-6.12.1982 are valid.

201.8.3 For Junior World Championships, nordic events, "The Rules for the Organization of the World Junior Championships in Nordic Events" are valid (Appendix I to the Minutes of the FIS Congress 1977).

201.8.4 The organization and rules for World Cup, Continental Cups, competitions with restricted participation and competitions with non-members are to be found in the respective rules.

201.9 Participation

These competitions are open to competitors from all FIS-affiliated associations, unless limitations are announced by special rules.

201.10 Control

All competitions announced in the International Ski Calendar are controlled by a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

201.11 **Competitions with Limited Participation**
Associations affiliated with the FIS — or clubs belonging to these associations with the approval of their association — may invite neighbouring 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.

201.12 **Competitions with Non-Members**
The FIS Council can authorize one of its member associations to invite a non-member organization (military etc.) to competitions, or accept invitations from such an organization.

202 **Application of the FIS Rules and Sanctions**

202.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under FIS Rules. The organizer may introduce minor modifications or simplifications provided they have been agreed by the appropriate FIS Technical Committee, or have been agreed by all the participating nations.

202.2 Competitions with limited participation or including non-members can be held under special competition rules, provided they conform with the basic principles of the FIS Rules. Any deviations from the FIS Rules must be stated in the announcement.

202.3 Organizers who prepare or conduct international competitions in normal winter conditions so badly that they have to be cancelled by the Jury or the TD, can be punished by the FIS Council with sanctions on the organization of competitions, if this is proposed by the appropriate Technical Committee.

202.4 Clubs which hold competitions for competitors not qualified under art. 208-213 will be punished with sanctions on the organization of competitions.

203 **Types of Competitions**

The international ski competitions consist of:

203.1 **Nordic Events**

Ladies: cross-country, relay, popular cross-country
Men: cross-country, relay, jumping, ski-flying, nordic combined, team competitions in nordic combined, team jumping, jumping on plastic jumping hills, popular cross-country.

203.2 **Alpine Events**

Ladies and Men: downhill, slalom, giant slalom, Super-G, parallel competitions, alpine combinations

- 203.3 Competitions under Artificial Light
- 203.4 Team Competitions
- 203.5 Combined Events with other Sports
- 203.6 Speed Competitions
- 203.7 Children's Competitions
- 203.8 Freestyle Competitions
- 203.9 Grass Ski Competitions

204 Calendar Conference and FIS Calendar

See rules for the International Ski Calendar Conference and the International Ski Calendar (Appendix no. III to the Minutes of the FIS Congress 1975).

205 Calendar Fees

- 205.1 In addition to the annual subscription the FIS Congress fixes a calendar fee for each event in the FIS Calendar. This fee is payable by the national association within 14 days after the receipt of an invoice from the FIS and no later than November 15th.
- 205.2 If, after receipt of a written reminder, this fee is not paid, it will be increased by 25% and will be payable by December 31st. If it is still unpaid by December 31st it will be raised by 50%.
- 205.3 For new events, approved by FIS after the publication of the FIS Calendar, the fee plus 50% must be paid not later than one month after approval has been given.
- 205.4 Should any fee remain unpaid by March 31st of the following year, statute 41.5.3 will apply.
- 205.5 The above dates may be six months later for countries in the southern hemisphere.
- 205.6 The actual scale of fees will be found in the FIS Calendar.

206 The Organizing Committee

The organizers must appoint for each event an Organizing Committee which will be responsible for its orderly preparation and conduct. This committee will consist of the:

- chairman
- secretary
- chief of race and/or technical director as chairman of the race committee

- chairman of the finance committee
- chairman of the committee for board and lodging
- chairman of the traffic committee
- chairman of the press committee
- chairman of the committee for ceremonial
- chairman of the medical committee
- chairman of the police committee and of other members as required.

207 **Announcements**

- 207.1 The Organizing Committee must publish a programme for the event. It must contain the information required by art. 216.
- 207.2 The organizers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction is possible under art. 201.9, provided it is made clear in the announcement.
- 207.3 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, cable, telex or telefax to the FIS Office, all invited resp. entered associations and the appointed TD.

208 **Licences**

- 208.1 The FIS licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.
- 208.2 To be eligible for participation in international ski events, a competitor must have a licence issued by his national association. Such a licence shall be valid in the northern and southern hemispheres for the licencing year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.
- 208.3 The national association of a country in which a competition is organized shall not admit competitors of any other association unless they produce such a licence or are entered by their national associations.
- 208.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in FIS Calendar competitions on the strength of a licence from one and the same national association.
- 208.5 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. (This rule came into force on July 1st, 1986. Competitors who were registered under the old rule remain eligible).

- 208.5.1 In case of geographical enclaves the FIS Council, on request of both National Ski Associations concerned, can grant exceptions.
- 208.5.2 Competitors having more than one nationality are only allowed to compete for the National Association of the country in which they are presently domiciled.

209 Qualification of Competitors

- 209.1 A national association shall not issue a licence to any competitor who:
- 209.1.1 has been guilty of improper or unsportmanlike conduct;
- 209.1.2 accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, a money payment in a way which does not correspond to the rules;
- 209.1.3 accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by article 225;
- 209.1.4 permits or has permitted his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising except when the national association concerned or its ski-pool enters into the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.
- 209.1.5 knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:
- 209.1.5.1 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":

210 Sponsorships and Advertising

- 210.1 A national association or its ski-pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organization concerning sponsorships, equipment and use of advertisements if the firm or organization is recognized as an official supplier or sponsor to the national association concerned.
- Advertising with portrait, pictures 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 is forbidden.
- 210.2 All payments under such contracts must be made to the national ski association or its ski-pool and no competitor may receive any

- part of such compensation except as stated in art. 212. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the agreement.
- 210.3 Equipment or goods supplied to the national team must, with reference to markings and trademarks, conform with the specifications stated in art 211.
- 210.4 If a competitor is employed by a firm which is also a supplier, any material advantages eventually 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.
- 210.5 The competitors are not allowed, on pain of disqualification, to take off their skis immediately after arriving in the finish area. The organizer must define by a clearly marked red line an "inner finish area" where competitors may remove their skis.
- 210.6 At World Championships and all alpine and nordic events in the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take skis to the official ceremonies with anthems and/or flag hoisting. Holding skis 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.

211 Commercial Markings on Equipment

211.1 General Principles

Any kind of commercial markings (trademarks and company names, in letters or logos) on all items of ski equipment shall be in the same form as on products sold to the public (exceptions art. 211.2.4).

If not otherwise stated in the specifications, trademarks (logos) and company names (markings) shall only be those of the manufacturer of the product and the national association may decide the placing of commercial markings (exceptions art. 211.2.4).

Technical specifications about the size, the form and the number of commercial markings (in letters or logos) have to be decided by the FIS Council.

FIS recognizes as a manufacturer of ski equipment only that enterprise which effectively produces the ski equipment concerned.

211.2 Actual Specifications (June 1988)

211.2.1 *Skis, Boots, Bindings etc*

Skis, ski boots, bindings, ski poles and other hardware in their commercially obtainable designs are permitted and may only carry the commercial markings of the effective producers.

- 211.2.2 *Gloves*
One commercial marking of the effective producer per glove is permitted (in letters or logos). The size is limited to 6 cm².
- 211.2.3 *Goggles*
Goggle straps shall be as on products sold to the public and may carry two commercial markings (letters, logos) of the effective producer not larger than 6 cm² each. Straps shall not measure more than 4 cm in width. In case of double straps only one strap may carry a commercial marking.
- 211.2.4 *Clothing*
Articles of clothing may carry two markings each (in letters or logos)
a) both belonging either to the manufacturer or to another sponsor (as defined in art. 211.2.6), or
b) one of the manufacturer and one of another sponsor (as defined in art. 211.2.6). The manufacturer's marking in this case may on one clothing article be divided into logo and writing; the total size should remain the same.
The marking shall not exceed a surface area of 30 cm². Commercial markings may not appear one above the other or one beside the other.
- 211.2.5 *Helmets and headgear*
- 211.2.5.1 Helmets and headgear may carry two commercial markings (in letters or logos) with a maximum size of 6 cm² one on each side, placed over the ears.
- 211.2.5.2 A National Association may sign sponsorship contracts for the use of a space of max. 30 cm² with firms which are not suppliers of equipment (hardware or software) according to the regulations of each National Association.
In this case, the front of helmets and headgear must carry the emblem of the national team with a minimum size of 3 cm in any direction. The appropriate advertising must be at a minimum distance of 2 cm from the outsides of the emblem of the national team.
No advertising is allowed on the movable or integrated chinstraps of helmets.
- 211.2.6 *Other sponsors*
A national ski association may sign sponsorship contracts with firms which are not suppliers of equipment (hard- and software). See also art. 210.

Such contracts may include advertising rights only on clothing (see art. 211.2.4). Only one such sponsorship agreement may be entered into per season and per team (men alpine, ladies alpine, men cross-country, nordic combined, jumping, freestyle), however, not more than two such markings of the same sponsor may be shown on one competitors' clothing.

Dimensions of commercial markings of such sponsors on clothing must conform with the specifications in art. 211.2.4.

- 211.2.7 All specifications in art. 211 also apply for officials, coaches, technicians, support personnel and forerunners.

212 Support for the Competitors

- 212.1 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:

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

212.1.2 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions;

212.1.3 pocket money;

212.1.4 compensation for loss of income according to decisions of the national ski associations. Payments must not exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same period.

212.1.5 social security including insurance, also covering accident or illness in connection with training or competition;

212.1.6 scholarships

212.2 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 legal claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgement of the national ski association concerned.

213 Controls and Sanctions

213.1 The competition jury shall be responsible for enforcing the directions covering advertising on equipment within the competition areas, appointing whatever officials are necessary. A competitor not complying with the directions shall not be permitted to start.

213.2 The licence of a competitor infringing one of the above provisions shall immediately be revoked by his national association and his

name shall be communicated to the FIS Office forthwith. If the infraction be judged to be of minor importance, the competitor shall first be given a warning by the FIS.

- 213.3 If a national association fails to enforce the rules or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a skier's licence. The competitor concerned and/or his national association have the right to state their case before a definite decision is taken.
- 213.4 A competitor whose licence has been suspended may have his licence restored after the expiration of the penalty period, or with the specific approval of the FIS.
- 213.5 If an advertiser exploits the use of 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 advertiser 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 advertiser.

214 FIS Authority

- 214.1 All questions concerning infractions and interpretations of these rules shall be dealt with by the Eligibility Committee and its decisions are subject to appeal to the FIS council.
- 214.2 With the approval of the Council the Eligibility Committee may appoint an executive committee of 3 or more members to take initial action concerning infractions and to take decisions at first hand on behalf of the FIS. The FIS Secretary-General — or any other person delegated by him — shall take the initiative to bring a case before the executive committee and he shall plead the case on behalf of the FIS.

215 Special Regulations

The FIS Council can authorize a national association to adopt rules and regulations and to organize national or international competitions embodying different grounds for a qualification but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the present rules.

Programme

A printed or duplicated programme must be published for each competition in the FIS Calendar (art. 207). It must contain the following:

- 216.1 date and place of the competitions together with information on the competition sites and the best ways of reaching them;
- 216.2 technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation;
- 216.3 names of principal officials;
- 216.4 time and place for the 1st team captains' meeting and the draw;
- 216.5 timetable for the beginning of the official training and the start times;
- 216.6 location of the official notice board;
- 216.7 time and place for the prizegiving;
- 216.8 final date of entry and address for entries, including telephone, cable, telex and telefax.

Entries

- 217.1 All entries must be sent in good time by registered letter or by telex/telegram/fax, so that the Organizing Committee receives them before the final date of entry. Telex/telegram/fax must be confirmed by registered letter. The organizers must have a definite list not later than 24 hours before the draw. For all alpine events entries must be made on the official FIS entry form. For downhill races the entry must be done before the draw for the first training.
- 217.1.1 National associations are not permitted to enter the same competitors (team) in more than one competition on the same date. If this rule is broken the offending national association will be sanctioned and liable to a fine which will be doubled if the offence is repeated. Double and multiple entries will be controlled by the FIS Office.
- 217.2 Only national associations or holders of a valid licence are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:
 - 217.2.1 Code number, name, first name, date of birth, national association;
 - 217.2.2 an exact definition of the discipline for which the entry is made.
- 217.3 The national association guarantees with the entry that a valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition has been taken out for the licenced competitor, and at the same time assumes the responsibility for it.

- 217.4 Entries for World Championships (see "Rules for the Organization of World Ski Championships").
- 218 Team Captains' Meetings**
- 218.1 The time of the 1st team captains' meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings have to be delivered to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meetings must be announced in good time.
- 218.2 Decisions at team captains' meetings are taken by a majority vote. Each participating national association, the TD and the chairman has one vote. Proxy by a representative of another nation is not allowed. In equal votes, the chairman, who may be the TD or the representative of the Organizing Committee directing the meeting, has the casting vote.
- 219 Draw**
- 219.1 Competitors' starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw and/or FIS point order. Blank numbers, showing only the country of the competitor, may not be used. Special regulations will be found in articles 334, 383, 434, 531, 621, 1110.2, 1210.1.4 and 1240.11.
- 219.1.1 The competitors entered by a national association will only be drawn provided the entries, on the official entry form for alpine events, have been received by the organizer before the closing date.
- 219.1.2 The responsible team captain or trainer has to be present at the draw unless he has already confirmed by telephone, telegram, telefax or telex on the day of the draw that the entered competitors will participate.
- 219.1.3 If one or more competitors who have been drawn are not present during the competition, the TD must name them in his report, if possible indicating the reasons for absence.
- 219.2 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.
- 219.3 If a race, because of bad circumstances, has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.
- 220 Medical Examinations**
- 220.1 The national associations are responsible for the perfect health condition of the competitors they enter.

- 220.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, in special cases, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.

221 Doping

See “Regulation for Doping”

222 The Competitor’s Obligations

- 222.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules and must comply with the special instructions of the race committee and the Jury.
- 222.2 Competitors who are under the influence of dope are not permitted to take part in the competition.
- 222.3 Competitors who do not follow the FIS rules and regulations correctly must be disqualified by the Jury.
- 222.4 Competitors who inexcusably do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies lose their claim to any prize.
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.
- 222.5 Sanctions may be taken against competitors behaving themselves in an unsportsmanlike manner towards race officials or members of the Jury.

223 Rights and Duties of the Team Captains and Trainers

- 223.1 The team captains and trainers are accredited by the organizers according to quota. The accreditation gives the following rights and duties:
- to be nominated as a member of the Jury;
 - to be nominated as a course setter, referee or assistant 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 “Piste” or “Course”.
 - For nordic disciplines, special rules are applicable.

- 223.2 If a team captain or trainer violates the ICR or the decisions of the FIS Technical Committees or of the Jury or if he behaves himself in an unsportsmanlike manner, the Jury may — on proposal of the TD — impose a sanction. This may be a written warning or withdrawal of accreditation for a given period of time or a money fine payable to the FIS Office. The FIS Office must be informed of the sanction.
- 223.3 A team captain or trainer must fulfill the duties he has accepted as a member of the Jury, or as a Course setter.

224 **Publication of Results**

- 224.1 The unofficial and official results will be published in accordance with the articles 358, 384, 458 and 616.
- 224.2 The official results lists must be dispatched by post within 3 days to the FIS Office, to all national associations taking part, and also in accordance with the instructions of the appropriate Technical Committees.

225 **Prizes**

- 225.1 Prizes must consist of mementos which may be accompanied by a diploma. Prizes in cash or prizes for records are not permitted. The maximum value of the prizes must not exceed Swiss Francs 3,000.—. The value of the prizes must not be published. The number of prizes to be given will be decided by the Organizing Committee.
- 225.2 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.

226 **Television**

226.1 **Rights of the National Member Associations**

Each of the FIS-affiliated national ski associations, and only those associations, are entitled to make contracts which apply to the transmission of ski events which the association organizes in its country — with the exception of Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships — that is for the transmission range in one's own country as well as for transmission in telecasting range of other countries (hillrights). The national association can delegate this competence to particular organizers of its own association.

- 226.2 **Best Possible and most Extensive Publicity**
With the conclusions of agreements between an association or organizer mentioned in art. 226.1, with a television organization or agency, attention has to be paid that in any individual case all possibilities have to be observed to secure the optimal quality of publicity as well as the widest possible transmission range for ski events shown in the FIS Calendar.
- 226.3 **Control by the FIS Council**
The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence by national associations and all organizers to the principles of art. 226.2. Contracts, or individual clauses thereof, which adversely affect the interests of the FIS, of a member national association, or of its organizer must be appropriately amended by the FIS Council.
- 226.4 **Olympic Winter Games, World Ski Championships**
Agreements concerning the transmission rights of the Olympic Winter Games are under the authority of the FIS Council within the limits of the International Associations or of the IOC. Concerning agreements with television organizations regarding the transmission rights of World Ski Championships, the FIS Council negotiates together with the organizing national member association. The FIS Council determines the final decision (refer to regulations for the Organization of World Ski Championships).
- 226.5 **Obligation of Information**
The national member association or its organizer must notify the FIS within 4 weeks of the transaction of a contract with one or more television organizations or an involved agency concerning the reproduction of television reports or films in countries outside Europe. This is also applicable conversely for transmissions from countries outside of Europe to Europe.
- 226.6 **Contracts**
In contracts according to art. 226.5 the following points are to be considered:
- 226.6.1 When a TV company or agent acquires broadcast or transmission rights from another continent, written authorization or agreement of the national ski association of the recipient country is required and that ski association is entitled to an appropriate fee from this company. The authorization is to be refused if rules of the FIS will be violated by the transmission.
- 226.6.2 The expense for the acquisition of the basic signal (original picture and sound without commentary) and commissions have to be paid by the television organization in the overseas country.

- 226.7 **Short Reports**
Television reports and information which do not last longer than 3 minutes are excluded from the above stipulations; however, no such report may be broadcast prior to the broadcast of the contracting network in each country, in which television rights have been sold, without the express consent of such contracting network.
- 227 **Film Rights**
Agreement between a film producer and an organizer of 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 displayed for commercial purposes in other countries than those in which the competition takes place.
- 228 **Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives**
In principle these regulations apply to alpine and nordic disciplines, taking into consideration special rules.
- 228.1 The Organizing Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of suppliers and equipment service personnel accredited to the competition.
- 228.2 It is forbidden under FIS Rules 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. 211.
- 228.3 Accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS Office an official FIS armband. The individual organizers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.
- 228.4 All accredited service personnel and suppliers who have the official FIS armband or a special accreditation from the organizer for "Course" or "Piste" or "Jumping-hill" have access to the courses and jumping-hills.
Other accredited persons are admitted to the start area and/or the service area at the finish.
- 228.5 **The Different Types of Accreditation**
- 228.5.1 Technical Delegates, Jury Members, persons accredited according to art. 606 and the persons mentioned in art. 228.3 with the armband have access to the courses and jumping-hills.

- 228.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to the start area and the service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.
- 228.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organizers do not have armbands and are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

229 Insurance and Civil Responsibility

The organizers of competitions have to take out liability insurance for a sufficient value.

230 Competition Equipment

- 230.1 A competitor may only take part in an international FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations.
- 230.2 The term "competition equipment" encompasses in their entirety 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.
- 230.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.
- 230.4 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.
- 230.5 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); technical developments in the direction of a real improvement ought not to be impeded.
- In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the value of the sports performance of the athletes and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predispositions 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.
- 230.6 **Controls**
- Before and during the competition season various controls are carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or, in case of protests, by the Technical Delegates to the com-

petitions in question. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that prescriptions 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 Office, 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.

- 230.7 **Sanctions**
- 230.7.1 A competitor who violates the regulations concerning the competition equipment must be disqualified by the Jury of the competition concerned. His national ski association and the FIS Office must immediately be informed of the disqualification.
- 230.7.2 The FIS Council may withdraw permanently or for a certain period the licence of a competitor who has violated the regulations several times.
- 230.7.3 The last court of appeal against all sanctions is the FIS Council.

Rules Common to Alpine Events

600 Organization

601 The Organizing Committee

If the organizing club or association does not act as Organizing Committee it will designate a Competition Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee will appoint a committee for all non-technical matters and a race committee for all technical matters.

602 The Race Committee and Race Officials

602.1 The Race Committee

The race committee, appointed by the Organizing Committee, is composed of the following:

- the chief of race/technical director
- the chief of course
- the chief gate judge
- the chief of timing and calculations
- the race secretary
- and any additional members required by the organizing club or association.

The race committee is responsible for all technical matters, including the selection and preparation of the courses.

The race committee appoints all additional officials not already designated by the national association or organizing club.

602.2 Race Officials

The following officials are appointed either according to art. 602.1 by the organizing association or club, or by the race committee. The most important officials and their duties are set out below.

602.2.1 *The Chief of Race*

The chief of race/technical director directs and controls the work of all officials, summons the meetings of the race committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairman of the team captains' meetings after consultation with the TD.

602.2.2

The Chief of Course

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

602.2.3

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 (art. 804.1). The following officials are under his direction:

- starter
- assistant starter
- start recorder
- chief timekeeper
- assistant timekeepers
- finish controller
- chief of calculations and his assistants (See art. 612-616).

602.2.4

The Chief Gate Judge

The chief gate judge organizes and supervises the work of the gate judges, designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the 1st 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.

602.2.5

The Gate Judges

A gate judge will be responsible for the supervision of one or more gates (or gate markers in the case of "Parallel" events, according to art 1111).

A gate judge must observe accurately whether the passage of the competitor was correct through his area of observation. He must also fulfil a number of other important functions, all of which are described in detail under article 660 "gate judges instructions".

602.2.6

The Finish Controller

A special control at the finish is assured by the finish controller as detailed in article 612.6.

602.2.7

The chief Steward

The chief steward is responsible for extensive safety precautions to ensure that spectators are kept off all parts of the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to an exact plan. At places where large numbers of spectators are expected, ropes or fences should be erected in due time. There should be sufficient space behind these barriers to permit free circulation of the spectators.

602.2.8

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 be sure that telephone or radio communication is available over the entire length of the course and must co-ordinate plans with the chief of race before the start of official training.

He must note the advice of the chief of course concerning special danger points, and take the necessary precautions and must arrange for quarters to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.

The race doctor must meet with the team doctors before the start of official training to co-ordinate plans.

During the races he must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.

A doctor, who must 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.

602.2.9

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. 616. He is responsible for the minutes of the race committee, 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.

602.2.10

The Chief of Course 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 for the diffusion of information, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.

602.2.11 *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 race committee.

603 The Jury

603.1 **Members**

- the Technical Delegate
- the referee
- the assistant referee
- the chief of race/technical director
- the chief of course
- the start referee
- the finish referee

603.1.1 Appointment of the Jury

603.1.2 *For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships*

603.1.2.1 The FIS Council names:

- the Technical Delegate
- the referee
- the assistant referee
- the start referee
- the finish referee

603.1.2.2 The Sub-committee for Rules and Control of Competitions 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.

603.1.2.3 The organizing national association names:

- the chief of race/technical director
- the chief of course

603.1.2.4 The Jury of a ladies' race must include a lady.

603.1.3 *For World Cup Races:*

603.1.3.1 The Alpine Committee appoints

- the Technical Delegate
- the referee

- 603.1.3.2 The organizing national association (race committee) appoints:
- the chief of race/technical director
 - the chief of course
 - the start referee
 - the finish referee
- 603.1.3.3 The team captains' meeting names the assistant referee.
- 603.1.4 *For other international races:*
- 603.1.4.1 The Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions appoints:
- the Technical Delegate
- 603.1.4.2 The first team captains' meeting names:
- the referee
 - the assistant referee
- 603.1.4.3 The organizing national association (race committee) names:
- the chief of race/technical director
 - the chief of course
 - the start referee
 - the finish referee
- 603.1.5 *Exclusions*
- 603.1.5.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.
- 603.1.5.2 For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Council appointed member, not including the TD.
- 603.1.5.3 For World Cup races and other international races only the chief of race/technical director, the chief of course, the start referee and the finish referee may belong to the organizing association. With the exception of the TD, no other nation may be represented by more than one Jury member.
- 603.1.5.4 For World Cup and other international races for ladies, the Jury should include if possible a lady.
- 603.2 **Establishment and Tenure of the Jury**
- 603.2.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the start of official training.
- 603.2.2 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.
- 603.3 **Franchise and Voting**
- 603.3.1 The TD is chairman of the Jury. He conducts the meetings.
- 603.3.2 Each of the following has one vote in the Jury:

- 603.3.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships all Jury members.
- 603.3.2.2 For World Cup and other international races, all Jury members except the start referee and finish referee.
- 603.3.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 646.3).
- 603.3.4 In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote.
- 603.3.5 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by the TD.
- 603.3.6 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).
- 603.3.7 Each member of the Jury has the right, when urgent cases occur immediately 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.
- 603.3.8 In critical cases, above all in cases of danger to the health or safety of the competitors, the decision of the TD (even contrary to the votes of the other Jury members entitled to vote,) is binding. In such a case, the TD must put in writing his decision and the reasons for it, and bring it immediately to the attention of the FIS Office.
- 603.4 **Duties of the Jury**
- 603.4.1 The start and finish referees must remain throughout the training and the race at the start and finish respectively.
- 603.4.2 The Jury watches that the rules are adhered to throughout the entire race, including the official training.
- 603.4.2.1 From a technical viewpoint particularly by:
- Checking the race course and the set courses
 - Checking the snow conditions on and beside the course
 - Checking the faultless and uniform preparation of the course
 - Approving the use of snow compacters and chemical adjuncts
 - Checking the crowd control systems
 - Checking the start, the finish area and the run-out from the finish
 - Checking the first aid service
 - Appointing the course setters and the assistant course setters if these are not appointed by the FIS
 - Fixing the time of course setting
 - Overseeing the work of the course setters
 - Checking the fastening of the gate flags as to the risk of injury

- 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
- 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 at their optimum positions
- Changing the position and distance of the gates or adding extra gates as indicated by the experience gained in the training runs. Following such changes, the competitors must be allowed at least one more training run on the course.

603.4.2.2

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
- Settling of problems with downhill in two runs
- Cancellation of the race:
 - if the snow cover is too meager on or beside the course, or the snow surface on the course is badly or unevenly prepared
 - if danger areas are insufficiently protected
 - if the first aid and medical service are inadequate or at all lacking
 - if the crowd control is insufficient
 - if the weather increases the danger for competitors
- Interruption of the race (in exceptional circumstances):
 - for short periods to allow course maintenance, if this is necessary for the competitors' safety. In such cases the times and durations of interruption should, if possible, be published before the race

- Interruption of the race for unfavourable or inconsistent weather and snow conditions
 - If the race is restarted (e.g. if conditions improve) the results remain valid, if it is possible to complete the race on the same day; otherwise the times of the competitors who have finished are annulled
 - Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
 - Cancellation of the race if the safety of the competitors is endangered or if the proper conduct of the race can no longer be guaranteed
- 603.4.2.3 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
 - Pronouncement of disqualifications
 - Decisions on infractions by team captains, trainers, course setters, service personnel and company representatives, if they are accredited to the race
 - Pronouncement on disciplinary measures
 - Decisions on protests
 - Issue of particular directives throughout the entire event
- 603.5 **Questions not Covered by the Rules**
In general, the Jury takes decisions on all questions not clarified by the ICR.
- 603.6 **Radios**
At all competitions entered in the FIS International Ski Calendar, the Jury members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a reserved frequency and be free of interference.
- 603.7 **The Referee**
- 603.7.1 *Duties and Rights:*
- 603.7.1.1 Drawing of the start numbers
- 603.7.1.2 Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- 603.7.1.3 Changing the course by taking out or adding gates; if the referee alone inspects the course, his decision is final.
The course setter must be informed of such changes if he was not present at this inspection.

- 603.7.1.4 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. Posting, immediately after the race, on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the names of the officials who noted the faults leading to the disqualifications and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.
- Signing the confirmation of the technical data as to the evaluation of the race for FIS points.
 - Checking and signing the referee's minutes after each run.
 - Sending a report to the FIS in special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members.
- 603.7.2 *Collaboration with the TD*
The referee must work very closely with the TD. In critical cases, especially those involving danger to the competitors, the directions of the TD are also binding for the referee.
- 603.8 **The Start Referee**
- 603.8.1 He must make sure that the regulations for the start are properly observed.
- 603.8.2 He determines the late and false starts.
- 603.8.3 He determines the violations against the rules for equipment and immediately takes the measures provided for by the rules.
- 603.8.4 At the end of the race he reports to the referee the names of the competitors who did not start, have made false or late starts or other infringements.
- 603.9 **The Finish Referee**
- 603.9.1 He must make sure that all rules for the organisation of the finish and the in-run to the finish are observed.
- 603.9.2 He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- 603.9.3 He must be able to communicate immediately with the start at all times.
- 603.10 **The Safety Expert**
- 603.10.1 To support the Jury, the Alpine Committee can appoint safety experts for all types of races.
- 603.10.2 In all questions concerning safety, the safety expert has the right to express his opinion within the Jury — without the right to vote.

604 The Technical Delegate of the FIS (TD-FIS)

604.1 Definition

604.1.1 *The primary duties of the TD are:*

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

604.1.2 *Responsibility*

604.1.2.1 The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the Alpine Committee.

The Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions exercises this authority.

604.1.3 *Prerequisites*

604.1.3.1 The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 604.2.2.4).

604.1.4 *Development*

604.1.4.1 The development for a TD is:

- Candidate
- TD examination
- TD

604.1.4.2 From its ranks each national association may nominate to the FIS Office capable persons for the career of a TD (TD candidate). The Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions has the final decision as to their acceptance.

604.1.5 *Training*

604.1.5.1 The basic training of the TD candidate is the responsibility of each national association.

604.1.5.2 The TD candidate must have, within two years at maximum, successfully carried out two practical assignments at international races (with different TDs), one of which must be a downhill, before being admitted to the TD examination. He must attend the FIS sponsored training courses held by national associations.

604.1.5.3 At any event only one TD candidate may serve with a TD. Exceptions can be authorized by the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions.

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 Office which also checks the performances of the individual candidates. After the necessary assignments have been fulfilled and all

- reports submitted, the FIS Office summons all authorized candidates to the 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 judged by the official TD of the race concerned. The latter uses for his judging the official FIS form for the TD candidate. He sends this form in duplicate to the FIS Office, which sends a copy to the TD candidate's national responsible official 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 Office and to the TD responsible official of his country.
- 604.1.5.8 The TD is responsible for training the candidate assigned to him during his tour of duty.
- 604.1.5.9 After completion of the basic training, the candidate will be admitted to the examination. Following a successful examination, which is to be carried out in writing and orally in one of the official FIS languages, he receives his personal and numbered licence as a FIS TD.
- 604.1.6 *Licence*
- 604.1.6.1 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 *Continuation and Expiration of the Licence*
- 604.1.7.1 Every licenced TD must take part yearly in a FIS sponsored continuing education course. A TD who for two consecutive years without ample cause misses the continuing education course or the TD duty assignment loses his TD licence. In order to be able to regain it, he must complete again the TD candidate qualification and requirement.
A TD assigned for a World Cup event can be summoned for an additional course.
- 604.2 **Assignment**
- 604.2.1 *This is carried out:*
- 604.2.1.1 For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Alpine Committee.
- 604.2.1.2 For all other events by the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions.
- 604.2.1.3 An exception is made for Children-, Youth-, 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 Rules and Control of Competitions.

- 604.2.1.4 A TD cannot be a member of the organizing association. In exceptional cases the Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions can appoint a TD from the same country. He may, however, not be a member of the organizing club or of the regional association.
- 604.2.2 *TD replacement*
- 604.2.2.1 If the TD for Olympic Winter Games or World Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council is to be notified, as well as the national association to which the TD belongs. The FIS Council must appoint another TD immediately.
- 604.2.2.2 For all other races the national association to which the TD belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The organizing committee in question and the FIS Office are to be informed immediately.
- 604.2.2.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for Olympic Winter Games or World Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at a competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfill 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.
- 604.2.2.4 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.
- 604.2.2.5 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the TD originally appointed.
- 604.3 **Organization of the Duty Assignment**
- 604.3.1 The organizer must establish contact with the TD in good time.
- 604.3.2 Cancellations or postponements of events must be announced to the TD and to the FIS Office immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines (see e.g. the agreements for World Cup events).
- 604.3.3 For World Cup events with a downhill resp. Super-G and a technical event, two TDs can be assigned.
- 604.3.4 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, at least 24 hours before the draw for the event concerned.

- 604.4.2.18 has the right, if a slalom or giant slalom cannot be carried out on the homologated course because of "force majeure", to remove the race to a "substitute course" proposed by the organizer. This on the explicit condition that the necessary safety measures can be fulfilled. For downhill and Super-G there is only the possibility of shortening the run on the homologated course. The minimum prescribed vertical drops must, however, be observed in any case.
- 604.4.3 *In particular, during the race; the TD*
- 604.4.3.1 must be present in the course area.
- 604.4.3.2 works closely with the Jury, the team captains and the coaches.
- 604.4.3.3 keeps watch on whether the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to advertising, etc, on clothing and race equipment (art. 211, 230).
- 604.4.3.4 keeps watch on the technical and organizational conduct of the event.
- 604.4.3.5 advises the organization concerning the observance of the FIS Rules and Directives.
- 604.4.3.6 punishes breaches of the rules.
- 604.4.4 *In particular, after the race; the TD*
- 604.4.4.1 helps with the compilation of the referee's disqualification report.
- 604.4.4.2 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.
- 604.4.4.3 presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- 604.4.4.4 signs the official result lists established by the race secretary and gives the authorization for the award ceremony.
- 604.4.4.5 fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports, and is responsible for their dispatch within 3 days, to the FIS Office and the other appropriate places.
- 604.4.4.6 presents to the FIS Office any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.
- 604.4.5 *In general; the TD*
- 604.4.5.1 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 purview of other authorities.

- 604.4.5.2 works very closely with the referee and assistant referee. In critical cases, and above all in decisions on safety and jeopardy of the competitors, the rulings of the TD are binding.
- 604.4.5.3 has the right, in case of increased danger to the competitors or the occurrence of unforeseen incidents or dangers, to interrupt or cancel the training or the competition. This holds true even if the majority of the Jury members are not in favor of such measures. Solely in case of unusual wind conditions, does an interruption require the approval of a majority of the Jury. In such an event, a fully detailed report is to be made to the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee, the FIS Office and the organizing national association.
- 604.4.5.4 has the right and the duty to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the race, if the personal safety of the competitors appears endangered because they do not measure up to the difficulties of the course.
- 604.4.5.5 has the right to obtain support from the Organizing Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfillment of his duties.
- 604.5 **For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships, the following also apply:**
- 604.5.1 *Before the race; the TD*
- 604.5.1.1 inspects the race courses and the preparations for the competitions at least twice. At these inspections, the official and the reserve courses are to be looked over once in summer and once in winter. As far as possible, the winter inspection is to be conducted at the same time of year as the planned competition.
- 604.5.1.2 The inspection deals with:
- 604.5.1.3 The technical qualifications of the race courses in the context of art. 701, 801, 901 and 1001 of the ICR.
- 604.5.1.4 The effective preparation of the terrain of all race courses and the installation of all safety measures (width of the courses, etc.) in the context of art. 701, 801, 901 and 1001 of the ICR.
- 604.5.1.5 The particular winter atmospheric effects on the race courses.
- 604.5.1.6 The site determination and installation of starts and finishes for the various races (art. 613, 614).
- 604.5.1.7 The transportation possibilities for racers and officials to the start area.
- 604.5.1.8 The communication connections between start and finish in the context of art. 611.

- 604.5.1.9 The medical care during and after the race.
- 604.5.1.10 Composition of a report and dispatch thereof to the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee and the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions, as well as to the Organizing Committee.
- 604.5.1.11 The definitive homologation certification of the race courses remains the purview of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Race Courses.
- 604.5.1.12 The costs of the inspections are chargeable to the organizers. The TD retains the discretion, after agreement with the FIS, in order to hold down costs or for other reasons, to commission another member of the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions to conduct one of the two inspections.
- 604.5.1.13 The TD is to be kept constantly informed by the organizers as to the progress of the technical preparations. The contact between TD and organizers is helpful and is to be continuously maintained. The organizers inform the TD about all important questions of the technical preparations, so that he is constantly up to date concerning the entire organization.
- 604.5.2 *During the training and the competitions; the TD*
- 604.5.2.1 arrives at least a week before the start of official training.
- 604.5.2.2 checks on the race courses as to preparation, marking and conformity with the safety regulations.
- 604.5.2.3 checks on the location of gates, television towers and first aid posts.
- 604.5.2.4 checks on the internal news-service connections, the timekeeping installations, etc.
- 604.5.3 *After the race; the TD*
- 604.5.3.1 Prepares a detailed final report to be sent to the FIS Council, the Alpine Committee, as well as the Organizing Committee and the FIS Office.
- 604.6 **Insurance and Expense Accounts**
- 604.6.1 The FIS takes out liability insurance for its officials at international competitions (TD, official representatives, etc.) whose duties, activities, or official decisions at any time can carry liability with them.
- 604.6.2 The insurance must amount to at least 2,000,000 Swiss Francs or equivalent in other currency.
- 604.6.3 The TD has a right to reimbursement for his travel costs and all other costs arising from his function. This rule also applies to inspections as well as the trip to the races (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment of a per kilometer fee

of 0.70 Swiss Francs or equivalent). Thereto is added for the trip to and from, including postage charges for mailing reports, etc. a fixed per diem of 50 Swiss Francs. If overnight accommodation is necessary, this must be reimbursed separately.

604.7 **Sanctions**

604.7.1 Against improper behavior by TDs, sanctions can be imposed (art. 632).

605 Course Setter and Assistant Course Setter

605.1 **Prerequisites**

605.1.1 For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships nomination by the national 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 International Ski Calendar nomination by the Alpine Committee or by the team captains' meeting.

605.1.3 For downhills, the course setter and the assistant course setter must be acquainted with the peculiarities of the particular race course.

605.1.4 Where possible, the appointed assistant course setters should be considered in the naming of primary course setters for the following competition period at that site, as they already know the course.

605.2 **Appointment**

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

605.2.2 For World Cup and European Cup, the Alpine Committee appoints the course setters.
For each course setter, an assistant course setter is to be named by the Jury.

605.2.3 For all other competitions included in the FIS International Ski 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 World Championships the course setters and course setter assistants set 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 Duty Assignment**
The duty assignments of the course setters named according to art. 605.2.2 are determined by the Alpine Committee.
The duty roster for the pre-planned time period will be communicated to the national associations.
- 605.5 **Replacement of Course Setters**
- 605.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships, the FIS Council is to be notified, as well as the national association to which the course setter belongs. The FIS Council thereupon immediately names a replacement course setter.
- 605.5.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS International Ski 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 absent course setter.
For World Cup and Continental Cup races, he must have attended a course for course setters.
- 605.6 **Rights of the Course Setter**
- 605.6.1 Right to have an assistant course setter appointed.
- 605.6.2 Right to recommend the introduction of changes in the competition terrain and in the safety measures.
- 605.6.3 Availability of a sufficient number of helpers for the setting of the course, so that he can concentrate solely on the course setting.
- 605.6.4 Provision of the following material by the chief of course equipment:
- slalom poles
- an appropriate number of flags and number tags
- a sufficient number of hammers, crowbars, air hammers and/or drills
- dye for marking the positions of the poles
- 605.6.5 Immediate completion of the finishing touches to the race course by the fastening on of flags, attachment of the number tags to the outside poles and marking of the pole positions with dye or other substance that will remain visible for the duration of the race.
- 605.6.6 Choice of the colour with which to begin the flagging of the course. The visibility should be the determining factor.
- 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 caliber 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 (and for downhills with the safety expert of the FIS, if present).

605.7.2 The course setter is responsible for the setting of the race course. The basic ruling principle is that the safety of the competitors takes precedence over all other interests. The Jury is empowered and obligated to take all appropriate measures for the benefit of the competitors' safety.

605.7.3 For downhills the course setter has to set gates to steer the competitors over particular terrain sections and to guard them against danger (accidents). Such gates should, if possible, be set vertical to the racing line (open gates) and must show an open width of at least 8 meters.

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 the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection by work on the course.

605.7.5 The course setter 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 setter bears the sole responsibility for the set course, while the course should reflect the concepts of the course setter. However, the provisions of the ICR must be observed in every respect.

605.7.7 The course setter must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about the set course.

605.7.8 The course setter and the course setter assistant must cooperate with the Jury members and in downhill and Super-G also with the safety experts.

605.8 **Arrival at the Race Site**

605.8.1 For downhill and Super-G races, no later than the morning of the day of the first team captains' meeting, so that, if required, any additional course preparation or safety measures can be implemented.

605.8.2 For slalom and giant slalom races the day before, if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting.

605.9 **Assistant Course Setter**

605.9.1 *Appointment*

605.9.1.1 For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships (incl. Juniors) by the FIS Council on the recommendation of the Alpine Committee.

- 605.9.1.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS International Calendar: by the Jury on recommendation of the team captains' meeting.
- 605.9.2 *Duties*
- 605.9.2.1 Participation in the inspection of the race terrain with the course setter.
- 605.9.2.2 Assisting the course setter in setting the course.
- 605.9.2.3 If need be, acting for the course setter in his absence.
- 605.9.2.4 Assisting in testing the set race course by making trial runs so as to be able to correct any obvious mistakes prior to the inspection by the competitors.
- 605.9.2.5 Otherwise the regulations for the course setter are also valid for the assistant course setter.

606 **Officials, Medical and Technical Personnel**

Quotas for the right of access to the competition piste:

- up to 3 racers:

- 3 trainers 2 doctors* 2 technicians

- 4 or 5 racers:

- 4 trainers 2 doctors* 3 technicians

- 6 to 10 racers:

- 5 trainers 2 doctors* 4 technicians

- as well as representatives of the FIS in an official capacity.

For the Olympic Winter Games and World Championships, the figures for 6-10 racers apply to all nations.

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

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

607 **Forerunners**

- 607.1 The organizer is obliged to provide at least three qualified forerunners. In downhill, the forerunners must participate in all training runs.

In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners. If a large number of forerunners is available, the Jury may designate different forerunners for each run (art. 621.9).

* = doctors includes medical personnel, physiotherapists, first aid people etc.

- 607.2 The forerunners must be recognizable as such and must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs).
- 607.3 The nominated forerunners must command sufficient skiing ability to cover the course in racing fashion.
- 607.4 Competitors disqualified in the first run are not permitted to start as forerunners in the second run. Competitors suspended for disciplinary reasons cannot be named as forerunners.
- 607.5 The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the race additional forerunners may be authorized as needed.
- 607.6 The times of the forerunners may not be announced or otherwise made public.
- 607.7 Upon request, the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the race line.
- 607.8 The names and nations of the forerunners are to be placed on the start list and the result list.

608 Competitors' Outfits

- 608.1 **Start numbers (Bibs)**
Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of disqualification (art. 630.1.4). The figure must be at least 12 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 may not surpass a height of 8 cm.
- 608.2 **Competition suits**
- 608.2.1 For downhill, giant slalom and Super-G competitions of the Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, World Cup, Continental Cups and Junior World Championships only those competitors whose competition suits have duly been plombed are allowed to start.
- 608.2.2 If a plomb is missing or protests have been received against a suit or if there is suspicion of subsequent modification of a suit, the Technical Delegate has to confiscate the suit concerned and to send it to the FIS Office for control.
- 608.3 **Ski brakes**
For competitions and official trainings 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 in Rules 210, 211 and 230.

609

Age Limits

609.1

Fundamental rule: the competition year is the same as the licence year: July 1st - June 30th of the following year.

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

The calendar year shall be deemed to be that in which the competition year finishes (i.e. the competition year July 1st 1988 - June 30th. 1989 is calendar year 1989 therefore those born in or before 1973 are eligible to compete).

609.2

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

609.3

Classification at international competitions

Categories	Admitted years of birth			
	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92
Children I	1977	1978	1979	1980
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Children II	1975	1976	1977	1978
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Juniors	1973	1974	1975	1976
	1972	1973	1974	1975
	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Licenced competitors	1973 and earlier	1974 and earlier	1975 and earlier	1976 and earlier
	1959 to 1935	1960 to 1936	1961 to 1937	1962 to 1938
Masters A (men)	1934 and earlier	1935 and earlier	1936 and earlier	1937 and earlier
	1959 and earlier	1960 and earlier	1961 and earlier	1962 and earlier

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. In Olympic Winter Games and World Championships the communications between start and finish must be assured by fixed wiring.

611.2 Timing Equipment

611.2.1 *Electric Timing*

For all international competitions, electric timing provided with a printer (time printed on strips) and with communication between start and finish must be used, which will allow measurement of the times to 100ths of a second. 1000ths of a second, even when measured and recorded, may not be published or used in the event of competitors being tied in the same 1/100 second.

The photo electric cells will be placed at such a height that a competitor will cut the beam as he passes the finish line with the lower half of his leg, between the ankle and the knee.

The starting gate must be placed in such a way so that starting is impossible without it opening.

The start gate must consist of two posts about 60 cm apart, projecting not more than 50 cm above the snow.

611.2.1.1 At Olympic Winter Games, World Championships and World Cup events, two independently functioning electric timing devices must be installed. These must have the approval of the FIS.

611.2.2 *Hand Timing*

For all competitions, the hand timing must be totally separate and independent of the electronic timing at the start and finish. It must record to 10th second.

611.2.3 *Scoreboard*

Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times of all competitors.

611.3 Timing of Finish

611.3.1 With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finish posts with any part of his body or equipment and so breaks the contact.

The time can therefore be taken for a fall at the finish before both of the competitor's feet have crossed the line between the finish posts.

For this time to be valid, the competitor must immediately cross the line between the posts with both feet. With hand timing, the time is taken when the competitor's foot crosses the line. The finish controller is responsible for all such decisions.

611.3.2 *Failure of the Electric Timing*

When the electric timing temporarily fails, the times recorded by hand timing shall be accepted, and to these times shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, a time equivalent to the average difference between the times recorded by electric timing and by hand. Decisive are the time differences of those 10 competitors whose times are immediately before or immediately after the times recorded by hand, if possible, therefore, the 5 times before and the 5 times after the times recorded by hand. Extreme deviations are not to be taken into account.

If the electric timing breaks down completely during the race, the times taken by hand shall be valid for all competitors.

611.4 **Private Timing Equipment of the Teams**

611.4.1 Teams' timing equipment within the safety zones is forbidden. This equipment must be placed at least 2 m outside the gates (if in this area) or at least 2 m outside the course limitation.

611.4.2 The Jury decides which areas must be considered as safety zones and which areas are within the course limitation.

611.4.3 If the organizer can provide 3 intermediate timings, the teams may not carry out any private timing. For Olympic Winter Games and World Championships this is obligatory and for World Cup and Continental Cup it is urgently recommended.

612 **Start and Finish Officials**

612.1 **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**

calls the competitors to the start in their correct order.

612.3 **The Start Recorder**

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

- 612.4 **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 scoreboard, 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 has the following duties:**
- 612.6.1 Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish.
- 612.6.2 Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line according to art. 614.3.
- 612.6.3 Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course.
- 612.7 **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**
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.
- 613.2 **The Start**
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**

Ten seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor "Ten 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. 804.3).

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 at the time indicated for him on the official start list will be disqualified. 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 competitor 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. 804.3.1.

613.6.3 The start referee will make all the decisions in the case of a late start. At the conclusion of the race, he must immediately 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 all cases, the competitor must start on the start signal. With fixed start intervals, the time of crossing the start line is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 3 seconds before and 3 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who crosses the line more than 3 seconds early is disqualified for a false start. When a competitor crosses the start line more than 3 seconds after the offi-

cial start time, his time is taken as if he had started 3 seconds after the official start time. Immediately after the race, the start referee shall inform the referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who have made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

614 The Finish

614.1 The Finish Area

614.1.1 The finish area must be plainly visible to the competitor approaching the finish. It must be wide, with a gently sloped smooth outrun. It must be especially well prepared and smoothly packed to make stopping easy.

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

614.1.3 Snow walls, straw or hay in bags, foam rubber or other appropriate safety measures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.

614.1.4 The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented. Barricades shall be placed so that competitors are not injured by colliding with them.

614.1.5 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 (see art. 210.5).

614.1.6 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 (written and audio-visual).

614.2 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 pickets used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart and are to be protected just as carefully and adequately as the finish posts. The timing pickets are to be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side.

- 614.3 **Determination of Finish**
The finish line must be crossed:
- either on both skis
- or on one ski
- or, in case of a fall in the immediate finish area, with both feet.
In this case the time counts when any part of the body or equipment stops the timekeeping.
- 614.4 The finish referee must make a report to the referee immediately after the race or the official training.

615 **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.

616 **Calculation and Announcement of Results**

616.1 **Unofficial Times**

Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. They shall be posted on a scoreboard 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.

616.2 **Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications**

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

The referee proceeds according to art. 603.7.1.4. The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement, according to art. 616.2.2, 643.4 and 643.5.

616.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start (art. 616.1), together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the announcement on the official notice board. In this case, (except for Olympic Winter Games and World Championships) it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the referee at the finish immediately or, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests entered after are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand.

- 616.3 **Official Results**
- 616.3.1 Official results are determined from the times of those competitors who have not been disqualified.
- 616.3.2 Combined results are calculated by adding together the race points obtained in each discipline of the combined event.
- 616.3.3 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.
- 616.3.4 The official result list must contain the following (see also the FIS Standard Documentation):
- 616.3.4.1 the name of the organizing club or association;
- 616.3.4.2 the name of the competition, the site, discipline and category (men or ladies);
- 616.3.4.3 the date of the race;
- 616.3.4.4 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;
- 616.3.4.5 the names and nations of the members of the Jury;
- 616.3.4.6 for each run, the names and nations of the course setter and the forerunners, the number of gates and the start time;
- 616.3.4.7 the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at the start and finish areas;
- 616.3.4.8 all details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, code number, name and first name, nation (and possibly club), time and race points;
- 616.3.4.9 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;
- 616.3.4.10 the names of the official service companies, e.g. timing company, computer service etc.
- 616.3.4.11 the Fis Codex for the race and the F value;
- 616.3.4.12 the signature of the Technical Delegate.
- 616.3.5 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 |

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

617 Award Ceremony

The award ceremony may not be held before the completion of the race and not before the Technical Delegate has authorized it (see art. 604.4.4.4).

The organizer has the right to present, before this time, the probable winners. This presentation is unofficial and is organized at a place different from that of the official award ceremony (art. 210.6 and 216.7).

620 Start Order

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 the Sub-Committee for Classification 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 to which the competitors without points are assigned (art. 621.4).

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 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 point 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 (excepted Children's Races, art. 1240.11).

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 group to which it wishes to belong. Each group is, then, separately drawn. The Jury shall, whenever possible, take into account the

- observations made during the official downhill training and must divide fairly the competitors from several nations between the groups without points. As a rule, each nation having 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 (art. 219). 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 chosen by lot from among the last 20% of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their start numbers. This rule is not applied when the organizer provides at least six qualified forerunners.
- 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 (exception children's competitions).
- 621.10.2 For the first 15, the starting order is as follows:
- the 15th in the result list starts first
- the 14th in the result list starts second
- the 13th in the result list starts third
- the 12th in the result list starts fourth
- the 1st in the result list starts fifteenth
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.
- 621.10.3 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.

622 Start Intervals

- 622.1 In downhill, giant slalom and Super-G competitors will normally start at regular intervals of 60 seconds; for slalom see art. 804.1. The Jury or the FIS may fix different intervals.
- 622.2 *Special Start Intervals*
The start interval 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 group (15) may be 90 seconds at maximum.
- 622.2.3 For safety reasons, the start interval may not be less than 40 seconds.
- 622.2.4 Exceptions to art. 622.2.2 and 622.2.3 can be made only by the FIS Council.

623 Re-runs

- 623.1 **Prerequisites**
- 623.1.1 A competitor who is hindered while racing by the error of an official, by a spectator, by an animal, or by any other causes can apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run immediately after the occurrence of the interference. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the hindered competitor. The competitor must leave the course immediately after the interference and may not ski further through the gates.
- 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 hindrance.
- 623.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who could 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 hinder the competitor.
- 623.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced.

- 623.2.6 Other similar incidents, which, beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or de facto lengthening of the racing line and thereby materially 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 another Jury member is unable to question immediately the appropriate officials 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 provisionally or definitively approved re-run remains valid if it proves slower than the first (hindered) run.
- 623.3.4 If the claim for re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.
- 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. 804.3.1.

624 Cancellation of a Competition

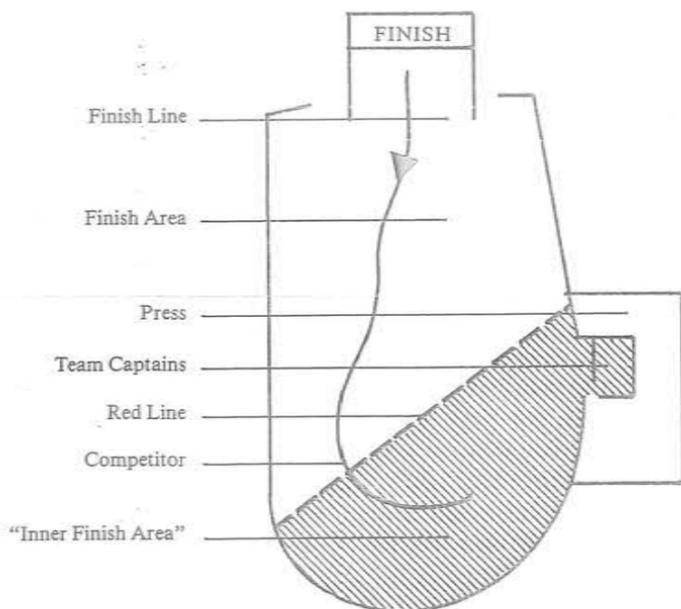
- 624.1 The Jury or the Technical Delegate has the right to cancel a competition for the reasons indicated in the art. 603.4.2.2 and 604.4.5.3.
- 624.2 In any case, the Technical Delegate must make a detailed report with a corresponding recommendation for evaluation or not.
- 624.3 An appeal against the decision of the Jury may be lodged with the FIS Office within 24 hours after the cancellation, (see art. 647) and a protest against the decision of the Technical Delegate (see art. 641).

630 Disqualifications

- 630.1 A competitor is disqualified by the Technical Delegate or by the Jury on the proposal of a member of the Jury, if he does not fulfill

the eligibility conditions according to art. 208 and 213, if he violates the rules laid down in art. 209, 211, 212, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222 or 230, if he violates the other rules of the ICR providing for possible disqualifications, if he violates other valid rules or the decisions of the Jury, if he behaves himself in an improper way towards the members of the Jury, the Organizing Committee or the Race Committee, particularly, if he:

- 630.1.1 participates in the race under false pretenses,
- 630.1.2 does not comply with the safety regulations
- 630.1.3 trains on a course closed for competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden according to the art. 703.9 or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the race,
- 630.1.4 does not wear the official start number at the inspection, during training in downhill or Super-G or in the competition or alters this start number in an illicit way (see art. 608.1, 702.8.3, 803.1, 903),
- 630.1.5 appears late at the start, makes a false start or violates the regulations for the execution of the start (see the art. 613),
- 630.1.6 fails to cross the gate lines between the poles of the gates with both ski tips and both feet (art. 661.4),
- 630.1.7 fails to cover the course on skis or to pass the finish in accordance with the art. 614.3,
- 630.1.8 accepts outside help in any form during the race,
- 630.1.9 fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call or interferes with his run,
- 630.1.10 unjustifiably requests a re-run, which is later shown to be unsubstantiated,
- 630.1.11 removes his skis in the finish area to hold them up and does not enter the "inner finish area" on both skis (see art. 210.5 and 614.1.5).



631 Disciplinary Measures by the Jury or the TD

631.1 In Respect to Competitors

631.1.1 In the event of violation of art. 703.8.5 (continuing after being overtaken or after falling in training), art. 805.4, 904.1 and 1006 (prohibition to continue in case of a gate fault), the Jury can decide on the proposal of a member of the Jury or of the Technical Delegate to impose the following penalties:

631.1.1.1 Oral reprimand,

631.1.1.2 Written reprimand which is to be announced to the FIS Office and to the competitor's national association,

631.1.1.3 Suspension from the next discipline, if any, at the same event, without the possibility of entering a substitute, if the draw has already been made,

631.1.1.4 Suspension, during the 7 days following the race in question (the day of the race in question not counted) from participating in any race included in the FIS Calendar; for a second offense, the suspension period can be doubled.

- 631.1.2 By unexcused absence from the award ceremony, the competitor loses the right to a prize (art. 222.4).
- 631.1.3 By continuing after interference, the competitor loses the right to claim a re-run. (art. 623, 630.1.10).
- 631.2 **In respect to Team Captains, Trainers, Course Setters and Accredited Officials**
- 631.2.1 If the team captains, the trainers, the course setters or the official persons entered by the national associations for an event violate the regulations of the ICR or the decisions of the FIS Technical Committees or of the Jury (art. 223.2 and 223.3), the Jury can impose, on the proposal of a member of the Jury or of the Technical Delegate, the following penalties:
- 631.2.1.1 Oral reprimand,
- 631.2.1.2 Written reprimand,
- 631.2.1.3 Money fine,
- 631.2.1.4 Withdrawal of accreditation for a specific period of time.
- 631.2.2 The FIS Office and the national associations to which the team captain, trainer or course setter belong are to be informed immediately of these disciplinary measures.

632 Working Group for Disciplinary Standards

- 632.1 The FIS has appointed a working group for disciplinary standards consisting of three members of the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of the Competitions. This working group judges and decides on problems which cannot be resolved by the Jury. The working group for disciplinary standards deals also with protests against the decisions of the Jury, if the protests are not addressed to the FIS Council.
- 632.2 The decisions of the disciplinary commission must be addressed to the parties, the national 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 Office.

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 (art. 616.2.2),
- 641.5 Against timekeeping,
- 641.6 Against the decision of the Technical Delegate to stop the race (art. 624 — special case),
- 641.7 Against the other decisions of the Technical Delegate (e.g. art. 630.1, 631.1.1, 631.2.1),

642 Place of Submittal

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- 642.1 Protests according to art. 641.1 – 641.5 and 641.7 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a meeting with the team captains (art. 616.2.2),
- 642.2 Protest according to art. 641.6 (art. 624) with the FIS Office.

643 Deadlines for Submittal

- 643.1 Against the admittance of a racer:
 - 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 behavior 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 (art. 616.2.2).
- 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 stop the race (art. 624, 641.6):
 - 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 protests according to 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 art. 641.3, 641.4 and 641.5 can be made verbally (art. 616.2.2).
- 644.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any pieces of evidence must be included.
- 644.4 100 Swiss Francs 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 deposit are not to be considered.

645 Authorization

- The following are authorised to submit protests:
- the national 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. Moreover, any requested additional evidence such as videotape, photos and 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 the TD. 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.

There reigns the principle of a free evaluation of the pieces of evidence. 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 posting time stated.

647 Appeal

647.1 The Protest

647.1.1 *It can be made*

- against the decisions of the Jury
- against the decision of the Jury to stop a race (art. 624 - special case)
- against the official result lists.

647.1.2 All protests must be submitted to the FIS Office. The protests addressed to the FIS Council can be submitted only with the agreement of the national association to which the protesting party belongs.

647.1.3 The protests against the decisions of the Juries are to be submitted within 24 hours after their publication and the protests against the official result lists within 30 days, the day of the race not counted.

647.1.4 *The decision as to the protests are taken by:*

- the FIS Office in the special case of art. 624
- in general the working group according to art. 632 or
- the FIS Council.

647.2 Appeal

647.2.1 Appeal against the decision of the working group for disciplinary standards can be made to the FIS Council.

647.2.2 Appeals are to be made, within 14 days of the receipt of the decision of the working group for disciplinary standards, in writing and substantiated to the FIS Office (resp. remitted to the post office) the day of receipt not counted.

647.3 The pieces of evidence submitted (protest, appeal) have no postponing effect.

647.4 All pieces of evidence must be submitted in writing with substantiating particulars and proof included. Pieces of evidence submitted too late must be declined by the FIS Office.

- 650.1 All events at Olympic Winter Games and World Championships may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS.
The same rule applies to other international competitions which appear on the FIS Calendar. For the latter, and especially for slalom and giant slalom, exceptions may be made upon application.
Exceptions and deviations of the technical data can be approved only by the FIS Council.
The national association and the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses make the proposals. Exceptions approved are valid from date of approval until revocation. Exceptions see the art. 701.7, 801.1.1, 901.1.4, 1001.1.3.
- 650.2 The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses through the appropriate national association.
- 650.3 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 association.
- 650.3.3 The organizing club.
- 650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination.
- 650.4 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 racers 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 to both 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 necessitating security nets.
- A description of the possibilities for auxiliary pistes for the technical services, technical personnel, etc.
- Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometers.
- 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 areas
- Contact address with telephone number and possibly telex number.

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 World 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 with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, access roads, fields, buildings and information on elevations. 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 siting of safety nets.

650.5 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 art. 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1102, 1103 and 1230.

In the technical analyses of the courses, in particular of downhill courses, a strict and uncompromising standpoint must be maintained.

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

650.6

Homologation Procedure

650.6.1

The applicant club

As soon as the required documents in quadruplicate are ready, the applicant club will send the request for homologation through its national association to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses or they deliver it, by agreement with the national 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 150 Swiss Francs to the account number 0300-106101. Sparkasse der Stadt Innsbruck, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria. The inspector's travel and living expenses must be paid direct to him by the applicant club. The travel from his home to the course site and back may be calculated as follows:

Per travel day, 50 Swiss Francs to cover the administrative expenses.

- Railwayfare: first class
- Travel in his own car: 0.70 Swiss Francs per kilometer
- Airtravel: tourist class

650.6.2

The National Association

The request for homologation prepared by the applicant club must be endorsed by its national 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 until April 30th

The Inspector

After the request for homologation has been received by the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses, via the national 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 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 association
- the organizer (club)
- 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.

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 club and a copy to the appropriate national association and the FIS Office. 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 homologation certificate was issued and the number of courses registered in that year. For downhill courses the date of expiry is indicated.

Expiry of the application

If work requested has not been completed within 5 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.

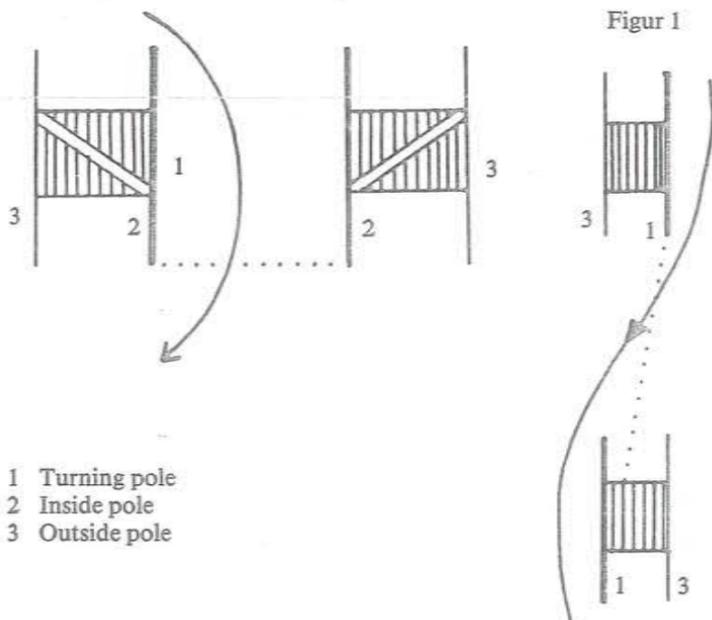
Validity of the FIS homologation certificate

For downhill courses, five years; after that a further inspection must be made.

- 650.6.6.2 Homologation certificates are valid for slalom, giant slalom and Super-G courses as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred.
Natural changes can consist of erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown. Artificial changes are the construction of buildings, lifts, shelters, parks, roads or tracks (etc.).
- 650.6.7 The national association which has proposed the homologation of a course must report to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses when any improvements required have been carried out.
- 650.6.8 The FIS Office publishes the new homologated courses in the FIS Calendar.
- 650.6.9 Relationship between homologation and natural conditions
An organizer of downhill races should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS and ignore exceptional snow and weather conditions. A downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding downhill races when there is insufficient snow depth, extraordinarily unfavourable surface snow conditions (complete icing, softening, etc.) dense fog, heavy snow fall, storm or rain.

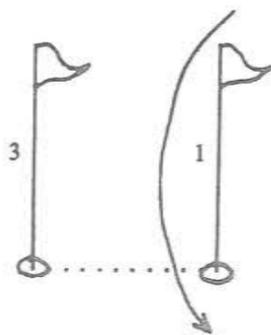
Control of Passage (Explanation)

Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super-G



Slalom

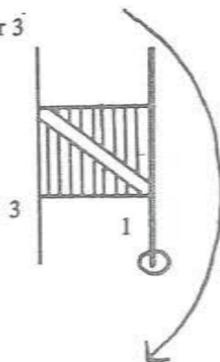
Figur 2



62

Parallel Slalom

Figur 3



- 661.1 Every gate judge receives a check card with the following notations:
- 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 (for parallel a gate marker) correctly according to art. 661.4 the gate judge must mark the following immediately 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 — absolutely required).
- 661.3 The gate judge must also watch that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall). The slightest outside help brings disqualification. 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 competitors' 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.
- 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 ground (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 at ground (snow) level (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 still must pass the original gate line defined by the marking in the snow.
- 661.4.2 In parallel races, 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, who must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules, has a task of major importance.
- 662.2 It can happen that, despite close observation of the events, a competent gate judge does not recognize, in an individual case, a fault committed by a competitor or judges a fault in error. However, for the competitor, 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 non-partisan. 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 that the race be briefly interrupted, so that he may check the tracks on the course or scratches on the poles.
- 662.4.2 The opinion of the public cannot be allowed to influence his judgment. 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. The competitor should learn these expressions and it might be useful to announce them at a team captains' meeting.
- 663.3.1 The competitor himself is fully responsible for his action and, in this respect, he cannot hold the gate judge liable.

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 immediately signal a disqualifying fault.
- 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 color.
- 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 at 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 on his check card, the gate judge must shift immediately to his other duties. Most frequently he must do 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 is marked by the dye in the snow.
- 667.1.3 Replace, if possible, torn or missing flags or banners.
- 667.1.4 Replace broken gate poles according to colour (blue or red); the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will endanger neither competitors nor spectators.
- 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 competitors or third parties.
- 667.2 If no control personnel have been designated for his section of the course, the gate judge must take care that all persons (spectators, photographers, other competitors, etc.) maintain sufficient distance from the race course, so that the competitor will not be hindered in any way during his run.
- 667.2.1 The gate judge in accordance with orders from the Jury must direct accredited persons to the most favorable places where they can do their work without hindering 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 hindered during his run (art. 623), 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 (as in art. 667), but distant enough not to hinder the competitor. For the competitor, the gate poles and gates must be clearly visible at all times.
- 668.2 The organizers are obligated to outfit the gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. Clothing should not be of such colour as 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 needed, the TD can participate in this session (see art. 669.3).
- 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, World Championships and World Cup competitions, sufficient gate judges have to be available so that no one has to control more than 2 gates; for all other competitions, this number may be increased to a maximum of 3 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 (see art. 668.2).
- 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) should there appear 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 fulfillment 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, crow bar, drill, wedges, etc.
- 670.5.4 Enough replacement poles of the right colors. These replacement poles must not confuse the competitors. They must be placed far enough away from the course, on the gate judge's side, planted obliquely in the snow, pointed ends down so as not to be dangerous and, if possible, with a banner or flag already attached.

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 and without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 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).

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 1984 or 1988 and are used wherever the competitor must touch the pole in a turn.

680.2.1 Use of Flex-poles

680.2.1.1 Flex-poles or jointed poles corresponding to the FIS specifications 1984 or 1988 are obligatory for Olympic Winter Games, World Championships and World Cup races. They are recommended for all other races.

680.2.1.2

Slalom

The slalom poles are coloured red or blue and must carry a flag of the matching colour. These must not be fastened in such a way as to risk injury to the competitor.

680.2.1.3

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. Of these four slalom poles, the one which is the turning pole must be a flex-pole. The banners should not be fastened solidly to the slalom poles. Fixations which could cause injury are forbidden.

Particular Rules for the Different Disciplines

700 Downhill

701 The Courses

701.1 Joint Regulations for Men's and Ladies's Downhill Courses

Downhill courses for Olympic Winter Games, World Ski Championships and international competitions included in the FIS Calendar must be homologated by the FIS.

701.2 General Characteristics of the Course

It must be possible to slide on the downhill course continuously from the start to the finish without using ski poles. The terrain must be completely cleared of stones, stumps and such obstacles, in order to eliminate all objective danger for the competitors, even when the snow on the course is scarce. High speed which may lead to the risk of dangerous falls must be eliminated by reducing the speed. This can be achieved by setting sufficient gates, which limit the average speed. The TD must lay special stress on the observation of this rule.

701.3 It must be possible to take means of transport right up to the start area.

701.4 The Course Layout

The course must not include any sharp, hard ridges. Above all bumps which throw competitors far up into the air must be levelled out. The course must not include any steep ledges, which carry competitors through the air for long distances. This must be especially observed when the landing is flat, or on to a traverse or a counter-slope.

The course must not include convex outward curves. Where medium or high speeds are involved, narrow sections must be avoided. The course must instead become wider with increasing speed. Such parts of the course and sections through wooded terrain must be at least 30 m wide. That does not mean that all parts of the course in wooded terrains must be more than 30 m wide, as sun and wind can often cause considerable damage to the snow of

- clude technical slalom figures, but must have sufficient gates on steep sections to eliminate excessive speed over difficult and bumpy terrain.
- 701.6.4.2 Ladies' downhill courses shall, if possible, be separated from the men's.
- 701.7 **Exceptions**
The FIS Council can authorise exceptions to the present requirements for men's and ladies' courses upon recommendation of the Technical Committees concerned. Requests for special authorizations for special vertical drops must be submitted to the FIS Council in good time before the race.
- 701.8 **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.
- 702 **Marking and Gates**
- 702.1 **Direction Flags**
Enough red direction flags shall be placed down the left side of the course facing downhill, and green flags on the right, that competitors can recognize the course even in bad visibility.
The red and green flags may be replaced by twigs or branches approximately 30 cm high which are to be stuck into the snow. Both means of marking may be used on the same course.
In addition enough pine needles and broken-up twigs should be strewn on the course to provide depth perception of bumps, dips and counter-slopes.
- 702.2 **Size and Colour of the Gates**
- 702.2.1 A downhill gate consists of 4 slalom poles, which must conform to the requirements of art. 680.1, and 2 banners.
- 702.2.2 For banners rectangular cloth panels are to be used, approx. 0.75 m wide by 1.0 m high. They are to be fastened on the poles so that they can be easily recognized by the competitors from a distance. Instead of red material a luminous orange color may be used.
- 702.2.3 The width of a gate must be at least 8 m.
- 702.3 **Setting the Gates**
- 702.3.1 *Gates shall be set:*
- 702.3.1.1 always early enough before the dangerous section, so that the competitor can approach them in control and correctly positioned.

- 702.3.1.2 on extremely fast sections of the course, when it is considered necessary to check speed. In such places gates shall be set so that they may be properly anticipated without breaking.
- 702.3.1.3 when the course changes suddenly from a steep face to a flat and bumpy section, to prevent dangerous falls on the flat. The gates shall always be placed sufficiently high on the steep face.
- 702.3.1.4 if in the judgement of the course setter, competitors should be directed on to a particular section of the slope, or if he thinks it desirable to indicate the direction of the course.
- 702.3.1.5 where competitors could take dangerous short cuts.
- 702.3.1.6 to keep competitors away from obstacles.
- 702.3.2 On traverses or a steep slope, the gates must be placed so that competitors are kept on the upper part of the slope.
- 702.3.3 On a bend, the gates must be placed always so that competitors are kept on the inner side of the curve (especially in wooded sections).
- 702.4 **Numbering**
The gates shall be numbered from top to bottom, not counting the start and finish.
- 702.5 **Men's Gates**
Men's downhill courses must be marked by red gates.
- 702.6 **Ladies' Gates**
Ladies' downhill courses must be marked with alternating red and blue gates or only red gates.
- 702.7 **Marking the Gate's Position**
The position of the gate's poles should be marked with ink or some other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race.
- 702.8 **Preparation and Inspection of the Course**
- 702.8.1 All downhill courses in the FIS Calendar must be completely prepared for racing and set with gates and the necessary safety devices by the time training begins, at the latest.
- 702.8.2 Before the start of the first official training, the Jury is to make an inspection and final acceptance of the course setting with the FIS safety expert (if present) possibly in the presence of the team captains or coaches.
- 702.8.3 Before training begins on the first official training day, the competitors inspect the course carrying their training numbers easily visible. The time of inspection shall be determined by the Jury.

- 702.8.4 If the team captains' meeting so determines, the members of the Jury shall be available at the finish to receive from the competitors and trainers requests and suggestions regarding the course, training, etc.

703 Official Training

- 703.1 The official training is an inseparable part of the competition. The competitors are required to participate in the training according to the instructions of the Jury. The teams with a maximum quota of ten but with more than ten qualified competitors can train in downhill with a maximum of twelve qualified competitors; in case of two downhill races in the same event with a maximum of fourteen qualified competitors. Ten competitors per team have the right to start in the race.
- 703.2 The official training comprises at least three days.
- 703.2.1 In general a race shall be postponed or cancelled if art. 703.2 cannot be observed. In case of "force majeure", a reduction to two training days or at least two training runs can be decided on by the Jury.
- 703.2.2 The official training need not necessarily be on three consecutive days.
- 703.3 The entire facilities (start, course and finish area) must be completely prepared as for racing by the first official training day.
- 703.3.1 All safety measures and crowd control arrangements (fences, etc.) must be completed, so that the training may take place without danger to the competitors.
- 703.4 The first aid and medical services must be completely operational during the training.
- 703.5 The organizers must arrange for the competitors to have priority on the lift facilities and to use the training times without having to wait.
- 703.6 For all training runs during the official training, the competitors must wear their training numbers (bibs) in racing fashion. Training numbers shall be given to the competitors on the basis of their FIS points. Competitors without FIS points shall receive the last training numbers (art. 621).
- 703.7 The start referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, must verify from a list that the competitors start their training in the order of their training numbers, and that in leaving the start a sufficiently safe interval of at least 30 seconds is maintained between competitors.

- 703.8 **Timed Training**
- 703.8.1 At the Olympic Winter Games and World Championships, times must be taken during the last two days of training.
- 703.8.2 At other FIS competitions, training times must be taken on at least one of the last two training days.
- 703.8.3 The recorded times for the different runs of a training day will be announced by the publication of the training result lists or by loud-speaker. The information board can be used. The times must be given to the team captains at the latest at the team captains' meeting (see also art. 611.4.).
- 703.8.4 A competitor must participate in at least one timed training run.
- 703.8.5 In case of a fall, or stopping, or being overtaken during a training run, the competitor must leave the race-course and leave it free. Continuing on the downhill course during the current training is not permitted.
- 703.8.6 In case of atmospheric changes (snowfall etc.) between the last training day and the day of the race, an inspection of the course will be organized for the competitors on the day of the race, accompanied by the members of the Jury.
- 703.8.7 At the Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, and all international races where substitutes are authorized, the designated substitutes must take part in the official training.
- 703.8.8 Whenever possible, one training should take place at the same hour as that scheduled for the race.
- 703.9 **Closing and Modification of the Course**
- Competitors are not allowed, under penalty of disqualification, to train on the course at times other than those announced by the Race Committee or the Jury, or to remove or rearrange gates, flags or visible hazards such as fences, bushes, overhanging branches etc. A competitor who discovers dangerous concealed hazards, such as rocks or horizontal fences thinly covered with snow, may, however, in case of urgency remove these hazards or render them visible, provided that he promptly reports the steps he has taken to a race official. A competitor may only use his skis and no other instrument for improvement of the course after the official training has begun. Marking the course, other than the official marking, is forbidden.
- Marking any changes (such as short-cuts, for instance) on a closed course is also forbidden.
- No competitor is allowed to go up or down a closed course with or without his skis.

The selection of those officials who are permitted to ski on a closed course shall be strictly limited by the Jury.

The interdictions mentioned above apply also to the service personnel of the teams as well as those accompanying the teams.

704 Yellow zones

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 of danger. The competitor must stop when thus alerted.

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.

When he is stopped during the race, he has the right to a second run, if possible. In any case, he must ask a member of the Jury for authorization to continue his run. This regulation must be guaranteed by the decision of the Jury.

705 Execution of the Downhill

705.1 A competitor must complete the course on skis, but he may finish on only one ski (in accordance with art. 614.3).

705.2 A competitor must pass through all gates by crossing the gate lines with both ski tips and both feet. He has finished the race when both his feet have crossed the finish line (art. 614.3, 661.4.1, 661.4.1.3).

706 Downhill in Two Runs

706.1 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 The vertical drop must be at least 450 m.

706.3 The placings will be determined by the addition of the two runs. The rule for the start of the second run will be used (art. 621.10).

706.4 All the prescriptions 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 or the two runs.

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

706.6 In World Cup and Continental Cups, it is normally not allowed to carry out downhill races in two runs. A special rule can be applied by the members of the respective committees.

706.7 Each national association may carry out two downhill races in two runs without incurring a special penalty (only minimum penalty).

707 **Crash Helmet**

All competitors and forerunners in downhill must wear a crash helmet for the official training as well as for the race. If a competitor or a forerunner fails to follow this regulation, he will not be allowed to start.

800 **Slalom**

801 **The Courses**

801.1 **Vertical Drop**

801.1.1 The vertical drop of a slalom course at Olympic Winter Games and World Championships should be 180 to 220 m for men; 130 to 180 m for ladies; at other international races 140 to 220 m for men; 120 to 180 m for ladies. In countries where courses with these vertical drops cannot easily be achieved, the vertical drop for a slalom may exceptionally be a minimum of 120 m.

Other exceptions can only be made in accordance with the FIS Council.

801.1.2 The course must be at least 40 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope. In special cases the inspector can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course.

801.2 **Characteristics of the Course**

801.2.1 At Olympic Winter Games and World Championships the course must be set on slopes with a gradient of 20 to 27 new degrees (= 33 to 45%). It may even be below 20, but may reach 30 degrees (= 52%) only in very short parts of the course.

801.2.2 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 maximum speed with neat execution and precision of turns.

801.2.3 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, includ-

ing 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.

801.3

Preparation of the Course

Slalom competitions must be raced on snow 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

Setting the Course

802.1

Course Setters

802.1.1

Inspection of the Slalom Slope

This inspection must be carried out by the course setter with the TD, the referee, the chief of race and the chief of course as well as the course setter's assistant so that the course setter can take into account the terrain, the snow conditions and the capability of the competitors before he sets the course, which should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.

802.1.2

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, crowbars, pneumatic drills and wedges
- enough number cards
- colouring matter for marking the position of the poles.

802.2

Slalom Poles and Flags

802.2.1

A slalom gate consists of two Slalom poles, which must conform to the requirements of art. 680 and two flags.

802.2.2

Consecutive gates must alternate in colour. The slalom poles must carry triangular or rectangular flags of about 24 cm by 22 cm matching the colour of the pole.

802.3

Gates

802.3.1

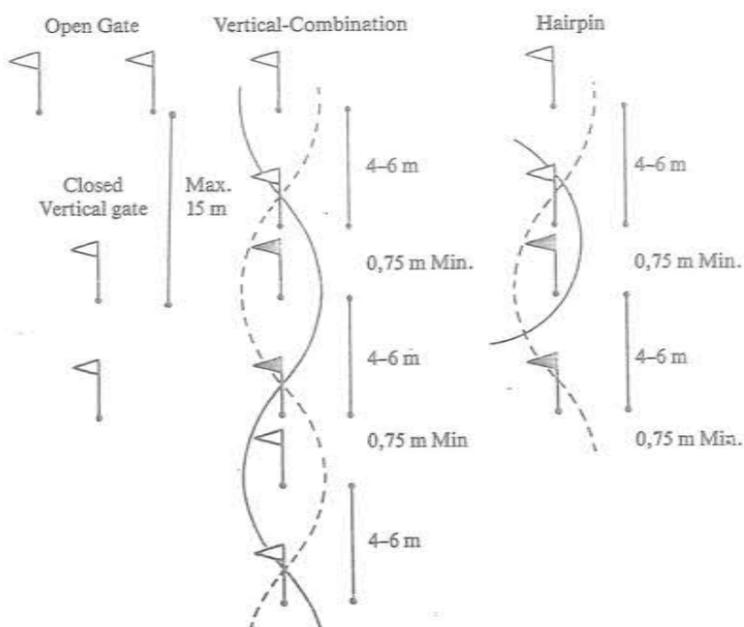
The distance between two gates may not be less than 0.75 m. This distance must exist between the poles of different gates as well as between the gate line of one gate and the poles of another. The position of the poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some

other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race, in case they are knocked out.

A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 6 m. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates may not be less than 0.75 m not more than 15 m.

802.3.2 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.

802.3.3 The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are:



802.3.4

Number of gates:

Men:	minimum 55 gates	- 3	} as exception
	maximum 75 gates	+ 3	
Ladies	minimum 45 gates	- 3	
	maximum 60 gates	+ 3	

802.3.5

Numbering of gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom and the numbers fixed preferably on the outside poles. The start and finish are not to be included.

- 802.4 **Setting**
In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:
- 802.4.1 Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.
- 802.4.2 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.
- 802.4.3 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.
- 802.4.4 It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or the end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a good speed.
- 802.4.5 The last gate should not be too near to the finish, to avoid danger to competitors and timekeepers; it should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line. If the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.
- 802.4.6 The finish must accord with art. 614.
- 802.4.7 Setting the course can be started at the top or bottom. The course setter can decide with which colour to begin, taking into account the visibility.
- 802.4.8 The slalom poles should be rammed in by the chief of course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.
- 802.5 **Reserve Poles**
The chief of course is responsible for the correct placing and availability of enough reserve poles. They must be placed so that the competitors are not misled by them, and this must be checked by the Jury.
- 802.6 **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 rammed 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 fencing of each course is far enough from the slalom poles.

- Obstacles at the edge of the course are either removed or neutralized.
- The last gate before the finish directs the competitors to the middle of the finish line.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed so as not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 613 and 614.

803 Inspection of the Course

- 803.1 The course must be in perfect racing condition from the time the competitors' 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 number. They may not ski down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis.
- 803.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice slope near the start.

804 The Start

804.1 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. The competitor on the way need not be over the finish line before the next competitor starts.

804.2 Starting Order

- 804.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers (art. 621.3).
- 804.2.2 For the second run see art. 621.10.

804.3 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 10 seconds of this order.

- 804.3.1 A competitor who has not appeared at the start 1 minute after being called by the official, will be disqualified. Delays caused by the non-arrival of preceding competitors have to be taken into account. The start referee may, however, condone a delay which, in his opinion, is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may

allow the competitor a conditional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The start referee will make the necessary decisions. As soon as the race is ended, the start referee must report to the referee the start numbers and names of the competitors who:

804.3.1.1 Were not allowed to start, owing to their late appearance.

804.3.1.2 Were allowed to start in spite of their late appearance.

804.3.1.3 Were allowed to start conditionally.

804.4 **Valid Start and False Start**

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

As soon as the race is over, the start referee must report to the referee the start numbers and the names of the competitors who have made a false start or have infringed art. 613.3.

805 **Execution of the Slalom**

805.1 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.

805.2 **Limitations in the Second Run**

The race committee 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 captains' meeting before the draw.

805.3 **Passage**

A competitor must go through the gates according to art. 661.4.1 and 661.4.1.3.

805.4 **Interdiction to continue after a gate fault**

If a competitor misses a gate, he no longer has the right to pass through further gates.

If he fails to comply with this prohibition, he can be penalized, beside disqualification, with a disciplinary penalty according to art. 631.1.

Before imposing the disciplinary penalty, it must be examined whether the competitor has been able to realize his mistake.

It must be supposed that the competitor has realized his fault when he has passed incorrectly two or more gates and when he has obviously deviated from one of the possible correct passages (lines).

Video and Film Control

At Olympic Winter Games and World Championships, the organizing committee must arrange for recordings on video, so that the whole slalom can be reproduced.

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

Giant Slalom**The Courses****Vertical Drop**

A course for men must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 400 m.

A course for ladies must have a vertical drop of between 250 and 350 m.

For World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 300 m (men and ladies).

The FIS Council may, however, authorize a competition on a course without the minimum vertical drop specified if the particular conditions in a country requires it.

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 30 m wide.

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

The Gates**Slalom Poles and Banners**

Slalom poles are used, which must conform to the specifications of art. 680.

The banners are to be about 75 cm wide and about 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the banner is at least 1 meter above the snow.

The gates must be alternately red and blue, the blue banners preferably with a distinctive mark, ideally a diagonal white stripe on the uphill side. In bad visibility, red direction flags should be placed down the left side of the course facing downhill, and green flags on the right.

The red and green flags may be replaced by twigs or branches approximately 30 cm high which are to be stuck into the snow. Both means of marking may be used on the same course.

In addition enough pine needles and broken-up twigs should be strewn on the course to provide depth perception of bumps, dips and counter slopes.

902.2 **Setting the Gates**

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. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The two banners of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line. For closed gates, the banners should be approximately 30 cm wide and 50 cm high.

902.3 Setting the course can be started from the top or bottom. The course setter can decide with which color to begin, taking into account the visibility.

902.4 **Marking**

The positions of the poles must be marked on the snow with ink or some other substance which remains visible throughout the entire race, in case they are knocked out.

902.5 **Planning the Course**

In planning the course the following principles must be followed:

902.5.1 *The giant slalom has to be set as follows:*

12-15% of the vertical drop in meters = number of gates by rounding up or down of the decimals.

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.

902.5.2 The skillful use of the ground when setting a giant slalom is, in most cases, even more important than for a slalom, since figures 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. Figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

902.5.3 A giant slalom should present a variety of long, medium and small turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates, which must not be set down the fall-line of the slope. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible.

902.5.4 The finish must be prepared and equipped as in art. 614.

902.6

The Organizer

is responsible for the correct placing and the existence of a sufficient number of reserve poles. The poles must be placed in such a way that they do not hinder the competitors. The Jury carries out the corresponding control.

903

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. Skiing through a gate, or practising turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers clearly visible.

904

Execution of the Giant Slalom

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.

904.1

Interdiction to continue after a gate fault

If a competitor misses a gate, he no longer has the right to pass through further gates.

If he fails to comply with this prohibition, he can be penalized, beside disqualification, with a disciplinary penalty according to art. 631.1.

Before imposing the disciplinary penalty, it must be examined whether the competitor has been able to realise his mistake.

It must be supposed that the competitor has realized his fault when he has passed incorrectly two or more gates and when he has obviously deviated from one of the possible correct passages (lines).

905

Further Rules

Except where special exceptions are made above, the rules for downhill (art. 703.9 and 705) and slalom (art. 805.5) if possible apply also to giant slaloms.

1000 Super-G

1001 The Courses

1001.1 Vertical drop

1001.1.1 The course for men must have a vertical drop of minimum 500 m and maximum 650 m.

1001.1.2 The course for ladies must have a vertical drop of minimum 350 m and maximum 500 m. For Olympic Winter Games, World Championships and World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 400 m.

1001.1.3 The FIS Council can permit a competition on a course whose vertical drop is different from the vertical drops laid down in the art. 1001.1.1 and 1001.1.2.

1002 Terrain

1002.1 The terrain should be, if possible, undulating and hilly. The course must have a minimum width of 30 m.

1003 Preparation of the Course

1003.1 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 as in slalom.

1004 The Gates

1004.1 Slalom Poles and Banners

Slalom poles are used, which must conform to the specifications of the art. 680.

The banners are to be about 75 cm wide and about 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the banner is at least 1 meter above the snow.

The gates must be alternately red and blue, the blue banners preferably with a distinctive mark, ideally a diagonal white stripe on the uphill side. In bad visibility, red direction flags should be placed down the left side of the course facing downhill, and green flags on the right.

The red and green flags may be replaced by twigs or branches approximately 30 cm high which are to be stuck into the snow. Both means of marking may be used on the same course.

In addition enough pine needles and broken-up twigs should be strewn on the course to provide depth perception of bumps, dips and counter slopes.

1004.2 **Setting the Gates**

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. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The two banners of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line. For vertical (closed) gates, the banners should be approximately 30 cm wide and 50 cm high.

1004.3 The setting of a course can begin either from the top or the bottom.

1004.4 **Marking**

The place of the poles is to be marked with ink or any other substance which remains visible during the entire race.

1004.5 **Planning the Course**

In planning the course, the following principles must be followed:

1004.5.1 *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. The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 1004.5.2).

The course must be set on the day before the race.

1004.5.2 It is recommended to use the terrain as usefully as possible and to set the individual gates in such a way that the speed is controlled. Gate combinations according to art. 802.3.3 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.

1004.5.3 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, which must not be set down the fall-line of the slope.

1004.5.4 Where the terrain allows it and if the Super-G will thereby be more interesting, at most 2 jumps, one that requires a change of direction and one without a change of direction should be set.

1004.5.5 Start and Finish must conform to the art. 613 and 614.

1004.5.6 The organizer is responsible for the correct placing and the existence of a sufficient number of reserve poles. The poles must be placed in such a way that the competitor is not hindered. The cor-

responding control must be carried out by the Jury. It is recommended to prepare substitute pairs of poles with banners already attached.

1004.5.7

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.

1005

Inspection of the Course

1005.1

The course is shut on the day of the race — if there are no inspections — until the start time.

1005.2

The competitors are authorized to study the final setting of the course on the day of the race by skiing along the course at low speed (inspection).

1005.3

The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.

1006

Interdiction to Continue after a gate fault

If a competitor misses a gate, he no longer has the right to pass through the further gates.

If he fails to comply with this prohibition, he can be penalized, beside disqualification, with a disciplinary penalty according to art. 631.1.

Before imposing the disciplinary penalty, it must be examined whether the competitor has been able to realize his mistake.

It must be supposed that the competitor has realized his fault when he has passed incorrectly two or more gates and when he has obviously deviated from one of the possible correct passages (lines).

1007

Crash Helmets

All competitors and forerunners must wear crash helmets allowing free sight.

1100

Parallel Events

1101

Definition

The parallel is a race 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.

- 1101.1 Normally (at World Cup level), parallel races count only for the Nation's Cup (see World Cup Rules). They may also be introduced in the World Cup circuit where World Cup points may be awarded for the first 15 finishers. Final decision in this matter rests with the World Cup Committee and is subject to the approval of the Alpine Committee.

1102 Vertical Drop

The vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 100 meters. 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.

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 There must be a lift next to the course 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 poles with a banner measuring 30 cm wide by 70 cm high, stretched between them (see art. 661).
- 1104.1.1 The slalom poles to be used must meet the requirements of art. 680.
- 1104.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and banners 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 colors for the other courses such as green or orange. The bottom of banners must be at least 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. The gate poles must be set using a drill in order to avoid protests.

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 finish line. The course setter must place the last gate in such a manner that the competitors are guided towards the center of each finish line.

1105 Distance Between the Two Courses

The equidistance 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 FIS 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**
Disqualification 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 on the visible and marked wood blocks.
- 1106.4 **Start command**
Before the starter gives the command of either "Achtung bereit" or "Ready set" 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 "Rot fertig?" and then the competitor in the blue course "Blue ready?" or "Blau fertig?". Only after both competitors have answered "yes" or "ja", the starter can give the start command.
- 1106.5 If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked, the start must be repeated.

1107 **Finish**

- 1107.1 The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the starts.
- 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 For safety reasons, it is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.

1108 **Jury and Course Setter**

- 1108.1 In view of the special type of this competition, the Jury is set up as follows:
- the Technical Delegate
 - the referee
 - the assistant referee
 - the chief of race/technical director
 - the chief of course
 - two start referees, nominated by the organization, without voting right
 - two finish referees, nominated by the organization, without voting right

- 1108.2 The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the 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). If the Jury has designated an assistant course setter, he will assist in this inspection.

1109 **Timing**

- 1109.1 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 **Running 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 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 World 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 in the order of their value 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 can examine the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Examination time 10 minutes.
- 1110.2.5 Sixteen winner 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 result of a parallel event is to count towards overall standings such as the 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 runs resp. 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
- passing one ski inside a gate or pole with the other ski outside, turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing

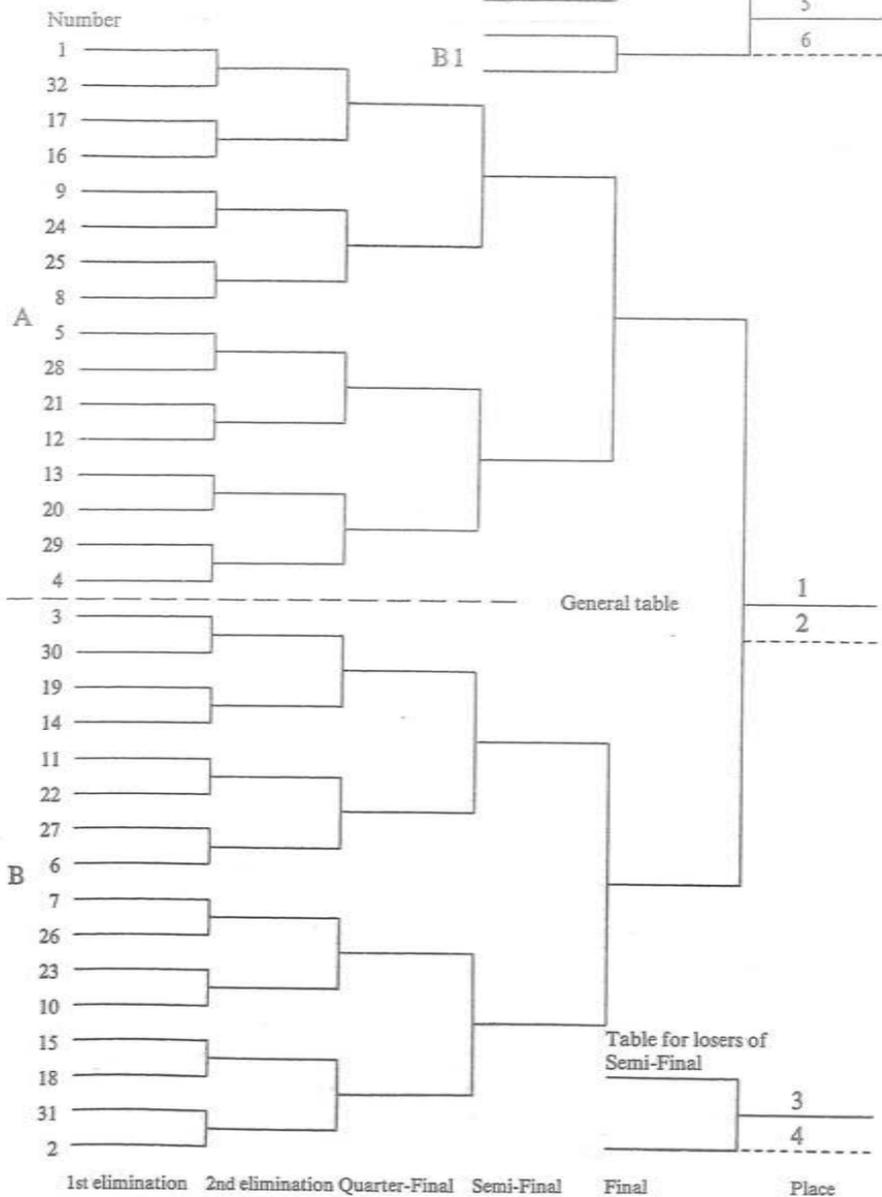
1112.2 If both competitors fall in either the first or second run of any round, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will advance to the next round. If both competitors do not finish, the competitor who successfully skied the farthest distance will advance to the next round.

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

1112.4 In every case the finalists for the 1st and 2nd as well as for the 3rd and 4th rank start as last competitors for the second run to finish the competition.

1113 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 starting 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 exactness.
- 1200.2.3 The lights shall not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and shall not blind the competitor by glare.
- 1200.2.4 Obstacles and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the course must be clearly lighted.
- 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.
- 1200.5 The course setter must set the course on the section of the race course which is best lighted.

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 downhill races, two slaloms, a downhill and a slalom, etc., or of any three races. The "Alpine Combined Kandahar" is the combined result of a downhill and a slalom with special rules (art. 1210.2). "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 (art. 621).
- 1210.1.5 *Calculation of Combined Results*
The combined results shall be calculated by adding the points which correspond to the results of the various races.
- 1210.2 **Alpine Combined "Kandahar"**
This alpine combined is the result of one downhill and of one slalom where the downhill is run before the slalom and the starting order for the slalom is based on the results of the downhill.
This slalom event, called a combined slalom, must always be a separate competition, separated from any special slalom.
The starting order for the downhill must be determined by a draw (art. 621).
The starting order for the combined slalom must always be based on the preceding downhill event, according to the following regulation:
the competitor who finished fifth in the downhill race shall start first in the slalom, the competitor who finished fourth in the downhill shall start second in the slalom, the third in the downhill shall start third in the slalom, the second in the downhill shall start fourth in the slalom, and the competitor who finished first in the downhill race shall start fifth in the slalom.
Thereafter competitors shall start in the slalom in the same order in which they finished in the downhill race, the competitor who finished sixth in the downhill race starting sixth in the slalom, etc.
If a competitor, qualified for the slalom, is prevented by illness or other causes from competing, the competitors whom he has defeated shall be promoted. If, for instance, the winner of the downhill race does not start in the slalom, the competitor who finished sixth in the downhill race shall be deemed to have finished fifth, and shall consequently start first in the slalom.
For equal results the starting order shall be determined by draw.
Competitors in this alpine combined who started in the downhill,

but whose names do not appear in the result list for the downhill because they abandoned or were disqualified, may be allowed to participate in the combined slalom. They shall, however, start after those competitors who have finished the downhill according to the regulations.

The number of such competitors allowed to participate in the combined slalom shall not be more than five.

Their starting order shall be determined according to the classification list of the FIS for slalom. The competitor with the best FIS points shall start first. These five additional competitors shall appear in the result list according to their times in the combined slalom.

1210.3 **Combined Events with Other Sports**

1210.3.1 The FIS may authorize competitions which consist of a ski discipline and another type of sport (e.g. ski-swim, ski-waterski, ski-sail).

1210.3.2 Combined events may be staged as individual or as team events.

1210.3.3 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. 215.

1220 **Team Competitions**

1220.1 The staging of team competitions is permitted.

1220.2 In default of any agreement to the contrary, a team consists of 5 competitors, of which the 3 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, giant slalom or slalom.

1230 **Speed Competitions (Kilometer lancé)**

Organization and execution according to special rules.

1240.1

Approval by the FIS

The Chairman of the Committee for Youth and Children's questions is to be informed of international youth's and children's races. Such competitions are to be approved by the FIS and published in the FIS International Ski Calendar at the normal listing fee.

1240.2

Limits on Competitions

1240.2.1

At the present, ten international children's races may be organized per racing season. Four international children's races may take place in the region of alpine countries, one in Eastern Europe, one in the region of Scandinavian countries and four in the other countries (except for the southern hemisphere).

1240.2.2

A children's class competitor may not take part in more than two international children's alpine races outside his own country. Exceptions: a competitor in the final year of children's class II may take part in four. Adherence to these rules shall be monitored by the chairman of the Committee for Youth's and Children's Questions.

1240.3

Information

1240.3.1

Youth's 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 chairman of the Committee for Youth's and Children's Questions.

1240.3.2

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 association.

1240.4

General Regulations

1240.4.1

The age limits for children in these competitions is according to art. 609.

1240.4.2

The ages are divided by classes: Children Class I and Children Class II.

Children Class I = those having their 11th or 12th birthday before the end of the calendar year in question.

Children Class II = those having their 13th or 14th birthday before the end of the calendar year in question (see art. 609.1).

1240.5

Validity of Rules

All races for children on an international basis are to be conducted under the rules of the FIS ICR.

1240.5.1 The TD and the Jury are responsible for ensuring compliance with these rules.

1240.6 **Operational Regulations**

1240.6.1 Racing courses and pistes must not contain any danger for the children. The decision as to whether this prime directive is fulfilled lies with the TD and Jury.

1240.6.2 In the choice of courses, attention must be given that one is dealing with competitors who are children in their growing years with yet to be completed physical development and these factors must be given appropriate importance.

1240.7 **Downhill**

Only Children II may take part in downhill races. At the present only one such international race is permitted per racing season. The maximum vertical drop is 400 m for boys and girls. Maximum inclined length 2000 m. There shall be no jumps, no sharp curves and no other special difficulties in the course. The children should learn gliding and speed under control

1240.8 **Giant Slalom**

Maximum vertical drop for Children I: 250 m. For Children II: maximum 300 m. Number of gates = 15% of the vertical drop +/- 3 gates.

Giant slalom for children is to be conducted in only one run. The course setter in setting the course must take particular consideration of the physical constitution of the competitors.

1240.9 **Slalom**

Maximum vertical drop for Children I: 130 m and Children II: 140 m.

Children I : maximum 42 gates, minimum 32 gates Children II: maximum 48 gates, minimum 38 gates

The course should have no special technical difficulties. The slalom is conducted in two runs.

1240.9.1 When using flex poles, protective clothing is recommended.

1240.10 **Super-G**

Vertical drop:

Children I: Minimum 250 m
Maximum 300 m

Gates:

Minimum 25
Maximum 10% of the vertical drop

Children II: Minimum 280 m
Maximum 350 m

Minimum 28
Maximum 10% of the vertical drop

- 1240.11 **Starting Order**
- 1240.11.1 The starting order of the competitors is determined by group draw.
- 1240.11.2 The division of the competitors into groups is the duty of the Jury.
- 1240.11.3 There is, however, 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 Jury with the names of the competitors to be filled into the slots.
- 1240.12 **Starting Order for the 2nd Run**
- In the second run, the five best finishers of the first run start in reverse order, the remaining competitors in the order of their first run placings.

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:

$$P = \frac{F \cdot T_X}{T_0} - F \quad \text{or} \quad P = \left(\frac{T_X}{T_0} - 1 \right) \cdot F$$

P: Race points

T₀: Time of the winner in seconds

T_X: Time of the classified competitors in seconds

$$F = \frac{60}{CM - 1}$$

- 1250.3 The F values of the different events (downhill, slalom, giant slalom, Super-G) are published by the FIS Office for the imminent season (e.g. Bulletin, precisions, commentary, FIS points lists).
- 1250.4 The race points are needed to establish the ranking for a race and thus for the allotment of World Cup-, Continental Cup- points, etc, also, 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
- establishing the qualifications for the existing competition categories
- observing all the rules contained in the Commentary in as far as they concern the FIS points.

1270 Participation in FIS Competitions

1270.1 **The quotas of the national associations to participate in the FIS Calendar races are as follows:**

1270.1.1 *Olympic Winter Games and World Championships*
according to the rules of the International Olympic Committee and the "Organisation of World Ski Championships".

1270.1.2 *World Cup and Continental Cups according to the corresponding rules*

1270.1.3 International Competitions of the FIS (so-called "FIS-races") according to the proposal of the Sub-Committee for the Classification of Alpine Competitors, no quotas for the ladies' competitions are fixed until further notice.

1270.1.4 The number of participants in the FIS ladies' races must be limited only when more than 140 participants have been entered. In this case, the number of female athletes is limited to 15 per nation.

1270.1.5 *Special Quotas*

The FIS Council can, for certain countries, regions or Continental Cups allow special quotas.

1270.1.6 *Organizing Association*

The organizing association has a basic quota of 50 competitors.

1270.2 The Alpine Committee will establish the rules each year that must be used for the coming season.

For all alpine competitions the number of competitors should not exceed 140.

If by respecting the sanctioned national quotas and the basic quota of the organizing nations, the number reaches more than 140 this is permissible.

If the number of competitors does not reach 140, the organizing association may increase the number up to the maximum of 140 competitors by its own competitors.

