



PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS
ALPINE SKIING
EDITION SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

EDITION 2018/2019

**PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SEASON 2018/2019
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**

Precisions approved by the FIS Council, Oberhofen (SUI), November 2017 and Costa Navarino (GRE), May 2018

ICR

207.2 Commercial Markings

Specifications about the size, the form and the number of commercial markings on equipment and clothing as well as the by-laws for commercial markings and for advertising are to be reviewed by the Committee for Advertising Matters and approved by the FIS Council each spring for the following competition season and published by the FIS.

207.2.1 The rules governing commercial markings and advertising on equipment and clothing as well as the relevant by-laws published in the Specifications for ~~Competition Equipment~~/Commercial Markings on Equipment, must be followed.

601.3.4 *The Finish Referee*

The Finish Referee must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event. ~~throughout the training and the race.~~

- He makes sure that all the regulations for the organisation of the finish and the finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
- He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- He must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times.
- He reports the names of the competitors who did not finish to the Referee and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules.

601.3.9.1 ~~The Chief of Finish Area~~*The Chief Steward*

The Finish Area Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the various requirements in the finish area to deal with any requests the demanding, pre, during and post-competition activities. Responsibilities include construction and coordination of the mixed-zone, television and press interviews, winner ceremonies, doping control facility and the coordination with security for these areas.

The collaboration is between the LOC's Finish Area Coordinator and persons managing the above areas, together with the FIS personnel handling equipment control, teams, accreditation and access, media, ceremonies and doping controls, from the planning stages through to implementation during the event.~~The Chief Steward takes all measures to ensure that spectators are kept off the course. To this end sufficient personnel must be used. Attention should be paid to ensure sufficient space behind the barriers to permit circulation of spectators.~~

608.4 Quota regulations ~~for Europe, USA and CAN~~

- 608.4.1 The quota per nation is max. 4 (four) U14 and 6 (six) U16 resulting in the total number of max. 10 competing athletes per nation. No more than 4 (four) athletes of the same gender may be registered within each category. The organising nation is entitled to a double quota that is maximum 20 competing athletes. In case of events within multiple races the quota is for the event and not for the race.
- 608.4.2 Under normal circumstances, the max. number of competing athletes must not exceed 140 per category and gender.
- 608.4.3 Pursuant to Rules of the FIS Alpine Points, the organising nation may register more than the double quota of participants other nations may also register more than the double quota, by invitation.
- 608.4.4 If the organising nation is unable to fill their legitimate quota other nations may be invited to participate with a double quota, at the invitation of the organising nation.

~~608.8 Border Regions~~

~~U16 – U14 events across nearby border regions, as long as they involve only neighbouring regional ski associations, are to be registered in writing with the FIS.~~

~~608.9 Club Competitions~~

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

611.2.1 *Electric Timing*

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

Time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips at the maximum precision of the timing device according to the requirements for homologation. The final result is calculated by subtracting the start time from the finish time for each skier's run and is then expressed to 1/100th (0.01) precision by truncating the calculated net time on course.

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

For all events, system A must be connected to its respective start gate contact. System B must be separately connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact.

Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for more details regarding cabling and complete wiring descriptions, diagrams and start gate installations.

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

Synchronisation of the timing systems must occur as close as possible to the scheduled start for the first run of the day~~within 60 minutes of the start of each run~~. Synchronisation of all systems must be maintained throughout each run. Timers must not be re-synchronised during any run.

611.3.2

In the case of a failure of the main electronic timing system (system A), the results of the electronic back-up system (system B) will be valid as per art. 611.2.1. For the Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup, a synchronised electronic timing system with printers, connected to the starting gate and to the photocells at the finish is obligatory.

In case of a failure in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/100ths of a second.

In the case that ~~calculated net~~ times of day from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated ~~net manual~~ time of day as per art. 611.3.2.1 will be considered valid.

611.3.2.1

Utilisation of times taken by hand

Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.

Calculation of the correction:

Subtract the electronic time from the time taken by hand for the 10 competitors starting before the missing time. If there are not 10 times before, complete the calculation with the remaining times after the missed time.

The sum of the 10 time differences is divided by 10 and rounded up or down (0.044 -> 0.04, 0.045 -> 0.05) to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.~~Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary, the 10 nearest competitors.~~

~~The sum of the 10 time differences is divided by 10 and rounded up or down to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.~~

611.3.2.2

Photo Finish

A Photo Finish System may be used to determine a competitor's finish time. In case of a failure of system "A" and "B", and where the competition has been recorded by the Photo Finish System, this time must be used in place of hand-timing ~~using a correction factor. The correction factor is the difference between the time taken by the Photo Finish System and the electronic times (where possible) of the 3 competitors before the missed time. Where there is not 3 previous competitors then the time of a competitor(s) immediately after the missed time can be used.~~

~~The sum of the 3 (or less) time differences divided by 3 (or less) is applied to the photo finish time of the competitor without electronic time.~~

The photo finish time is taken when any part of the competitor's body first crosses the finish line. The photo finish result is to be provided to the Jury only.

650 Rules regarding the Homologation of the Courses

650.1 General

All competitions must take place on FIS-approved (homologated) courses.

650.1.1 The courses proposed for homologation must comply with the technical requirements of the arts. 701, 801, 901 and 1001.

650.1.2 Exceptions

Exceptions may be granted on request.

Only the FIS Council can grant exceptions or deviations from the prescribed technical data.

The National Ski Association in question and the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses submit the proposals for exceptions. If ~~exemptions~~ exceptions are granted the ~~exception~~exemption is valid from date of approval until revoked.

650.2 Request

The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses through the appropriate National Ski Association and accompanied by the documents as per art. 650.3.

~~650.3 Recipients~~

~~The request must be accompanied by the following documents in multi-page pdf format, sent or given to:~~

~~650.3.1 The chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses~~

~~650.3.2 The appropriate National Ski Association~~

~~650.3.3 The applicant~~

~~650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination~~

650.34 Documents

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

~~650.34.1~~

A description of the course, containing:

- contact address with telephone number and e-mail
- the name of the course
- the ~~geographical~~ location of the course
- the type of alpine event(s) for which the homologation is requested (see art.201.6.2)
- in case of re-homologation, the old homologation number and the name of the inspector that approved it
- 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 (real developed length)
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in percentages)
- emergency evacuation arrangements for injured competitors
- ~~possible water supply for the course~~
- possible helicopter landing sites
- evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres and time, in winter conditions, and medical facilities available on site
- possible water supply for the course
- artificial snow-making installations
- a description of the access facilities to the start and finish areas, and of the uphill transport with ~~hourly capacity, (personsthe turnaround time (time necessary from Finish to Start))~~
- a description of the start and finish areas including details of the terrain, aspect and facilities for ~~journalists, radio and television commentators, and~~ spectators, and description of the shelters for the competitors at the start and finish
- ~~— a description of the places requiring safety nets~~
- ~~— indications of the locations of the loudspeakers~~
- ~~— a description of the possibilities for auxiliary courses for the technical services, technical personnel, etc.~~
- ~~— evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres~~
- a description of the communication system and the available number of lines for Timing (pairs) preferably with a circuit diagram showing: type and number of underground/permanent or temporary cables including number of outlets along the course
 - ~~— underground cables~~
 - ~~— permanent air cable~~
 - ~~— temporary air cable~~
 - ~~— cross-section of lines~~
 - ~~— number of outlets along the course~~
 - ~~— connections between the finish area and the race office~~
 - ~~— connections between the finish area and the press centre~~
- details about available radio apparatus
- ~~— connections between start and finish area~~
- ~~contact address with telephone number, e-mail and fax numbers.~~

650.34.2 A map, ~~minimum scale 1: 25,000, with contour lines and~~ with the course ~~shown drawn on it; this document should show the course's location within the rest of the ski resort, lifts, other courses, parking lots, etc.~~

650.34.3 A ~~1: 5,000~~ profile indicating the vertical drop and the lengths (horizontal and actual (slope) measured on site) of the course (contours at the same scale) including gradients.

650.34.4 A large and comprehensive photograph-image 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 900x900 pixels.18 x 24 cm. The imagephotograph should be taken

preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial ~~image photograph~~ will be acceptable.

650.34.5 A ~~plansketch~~ of the entire course (~~1 : 5,000~~) with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, snow-making hydrants, snow fences, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, etc. and information on elevations, section and resort names. The purpose of the ~~sketch-plan~~ is primarily to provide the inspector with condensed information on the actual state of the course, any improvements planned and also the potential location of ~~permanent~~ safety nets (~~A nets~~).

650.34.6 A certification that ~~all the~~any development/improvement work on the ski slopes subject to approval or re-approval has been made in accordance with the existing national laws and with local and national regulations relating to the environment.

The environmental A-certification shall be provided only in case of:

- a first homologation, except if it is an already existing track or on land that needs no modification.
- a re-approval, only if additional, substantial work has been done.

650.4 **The Homologation Inspector**

650.4.1 *Description*

To be proposed to FIS for consideration as International Homologation Inspector, an individual must first be recognised within his National Ski Association as having completed the National Ski Association education and training process (if any) and as having been active and competent as a National Ski Association inspector, for both Speed (DH, SG) and Technical (GS, SL) events.

To hold a valid FIS Homologation Inspector licence the inspector must have a solid experience of several years in Alpine Skiing competitions like, as an example, National Ski Association Homologation Inspector or FIS TD/Referee or Chief of Race/Course or high level Team Coach/Athlete, and should have skills such as engineering, GIS, architecture, forestry, relevant computer skills and to be physically capable.

This experience allows the inspector to assess correctly the suitability of the courses with FIS technical requirements of the requested event (vertical drop, gradient, width, etc) and especially assess correctly the risks of a given race course; the inspector must inform the Homologation Applicant about technical issues and mainly about safety issues for which the inspector must be able to propose solutions.

650.4.2 *Nomination, Education and Development*

The candidate must participate in at least 3 inspections with favourable recommendation of experienced Inspectors (in agreement with the Sub-Committee Chairman) and submit to the Chairman his own documentation and Inspection Report. The candidate should also participate at the bi-annual Update and attend the annual Sub-Committee meeting session. After successful completion of previous necessary steps, the candidate obtains a valid Homologation Inspector licence and can be assigned to individual missions.

The Sub-Committee may decide not to issue an Inspector licence if the candidate has not fulfilled all necessary requirements or is deemed to be unsuitable and needs to continue to train.

650.~~45~~.3

Appointment of an Inspector

The ~~C~~chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will study the homologation request and appoint an inspector to examine the course. The ~~I~~inspector for Downhill and Super-G courses (including Downhill courses to be used for Entry league races) ~~must~~should not belong to the country requesting a first homologation. ~~The inspector for Downhill courses to be used for Entry League races should not belong to the country requesting a first homologation.~~

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

Sufficient space must be provided on Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super-G courses, or on an emergency track or road or on the competition course itself, for the evacuation of competitors injured during the competition or training.

650.~~56~~

Homologation Procedure

650.~~56~~.1

The Applicant

~~As soon as the required documents are ready in pdf format, t~~The ~~A~~applicant ~~club(ski resort, owner, organiser, club)~~ will send the request for homologation through its National Ski Association to the ~~C~~chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses ~~or in agreement with the National Ski Association they and will~~ deliver copy of the required documents submitted with the request~~it~~, before the on-site inspection, to the assigned Inspector ~~who will pass the copies to the right place. In the request the Applicant and the National Ski Association must clearly recognise that the directed improvements of the course and the instructions for safety are mandatory for the Applicant. In case of non-compliance, the appointed TD has full right to cancel the race (see art. 601.4.9.1). At the same time t~~The ~~a~~Applicant ~~must remit the equivalent of CHF 150. --- per homologation to the National Ski Association reimburse travel and accommodation (full board) expenses directly to the Inspector.~~

~~This sum covers the administrative costs. The inspector's travel and accommodation (full board) expenses must be paid to him directly by the applicant. The travel from his home to the course site and back may be calculated as follows:~~

- Per travel day, CHF 100.--
- Train fare: first-class
- Travel in his own car: CHF 0.70 per kilometre
- Air travel: economy

650.~~56~~.1.1

The ~~A~~applicant (ski resort, owner, organiser, club) is responsible for the observance of applicable environmental regulations during development of the course including completion of any improvements ~~s~~ required by the ~~I~~nspector.

650.5.1.2

The Applicant must accompany the Inspector during the inspection, and for DH and SG the usual course setter of the race should be present as

well. If the Inspector orders only minor improvements, the condition of the courses after completion of these improvements must be reported to the Inspector as soon as possible. For more extensive work, the Inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary.

650.5.1.3 If necessary, the Applicant has the responsibility to translate the Homologation Report so that the requirements are clearly understood by those reading and using the report.

650.~~56~~.2

The National Ski Association

The request for homologation prepared by the Applicant must be submitted by its National Ski Association ~~and then forwarded~~ to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses. The National Ski Association will check if the Applicant has reimbursed the Inspector's expenses and if not will require the Applicant to meet this obligation.~~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 31st October* 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 31st October* of the current year, may not be used in the following winter for competition. These competitions will be removed from the FIS Calendar.~~
~~*) = For the Southern Hemisphere by 30th April~~

650.~~56~~.3

The Inspector

After the request for homologation has been received by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses, from the Applicant via the National Ski Association, the Chairman will appoint an Inspector. The Inspector immediately contacts the Applicant about the time for thehis inspection and ~~sends a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association.~~ The inspector will receive a pdf-copy of the homologation papers documents before thehis inspection. After thehis inspection, if no further work is needed, he the Inspector writes thehis inspection Report, ~~and marks the required improvements in red on the course plan. In case improvements are required on the course, the Inspector directs these to the Applicant and makes sure that those works have been carried out before filling the final on-line Inspection Report.~~ After checking all other documents, the Inspector uploads he sends the complete set of documents on the FIS Website through the "Homologation On Line System". ~~to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses in multi-page pdf format. The latter will examine and ratify them. The homologation documents will be loaded on the FIS Website.~~

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. In case the course is not suitable for international races or for the given event, the Inspector writes the Inspection Report and sends it to the Chairman of the Sub Committee for Alpine Courses. The request will then be deleted and the National Ski Association will be informed.

- 650.~~56~~.4 *Issue and Publication of the FIS Homologation Certificate*
~~If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, t~~The
Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will examine and
ratify the documents received via the "Homologation On Line System".
The Chairman may ask the Inspector for further clarifications or
amendments as he has the right to refuse the Certificate's issue if the
Chairman considers that the race course or the documentation are not
compliant with FIS rules or FIS standards. If the inspection report is
positive then the Homologation Certificate will be issued and immediately
published on the FIS website, together with the complete set of
documents (Homologation Booklet) that will be visible to the authorised
FIS Members (TDs, Inspectors, etc) having a valid FIS Member access.
The FIS System will automatically send a digital copy of the Homologation
Certificate and Booklet to the Applicant, to its National Ski Association and
to the Inspector, while the original 'paper' copy of the Homologation
Certificate will be sent by standard mail only to the Applicant.
~~_send the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant and a pdf~~
~~copy to the appropriate National Ski Association, to FIS and the inspector._~~
- 650.5.4.1 The ~~H~~homologation ~~C~~ertificate itself sets out the name and ~~type of the~~
event of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the
certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the month
and year in which the ~~homologated c~~ertificate was issued. The
expirationy date is indicated.
- 650.5.4.2 The Applicant's National Ski Association will be invoiced for the relative
Homologation Fee (depending on how many courses and how many
alpine events on the same course), to cover the administrative costs.
- 650.~~56~~.5 *Expiration of the Application*
If ~~the work~~-requested work has not been completed within ~~four~~ive years
after the inspection is carried out and the homologation cannot be
granted, the ~~site (course) in question~~ will be deleted from the list of
pending homologation applications. For further consideration a new
application is required.
- 650.~~56~~.6 *Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate*
- 650.~~56~~.6.1 *Downhill and Super-G*
The certificate is valid from the date of issue: it will expire on 1st
November*, five (5) years later. A re-homologation must be carried out
before a new certificate is issued.
*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1st July.
- 650.~~56~~.6.2 *Slalom and Giant Slalom*
The certificate is valid from the date of issue: it will expire on 1st
November*, ten (10) years later. A re-homologation must be carried out
before a new certificate is issued.
*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1st July.

- 650.~~56~~.6.3 *For all Events*
Homologation certificates are valid (within periods in art. 650.~~56~~.6.1 and 650.~~56~~.6.2) 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,
- the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks etc.
- the installation of snow-making hydrants, snow retention fences or other significant hardware.
- 650.~~56~~.7 *Compulsory Report*
The National Ski Association which has ~~obtained~~proposed the homologation of a course ~~is~~must responsible to report to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses when any natural or artificial changes have occurred (see art. 650.5.6.3). The Chairman is then allowed to investigate and if necessary order a new inspection~~required improvements have been carried out.~~
- 650.~~56~~.8 ~~Publication~~Additional TD Report
Technical Delegates may submit Additional Reports to the Chairman of the Sub Committee for Alpine Courses whenever experiencing problems related to the race courses or non-compliance with current FIS Rules and Regulations: it is duty of the Chairman to investigate and in appropriate cases suspend the homologation.~~The FIS publishes all homologated courses.~~
- 650.~~56~~.9 *Relationship between Homologation, Snow and Weather as well as Special Conditions*
An organiser should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS, but also take note of the prevailing snow and weather conditions e.g. a Downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding Downhill races when there is insufficient snow depth, unfavourable surface snow conditions, dense fog, heavy snow fall, storm or rain.
- 901.1.4 *U16 - U14 Courses*
- 200 m - 350 m
Giant Slalom for U16 must consist of two runs., ~~and f~~ For U14 the organiser may choose either one or two runs.~~this possibility should be granted.~~

Rules for the FIS Alpine Points


Note:

During the 2018 FIS Congress in Costa Navarino (GRE), the Council agreed to the proposal to change the minimum penalties for alpine competitions and eliminate the artificial FIS points of the World Cup Start List top 30 athletes (starting 1st July 2018). However, they did not agree to the retroactive application of that change based on the simulation list prepared during the past two seasons.

Based upon that decision, the following procedures will be utilized in FIS alpine competition for season 2018-19: the Base List, seeding of competitions, penalty and race point calculations, and subsequent Normal FIS point lists (NL) will use the same system as in season 2017-18.

A parallel system will run using the new minimum penalties of 0/15/20/23/60. That parallel system will score every race using the new minimum. The data developed under that parallel system will be the basis for the 2019-20 Base List (BL). No Normal FIS list (NL) will be produced with the result of the parallel system before 1st July 2019.

See below the example how a FIS results will be loaded on the Website:



The screenshot shows the 'COMPETITORS' section of the FIS website. It includes search filters for Nation (SUI or SUI,FRA,ITA), Year of birth (1972, 1975 or 1980-1985), and a 'Display by FIS points' button. Below the filters is a table of competitor results.

Rank	Bib	FIS Code	Name	Year	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Total Time	Diff.	FIS Points	2020 points
1	65	561365	FABJAN Kristof	1997	SLO	1:00.89	1:03.28	2:04.17		31.70	45.70
2	75	6292916	ALLEMAND Daniel	1998	ITA	1:01.39	1:02.82	2:04.21	+0.04	32.02	46.02
3	72	780023	DRUKAROV Andrej	1999	LTU	1:01.38	1:03.21	2:04.59	+0.42	35.01	49.01
4	69	54374	BAUMANN Clemens	1996	AUT	1:01.73	1:03.26	2:04.99	+0.82	38.17	52.17
5	70	6203798	ZAMBONI Ivan	1998	ITA	1:01.75	1:03.40	2:05.15	+1.07	40.14	54.44

4.5 Category Adder and Minimum/Maximum-Value

The category adder and minimum/maximum values will be published on each valid current FIS points list (1st page).

4.6 Injury Status

4.6.1 Registration

When a competitor gets injured and applies for the single penalty, the National Ski Association must apply to the FIS as soon as possible or latest 30th April for the approval using the official form and submitting a medical certificate. The medical certificate must report in detail the kind of injury and the period of recovery. This official form and medical certificate are only valid for one season. (World Cup: see World Cup Rules art 21.2)

4.6.2 Pregnancy

The protection status starts as soon as the medical certificate is received and confirmed by FIS (or after her last start) until the birth of the child. The expected date of birth of the child must be written in the medical certificate. After the birth of the child the protection status is still valid for a maximum of 9 (nine) months. Then it expires if the National Ski Association does not apply in writing to FIS for prolongation of the FIS points protection status mentioning the exact medical reason.

4.6.1.2 WCSL Top 30

Athletes who are ranked in the top 30 of the WCSL at the time of their injury and who will be ranked outside top 30 of the WCSL after applying the single penalty according to art. 21.4 of the World Cup rules, will get the better of their normally calculated FIS points for the BL or the points of the rank in the BL FIS point list which equates to their rank in the WCSL.

5.2 Identification

* Base List

- # Injury status protection according art. 4.2.1.4
- + Competitors who have only one result in that event during the past season art. 4.2.1.2 (20%)
- > Competitors who have not obtained results in the event during the past season art. 4.2.1.3 (50%)
- C Points confirmation
 - Injured but real points
 - ! ~~Outside top 30 of the WCSL after applying single penalty, art 4.6.2.1~~

5.3 Printing Deadlines and Validity of the Individual Lists

The printing deadlines and validity dates are published on the FIS website. FIS points lists will be issued every two (2)~~three (3)~~ weeks during the Northern Hemisphere season.

not reach 140, the organising National Ski Association may fill to the maximum of 140 competitors with its own competitors.

7.1.7 Country Groups

- For CAN-USA / DEN-FIN-ISL-NOR-SWE / ARG-BOL-BRA-CHI / AUS-FIJ-NZL / CHN-JPN-KOR-MGL-IND-PAK / LBN-ROU-RSA-CYP-LUX-POR-AND-SRB-MON-SMR-IRL): maximum 30 (FRA (Pyrenees) – ESP-AND: 40) for each nation for races organised in a country of that country group.
- For the following countries: ARM-BIH-BUL-CRO-CZE-GRE-HUN-KAZ-MNE-SRB-MKD-POL-RUS-SLO-SVK-TUR-IRI-UZB-UKR the quota is 30 in ~~race events~~ organised in one of the bordering countries.
- For the following countries: BIH-BUL-SLO-SRB double quota for each nation for races organised in a country of the country group in case race is not filled up to a maximum of 140 racers on the draw board.
- For BEL-DEN-LUX-NED / BIH-BUL-CYP-GRE-MNE-MKD: the quota of 30 for each nation for races organised in (or by) a country of the country group.
- For ~~race competitions~~ in LIE the neighboring countries SUI and AUT receive a quota of 30.
- The organising nation always has a quota according art. 7.1.6.

New F values valid for the 2018-2020 period

DH	1250
SL	720 <u>730</u>
GS	980 <u>1010</u>
SG	1080 <u>1190</u>
AC	1150 <u>1360</u>

World Cup

Quotas reduction

3.3 National quota

For each event a national quota is calculated periodically according to the World Cup Starting List (WCSL). The periods are adapted to the respective calendar planning and fixed before the start of the competition season. The quota is established on the basis of the number of competitors per nation,

classified within rank 1 to max. 60 of the WCSL in the event concerned. There is no moving up.

A National Ski Association may enter a maximum of eight (8) (seven (7) for Men's' competitions) additional competitors (under consideration of art. 3.2).

3.5

Number of participants at the race /Downhill training

A team may enter a maximum of nine (9) Ladies and eight (8) Men's active competitors for each event (not included are competitors from art. 3.8).

For teams of 8 and more qualified competitors, 3 additional competitors are allowed to participate in the official training for one Downhill, 4 in case of two Downhill competitions.

These additional competitors for training must fulfill the minimum requirement of a maximum of 80 FIS points in Downhill.

Personal qualification for Continental Cup winners (Valid from the season 2019/20)

9.1.2.3. Competitors without injury status

~~Who was a~~The winner of the Overall Title of a COC Tour (EC, NAC, SAC, FEC, ANC) and was subsequently injured for a minimum of 8 months and was unable to start in any FIS race the year the qualification was ~~granted~~achieved (COC 5.4. Personal Qualification for World Cup) will be granted a personal World Cup qualification limited to the first returning season subsequent to the injury, excluding World Cup Finals.

Cancellation and new allocation of competitions / events

18.1

Cancellation during an event and new allocation

Races, which have to be cancelled during an event due to a "force majeure", or non-fulfilment of requirements will, in exceptional cases, be rescheduled at events which already figure in the calendar.

World Cup Opening: Races, which have to be cancelled during the Opening, will not be rescheduled.

World Cup Finals: the schedule of events during the World Cup Finals cannot be changed.

Races, which have to be cancelled during the World Cup Finals, will not be rescheduled.

Continental Cups

Validity of the ECSL points

EC 3.1.3 Validity of Cup points

The final ECSL (European Cup Starting List) is used with a validity defined in art. 3.1.4. in the next season. This will be the ranking valid for the first race. The Cup points achieved from the first race onwards in each event will be added to remaining ECSL points from the past season.

If a competitor has not started in any race during the period from October 15th to April 15th due to injury, the National Ski Association may apply for the approval of a status as injured in the ECSL for the upcoming season; latest until April 30th to submit the application. If the status as injured is approved, the competitor will be added in the ECSL of the respective event(s) for the coming season (in the final position achieved in the previous season).

Special group for NAC

- 3.2.1 Special Group: 450 (EC and NAC) 400 (~~NAC~~, FEC) 200 (SAC, ANC) Cup points
Competitors who have accumulated at least 450 (EC and NAC) 400 (~~NAC~~, FEC), 200 (ANC, SAC) Cup points in the overall classification in the past or current season of that Continental Cup may start as number 16 in all events in that Cup only, unless they have a right to start in the first 15. If there is more than one competitor with 450 (EC and NAC) 400 (~~NAC~~, FEC) 200 (SAC, ANC) Cup points then they start in the order of their Cup points in that event, or FIS points if they have no Cup points.
If due to injury a competitor cannot make use of this facilitation, he may use it at the first 3 races of the following season. This is valid for a maximum of 3 starts irrespective of the events

Entry Fees at the FEC

FEC.2.3.5 Entry Fees and Lift charges

For all competitors and team officials, except for those who are qualified according to art. 2.2.2 of the Continental Cups Rules, Section A (ranked in the top ~~75350~~ on the valid FIS Points List in the event concerned) and according to the respective Continental Cup quotas, entry fees and lift tickets might be charged.

Specifications for Equipment ~~and Commercial Markings~~

A. Definition

General Principles

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

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

1. Competition equipment

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

- a) the principle of safety
- b) the principle of fairness

1.1 Effective Manufacturer

“Effective Manufacturer” means the enterprise which itself manufactures the Competition Equipment and/or effectively controls and manages the manufacturing of the Competition Equipment under its own responsibility through customary subcontracting processes, and whose Competition Equipment is effectively offered on the market to end users. If requested by FIS, the manufacturer shall provide documentary evidence of such commercial

activities at retail level (such as manufacturing activity in the market of the relevant Competition Equipment, including control over the manufacturing process, retail activity and marketing expenditures linking the brand to the relevant piece of equipment) as a condition for the commercial markings to be accepted as a Manufacturer's Identification as further defined in these Specifications. ~~Given the specificity of jumping skis, the FIS Council may exceptionally accept an enterprise as an Effective Manufacturer without evidence of commercial activities at retail level relating to jumping skis.~~

1.2 Manufacturer's Identification

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

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

~~Given the specificity of jumping skis, the FIS Council may exceptionally accept the use of Manufacturer's identification, which does not fulfill the above requirement, notably the use of commercial markings, which have already been previously accepted.~~

~~It is clarified that this exception does not apply to sport events governed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which remain fully subject to rules issued by the IOC in relation commercial markings.~~

1.3 Competition implements

Competition implements refer to equipment which fulfil essential functions during the competition but which can be separated from the actual competition. Examples: skis, bindings, boots, poles, clothing, helmets, ski goggles.

1.4 Additional equipment (accessories)

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

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

1.5 Auxiliary equipment

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

Example: measuring instruments.

2. Procedures for the Acceptance of New Developments~~Innovations~~ in Competition Equipment

Article 222.4 of the ICR reads as follows:

New developments must be submitted by May 1st, at the latest, for the following season. ~~During~~ ~~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

2.14 Eligible applicants

a) Manufacturers or distributors of the innovation

b) National Ski Associations

c) Members of the Committee for Competition Equipment

The FIS Technical representative from each FIS Committee is eligible to submit applications only for new developments to the Committee for Competition Equipment. Manufacturers, distributors and National Ski Associations have to submit their applications to the respective FIS Technical Committee in advance to be decided whether the item is a new development or a further development of an existing product.

2.2 Items for application

Any significant new developments ~~innovation or further development of existing products~~ which are ~~is~~ to be used as equipment in competition ~~veon~~-skiing, may be submitted for acceptance. It is solely the responsibility of the Committee for Competition Equipment to decide whether ~~an innovation or further~~ a new development conforms to the FIS „Competition Equipment Specifications“ taking into consideration the medical, legal and safety standpoints. The Committee can at any time, however, arrange the ~~execution~~removal of an application with regard to items of equipment to be used in competition sport, in accordance with the decisions of these guidelines.

2.3. Prototype, samples

The application must include a detailed description of the innovation. A prototype or sample must be submitted with the application. Relevant reports by scientific experts, as well as reports of experiences made by trainers or participants are to be submitted.

2.4. Decisions of the Committee for Competition Equipment

The Committee for Competition Equipment deals with these applications at its next meeting. If the Committee is of the opinion that the item being presented conforms fully to the valid Specifications for Competition Equipment, this decision will be recorded in a relevant decision.

If the Committee reaches the conclusion that the innovation could be accepted in accordance with the relevant principles and decisions of the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment in competition sports, the innovation can be provisionally approved for testing for the duration of the following season.

This approval can, however, also be conditionally accepted. On the grounds of fairness, exceptions can be made for certain competitions (Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, etc.).

However, the Committee for Competition Equipment can also take the following measures before provisional approval. These can be dealt with individually or together:

- a) requesting further information from the ~~applicants~~FIS Technical Committees, such as reports by experts and technical data
- b) seeking reactions ~~efrom~~ the FIS Technical Committees. These opinions must be submitted in writing and take the following factors into consideration:

1. explanation with regard to the usefulness and necessity of the new developmentsinnovation
2. opinions with regard to the safety of the new developmentsinnovation
3. assurance that in accepting the new developmentsinnovation, the principle of fairness will be guaranteed

c) soliciting reports by experts and further information through the Committee for Competition Equipment itself.

Should the new developmentsinnovation not conform to the principles of the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment, either through the application itself, or during the course of the procedures, the use of the new developmentsinnovation in question will be ~~forbiddenbanned~~ infer competition sport. This will also occur if, during the item's probation period, circumstances result which lead the Committee to decide that the new developmentsinnovation ~~does~~ not conform to the principles of the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment. In such a case, the provisional approval will be rescinded, with immediate effect.

2.5. Proposals to the FIS Council

Changes in the Specifications for Competition Equipment can be proposed to the FIS Council only through the Committee for Competition Equipment - either by means of an initiative from the Committee itself or through an application of one of the National Ski Associations or Technical Committees to the Committee for Competition Equipment

2.— Commercial Marking on Equipment ~~Specifications on pages 45 to 49~~

B. **Alpine Competition Equipment** **Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G**

Measurements are valid only if they have been carried out by appointed FIS equipment measurement experts using official FIS measurement tools.

Measurements are valid at the time of measurement, irrespective of previous measurements.

1. **Alpine racing skis**

1.1 **Definition**

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

1.2 **Restrictions**

1.2.1 *Geometric features* Geometric features

For MAS racers the following specifications in regard to ski length (except Super G), radius and profile width are recommendations. The minimum ski length for Super G skis is compulsory for MAS racers.

Those are the Geometric Features for all Alpine FIS level competitions listed on the FIS Calendar.

1.2.1.1	Ski length (Minimum)	DH Ladies	210 **
		DH Men	218 **
	Ski length measurement tolerance of +/-1cm ** -5cm tolerance for FIS * Men U18 (first year) at FIS -10cm tolerance	SG Ladies	205 **
		SG Men	210 **
		GS Ladies	188 **
		GS Men	193 **
		SL Ladies	155
		SL Men	165 *
1.2.1.2.1	Profile width under Binding	DH Ladies	<=65
		DH Men	<=65
	tolerance of 0.1 mm	SG Ladies	<=65
		SG Men	<=65
		GS Ladies	<=65
		GS Men	<=65
		SL Ladies	>=63
		SL Men	>=63
1.2.1.2.2	Profile width in front of Binding	DH Ladies	<=95
		DH Men	<=95
	tolerance of 0.1 mm	SG Ladies	<=95
		SG Men	<=95
		GS Ladies	<=103
		GS Men	<=103
		SL Ladies	
		SL Men	
1.2.1.3	Radius (Minimum) <u>For DH skis tolerance of 1.5% + 1 metre</u>	DH Ladies	50
		DH Men	50
		SG Ladies	40
		SG Men	45
		GS Ladies	30
		GS Men	30
		SL Ladies	
		SL Men	
2.1.2	Max. Standing height (ski/plates/binding) tolerance of 0.1 mm		50

U14 and U16

		U14	U16
1.2.1.1	Ski length Ski length measurement tolerance of +/-10 <u>mm</u> SG Ladies SG Men SL Ladies SL Men GS Ladies GS Men		>=183 >=183 >=130 >=130 <=188 <=188
1.2.1.3	Radius (Minimum) SG Ladies SG Men GS Ladies GS Men		30 30 17 17
1.2.1.2.1	Profile width <u>under binding</u> tolerance of 0.1 mm GS/SG	<=65	<=65
2.1.2	Max. Standing height <u>(ski/plates/binding)</u> tolerance of 0.1 mm	50	50

>= minimum
<= maximum

Masters

		Masters
1.2.1.1	Ski length (Minimum) For MAS racers the specifications in regard to ski length (except SG) are recommendations. The minimum ski length for SG skis is compulsory * without tolerance ** GS Skis permitted ***- 5cm tolerance	SG Ladies ** SG Men ** GS Ladies GS Men 180* 185* 180*** 185***
2.1.2	Max. Standing height <u>(ski/plates/binding)</u> <u>tolerance of 0.1 mm</u>	50

1) No length, width or ski radius restriction for Ladies above 55 and Men above 65 years of age

1.2.1.1 *Ski length*

Minimum length "developed" length (unwound length) in accordance with ISO Norm including a measurement tolerance of +/- ~~10-cm~~ mm. The ski length must be marked on the ski.

Precision for the length of Slalom Skis:

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

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

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

Recommendation for children younger than 12 years

For children younger than 12 years: Use only one pair of skis in all events if the ski length is shorter than 130 cm.

1.2.1.2 *Profile width*

Width of the running surface under the binding and in front of the binding ~~without any tolerance~~ according to art. 1.2.1.2.1 and 1.2.1.2.2. (tolerance 0.1 mm)

1.2.1.2.1 *Profile width under binding*

See table

1.2.1.2.2 *Profile width in front of binding*

See table

1.2.1.3 *Radius*

The radius must be marked on the ski.

Radius measurement for DH skis with a ~~preparation~~ tolerance of 1.5% -1 metre.

Method of radius measurement see page 43.

2.1.2 *Maximum height*

Maximum height (distance between the bottom of the running surface of the ski and the ski boot sole) for all categories is 50 mm (Ladies, Men and U14 & U16) (tolerance of 0.1 mm).

3.2 **Thickness of ski boot soles**

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

Ladies, Men and U14 & U16: maximum 43 mm (tolerance of 2 mm)

MAS: maximum 45 mm (Recommendation)

Recommendation for children younger than 12 years

The height of the skis and the boots should be the same as in the categories U14 and U16.

5. Racing suits

Competition suits used in DH, SG and GS, and clothing worn underneath, such as undergarments, etc., must have a textile surface on the inside and the outside. The surfaces may not be plasticised or treated by any chemical means (gaseous, liquid or solid) and must have a minimum permeability of 30 litres per m²/sec. Seams may only exist in order to join the portions of the suit. Outer tucks and darts are not allowed. The competition suits must be equally porous in all parts, both from the outside in and from the inside out. Minimum air permeability is established whereby the unstretched fabric must show a medium air permeability of a minimum of 30 litres per m²/sec under 10 mm of water pressure (with a measurement tolerance of 3,0 litres per m²/sec.).

Competitors are allowed to protect all parts of the body with so called protectors in all events:

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

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

Protectors must fulfil the 30 litre permeability measurement with a measurement tolerance of 3,0 litres per m²/sec with the exception of the shoulder, scapular region, chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed.

Competition Suit Measurement Method

The competition suit will be tested at four randomly selected spots. If one measurement is less than 30 litres per m²/sec, the following procedure will be carried out:

- The competition suit will be re-tested at six new randomly selected spots.
- The two extreme values (highest and lowest) will not be taken into consideration.
- The average value of the four valid measurements is created. The result is served with 0,1 l/m²/sec Graduation.
- There after a tolerance value of 3,0 l/m²/sec is added. This serves the final value of the measurement.
- The final value of the measurement will be compared against the specification.

Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for competition suits

(DH/SG/GS):

Fulfillment of requirements is to be attested by a specific standardized conformity label affixed in a non-removable way at the back of the lower left leg above the top of the ski boot cuff area of the competition suit in a location, which is and shall remain visible during competition. The conformity label is shown in the attachment (see page 44). The conformity label shall include the following text: «Competition Suit conforms to FIS specifications 2015». Labels affixed by manufacturers shall comply with the specifications set forth in the attachment.

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

Both conformity systems, label and plomb systems, will be valid during the transition period until the end of the 2018/19 season.

Scheduled controls of different materials will still be offered to the NSA's and manufacturers as determined by the FIS Controller. A maximum of 4 test patches per NSA will be permitted per session.

According to the World Cup testing procedures of past seasons, the controllers will determine pre competition testing sessions. The NSA's will have the opportunity to make a control on their World Cup competition suits prior to the competitions.

This control only gives a confirmation that the material being tested may conform to the FIS Specifications.

9. Back protectors

9.1 Definition

The back protector is an additional item of equipment, which protects the athlete's back against weather and external forces.

9.2 Specifications

The back protector must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete's spine and lie flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector must be situated in the area of the spinal column and may not go above the 7th cervical vertebrae (C7). The maximum thickness must be in the middle part and may not exceed 45 mm (tolerance of 1 mm); the thickness reduces at the edges of the back protector. Designs with the view to improve aerodynamic properties are forbidden. The back protector must be worn underneath the competition suit.

Special Quotas Southern Hemisphere

Date	Nation	Org. Nat	Cod.	Eve	Category	Special Quota
All	New Zealand	NZE	All	All	FIS/NC/	USA / L & M: 40
All	New Zealand	NZE	All	All	ANC	USA / L & M: 20
All	New Zealand	NZE	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	AUT / L & M: 15
All	New Zealand	NZE	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	GBR / L & M: 12
All	New Zealand	NZE	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	CAN / L: 10/ M: 12
All	New Zealand	NZE	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	BEL / M: 6
All	Australia	AUS	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	USA / L & M: 20
All	Australia	AUS	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	AUT / L & M: 15
All	Australia	AUS	All	All	FIS/NC/ANC	GBR / L & M: 12
All	Chile	CHI	All	All	FIS/NC/SAC	FRA / L & M: 30
All	Chile	CHI	All	All	FIS/NC/SAC	USA / L & M: 20
All	Chile	CHI	All	All	FIS/NC/SAC	GBR / L & M: 12
30.-31.07.2018	Chile	GBR	5202-3 0217-8	GS	FIS	CHI / L & M: 50 ARG / L & M: 30
All	Argentina	ARG	All	All	FIS/NC/SAC	FRA / L & M: 30
All	Argentina	ARG	All	All	FIS/NC/SAC	GBR / L & M: 12
All	South Africa	RSA	All	All	All Cat.	GBR / L & M: 12

Oberhofen 01.07.2018