



THE INTERNATIONAL SNOWBOARD COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

BOOK VI JOINT REGULATIONS FOR SNOWBOARDING

SLALOM / GIANT SLALOM
TRIPLE-S
PARALLEL EVENTS
SNOWBOARD CROSS
SNOWBOARD HALFPIPE
SNOWBOARD BIG AIR
SNOWBOARD SLOPESTYLE

APPROVED BY THE 51ST INTERNATIONAL SKI CONGRESS,
COSTA NAVARINO (GRE)

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INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND

Blochstrasse 2, CH-3653 Oberhofen / Thunersee, Switzerland

Telephone: +41 33 244 61 61
Fax: +41 33 244 61 71
Website: www.fis.ski.com
Email: mail@fisski.com

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200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

200.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under the applicable FIS Rules¹.

200.2 Organisation and Conduct

Rules and instructions for the organisation and conduct of the various competitions are to be found in their respective rules.

200.3 Participation

Competitions listed in the FIS Calendar are only open to all properly licensed competitors entered by their National Ski Associations in accordance with current quotas.

200.4 Special Regulations

The FIS Council can authorise a National Ski Association to adopt rules and regulations to organise national or international competitions with different grounds for qualification but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the present rules.

200.5 Control

All competitions listed in the FIS Calendar must be supervised by a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

200.6 Every legal sanction imposed and published in respect of a competitor, official or trainer will be recognised by the FIS and the National Ski Associations respectively.

201 Classification and Types of Competitions**201.1 Competitions with Special Rules and/or Limited Participation**

National Ski Associations affiliated with the FIS - or clubs belonging to these National Ski Associations with the approval of their association - may invite neighbouring National Ski Associations or their clubs to their own competitions. These competitions must not be promulgated or announced as international competitions, and the limitation must be made clear in the announcement.

201.1.1 Competitions with special rules and/or limited participation or including non-members may be held under special competition rules as approved by the FIS Council. Any such rules must be published in the announcement.

201.2 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

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

¹ Throughout the ICR, the use of the masculine he/his, etc also includes the feminine she/her, etc

201.3 Classification of Competitions

- 201.3.1 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Junior Ski Championships
- 201.3.2 FIS World Cups
- 201.3.3 FIS Continental Cups
- 201.3.4 International FIS Competitions (FIS Races)
- 201.3.5 Competitions with Special Participation and/or Qualifications
- 201.3.6 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

201.4 FIS Disciplines

A discipline is a branch of a sport and may comprise one or several events. For example Cross-Country Skiing is a FIS Discipline, whereas the Cross-Country Sprint is an Event.

- 201.4.1 *Recognition of Disciplines in the International Ski Federation*
New disciplines, comprising one or several events, widely practised in at least twenty-five countries and on three continents may be included as part of the programme of the International Ski Federation.
- 201.4.2 *Exclusion of Disciplines from the International Ski Federation*
If a discipline is no longer practised in at least twelve National Ski Associations on at least two continents the FIS Congress may decide to exclude the discipline from the programme of the International Ski Federation.

201.5 FIS Events

An event is a competition in a sport or in one of its disciplines. It results in a ranking and gives rise to the award of medals and/or diplomas.

201.6 Types of Competitions

International competitions consist of:

- 201.6.1 *Nordic Events*
Cross-Country, Rollerskiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combined, Nordic Combined with Rollerskiing or In-line, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country races
- 201.6.2 *Alpine Events*
Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel Competitions, Combined, KO, Team Competitions
- 201.6.3 *Freestyle Ski Events*
Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Ski Cross, Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Big Air, Team Competitions
- 201.6.4 *Snowboard Events*
Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super-G, Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross, Big Air, Slopestyle, Team Competitions

- 201.6.5 *Telemark Events*
- 201.6.6 *Firngleiten*
- 201.6.7 *Speed Skiing Events*
Speed 1 (S1), Speed 2 (S"), Speed 2 Junior (S2J)
- 201.6.8 *Grass Ski Events*
- 201.6.9 *Combined Events with other Sports*
- 201.6.10 *Youth, Masters, Para Snow Events, etc.*

201.7 FIS World Championship Programme

- 201.7.1 To be included in the programme of the FIS World Championships, events must have a recognised international standing both numerically and geographically, and have been included for at least two seasons in the World Cup before a decision about their admission can be considered.
- 201.7.2 Events are admitted no later than three years before specific FIS World Championships.
- 201.7.3 A single event cannot simultaneously give rise to both an individual and a team ranking.
- 201.7.4 Medals may only be awarded at the FIS World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships in all disciplines (Alpine, Nordic, Snowboard, Freestyle Ski, Grass Skiing, Rollerski, Telemark, Speed Skiing) when there are a minimum of 8 nations participating in team competitions and 8 nations represented in an individual event.

202 FIS Calendar

202.1 Candidature and Announcement

- 202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organising of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published "[Rules for the Organisation of World Championships](#)"
- 202.1.2 For all other competitions, the registrations for inclusion in the International Ski Calendar have to be made to FIS by the National Ski Association according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.
- 202.1.2.1 The applications of the National Ski Associations (NSA) are entered by using the FIS Calendar program in the member section of the FIS website: www.fis-ski.com by 31st August (31st May for the Southern Hemisphere).
- 202.1.2.2 *Allocation of competitions*
Allocation of the competitions to the National Ski Associations is made through the electronic communication process between FIS and the National Ski Associations. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions, the calendars are subject to the approval of the Council, on proposal of the respective Technical Committee.

- 202.1.2.3** *Homologations*
Competitions that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on competition courses or jumping hills homologated by the FIS.
The homologation certificate number must be indicated when applying for the inclusion of competition in the FIS Calendar.
- 202.1.2.4** *Publication of the FIS Calendar*
The FIS calendar is published by FIS on the FIS website www.fis-ski.com. It will be updated to reflect cancellations, postponements and other changes continuously by FIS.
- 202.1.2.5** *Postponements*
In case of the postponement of a competition listed in the FIS Calendar, the FIS has to be informed immediately and a new invitation must be sent to the National Ski Associations, otherwise the competition cannot be considered for FIS points.
- 202.1.2.6** *Calendar Fees*
In addition to the annual subscription, a calendar fee is set by the FIS Congress and is due for each year and for each event listed in the FIS Calendar. For additional events, a 50% surcharge will be made in addition to the regular calendar fee for applications submitted 30 days before the date of the competition. The calendar fee for a competition that has to be rescheduled remains the responsibility for payment in full of the original organising National Ski Association.

At the beginning of the season, each NSA will receive an invoice for 70 % of its total invoice from the previous season. This amount will be debited from its FIS account. At the end of the season each NSA will receive a detailed invoice for all registered competitions during the season. The balance will be subsequently be debited or credited to the NSA account at FIS.
- 202.1.3** *Appointment of Race Organiser*
In the event that the National Ski Association appoints a race organiser, such as an affiliated ski club, it shall do so using the form "Registration Form National Ski Association and Organiser" or by means of a similar written agreement. An application by a National Ski Association for inclusion of an event on the International Ski Calendar shall mean that the necessary agreement to organise the event has been established.
- 202.2** **Organisation of Races in other Countries**
Competitions which are organised by other National Ski Associations may only be included in the FIS Calendar when the National Ski Association of the country concerned where the competitions will be organised gives its approval.
- 203** **Licence to participate in FIS Races (FIS Licence)**
A licence to participate in FIS races is issued by a National Ski Association to competitors who fulfil the criteria for participation through registering the competitor with FIS in the respective discipline(s).
- 203.1** The FIS licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.

- 203.2 To be eligible for participation in FIS events, a competitor must have a licence issued by his National Ski Association. Such a licence shall be valid in the Northern and Southern hemispheres for the licence year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.
- 203.2.1 The National Ski Association must guarantee that all competitors registered with a FIS License to participate in FIS races accept the Rules of the International Ski Federation, in particular the provision which foresees the exclusive competence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport as the court of appeal in doping cases.
- 203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence to participate in FIS races when the competitor has proven his nationality and therefore eligibility by submitting a copy of his passport and signed the Athletes Declaration in the form approved by the FIS Council and returned it to his National Ski Association. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter signed by their legal guardians. Both the copy of the passport and signed Athletes Declaration must be made available to FIS on request.
- 203.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in International FIS competitions with a FIS licence to participate in FIS races issued by one National Ski Association.
- 203.5 Application for a change of FIS Licence Registration**
All applications to change licence registration from one member National Ski Association to another are subject to consideration by the FIS Council at its Meetings in the spring. In principle an application to change licence registration will not be granted unless the competitor demonstrates his personal association with the new nation.
Prior to submitting an application to change licence registration a competitor must possess the citizenship and passport of the country for which he wishes to compete. In addition, the competitor must have had his principal legal and effective place of residence in the new country for a minimum of two (2) years immediately prior to the date of the request to change registration to the new country/National Ski Association. An exception to the two year residency rule may be waived if the competitor was born in the territory of the new country, or whose mother or father is a national of the new country. Applications will not be accepted if a parent has obtained a passport for the new country, but is not resident, and/or there is no family ancestry. Furthermore the competitor is required to submit a detailed explanation with the application about his personal circumstances and the reason for requesting a change of licence registration.
- 203.5.1 If a competitor has already participated in FIS calendar events for a National Ski Association, he must have the written agreement to be released from the former National Ski Association in addition to the citizenship, passport and residency requirements in art. 203.5 before the new National Ski Association may submit a request to FIS for a change of registration.
If such a written agreement is not given, the competitor may not participate in any FIS calendar events for a period of twelve months from the end of the last season in which he competed for his present National Ski Association, nor may he be issued with a licence to participate in FIS races by the new National Ski Association.

These rules are also valid when a competitor has more than one nationality and would like to change National Ski Association licence registration.

- 203.5.2 The FIS Council reserves the right in its absolute discretion, to grant or to decline to grant, a change of licence notwithstanding the fulfilment of the aforementioned conditions where it deems it is contrary to the spirit of the rule and in the best interests of the International Ski Federation to do so (e.g. to decline to grant a change of licence if a member National Ski Association tries to "import" a competitor).
- 203.5.3 In the event that a competitor does not fulfil all the criteria required to apply for a change of National Ski Association licence registration, the onus shall be on the competitor to demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the FIS Council that exceptional circumstances exist and it is in the best interests of the International Ski Federation to grant the change.
- 203.5.4 A competitor will retain his FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association under the condition that the former National Ski Association granted the release of the competitor.
- 203.5.5 In the event that any of the documents for an application to change licence registration submitted by the National Ski Association (letter of release from the former National Ski Association, passport, residency papers) are found to be false, the FIS Council will sanction the competitor and the new National Ski Association.

204 Qualification of Competitors

- 204.1 A National Ski Association shall not support or recognise within its structure, nor shall it issue a licence to participate in FIS or national races to any competitor who:
 - 204.1.1 has conducted himself in an improper or unsportsmanlike manner or has not respected the FIS medical code or anti-doping rules,
 - 204.1.2 accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, any money-payments for the participation at competitions,
 - 204.1.3 accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by article 219,
 - 204.1.4 permits or has permitted his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising, except when the National Ski Association concerned, or its pool for this purpose, is party to the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.
 - 204.1.5 knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:
 - 204.1.5.1 the competition is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a National Ski Association, and the competition is announced "open",
 - 204.1.6 has not signed the Athletes Declaration,
 - 204.1.7 is under suspension.

204.2 With the issuance of a licence to participate in FIS competitions and entry the National Ski Association confirms, that valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition is in place for the competitor and assumes full responsibility.

205 Competitors Obligations and Rights

Competitors whatever their age, gender, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, ability or disability have the right to participate in snow sports in a secure environment and protected from abuse.

FIS encourages all member nations to develop policies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young persons.

205.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules and must comply with the additional instructions of the Jury. Competitors must also follow the FIS rules regulations.

205.2 Competitors are not permitted to use doping. (see FIS Anti-Doping Rules and Procedural Guidelines).

205.3 As stated in the Athletes Declaration, competitors have the right to inform the Jury of safety concerns they may have regarding the training and competition courses. More details are given in the corresponding discipline rules.

205.4 Competitors who do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies without excuse lose their claim to any prize including prize money.
In exceptional circumstances, the competitor may be represented by another member of his team, but this person has no right to take his place on the podium.

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

205.6 Support for the Competitors

205.6.1 A competitor is registered with FIS by his National Ski Association to participate in FIS races may accept:

205.6.2 full compensation for travel cost to training and competition,

205.6.3 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions,

205.6.4 pocket money,

205.6.5 compensation for loss of income according to decisions of his National Ski Association,

205.6.6 social security including insurance for training and competition,

205.6.7 scholarships.

205.7 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active competitive skiing.

The competitor has no claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgement of his National Ski Association.

205.8 Gambling on Competitions

Competitors, trainers, team officials and technical officials are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are involved.

Reference is made to the [FIS Rules on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions](#).

206 Advertising and Sponsorship

In the context of this rule advertising is considered as the presentation, of signage or other visibility at the venue informing the public of the name of a product or service to achieve awareness of a company or an organisation and its brand name, activities, products or service. On the other hand Sponsorship provides a company with the opportunity to have a direct association with the competition or series of events.

206.1 Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

All Advertising and Sponsorship rights to the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships belong to the IOC and to the FIS respectively and are subject to separate contractual arrangements.

206.2 FIS Events

For all FIS Events the [FIS Advertising Rules](#) define the advertising opportunities in the competition area and are subject to the approval of the FIS Council. For the FIS World Cup Events the FIS Advertising Rules form an integral part of the FIS Organisers Agreement with the National Ski Associations and Organisers.

206.3 Member National Ski Associations

Each FIS affiliated National Ski Association that organises events in its country which are included in the FIS calendars, has the authority as the owner of the event advertising rights to enter into contracts for their sale. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions these rights shall be defined in the Organiser Agreement upon approval of the FIS Council and considering the National Ski Associations responsibilities.

In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country these FIS Advertising rules also apply.

206.4 Title and Presenting Sponsorship Rights

In the case of FIS series approved by the FIS Council, FIS markets the rights of the title/presenting sponsor (alternative naming possible) package. For the FIS World Cup series these are marketed to appropriate sponsors that promote the image and values of the discipline concerned. The revenue generated from the sale of the title/presenting sponsor rights is invested by FIS to provide a professional organisation.

206.5 Use of Markings and supports

All Advertising and commercial markings and supports used shall comply with the technical specifications set forth in the applicable FIS Advertising Rules.

206.6 Advertising Packages

Location, number, size and form of the advertising are specified in the FIS Advertising Rules for each discipline. Detailed information including graphical illustrations is laid out in the discipline-specific Marketing Guides which are published on the FIS Website. The Marketing Guides are reviewed and updated as necessary by the Committee for Advertising Matters and approved by the FIS Council prior to their publication.

206.7 Sponsorships by commercial betting companies

206.7.1 FIS will not allocate Title / Presenting Sponsor rights to commercial betting companies

206.7.2 Sponsorships of events by commercial betting companies is permitted subject to 206.7.3 below.

206.7.3 Advertising of commercial betting companies or other betting activities on or with the athletes e.g. head sponsors, competition suits, starting bibs, testimonials are strictly prohibited with the exception of lotteries and companies operating non-sports betting only..

206.8 A National Ski Association or its pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organisation for financial sponsorship and or the supply of goods or equipment if the specific company or organisation is acknowledged as an Official Supplier or Sponsor by the National Ski Association. Advertising using photographs, likeness or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC, is forbidden.
Advertising with or on competitors with tobacco or alcohol products or drugs (narcotics) is forbidden.

206.9 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation subject to the regulations of each National Ski Association. Competitors may not directly receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 205.6. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the contract.

206.10 Equipment goods supplied to and used by the national team must, with reference to markings and trademarks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 207.

207 Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings

207.1 Competition Equipment at FIS Events

Only the competition equipment, according to the FIS rules on advertising, provided by the National Ski Association, complete with the commercial markings approved by the National Ski Association, may be worn in FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championships competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.207.1.1At FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and all events on the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take equipment (skis/board, poles, ski boots, helmet, glasses) to the official ceremonies involving anthems and/or flag raising. Holding/carrying equipment on the victory podium after conclusion of the whole ceremony (handing over trophies and medals, na-

tional anthems) for press photos, pictures, etc. is however permitted.207.1.2Winners presentation / Equipment on the podium

At FIS World Ski Championships and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is allowed to take the following equipment on the podium:

- Skis / Snowboards
- Footwear: The athletes may wear their boots on their feet, but are not allowed to wear them anywhere else (such as around their neck). Other shoes cannot be taken on the podium during presentation except if they are worn on the feet.
- Poles: not on/around skis, normally in the other hand
- Goggles: either worn or around the neck
- Helmet: if worn only on the head and not on another piece of equipment, e.g. skis or poles
- Ski straps: maximum of two with name of the producer of skis; eventually one can be used for a wax company
- Nordic Combined and Cross-Country Ski Poles Clips. A clip can be used to hold the two poles together. The clip can be the width of the two poles, though not wider than 4 cm. The length (height) can be 10 cm. The long side of the clip is to be parallel to the poles. The commercial marking of the pole manufacturer can cover the entire surface of the clip.
- All other accessories are prohibited: waist bags with belt, phones on neck-bands, bottles, rucksack/backpack, etc.

207.1.3 An unofficial presentation (flower ceremony) of the winner, and the winners ceremony immediately after the event in the event area with the national anthem even before the protest time has expired, is allowed at the organiser's own risk. Visible wearing of the starting bibs is mandatory.

207.1.4 Visible wearing of the starting bib of the event or other outerwear of the NSA is mandatory in the restricted corridor (including the leader board and TV interview locations).

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 Commercial Markings on Equipment must be followed.

207.2.2 Any competitor who breaches the advertising rules is subject to sanction, as provided for in art. 223.1.1. An offence for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that is in violation or non – observance of competition rules.

207.2.3 If a National Ski Association fails to enforce these rules with on its own competitor(s) or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a competitor's licence. The competitor concerned and/or his National Ski Association have the right to make an appeal before a final decision is taken.

207.2.4 If an advertiser uses the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to his National Ski Association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal action against the company in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the company.

207.2.5 The FIS Council shall be informed of infractions or breaches of these rules that have taken place with regard to the qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising and support for the competitors, and shall review what measures to take to deal with cases.

208 Exploitation of Electronic Media Rights

208.1 General Principles

208.1.1 Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

All Media rights to the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships belong to the IOC and to the FIS respectively, and are subject to separate contractual arrangements.

208.1.2 Rights owned by the member National Ski Associations

Each FIS affiliated National Ski Association that organises events in its country which are included in the annual FIS calendars, has the authority as the owner of the electronic media rights to enter into contracts for the sale of the electronic media rights on those events. In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country, these rules also apply, subject to bi-lateral agreement with the National Ski Association of the country where the event takes place.

208.1.3 Promotion

Contracts shall be prepared in consultation with the FIS with the intention of giving the widest promotion and exposure to the sports of skiing and snowboarding and considering the best interests of the National Ski Associations.

208.1.4 Access to events

For all competitions, admission of personnel and their equipment to the media areas will be limited to those having the necessary accreditation and access passes. Priority access will be given to rights holders and the system of accreditation and access control must avoid possible abuse by non-rights holders.

208.1.5 Control by the FIS Council

The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence to the principles of this Rule by National Ski Associations and all organisers. Should a contract or individual clauses thereof, create a major conflict of interest for the FIS, a member National Ski Association or its organiser, then this will be evaluated by the FIS Council. Full information will be provided so that the appropriate solution can be found.

208.2

Definitions

In the context of this rule the following definitions will apply:

“Electronic Media Rights” means the rights for Television, Radio, Internet and Mobile devices.

“Television rights” means the distribution of television images, both analogue and digital, comprising video and sound, by means of terrestrial transmitters, satellite, cable, fibre or wire for public and private viewing on television screens. Pay-per-view, subscription, interactive TV, video on demand services, IPTV or similar technologies, are also included in this definition.

“Radio rights” means the distribution and reception of radio programmes, both analogue and digital, over the air, by wire or via cable to devices, both fixed and portable.

“Internet” means access to images and sound through interconnected computer networks.

“Mobile and portable devices” means the provision of images and sound through a telephone operator and receivable on mobile telephone or other non fixed devices, such as Personal Digital Assistants.

208.3

Television

208.3.1

Standard of production and promotion of competitions

In the agreements concerning production with a TV organisation or agency acting as host broadcaster, the quality of TV transmissions for ski and snowboard events published in the FIS Calendar – especially for FIS World Cup competitions – must be considered. Of particular importance, while taking into consideration applicable national laws and rules affecting broadcasting, are:

- a) Top quality and optimal production of a TV signal (for live or deferred transmission depending on the event) in which sport is the centrepiece;
- b) Adequate consideration and appearance of venue advertising and event sponsors;
- c) A standard of production in conformity with the FIS TV Production Guidelines and appropriate to current market conditions for the discipline and to the level of the FIS competition series. This means live coverage of the entire event including the winner presentation for live transmission (unless circumstances determine that a live production is not provided). This coverage shall be produced in a neutral way, shall not concentrate on any athlete or nation and shall show all competitors
- d) The live international signal of the host broadcaster must include appropriate graphics in English, particularly the official FIS logo, timing and data information and results, and international sound.
- e) Where it is appropriate to the individual TV market, there should be live TV transmission in the country where the event takes place and in other countries with a high interest.

208.3.2

Production and Technical costs

Except when otherwise agreed between the National Ski Association and the agency/company managing the rights, the cost of producing the television signal for the exploitation of the different rights will be borne by the broadcaster having acquired the rights in the country where the competition takes place or a production company mandated to produce the signal by the company owning the rights. In certain cases, the organiser or the National Ski Association may assume these costs.

For each of the different rights granted under this rule the technical expenses that are to be paid for by those organisations that have acquired the rights and which are seeking to access the television signal (original picture and sound without commentary), have to be agreed between the producing company or the agency/company managing the rights, as applicable. This also applies to any other production costs that may be requested.

208.3.3

Short extracts

Short extracts granting news access for non-rights holders are to be provided to television companies according to the following rules. It is noted that in a number of countries national legislation governs the showing of short extracts in news programmes.

These extracts may only be used in regularly scheduled news programmes and cannot be kept for archive purposes

- a) In those countries where legislation exists regarding news access to sporting events then this legislation will always hold precedence for reporting on FIS events.
- b) In those countries where no legislation exists regarding news access by competing networks and provided that agreements between the company managing the rights and the primary rights holder take precedence then short extracts of a maximum of 90 seconds news access will be granted to competing networks by the agency/company managing the rights for transmission four hours after the rights holding network has shown the competition. The use of this material will cease 48 hours after the end of the competition. If the rights holding network delays its transmissions by more than 72 hours from the end of the competition, then competing networks can show extracts of a maximum of 45 seconds commencing 48 hours after and ending 72 hours after the event itself. Any request to exploit short extracts shall be addressed to the agency/company managing the rights which shall grant to the broadcasters access to the short extracts subject to agreement regarding the technical costs incurred to receive the material.
- c) In those countries where no transmission rights have been purchased by a television company, all television organisations will be able to transmit short extracts of 45 seconds as soon as the material is available, subject to agreement with the agency/company managing the rights regarding the technical costs to be incurred to receive the material. Permission for the use of this material will expire after 48 hours.
- d) Short extracts will be produced by the host broadcaster or the agency/company managing the rights and distributed by that agency/company, taking into consideration 208.3.2 above.

208.4**Radio**

The promotion of FIS events through radio programmes will be encouraged by making available accreditation to the principle radio station(s) in each interested country. Access to the venue will be granted solely to those radio organisations that have obtained the necessary contractual authorisation from the rights holder, and will be only for the production of radio (audio) programmes. If accepted by national practice and the authorisation is granted, these programmes can also be distributed on the internet site of the radio station.

208.5**Internet**

Unless the contract for the sale of the Electronic Media Rights on FIS events states otherwise, each television rights holder that also acquires the internet rights, will ensure that video streams from its website other than short extracts are geoblocked against access from outside its own territory. Regularly scheduled news bulletins containing material of FIS events may be streamed on the rights holding broadcaster's website, provided no changes are made to the bulletin as transmitted in the original programme.

Video and audio material produced in public areas where accreditation, tickets or other permissions are not required to gain access must not contain race footage. It is recognised that new technology provides members of the public with the possibility to produce unauthorised video recordings that may be posted on websites. Appropriate information advising that the unauthorised production and use of video material is prohibited and that legal proceedings could be taken, will be shown at all entrances and printed on entrance tickets.

All National Ski Associations and the rights holders/agencies will give permission for short extracts to be placed on the FIS website for non-commercial use subject to the following conditions:

- a) When short extracts have not been acquired for Internet distribution the maximum duration of the news material from FIS competitions will be 30 seconds per discipline/per session and will be accessible on the FIS website until 48 hours after the end of the competition. The financial conditions relating to the provision of this material will be agreed between the FIS and the rights owner.
- b) The material will be provided by the rights owner or host broadcaster as soon as possible, but at the latest six hours after the end of the competition.

208.6**Mobile and portable devices**

In the cases where the rights for distribution by mobile and portable devices have been awarded, the rights purchaser/operator will be free to produce from the television signal the content it considers best meets the needs of its customers. Any live streaming of television programmes on a national basis using these devices shall not be altered from that available through other distribution channels.

In countries where no mobile distribution rights have been sold, short extracts or clips of a maximum duration of 20 seconds will be offered to operators when the material has been produced and for a period of 48 hours on the condition that the operators pay all related technical costs to the agency/company managing the rights.

208.7 Future developments

The principles contained in this Rule 208 shall be the basis for the exploitation of Electronic Media Rights to FIS events in the future. The FIS Council, on the recommendation of the National Ski Associations, the relevant commissions and experts, will establish the conditions considered appropriate to each new development.

209 Film Rights

All agreements regarding film productions of FIS competitions will be between the film producer and the National Ski Association or the company managing the related rights. All contractual arrangements regarding the exploitation of other media rights will be respected.

210 Organisation of Competition

211 The Organisation

211.1 The Organiser

211.1.1 The Organiser of a FIS competition is the person or group of persons who make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition in the resort.

211.1.2 If the National Ski Association itself is not the competition organiser, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organiser.

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

211.2 The Organising Committee

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

211.3 Organisers which hold competitions involving competitors not qualified under art. 203 - 204 have violated the International Competition Rules and measures are to be taken against them by the FIS Council.

212 Insurance

212.1 The organiser must take out liability insurance for all members of the Organising Committee. The FIS shall provide its employees and appointed officials, who are not members of the Organising Committee (e.g. equipment controller, medical supervisor, etc.), with liability insurance when they are acting on behalf of the FIS.

212.2 Before the first training day or competition, the organiser must be in possession of a binder or cover notes issued by a recognised insurance company and present it to the Technical Delegate. The Organising Committee requires liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; whereby it is recommended that this sum is at least CHF 3 million;

this sum can be increased according to decisions of the FIS Council (World Cup etc).

Additionally, the policy must explicitly include liability insurance claims by any accredited participant, including competitors, against any other participant including but not limited to officials, course workers, coaches, etc

212.3 The Organiser respectively its' National Ski Association may request the FIS insurance broker to arrange cover for the competition (at the cost of the Organiser) if the organiser does not have the necessary insurance cover in place.

212.4 All competitors participating in FIS events must carry accident insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs including race risks as well as an appropriate third party liability insurance. The National Associations are responsible for adequate insurance coverage of all their competitors sent and inscribed by them. The National Ski Association or their competitors must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the organising committee.

212.5 All trainers and officials inscribed and sent to FIS events by a National Association must carry accident and third party liability insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs from damages caused. The National Ski Association or their trainers and officials must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the organising committee.

213 Programme

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

213.1 name, date and place of the competitions, together with information on the competition sites and the best ways of reaching them,

213.2 technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation,

213.3 names of principal officials,

213.4 time and place for the first team captains' meeting and the draw,

213.5 timetable for the beginning of the official training and the start times,

213.6 location of the official notice board,

213.7 time and place for the prize-giving,

213.8 final date of entry and address for entries, including telephone, telefax and e-mail address.

214 Announcements

214.1 The Organising Committee must publish an announcement for the event. It must contain the information required by art. 213.

- 214.2 Organisers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction in entries is possible under art. 201.1 provided it is made clear in the announcement.
- 214.3 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, e-mail or telefax to the FIS, all invited or entered National Ski Associations and the appointed TD. Competitions moved to an earlier date must be approved by the FIS.

215 Entries

- 215.1 All entries must be sent so that the Organising Committee receives them before the final date of entry. The organisers must have a final and complete list not later than 24 hours before the first draw.
- 215.2 National Ski Associations are not permitted to enter and draw the same competitors in more than one competition on the same date.
- 215.3 Only National Ski Associations are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:
- 215.3.1 code number, name, first name, year of birth, National Ski Association;
- 215.3.2 an exact definition of the event for which the entry is made.
- 215.4 Entries for FIS World Championships (see [Rules for the Organisation of FIS World Championships](#)).
- 215.5 The entry of a competitor by the National Ski Association for a race shall constitute a contract solely between the competitor and the organiser and shall be governed by the [Athletes Declaration](#).

216 Team Captains' Meetings

- 216.1 The time and location of the first team captains' meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings have to be announced to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meetings must be announced in good time.
- 216.2 Representation by a substitute from another nation during discussions at team captains' meetings is not allowed.
- 216.3 The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to quota.
- 216.4 Team captains and trainers must obey the ICR and the decisions of the Jury and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

217 Draw

- 217.1 Competitors' starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw and/or point order.

- 217.2 The competitors entered by a National Ski Association will only be drawn if provided written entries have been received by the organiser before the closing date.
- 217.3 If a competitor is not represented at the draw by a team captain or trainer, he will only be drawn if it is confirmed by telephone, telegram, e-mail or telefax by the beginning of the meeting that the competitors who are entered will participate.
- 217.4 Competitors who have been drawn and are not present during the competition must be named by the TD in his report, indicating if possible the reasons for absence.
- 217.5 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.
- 217.6 If a competition has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.

218 Publication of Results

- 218.1 The unofficial and official results will be published in accordance with the rules for the specific event.

218.1.1 Transmission of Results

For all international competitions, there must be direct communication between the Start and the Finish. In Olympic Winter Games the communications must be assured by fixed wiring.

In the data service area, access to the internet (at least ADSL speed) is required for World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games competitions.

- 218.2 The data and timing generated from all FIS competitions is at the disposal of FIS, the organiser, the National Ski Association and participants for use in their own publications, including websites. Use of data and timing on websites is subject to the conditions laid down in the FIS Internet Policies.

218.3 FIS Internet Policies and Exchange of Data relating to the FIS Competitions

218.3.1 General

As part of the ongoing promotion of skiing and snowboard, the International Ski Federation encourages and appreciates the efforts made by the National Ski Associations to provide messages and information to their members and fans. An increasingly important medium for this provision of information is through the Internet.

The following policy has been established in order to assist National Ski Associations through the provision of data from FIS competitions, and to clarify certain conditions that relate to the use and presentation of the data from FIS competitions.

218.3.2 FIS Calendar data

The online FIS Calendar programme has been developed for the free use of National Ski Associations and is available in the members Section of the FIS website.

218.3.3

Results and Standings

National Ski Associations can obtain official results, after they have been approved by the FIS Points verification procedure at the FIS Office. This data will be available on request to the FIS IT Manager who will provide the necessary instructions and/or routines on a case-by-case basis. The FIS World Cup results will include a credit to the results service providers. Standings from the various Cup series will also be available after receipt from the results service providers in the case of the FIS World Cup, or they have been input manually for other Cup series.

1. The results and data from FIS competitions may only be used on the National Ski Associations', Organisers' and participants' websites and may not be passed on for commercial use to third parties or organisations.
The National Ski Association may download the data into its' own software for evaluating performances, etc.
2. National Ski Associations who wish to display results on their website, but do not have a database structure to upload the raw data can create a link to the relevant page of the FIS website. The exact addresses can be obtained from the FIS IT Manager.
3. A link will be established from the FIS Website to all National Ski Associations with their own website, as well as the ski industry and relevant media websites on requests. A reciprocal link to the FIS website should also be created.

218.3.4

Organisers access to results

Organisers of FIS World Cup races can obtain official results from their races after they have been approved by the FIS Points verification procedure in the results database. The upload is a computer-automated procedure for World Cup races and takes place immediately after the end of the race.

The pdf file containing the results and standings can be downloaded from www.fis-ski.com followed by the discipline code and the name of the site: AL (Alpine), CC (Cross-Country), JP (Ski Jumping), NK (Nordic Combined); SB (Snowboarding), FS (Freestyle Skiing) etc. The individual competition can be identified by the competition codex as published on the detailed page of the calendar on www.fis-ski.com.

219

Prizes

219.1

The detailed rules concerning the awarding of prizes will be published by the FIS. Prizes shall consist of mementos, diplomas, cheques or cash. Prizes for records are forbidden. The FIS Council decides in the autumn on the minimum respectively maximum values of the prize money approximately one and a half years before the competition season. The organisers have to inform the FIS by October 15th of the amount.

219.2

If two or more competitors finish with the same time or receive the same points, they shall be given the same placing. They will be awarded the same prizes, titles or diplomas. The allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by another competition is not allowed.

- 219.3 All prizes are to be awarded no later than the final day of a competition or event series.
- 220 Team Officials, Coaches, Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives**
- In principle these regulations apply to all disciplines, taking into consideration the special rules.
- 220.1 The Organising Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of persons accredited to the competition.
- 220.2 It is forbidden for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with art. 207.
- 220.3 Team officials accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS an official FIS accreditation and must perform their specified function. The individual organisers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.
- 220.4 Only persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the organiser for course or jumping-hill have access to the courses and jumping-hills (according to special rules of the discipline).
- 220.5 The Different Types of Accreditation**
- 220.5.1 Technical Delegates, the Jury, and the persons mentioned in art. 220 with clearly visible accreditation have access to the courses and jumping-hills.
- 220.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.
- 220.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organisers who do not have FIS accreditation are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.
- 221 Medical Services, Examinations and Doping**
- 221.1 National Ski Associations are responsible for the fitness of their competitors to race. All competitors, male and female are required to undergo a thorough evaluation of their medical health. This evaluation is to be conducted within the competitor's own nation.
- 221.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.
- 221.3 Doping is forbidden. Any offence under these [FIS Anti Doping Rules](#) will be punished under the provisions of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.
- 221.4 Doping controls may be carried out at any FIS competition (as well as out-of-competition). Rules and procedures are published in the [FIS Anti-Doping Rules and FIS Procedural Guidelines](#).

221.5 Gender of the Competitor

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

221.6 Medical Services Required from Event Organisers

The health and safety of all those involved in a FIS competition is a primary concern of all event Organisers. This includes the competitors as well as volunteers, course workers and spectators.

The specific composition of the medical support system is dependent on several variables:

- The size, level, type of the event being held (World Championships, World Cup, Continental Cup, FIS-level, etc.) together with the local medical standards of care and geographic locations and circumstances.
- The estimated number of competitors, support staff and spectators
- The scope of responsibility for the Event Medical Organisation (competitors, support staff, spectators) should also be determined.

The Organiser / The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services must confirm with the race director or technical delegate that the required rescue facilities are in place before starting the official training or competition. In the event of an incident, or issue that prevents the primary medical plan from being utilized, the back up plan must be in place before recommencing the official training or competition.

The specific requirements concerning facilities, resources, personnel and team physicians are contained in the respective discipline rules and the [FIS Medical Guide](#).

222 Competition Equipment

222.1 A competitor may only take part in a FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations. A competitor is responsible for the equipment that he uses (skis, snowboard, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is his duty to check that the equipment he uses conforms to the FIS specifications and general safety requirements and is in working order.

222.2 The term competition equipment encompasses all items of equipment which the competitor uses in competitions. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.

222.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.
The FIS does not take any responsibility for the approval of new technical developments, which at the time of introduction may contain unknown risk to the health or cause an increase in the risk of accidents.

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

222.5 The Committee for Competition Equipment publishes equipment by-laws after approval by the FIS Council (definitions or descriptions of the equipment items which are allowed).
In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the performance of the competitors and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predisposition to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which impact the health of the competitors or increase the risk of accidents are to be excluded.

222.6 Controls

Before and during the competition season or on submission of protests to the Technical Delegate at the competition concerned, various controls can be carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or official FIS Equipment Controllers. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that regulations were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognised institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

No testing of equipment or material in independent laboratories may be requested at races where a FIS Technical Expert has performed the controls, unless it can be demonstrated that the controls have not been carried out according to the rules.

222.6.1 At all FIS events where official FIS measurement experts using the official FIS measurement tools are appointed, the result of measurements carried out at the time are valid and final, irrespective of previous measurements.

223 Sanctions

223.1 General Conditions

223.1.1 *An offence for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that:*

- is in violation or non-observance of competition rules, or
- constitutes non-compliance with directives of the jury or individual members of the jury in accordance with 224.2 or
- constitutes unsportsmanlike behaviour

223.1.2 *The following conduct shall also be considered an offence:*

- attempting to commit an offence
- causing or facilitating others to commit an offence
- counselling others to commit an offence

223.1.3 *In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence consideration should be given to:*

- whether the conduct was intentional or unintentional,
- whether the conduct arose from circumstances of an emergency

223.1.4 All FIS affiliated associations, including their members registered for accreditation, shall accept and acknowledge these rules and sanctions imposed, subject only to the right to appeal pursuant to the [FIS Statutes](#) and ICR

223.2 Applicability

223.2.1 Persons

These sanctions apply to:

- all persons who are registered with or accredited by the FIS or the organiser of an event published in the FIS calendar (an event) both within and out with the confines of the competition area and any location connected with the competition, and
- all persons who are not accredited, within the confines of the competition area

223.3 Penalties

223.3.1 *The commission of an offence may subject a person to the following penalties:*

- Reprimand - written or verbal
- Withdrawal of accreditation
- Denial of accreditation
- Monetary fine not more than CHF 100'000.--
- A time penalty

223.3.1.1 FIS-affiliated associations are liable to the FIS for the payment of any fines and incurred administrative expenses imposed on persons whose registration or accreditation they arranged.

223.3.1.2 Persons not subject to art 223.3.1.1 are also liable to the FIS for fines and incurred administrative expenses. If such persons do not pay these fines, they shall be subject to a withdrawal of any permission to apply for accreditation to FIS events for a period of one year.

223.3.1.3 Payment of fines is due within 8 (eight) days following their imposition.

223.3.2 *All competing competitors may be subject to the following additional penalties:*

- Disqualification
- Impairment of their starting position
- Forfeiture of prizes and benefits in favour of the organiser
- Suspension from FIS events

223.3.3 A competitor shall only be disqualified if his mistake would result in an advantage for him with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case.

223.4 A jury may impose the penalties provided in 223.3.1 and 223.3.2, however they may not impose a monetary fine of more than CHF 5'000.-- or suspend a competitor beyond the series of FIS event at which the offence occurred.

223.5 The following Penalty decisions may be given verbally:

- reprimands
- the withdrawal of accreditation for the current event from persons who had not been registered with the organiser through their National Associations
- the withdrawal of the accreditation for the current event from FIS-accredited persons

- the denial of accreditation to the current event from persons who are within the confines of the competition area or any other location connected with the competition.

223.6 The following Penalty decisions shall be in writing:

- monetary fines
- disqualification
- impaired starting position
- competition suspensions
- withdrawal of accreditation from persons who had been registered through their National Association
- withdrawal of accreditation of FIS accredited persons

223.7 Written Penalty decisions must be sent to the offender (if it is not a competitor), the offender's National Association and the Secretary General of FIS.

223.8 Any disqualification shall be recorded in the Referee's and/or the TD's Report.

223.9 All penalties shall be recorded in the TD's Report.

224 Procedural Guidelines

224.1 Competence of Jury

The Jury at the event has the right to impose sanctions according to the above rules by majority vote. In the case of a tie, the chairman of the Jury has the deciding vote.

224.2 Within the location, especially during the training and the competition period, each voting Jury member is authorised to issue oral reprimands and withdraw the accreditation which is issued for the current event.

224.3 Collective Offences

If several persons commit the same offence at the same time and under the same circumstances, the Jury's decision as to one offender may be considered binding upon all offenders. The written decision shall include the names of all offenders concerned, and the scope of the penalty to be assessed upon each of them. The decision will be delivered to each offender.

224.4 Limitation

A person shall not be sanctioned if proceedings to invoke such sanction have not been commenced against that person within 72 hours following the offence.

224.5 Each person who is a witness to an alleged offence is required to testify at any hearing called by the Jury, and the Jury is required to consider all relevant evidence.

224.6 The Jury may confiscate objects that are suspected of being used in violation of equipment guidelines.

224.7 Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation according to 223.5 and 224.2), the person ac-

cused of an offence shall be given the opportunity to present a defence at a hearing, orally or in writing.

224.8 All Jury decisions shall be recorded in writing and shall include:

224.8.1 The offence alleged to have been committed

224.8.2 The evidence of the offence

224.8.3 The rule (s) or Jury directives that have been violated

224.8.4 The penalty imposed.

224.9 The penalty shall be appropriate to the offence. The scope of any penalty imposed by the Jury must consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

224.10 Remedies

224.10.1 Except as provided for in 224.11, a penalty decision of the Jury may be appealed in accordance with the provisions in the ICR.

224.10.2 If an appeal is not filed within the deadline established in the ICR, the penalty decision of the Jury becomes final.

224.11 The following decisions of the Jury are not subject to appeal:

224.11.1 Oral penalties imposed under 223.5 and 224.2

224.11.2 Monetary fines less than CHF 1'000.-- (One Thousand Swiss Francs) for single offence and a further CHF 2'500.-- for repeated offences by the same person.

224.12 In all remaining cases, appeals are to be directed to the Appeals Commission, as per the ICR.

224.13 The Jury shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission recommendations for penalties in excess of monetary fines of CHF 5'000.- and suspensions beyond the event in which the offence occurred (223.4).

224.14 FIS Council shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission comments with respect to any written penalty decisions by the Jury.

224.15 Costs of Proceedings

Fees and cash expenses, including travel expenses (costs of the proceedings) are to be calculated comparable to costs paid to TD's and are to be paid by the offender. In the case of a reversal of Jury decisions, in whole or in part, the FIS covers all costs.

224.16 Enforcement of Monetary Fines

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

224.16.2 Any outstanding monetary fines imposed on an offender is considered a debt of the National Association to which the offender is a member.

224.17

Benefit Fund

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

224.18

These rules are not applicable to any violation of FIS Doping rules.

225

Appeals Commission

225.1

Appointments

225.1.1

The FIS Council shall appoint from the Discipline Sub-committee for Rules (or Discipline Committee if there is no Rules Sub-Committee) a Chairman and a Vice Chairman of the Appeals Commission. The Vice Chairman shall preside when the Chairman is either unavailable or is disqualified for bias and prejudice.

225.1.2

The Chairman shall appoint 3 members, which may include himself, to the Appeals Commission from the Discipline Rules Sub-Committee or Discipline Committee for each case appealed or submitted to be heard, whose decisions shall be by majority vote.

225.1.3

To avoid either actual bias and prejudice or the appearance of bias and prejudice, members appointed to an Appeals Commission shall not be members of the same National Association as the offender whose case is under appeal. In addition, members appointed to an Appeals Commission must report voluntarily to the Chairman any bias and prejudice they may hold for or against the offender. Persons who are biased and prejudiced shall be disqualified from serving on the Appeals Commission by the Chairman or, in the event the Chairman is disqualified, by the Vice Chairman.

225.2

Responsibility

225.2.1

The Appeals Commission shall only hold hearings with respect to appeals by offenders or by the FIS Council from decisions of competition juries, or matters referred to it by competition juries recommending penalties in excess of those provided for in the Sanction rules.

225.3

Procedures

225.3.1

The Appeal must be decided within 72 hours of receipt of the Appeal by the Chairman, unless all parties involved in the Appeal agree in writing to an extension of time for the hearing.

225.3.2

All appeals and responses must be submitted in writing, including any evidence the parties intend to offer in support of or in response to the Appeal.

225.3.3

The Appeals Commission shall decide on the location and format for the Appeal (phone conference, in person, e-mail exchanges). The Appeals Commission members are required to respect the confidentiality of the appeal until the decision is made public and to consult only with the other members of the panel during the deliberations. The Chairman of the Appeals Commission may request additional evidence from any of the parties involved, providing this does not require disproportionate means.

225.3.4 The Appeals Commission shall allocate costs of the appeal pursuant to 224.15.

225.3.5 Decisions of the Appeals Commission may be announced orally at the conclusion of the deliberations or hearing should one take place. The decision, together with its reasoning, shall be submitted in writing to the FIS, which shall deliver them to the parties involved, their National Associations and all members of the Jury whose decision was appealed. In addition, the written decision shall be available at the FIS Office.

225.4 Further Appeals

225.4.1 Decisions of the Appeals Commission may be appealed to the FIS Court in accordance with Article 52; 52.1 and 52.2 of the Statutes.

225.4.2 Appeals to the FIS Court shall be in writing and submitted to the FIS Secretary-General in accordance with the time limits prescribed in Article 52; 52.1 and 52.2 of the Statutes from the date of the publication of the Appeals Commission decision.

225.4.3 An Appeal to the Appeals Commission or to the FIS Court will not delay the implementation of any penalty decision of the Competition Jury, Appeals Commission or Council.

226 Violation of Sanctions

Where there is a violation of a sanction that has been imposed (according to ICR 223 or the FIS Anti-Doping Rules, the Council may impose such further and other sanctions that it considers appropriate.

In such cases, some or all of the following sanctions may apply:

226.1 Sanctions against individuals involved:

- a written reprimand;

and/or

- a monetary fine not to exceed the sum of CHF 100'000.--

and/or

- competition suspension at the next level of sanction - for example if a three month suspension for a doping offence was imposed, a violation of the suspension will cause a two year suspension; if a two year suspension for a doping offence was imposed, a violation of the suspension will cause a lifetime suspension;

and/or

- withdrawal of accreditation from individuals involved.

226.2 Sanctions against a National Ski Association:

- withdrawal of FIS funding to the National Ski Association;

and/or

- cancellation of future FIS events in the country involved;

and/or

- withdrawal of some or all FIS membership rights, including participation in all FIS calendar competitions, voting rights at the FIS Congress, membership of FIS Committees.

Rules Common to Snowboard Competitions

For the technical organisation of the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships (Snowboard events) the rules of the Snowboard FIS World Cup shall be valid, where not otherwise specified in the ICR.

2000 Organisation

Reference is made to Article 211.

2001 Organising Committee and the Jury

2001.1 Composition

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

2001.2 Appointments by the International Ski Federation

The International Ski Federation appoints the Technical Delegate and Head-Judge (HP, SS and BA) for all competitions and:

2001.2.1

In World Cup Competitions:

- the Referee (Race Director) and
- the Head Judge and Judges (6 – maximum 9 subject to competition format) for HP, SS and BA

2001.2.2

In Continental Cup Competitions:

- the Head Judge and Judges (3-6) for HP, SS and BA

2001.2.3

For the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Snowboard Juniors World Championships:

- all Jury members and Judges

2001.2.4

In all other races the Technical Delegate appoints:

- the Referee

2001.3 Appointments by the organiser

The organiser appoints all other members of the Organising Committee (except TD and Judges). The chairman or his representative represents the committee in public, leads the meetings and makes decisions concerning all matters that are not made by other persons or groups. Before, during and after competition he works closely with the International Ski Federation and their appointed officials. He takes on all other duties that are necessary for carrying out the competition. The following officials must be appointed.

2001.3.1

The Chief of Competition

The Chief of Competition supervises the work of all course officials, summons the meetings of the competition committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairman of the team captains' meetings after consultation with the Technical Delegate.

2001.3.2 *The Chief of Course*

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

2001.3.3 *The Start Referee*

The start referee must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of training and/or competition. He is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the start and observance of all regulation i.e.

- He makes sure that the regulations for the start and the start organisation are properly observed.
- He determines late and false starts.
- He must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times.
- He reports the names of all competitors who did not start, have made a false or late start and informs the Jury of all rule infringements.

2001.3.4 *The Finish Referee*

The finish referee must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of training and / or competition. He is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the finish and observance of all regulations i.e.

He makes sure that 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 all competitors who do not finish and informs the Jury of all rule infringements.

~~2001.3.5 *Chief of Finish (Snowboard Cross only)*~~

~~The Chief of Finish is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the finish area (see also 2003.3.4) and the finish line Judges. The Chief of Finish will accept protests in the finish area. The Chief of Finish must report all protests immediately to the other jury members.~~

2001.3.6 *Chief of Pipe/Slopestyle*

The Chief of Pipe/Slopestyle is responsible for the construction and preparation in accordance with the FIS Halfpipe/Slopestyle specifications of the Halfpipe site before and during the competition. He must be familiar with the local snow conditions and preferably be from the host resort.

In addition, the Chief of Pipe/Slopestyle:

- Should be a member of the Organising Committee
- Is under the direction of the Jury and the FIS Contest Director
- Must assure that the Halfpipe/Slopestyle course at all times during training and competition conforms with FIS Halfpipe/Slopestyle recommendations and specifications
 - Oversees the building and construction of the Judges podium
- Provides for adequate accommodations (i.e. tables, chairs, partitions, heaters etc.) to fulfil the needed requirements on the Judges podium
- Supervise Halfpipe/Slopestyle training in the absence of the Head Judge and/or the TD
 - Must attend all Halfpipe/Slopestyle Team Captains meetings
- Provide for sufficient food and refreshments etc. for the Judges as requested by the Head Judge.

- Must have experience in building and maintaining Halfpipe/Slopestyle courses. FIS has the possibility to request the presence of a technical adviser appointed by FIS for the preparation and maintenance of the Halfpipe/Slopestyle courses.

2001.3.7 *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, calculations and Judges scores. In alpine events, he or a special assistant along with the Jury will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under his direction:

- Starter
- Assistant Starter
- Start Recorder
- Chief Timekeeper
- Assistant Timekeepers
- Finish Controller
- Chief of Calculations and his Assistants

2001.3.8 *The Chief Gate Judge*

The chief gate judge organises and supervises the work of the gate Judges. He designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the 1st run and the end of the competition 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 they need (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.

2001.3.9 *The Gate Judges*

A gate judge will be responsible for the supervision of one or more gates. 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 2071.

2001.3.10 *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. They must ensure that the official results contain the information required by art. 2027.3. They are responsible for the minutes of the competition committee, Jury and team captains' meetings. They 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. They can receive official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. They 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.

2001.3.11 *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 advance. Attention should be paid that there is sufficient space behind the barriers to permit circulation of spectators.

2001.3.12

The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services

The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organising adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition. They must be sure that telephone or radio communication is available over the entire length of the course and must coordinate plans with the chief of competition before the start of official training.

They must arrange for quarters to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.

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

During the competitions they must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.

A doctor, who must be a good skier or snowboarder, 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. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in Chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide (containing Medical Rules and Guidelines).

2001.3.12.1

First Aid and Medical Service

The first aid and medical services must be completely operational during all training times. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in Chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide containing Medical Rules and Guidelines.

2001.3.13

The Chief of Course Equipment and Technical Equipment

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

2001.3.14

The Chief of press

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

2001.3.15

The Chief of Communications and sound

The Chief of Communications is responsible to arrange and coordinate all communications and announcements including radios, sound equipment, choice of music and briefing of announcers.

- 2001.3.16 *Other Officials within the Organising Committee – the following officials are recommended (with written job descriptions)*
- Chief of Finance (treasurer)
 - Chief of Accommodation and Meals
 - Chief of Protocol

The organiser is authorised to include other officials within the Organising Committee.

2002 Information and Hosting Duties of the Organising Committee

- 2002.1 The Organising Committee is responsible to provide all relevant information and materials to the parties concerned (see art. 212, 213 and 214). Information about accommodation and travel details should be circulated at least two (2) months prior to the competition.

- 2002.2** For NC and FIS level events, the Organising Committee must state in the Event Programme, as per Rule 213.8, a final date of entry not exceeding 14 (fourteen) days before the first official training or competition day and post it on the FIS website. For CoC, World Cup, WSC and OWG the deadlines will be defined in the specific Rule Books of each competition level.

2003 Basic Costs of the Organising Committee

- 2003.1 The Organising Committee must pay the sanction fees of the competition according to the regulations in the FIS Calendar.
- 2003.2 The Organising Committee must compensate the Judges according to the current policy of the FIS.
- 2003.3 The Organising Committee must compensate the FIS Technical Delegate according to the current policy of the FIS.
- 2003.4 The Organising Committee must provide accommodation in accordance with the current policies of the FIS.
- 2003.5 The Organising Committee must provide lift tickets for training and competition in accordance with the current policies of the FIS. The maximum amount for lift tickets in FIS races is Euro 20 (for competitions in SUI CHF 30) per day according to the currency of the hosting nation (Snowboard competition on level 3 and 4). For COC competitions (Snowboard competition on level 2) see Rules for the Snowboard Continental Cups.

2004 The Jury

- 2004.1 The following members of the Jury, who are members of the organising committee, are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas (exception see WC- and CoC-rules):

- 2004.1.1 *Alpine events (PGS, PSL, SL, GS,*
– the Technical Delegate
– the Referee (Race Director at OWG, WSC, JWSC, YOG)
– the Chief of Competition

- 2004.1.2 *Snowboard Cross*
– the Technical Delegate
– the [Chief of Finish Referee – appointed by FIS \(lower level OC ap-
points\)](#)
– the Chief of Competition [– appointed by the organiser](#)
– (Race Director at OWG, WSC, [WC](#), [JWJSC](#), YOG)

- 2004.1.3 *Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Big Air and other judged events*
– the Technical Delegate
– the Head Judge
– the Chief of Competition or Chief of Pipe/Slopestyle
– Contest Director at OWG, WSC, JWSC, YOG)

- 2004.1.4 *For Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships in
all events additional Jury members*
- Start Referee
- Finish Referee

For all Jury decisions the FIS professionals (FIS Race Director) may act as an advisor (see also WC and CoC-rules).

2004.2 Appointment of the Jury for Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships

- 2004.2.1 *The FIS Council appoints:*
– the Technical Delegate
– the Referee
– the Head Judge
– the Judges
– the Start Referee
– the Finish Referee
– the Video Controller

2004.2.2 The TD-Working Group proposes qualified TD's as Jury members to the Snowboard Freestyle Freeski 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.

2004.2.2.1 The Judges Working Group proposes qualified Head Judges and Judges to the Snowboard Freestyle Freeski Committee, who in turn submits the names to the FIS Council for approval
In order to qualify, a proposed Head Judge or Judge must hold a valid FIS licence and meet all other qualification requirements of the FIS.

2004.2.3 The organising National Ski Association submits its proposal for the Chief of competition in the Organising Committee to the Council for approval.

- 2004.2.4 All members of the Jury must be able to understand each other in one and the same FIS language.
- 2004.2.5 Persons, who work for a National Ski Association with responsibility for a snowboard team, may not be members of the Jury.
- 2004.2.6 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Council approved member (including the TD).

2004.3 Appointment of the Jury for International Competitions (see also WC and COC rules)

- 2004.3.1 FIS appoints the Technical Delegate and Judges incl. Head-Judge.
- 2004.3.2 The TD appoints
 - the Referee
 - Substitute Jury members in case of force majeure.
- 2004.3.3 For international ladies competitions, the Jury should include a lady.
- 2004.3.4 The Chief of Competition has to belong to the organising National Ski Association.
- 2004.3.5 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

2004.4 Tenure of the Jury

- 2004.41 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the first Team Captains meeting.
- 2004.42 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.

2004.5 Voting and Franchise (see also FIS WC and CoC rules)

- 2004.5.1 The TD is chairman of the Jury (the Race-/Contest Director at OWG, WSC, WJC, YOG and conducts the meetings.
- 2004.5.2 Each of the following has one vote in the Jury
 - the TD for all competitions
 - the Chief of Competition or the Chief of Pipe/Slope for all competitions
 - the Referee for Snowboard Cross events
 - the Head Judge for the Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air Competitions
 - the Referee for all Alpine Competitions
 - the Race Director in OWG, WSC, WJC, YOG
 - FIS Race Director for Snowboard Cross Competitions
 - The FIS Contest Director for Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air for OWG, WSC, WJC and YOG Competitions

At the Winter Universiade the FISU Race Director, as approved by FIS, has a voting right as a member of the Jury for all competitions

- 2004.5.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships
- all Jury members
- 2004.5.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 2056.3).
In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote (also see FIS World Cup Rules).
- 2004.5.4 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded, as per art. 2001.3.10
- 2004.5.5 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).
- 2004.5.6 In cases where an immediate decision must be made and it is not possible to convene the entire Jury, each member of the Jury has the right, prior to or during the competition, 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.

2004.6 Duties of the Jury

- 2004.6.1 The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire competition, including the official training.
- 2004.6.2 *From a technical standpoint particularly by:*
- Checking the competition-course and the set courses as well as official warm-up areas
 - Checking the snow conditions on and beside the course
 - Checking the preparation of the course
 - Approving the use of snow compacters and other chemicals.
 - 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
 - Fixing the time of course setting
 - Overseeing the work of the course setters and Snowboard Cross builder/designer
 - Checking the fastening of the gate flags
 - Opening or closing the competition 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 competition
 - 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.
 - Checking the Judges stands and the Judges working conditions.

2004.6.3

From an organisational 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 provisional runs and re-runs
- Cancellation or suspension of the competition: (beforehand)
- if there is too little snow cover on or beside the course, or the snow surface on the course is badly or unevenly prepared
- if areas are deemed to be insufficiently protected
- if the first aid and medical service are inadequate or at all lacking
- if the crowd control is insufficient
- Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
- Interruption of the competition if the prerequisites of art. 2033 are present,
- Termination of the competition if the prerequisites of art. 2034 are present.

2004.6.4

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 competition-course
- Pronouncement of disqualifications
- Decisions on infractions by team captains, trainers, course setters, service personnel and company representatives, if they are accredited to the competition
- Pronouncement on disciplinary measures and sanctions
- Imposition of sanctions
- Decisions on protests
- Issue of particular directives throughout the entire competition

2004.7

Questions not Covered by Rule

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

2004.8

Radios

At all competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar, the Jury members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference. In Snowboard Cross and Slopestyle, the course Judges and if utilized connection coaches, must be equipped with radios.

2004.9

Duties and rights of the Referee

For international races, when possible and deemed appropriate, the referee should be of another nationality than the TD and Chief of Competition.

2004.9.1

Duties and Rights of the Referee

- Drawing of the start numbers
- Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury and / or any invited parties.
- Changing the course by taking out or adding gates; if the referee alone inspects the course, his decision is final.
- The course setter and all Jury members must be informed of such changes, if due to circumstances they were not present at this inspection.
- Receiving the reports of the start and finish referees and the competition 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 competition.
- Checking, signing and posting the referees minutes immediately after each run, on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the names of the gate Judges who noted the faults leading to the disqualifications and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.
- ~~– Sending a report to the FIS in special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe injury at a competitor.~~
- In Snowboard Cross competitions, the Referee will accept protests in the finish area and must report all protests immediately to the other jury members. In some cases the TD can choose to accept the protests in the finish area, should the Referee be positioned at the start or along the course.

2004.9.2

Collaboration with the TD

The referee and the assistant referee must work very closely with the TD.

2004.10

Technical Advisor

To support the Jury, FIS can appoint a Technical Advisor for all categories of competitions.

The Technical Advisor has the right to express his opinion within the Jury

- without the right to vote.

2004.11

The FIS can impose sanctions against a Jury or individual Jury members.

2005

The Technical Delegate (TD)

2005.1

Definition

2005.1.1

The primary duties of the TD

- to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to
- to see that the competition runs in a fair manner
- to advise the organisers within the scope of their duties
- to be the official representative of the FIS

- 2005.1.2 *Responsibility*
The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the Snowboard Freestyle Freeski Committee. The TD working group for Technical Delegates exercises this authority.
- 2005.1.3 **Prerequisites**
The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 2005.3).
- 2005.1.4 **Development**
TD-Proposed to FIS Snowboard TD Working Group
Each National Ski Association has the right to nominate to the FIS Office capable persons for the position of TD Candidate.
The development pathway for a TD is:
- Initial basic training and development activities delivered by NSA, to include practical tasks on competitions under the NSA's control covering the key skills and knowledge required by a TD.
 - Candidate nominated to FIS by their NSA
 - Attend official FIS TD Clinic
 - A minimum of three on hill practical assignments and examination with a qualified FIS TD (two for a specific license).
 - Attend a second official FIS TD Clinic and take final written and oral examination
- 2005.1.4.3 The cost of the assignments has to be covered by the TD Candidates themselves. TD Candidates have no right of reimbursement, by the OC or by FIS, of costs while undertaking their assignments and examinations.
- 2005.1.4.4 *Training*
- 2005.1.5.1 The preliminary training of the Candidate is the responsibility of each National Association, prior to their nomination to FIS. It is the responsibility of NSAs to present nominees who have sufficient experience and skills to receive basic training at a FIS TD Clinic, and then undertake practical assignments with a good chance of passing assessment by the supervising TD, and the later Final Examination.
- 2005.1.4.5 Examinations will take place in English
- The Candidates must, within two years after nomination, successfully carry out two practical assignments in each Event in which they wish to be qualified, at a FIS competition or competitions (three in total for the overall SB license). The assignments should be at two different levels of competition. At all practical assignments, the Candidate is required to undertake all the tasks normally undertaken by a TD, including production of a complete TD Report in the approved format. Different supervising competition TDs are recommended for each assignment.
- 2005.1.4.6 At any competition only one TD candidate may undertake the Assessment. Exceptions may be authorised by the FIS, on receipt from the proposed supervising TD of a plan for delivery of the practical assignments, and with the agreement in advance of the OC.
- 2005.14.7 The TD Candidate's Practical Assignments are under the supervision of the officially assigned qualified FIS TD for the competition concerned. The

Technical Delegate shall make a report on the TD Candidate's technical capabilities, on the applicable FIS forms.

2005.1.4.8 The TD Candidate's completed TD Report and the supervising TD's written assessment must be sent to the FIS Office and the responsible person in the Candidate's National Ski Association.

2005.1.4.9 After completion of the practical and the written examination, confirmation of acceptance by the Technical Delegates Advisory Group, TD Candidates will receive their personal and numbered TD licence.

2005.1.4.10 *Licence*

The licence is a numbered identification document valid for 2 years. It must be renewed every two years and is obligatory for every FIS TD.

2005.1.4.11 Further Training and Expiration of the Licence

Every licenced TD should take part annually in a FIS organised Snowboard TD Clinic. A TD who without good reasons misses the update for two consecutive years or fails to undertake an assigned TD assignment will be subject to loss of the TD licence.

2005.2 Assignment

2005.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships the appointment is made by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Snowboard Freestyle Freeski Committee.

2005.2.2 For all other international competitions assignments are made by FIS Snowboard Technical Delegate Working Group.

2005.2.3 A Technical Delegate cannot be a member of the organising association. In exceptional cases or exception geographic areas the FIS can appoint a Technical Delegate from the same country. He may not be a member of the organising club or of the regional association.

2005.3 Technical Delegate Replacement

2005.3.1 If the TD for Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships or FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council as well as the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs are to be notified. The FIS Council will immediately undertake the appointment of another TD.

2005.3.2 For all other competitions the National Ski Associations responsible TD party, to which the TD belongs, is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organising Committee in question and the FIS are to be immediately informed.

2005.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships or FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at the competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil their function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from amongst the members of the Jury present at the competition site.

2005.3.4 At all other international competitions, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the Jury. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 2005.1.3.

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 competition. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.

2005.3.5 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the originally assigned and appointed.

2005.4 Organisation of the Assignment

2005.4.1 The organiser must establish contact with the TD in good time.

2005.4.2 Cancellations or postponements of competitions must be announced to the TD and to the FIS Office immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.

2005.4.3 For all international competitions, the TD must arrive at the competition site at least 24 hours before the competition or the start of official training.

2005.5 Duties of the TD for all Competitions

2005.5.1 Before the competition

The TD

- Reviews where applicable the homologation file and consults with the organiser about the possible existence of a special authorisation.
- If he establishes that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the competition.
- Reads the TD reports about previous competitions at the site and checks whether the improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- Requests and inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art 212 and reports to the FIS where necessary.
- Inspects the competition and training courses.
- Supervises the official training. He also controls the fastening of the gate flags
- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points
- Checks the validity of the competitors FIS licence and the age-limit
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury.
- Checks the accreditation and the authorisation for entry to the slope.
- Checks over the competition courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Supervises the course building in Snowboard Cross, Slopestyle and Big Air competitions together with the competition Jury.
- Checks the location of the television towers and sees they are adequately protected.
- Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organisation of the medical care.

- Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, Judges stand, etc.
- Is present in the competition area during all training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team
- Works closely together with the officials of the Organising Committee and the FIS Technical Advisor.
- Is chairman of the Jury with a casting vote in case of a tie.
- If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.
- Has the right, if a slalom or giant slalom cannot be carried out on the homologated course because of “force majeure”, to move the competition to a “substitute course” proposed by the organiser. This on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures and requirements can be fulfilled.

2005.5.2

During the competition

The Technical Delegate

- Must be present in the course area.
- Works closely with the Jury, the team captains and the coaches.
- Keeps watch on whether the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to advertising, etc, on clothing and competition equipment.
- Supervises the technical and organisational conduct of the competition.
- Advises the organisation concerning the observance of the FIS Rules and Directives.

2005.5.3

After the competition

The Technical Delegate

- Helps with the compilation of the referee's disqualification report.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- Signs the official result lists established by the competition secretary and gives the authorisation for the award ceremony.
- Oversees the electronic transmission xml files and completes his TD Report online immediately after the event.
- Must also check that the results are correct on the FIS website.
- Presents to the FIS Office any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the competition in question.
- For all interrupted (Art. 2034) or terminated competition(s) (Art. 2035), a fully detailed report is to be made by the TD to the FIS and the organising National Ski Association. The report has to contain a well-founded recommendation, whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

2005.5.4

In general

The Technical Delegate

- 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.
- Works very closely with the Referee and Assistant Referee.
- Has the right to order the interruption of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 2034 are present, to cause the termination of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 2035 are present.

- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the competition.
- Has the right to obtain support from the Organising Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfilment of his duties.
- In exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, the decision of the TD is final and binding. In such a case, the TD must put his decision in writing, together with the reasons for it, and bring it immediately to the attention of the FIS Office.
- For Major Events (OWG, WC, WSC, WJC, YOG) additional rules may apply and some tasks are covered by the Race Director.

2005.6 Expense Accounts

The Technical Delegate has a right to reimbursement for his travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 600.--¹ For longer distances (train, first class or air fare, tourist class) or car per kilometre, CHF 0.70 or equivalent which amount included any applicable highway taxes. The TD is entitled to receive free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to inspections.

In addition, a fixed daily rate of CHF 100.--* is added for the travel days to and from, as well as each day of the assignment, which includes postage charges for mailing reports, etc. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last competition) is not permitted. If overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary such expense shall be justified and reimbursed separately.

* This rule applies to all jury members at the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

2005.7 Sanctions

Sanctions can be imposed against Technical Delegates as well as all accredited participants and officials.

2006 Judges

2006.1 Definition

2006.1.1 The Judges for a competition will be a group of qualified officials with the correct licence for each competition level (certified by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group). The Judges must judge based upon the current FIS rules and judging criteria (see also FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).

2006.1.2 Responsibility

The Judges structure comes under the responsibility of the Snowboard Freestyle Freeski Committee. The Judges Working Group exercises this authority.

The maximum payment of CHF 600.-- is valid for all races except Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, World Cup and Continental Cup unless due to geographic considerations an exception is granted

- 2006.1.3** *Prerequisites*
A Judge and Head-Judge are required to have the correct licence for the different competition levels undertaken (see also FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).
- 2006.1.4** *Development*
- 2006.1.4.1** The development for a Judge is:
- Applicant
 - Written entrance examination (Judges Clinic)
 - Candidate
 - Practical Judges examination
 - C-Licence Judge up to A-Licence
- 2006.1.4.2** National Associations may nominate capable individuals as Judge Applicants for participation in the FIS development process. The Judges Working Group for Snowboard has the final decision as to their acceptance.
- 2006.1.5** *Training*
- 2006.1.5.1** The initial training of the applicant is the responsibility of each National Association.
- 2006.1.5.2** Applicant is required to attend a FIS International Judges-Clinic, pass a written examination and be approved by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group. The examination will be given in an official FIS language.
- 2006.1.6** *Licences*
- 2006.1.6.1** National Associations can issue only C level licences. A, and B licenses can be issued only by FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group. (See FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).
- 2006.2** **Assignment**
- 2006.2.1** For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships the appointment of the entire Judges panel is made by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Snowboard Freestyle Freeski Committee.
- 2006.2.2** For all other international competitions the assignment of the entire Judges panel is made by FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group.
- 2006.2.3** Judges may not be assigned to events in which a family member is participating (grandparents, parents, children, brother, sister, husband, wife)
- 2006.3** **Judges Replacement**
- 2006.3.1** If a Judge for Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships or FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council as well as the National Ski Association to which the judge belongs, are to be notified. The FIS Council must appoint another judge immediately.

2006.3.2 For all other competitions the National Ski Association together with FIS to which the Judge belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organising Committee in question and the FIS are to be informed immediately.

2006.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a Judge for the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at the competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil their function at the competition, the Assistant Head Judge will replace them.

2006.4 Organisation of Assignments

2006.4.1 The organiser must establish contact with the Judges, especially with the Head-Judge in advance of the competition.

2006.4.2 *Cancellations or postponements of competitions must be announced to all Judges and to the FIS immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.*

2006.4.3 Concerning OWG, WCS, JWCS and WC, National Associations can make proposals to the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group within the following deadlines:

OWG: Nations proposals must be made prior to the annual fall FIS meetings – approximately 1.5 years prior the games.

WSC: Nations proposals must be made prior to the annual spring FIS meetings – approximately about 1 year prior the competition.

WJC: Nations proposals must be made prior to or at the annual fall FIS meetings of the respective season.

WC: Nations proposals must be made prior to or at the annual fall FIS meetings of the respective season.

2006.5 The Rights and Duties of the Head Judge

- The Head Judge must possess a valid judging licence for the level of the competition.
- The Head Judge is a member of the Jury (with voting right)
- The Head Judge is preferably a non-judging member of the judging panel, responsible for checking the accuracy of the Judges decisions, checking the memory boards and scoring results with the Chief of Calculation and confirms the verified results with the TD and polices the Judges area / stand.
- The Head Judge may act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- If six Judges are present, the Head Judge will not be a scoring judge.
- The Head Judge is responsible to check and insure that all Judges follow the current FIS Snowboard Judges Criteria's.
- Must participate at all jury and team captain meetings – The Head Judge should present the panel of Judges at the last meeting before the competition.

- The Head Judge is responsible for ensuring that all arrangements for transportation, accommodation, and expenses are organised for each judge. As well as being responsibility for the entire communications, scheduling, timetables, materials, clinics, attendance, etc. Thus the Head Judge must accept all responsibility for any irregularity in the service provided by the Judges to the competition.

2006.6 Judging Procedures – Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air

Each judge will use memory boards/scorecards which indicate the Judges name and the name and bib number of each competitor. All memory boards/scorecards will indicate a score for each category utilized to assign a final score (closed scoring system).

- 2006.6.1 Judges must use the current FIS Snowboard Judging criteria at each FIS competition.
- 2006.6.2 Each judge maintains a permanent written record (memory board and score card) of their scores at all times.
- 2006.6.3 No scores shall be released as official until verified and approved by the Head Judge in conjunction with the TD.
- 2006.6.4 Judges will be separated on the Judges stand by a minimum of one half metre. There will be minimal discussion between the Judges concerning the competitor's scores (except as initiated by the Head Judge).
- 2006.6.5 No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judge's area and talk to the Judges during the competition.
- 2006.6.6 Any problems or disputes related to the Judges or with the judging must be dealt with by the Jury. The Jury may refer any problem that it cannot resolve to the FIS.
- 2006.6.7 The Judges have a right to reimbursement for their expenses (See Art. 2006.8)

2006.7 Number of Judges for Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air

- 2006.7.1 For OWG and WSC there will be a minimum of 8 Judges:
For Halfpipe, Big Air and Slopestyle
- 6 Scoring Judges – 1 Assistant Head Judge
- 1 Head Judge -

For Slopestyle, if section by section judging is used a minimum of 9 scoring Judges and one Head Judge must be used.
- 2006.7.2 For FIS World Cup, FIS Snowboard Junior World Championships and all other International competitions there will be a minimum of 7 Judges:
- A minimum of 6 Scoring Judges
- 1 Head Judge
In special cases at International competitions – CoC and lower level FIS – a minimum of - 1 Head Judge + 3 Scoring Judges can be allowed (exceptions can be made only by FIS).

2006.8

Expense Accounts

A Judge has a right ~~to~~ reimbursement for ~~his~~their travel expenses up to CHF 600.¹ (highway taxes included). ~~Judges also receive as well as~~ free accommodation and meals during their⁰ assignment*. This rule also ~~applies to inspections and travel as well as the trip~~ to the competition ~~by~~ (train, ~~first class for longer distance~~ air fare, tourist class or car ~~per kilometre, at~~ CHF 0.70/~~km or equivalent~~).

~~Judges receive~~ In addition a fixed daily rate of CHF 100.- ~~is added~~ for ~~the travel days to and from, as well as~~ each day of the assignment ~~and for each travel day to/from the competition~~. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last competition) are not permitted. ~~If~~ ~~o~~overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary, ~~it~~ must be justified and reimbursed separately.

* This rule applies to all jury members at the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

On training day, if a judge has further than 200km drive to the competition, accommodation must be provided the preceding night by OC unless official training starts after 10:00am.

If there is night/evening finals and competition ends later than 20:00, accommodation must be provided by OC prior to the judges departure.

The judges must attend one day of training at the CoC level.

2006.9

Judges Stand – Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air

2006.9.1

The minimum size of the judges stand should be 5 metres by 2,5 metres (for WC, WSC and OWG it should be 5 by 6 metres). The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide enough room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing and the proper amenities for the operation of the competition.

For Halfpipe: The Judges stand must be at the bottom of the Halfpipe unless Video judging is used and in this case the judges stand can be anywhere.

For Slopestyle: If video judging is used, the judges stand can be anywhere. If video judging is not used, the judges stand needs to be elevated to give the best possible view of the complete Slopestyle course. If this is not possible, then a second judges stand should be constructed and the judging crew will need to be increased to be able to view the entire Slopestyle course.

For Big Air: If video judging is used, the judges stand can be anywhere. If video judging is not used, the judges stand should be on the side or 45 degrees to the jump with a good view of the in-run, take-off and landing.

The Judges area should be fenced and closed off to competitors as well as spectators.

¹ The maximum payment of CHF 600.-- is valid for all races except Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, World Cup and Continental Cup unless due to geographic considerations an exception is granted.

2006.10 Judges (Competition Levels)

2006.10.1 Level 3–4 Competitions (FIS and Nationals)

One (1) Judge must be from a foreign nation

Level 2 Competitions (COC)

One (1) scoring Judge must be from a foreign nation and the Head Judge should be from a foreign nation.

Level 1 Competitions (WC, WJC, WJC and OWG)

All Judges must be from different nations (except the Head Judge and one scoring judge can be from the same nation) (see also FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).

For Slopestyle a judges panel of 7 or more judges, two or more scoring judges can be from the same nation

At WSC and OWG only two scoring judges from the same nation are allowed.

2006.10.2 If due to “force majour” or other issues the FIS together with a competition Jury can make exceptions to the composition of the judging panel. In level 2, 3, or 4 competitions. In level 1 competitions only the FIS can authorize exceptions.

2006.11 General Judging

2006.11.1 For each Snowboard competition, the Head Judge and 3-9 international Judges will be present during the entire competition including preparation.

2006.11.2 Judges must score competitors during the Snowboard competitions in accordance with the FIS Judging Criteria.

2006.11.3 Use of score cards by Judges to mark competitor scores should include information such as: bib number(s), and Judges will also keep a memory board to record notations on competitor runs i.e (tricks, falls, scores etc.)

2006.11.4 Discussions by Judges concerning competitors scores should be minimal in nature unless initiated by the Head Judge.

2006.11.5 No competitor, team representative, or spectator will be allowed to approach the Judges stand or speak with Judges during the competition.

2006.11.6 Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the Competition Jury.

2006.11.7 Judges may not be assigned to competitions in which a family member is participating (children, brother, sister, husband, wife).

2006.11.8 Three (3) – six (6) Judges (up to 9 judges if the SBS Judging is used) shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the Judges criteria if there are 6 scoring Judges the high and low scores shall be discarded and the remaining scores will be averaged. If there are 3 – 5 scoring Judges, all scores will count.

2006.12 Judges/Head Judge responsibilities and duties

2006.12.1 Judges responsibilities and duties

- 2006.12.2 To adjudicate and rank every competitor fairly, without bias, without regard to former impressions, and without regard to the competitor's national affiliation, competition, colour or creed.
- 2006.12.3 All Judges shall articulate all potential conflicts of interest to the Head Judge prior to accepting an assignment.
- 2006.12.4 The Judges while in their professional capacity shall refrain from discussing personal viewpoints of the judging to team captains, competitors, and spectators before, during and after the course of the competition.
- 2006.12.5 A judge shall be discreet and reasonable in all discussions.
- 2006.12.6 A judge shall not predict outcomes in advance.
- 2006.12.7 A judge shall accept criticism calmly and maintain composure in all situations.
- 2006.12.8 A judge shall not in any way communicate the conduct of any judge in a disparaging manner. Any criticism of a judge's performance or behaviour shall be directed to the competition Head Judge.
- 2006.12.9 All Judges shall be skilled in identifying the various maneuvers that the competitors perform.
- 2006.12.10 Judges shall attend all Judges briefings and post-competition sessions, team captain meetings, and be available to the Head Judge.
- 2006.12.11 All Judges need to be able to judge in an effective and timely manner.
- 2006.12.13 To follow the FIS judging criteria in all aspects.

2006.13 Head Judge responsibilities and duties

- 2006.13.1 To help coordinate the Judges' accommodations, per diem and related transportation.
- 2006.13.2 To attend the team captain's meeting the day before the contest and conduct the Judges briefings and post competition analysis with the Judges.
- 2006.13.3 To attend all necessary course inspections with the TD, the Chief of Competition / Chief of Course and available team captains.
- 2006.13.4 Brief Judges secretaries and ready administrative materials for judging (supplies, scorecards, comfort items).
- 2006.13.5 To accept all properly executed protests.
- 2006.13.6 To insure the appropriate behaviour of the Judges at all times during the competition.
- 2006.13.7 To lead all discussions during training and forerunning for the purpose of calibration.
- 2006.13.8 Determines which judge will be used for specific categories and overseas changes in assignments if deemed appropriate.

- 2006.13.9 Supervision and control scoring procedures, including dialogue concerning divergent scores.
- 2006.13.10 Announcing to the starter when Judges are ready for competitors and to articulate to the Judges the number of the next competitor.
- 2006.13.11 Responsible for the total control of the Judges stand and the activities that take place upon it.
- 2006.13.12 Responsible for the calculation and the checking of all score.
- 2006.13.13 To check the accuracy of all tie breaking procedures.
- 2006.13.14 To act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- 2006.13.15 To inspect as a member of the Jury the judge's stand for purposes of approving its location, facilities, layout, and line of sight. The inspection by the Jury should occur at least one day before the day of competition.
- 2006.13.16 To be responsible as a member of the Jury and with the other Jury members together with the Chief of Course for the oversight of the Course construction and maintenance during practice and competition.
- 2006.13.17 To be the final authority on all judging issues at the competition, and to accept all responsibility for any irregularity in the service provided by the Judges to the competition.
- 2006.13.18 To be part of the Jury with the Technical Delegate, and the Chief of Competition/Chief of Course.

2007 Course Setter / Course Builder

2007.1 Prerequisites

- 2007.1.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships, World Cup:
 - nomination by FIS (only experienced course setters will be considered).
- 2007.1.2 For all other international competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar:
 - nomination by the FIS or through Jury or Organising Committee.

2007.2 Appointment

- 2007.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, FIS Snowboard Junior World Championships and World Cups, the appointment of course setters and course builders are made by the FIS after examination of the venue by the Race Director. The course setter for SBX will be the FIS Race Director together with the Jury and if utilized the Connection Coach(s).

2007.2.2 For international competitions included in the International FIS Calendar, the appointment of course setter is made by the Jury. For competitions in two runs i.e SL, GS, each run should to be set by a different course setter.

2007.3 Supervision of the Course Setters / Course Builders

2007.3.1 For all competitions the work of the course setters / course builders is supervised by the Jury.

2007.4 Organisation of the Assignment

For OWG, WSC, JWSC and WC competitions the course setters and course builders' assignment is managed by the Race Director in concert with the Jury. For all remaining competitions the assignment is managed by the Jury.

2007.5 Replacement of Course Setters

2007.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships the Race Director in concert with the Jury names a replacement Course Setter.

2007.5.2 For all other competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar, the Jury names a replacement Course Setter.

2007.5.3 The replacement Course Setter should have the same qualifications as the absent course setter.

2007.6 Rights of the Course Setter

2007.6.1 To recommend the introduction of changes in the course terrain and security measures.

2007.6.2 Availability of a sufficient number of course workers for the setting of the course, so that the Course Setter can concentrate solely on the course setting activity.

2007.6.3 Be provided all necessary materials by the Chief of Course equipment.

2007.6.5 Choice of the colour, with which to begin the flagging of the course. The visibility should be the determining factor.

2007.7 Duties of the Course Setter

2007.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the ability of the participating competitors, the Course Setter conducts a pre-inspection of the competition terrain in the presence of the TD, the Referee, the Chief of Competition, and the Chief of Course.

2007.7.2 The Course Setter who is setting the competition course should also considering available security measurements.

2007.7.3 Course Setters must take care to set a symmetrical course so as not to favor goofy or regular stance competitors. There should be no turn between the start and the first gate.

2007.7.4 Courses must be completely set and ready no later than the start of schedule course inspection so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.

- 2007.7.5 The course setting is a task of the Course Setter. They are responsible for adhering to the rules of the ICR and is advised by members of the Jury.
- 2007.7.6 The Course Setters must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about the course.
- 2007.7.7 The course setters must cooperate with the Jury members.

2007.8 Arrival at the Competition Site

- 2007.8.1 For all competitions this should be the day before competition, if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting. For OWG, WSC, WJC and WC competitions the Race Director will determine how many days in advance of the competition arrivals should be undertaken.

2008 Acceptance / Rights and Duties

2008.1 Officials, Medical* and Technical Personnel

Quotas for the right of access to the competition venue: up to 3 competitors:

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

These quotas include the national team officials (team captains, etc.). These persons must be identified by armband. If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas.

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

The instructions given by the Jury have priority in all cases in regard to all accredited people i.e. journalists, coaches and team captains as well as all Medical personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people, etc.

2008.2 Team Captains and Trainers

The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to applicable quotas. The acceptance of accreditation confers on an individual the following rights and duties:

- to be a member of the Jury;
- to be nominated as a competition official if these have not been appointed by the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
- to be issued with a pass or armband during the training or competition
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or marked course.
- to follow all direction and instructions of the Jury

- 2008.2.1 Team captains and trainers must obey the ICR and the decisions of the Jury, and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

2008.2.2 A team captain or trainer must fulfil the duties they have accepted as a member of the Jury, or as a course setter.

2009 Forerunners

2009.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three qualified forerunners.

In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase or decrease the number of forerunners. The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.

2009.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs) and all FIS required equipment (see 2607).

2009.3 The nominated forerunners must command sufficient riding ability to cover the course in a racing fashion.

2009.4 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.

2009.5 The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the competition additional forerunners may be authorised as needed.

2009.6 The times of the forerunners may not be published.

2009.7 Upon request, the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the course line.

2010 Competitors' Responsibilities

2010.1 Insurance

Each competitor must provide adequate accident insurance and must have signed the FIS athletes' declaration for an international FIS licence.

2010.2 Start numbers (Bibs)

Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of being sanctioned. The figures must be at least 8 cm high and easily legible.

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

2010.3 Advertising

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

2010.4 Competitors must have a thorough knowledge of the rules, regulations and judging criteria.

2010.5 Competitors, if applicable, must attend the awards ceremony, and must properly wear the correct event bib. Also, winners must attend media activities. The time for the awards ceremony must be fixed in the official competition announcement information. The competitor is not obliged to attend award ceremonies held on a different day than the competition day.

2010.6 The use of crash helmets is compulsory for all snowboard events. Helmets used in FIS Snowboard events shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the respective discipline and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM 2040. Helmets must be worn according to the manufacturers recommendations.

2011 Age Limits

2011.1 Competition and Calendar Year Definitions

The FIS competition year is July 1st – June 30th of the following year. The Calendar year is January 1st – December 31st.

2011.2 Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air Age Limits

In order to compete in international Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air competitions, a competitor must have reached the 13th birthday before the end of the calendar year in which the FIS Competition year begins. To compete in Major competitions, a competitor must have reached the 15th birthday before the end of the calendar year in which the FIS Competition year begins.

2011.3 Parallel and Snowboard Cross Age Limits

In order to compete in international and Major Parallel and Snowboard Cross competitions, a competitor must have reached the 15th birthday before the end of the calendar year in which the FIS Competition year begins.

2011.4 Major Events

Major competitions are defined as: World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games.

In order to compete in all Major competitions, a competitor must have reached the 15th birthday before the end of the calendar year in which the FIS Competition year begins.

2011.5 Age for International Juniors

The minimum ages' for Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air are according to 2011.2. For Parallel and Snowboard Cross 2011.3 applies.

Maximum age:

PGS, PSL, SBX and Team SBX: Competitors who have reached the 19th birthday before the end of the calendar year in which the FIS competition year begins.

BA, HP and SS: Competitors who have reached the 17th birthday before the end of the calendar year in which the FIS competition year begins.

(see table for details)

2011.6**Classification at International Competitions**

Admitted years of birth

FIS Competition Year	18/19	19/20	20/21
U13	2007 2006	2008 2007	2009 2008
U15	2005 2004	2006 2005	2007 2006
U17	2003 2002	2004 2003	2005 2004
U19	2001 2000	2002 2001	2003 2002
Licenced Competitors Alpine, SBX	2003 and earlier	2004 and earlier	2005 and earlier
Licenced HP, SS,BA	2005 and earlier	2006 and earlier	2007 and earlier
WSC, WC, OWG (all events)	2003 and earlier	2004 and earlier	2005 and earlier

For Junior World Championships

FIS Competition Year	18/19	19/20	20/21
HP, BA, SS	min 2005 max 2001	2006 2002	2007 2003
Alpine, SBX	min 2003 max 1999	2004 2000	2005 2001

2020**Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations****Technical Installations****2020.1****Communications & Cabling**

In all international competitions, there must be multiple communication (telephone or radios, etc.) between the start and finish. Voice communication between starter and finish must be assured by fixed wire connection or radio. In case of radio, this must be on a separate channel from that used by any other function.

In Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, World Cup and FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships all communications and timing connections between start and finish must be assured by fixed wiring (except HP).

2020.2 Timing Equipment

For all competitions in the FIS Calendar, electronic timers, start gates and photocells homologated by the FIS must be used. Specifications and procedures for timing are more fully described in a separate FIS Timing Booklet.

2020.2.1 Electric Timing

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

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

For all competitions, 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.

Synchronization of the timing system must occur within 60 minutes of the start of each run – Minimum of 30 minutes is the recommended time before the start. Synchronization of all systems must be maintained throughout each run. Timers may not be re-synchronized during a run.

2020.2.2 Start Gate

The posts supporting the starting gate should be approximately 80–90 cm apart. Additional posts may be secured in place in order to "push off", if the timing gates are deemed not usable for the "push off".

The starting gate, consisting of two (Parallel), three (Triple-S), four (SBX) or six (SBX) independent starting mechanisms connected on to a one wand system or start system will be placed so that starting is impossible without its opening or engaging.

2020.2.3 Photocells

For all competitions, there must be two photocell system(s) homologated by the FIS installed at the finish line. The cells are placed in such a height that a competitor finishing normally cuts the beam with the lower half of his legs, between the ankle and the knee.

- 2020.2.4 *Hand Timing*
Manual (hand) timing, completely separate and independent of the electronic timing, must be used for all competitions listed in the FIS Calendar. Stopwatches or hand operated battery powered timers that are installed at both the start and the finish and capable of expressing times to at least 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronized prior to the start of each run, preferably with the same time-of-day as system A and system B. Printed records, either automatic or hand-written, or recorded hand times must be immediately available at the start and at the finish.
- 2020.2.5 *Presentation of times and scores*
Organisers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times and/or scores of all competitors.
- 2020.2.6 *Timing without Cable*
For FIS Level 3 competitions only, it is permitted to use homologated timing equipment in such a way that an on hill cable connection system between the start and finish is not required. Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for a detailed discussion of how this is to be undertaken.
- 2020.3 Timing**
- 2020.3.1
With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line with any part of his body or equipment and so breaks the beam between the timing photo cells.
In case of a fall at the finish where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line (see 2025.3).
 - For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with the board. (Without the board will disqualify the competitor).
 - With hand timing the time will be taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.
 - The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.
- 2020.3.2
In the case of a failure of the main electric timing system (system A), the results of the electric back-up system (system B) will be valid as per art. 2020.2.1.
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 1/1000ths of a second.
In case that calculated net times from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated net manual time as per art. 2020.3.2.1 will be considered valid.

- 2020.3.2.1** *Utilisation of times taken by hand*
Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
- 2020.3.2.2** *Calculation of the correction*
Subtract the electronic time from the time taken by hand of 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 difference 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.
- 2020.3.3** The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate for review. They will be kept by the Organisers until the official approval of the competition or any appeal dealing with timing or competition results.
A technical timing report form as prescribed by the FIS must accompany the competition results and must be reviewed and signed by the chief of timing and reviewed and signed by the TD as his approval of the competition. All printed records from system A, system B and hand timing must be retained by the Organiser for a period of three (3) months after the competition or after any appeal dealing with timing or competition results.
- 2020.4** **Private timing of the teams**
Any request to install private timing equipment has to be made to the Jury by the team captain concerned, and the Jury decides concerning approval of the installation. At Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships only the organisers timing equipment is allowed.
- 2021** **Start and Finish Officials**
- 2021.1** **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. For Freestyle events the starter must be in contact with the Head Judge.
- 2021.2** **The Assistant Starter**
The Assistant Starter is responsible for calling the competitors to the start in their correct order.
- 2021.3** **The Start Recorder**
The Start Recorder is responsible for recording the actual start times of all competitors.
- 2021.4** **The Chief Timekeeper**
The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the competition as is possible. He must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the score-board, etc.) If the electric timing fails, the Chief

Timekeeper must communicate this fact immediately with the Start Referee and the TD.

2021.5 The Assistant Timekeeper

Two Assistant Timekeepers operate stop watches according to art. 2020.2.4. One Assistant Timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.

2021.6 The Finish Controller /~~Chief of Finish (Snowboard Cross)~~

The Finish Controller /~~Chief of Finish~~ has the following duties:

- Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish.
- Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line.
- Recording the order of finish for all competitors who complete the course.

* In WC and major events (OWG, etc.) the Finish Referee/ Finish Controller may cover these task, ~~whilst the Chief of Finish (Jury member) can cover additional tasks in the finish, such as protest handling, etc.~~

2021.7 The Chief of Calculations

The Chief of Calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and upon notification by the TD publishes the official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.

2022 The Start

2022.1 The Start Area

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

2022.2 The Start Ramp

The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all alpine and Snowboard Cross events, the specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific event.

2022.3 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 take his place behind the wand or start mechanism. The starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts or other similar aids is allowed.

2022.4 Start Signals/Commands

2022.4.1 *For all single timed events (GS, SL, SBX) the start signal is as follows:*
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«.

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

2022.4.2 *For Parallel events the start command is as follows:*
Before the starter gives the command – “Go” or a single audible signal, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking: “red course ready, blue course ready, attention”.
“Riders ready” only can be used in connection with an audible command (series of short beeps followed by one different (louder or longer) starting beep when doors open).

2022.4.3 *For Freestyle events (HP, BA, SS) the start command is as follows:*
Before the starter gives the command “Go” to the next competitor he must wait till he receives a “Judges Ready” from the Head-Judge. The starter confirms to the Head-Judge for example “bib number 22 dropping in right (or left)”.

2022.4.4 *For SBX Finals the start command is as follows:*
„Riders ready – attention” – randomly 1–4 seconds before the doors open (this 1–4 seconds is up to the starter, or a random electrical opening).

2022.5 Start Timing

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

2022.6 Delayed Start

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

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

In case of doubt, the Start Referee may allow a provisional start, which start must be confirmed or denied by the Jury

2022.6.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitors may start at the fixed interval after he has reported to the Start Referee, in accordance with the decision of the Start Referee. The start referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

2022.6.2 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 2105.3.1. The Start Referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

2022.6.3 The Start Referee makes the decisions after consultation with the Jury and must record the start numbers and names of competitors who were sanctioned by not being 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.

2022.7 Valid and False Starts

In competitions with a fixed start interval the competitor must start on the start signal. The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be sanctioned.

For Freestyle (HP + SS + BA) events the start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: within 1 minute after the official "Go" from the starter. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be sanctioned. The start referee must inform the Referee or Head-Judge of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

2023 Public Address System

2023.1 Music can be used at all events but must not interfere with the competition

2023.2 The Chief of Sound will be in radio contact with the competition officials at all times.

2024 Course and Competition

2024.1 Course

2024.1.1 Technical Parts of a Competition Course

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

2024.2 Course Setting

2024.2.1 Assistance

Assistance must be provided for the course setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that they 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 poles (long poles and stubbies)
- a corresponding number of flags, divided by colours
- sledge-hammers, drills, gate-keys, wedges, etc.
- enough gate numbers
- colouring matter for marking the position of the poles.
- measuring ropes for parallel events (the RD for major events and WC)

2024.2 .2 Triangular banners position

All gates with triangular banners must be set in a right degree angle (90°) to the general fall line of the course.

- 2024.2.3 *Marking of the gates*
The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognizable colouring substance which remains visible throughout the entire competition.
- 2024.2.4 *Numbering the gates*
The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course and the numbers attached to the outside pole. Start and finish are not counted or considered as gates.
- 2024.2.5 *Marking of the course and terrain*
In all events the course, at the direction of the Jury, may be marked using:
– small pine needles or similar material spread on the course *and/or*
– coloured dye used on such things as vertically from gate to gate, lip of the Halfpipe, edges on kickers inclusive landing, etc. as well as horizontally across the course (SBX, etc.), notably on the approaches indicating changes in terrain, jumps, transitions, finish lines etc.
- 2024.2.6 *Spare Poles*
The Chief of Course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. They must be placed so that the competitors are not misled or confused by them.
- 2024.3 Warm up slope**
Appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available and should be as similar to the competition course as possible.
- 2024.4 Closing and modification of the course**
On a closed course no one except for the Jury is permitted to change gates or flags, mark the course or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.).
Competitors who enter a closed competition course will be subject to being sanctioned by the Jury (exception: normal competitor inspection).

Photographers and camera teams are allowed into the closed course area for the necessary documentation of the competition. Their total number can be limited by the Jury. They will be located by the Jury where possible and may only remain in this area.

Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the Jury. Similarly the number and places for photographers and camera teams, insofar as they are situated inside the barriers, must be approved by the jury.
- 2024.5 Competition**
- 2024.5.1 *Passage of the Gates*
A gate must be passed according to art. 2070.4.1.
- 2024.5.2 *Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault*
If a competitor misses a gate, he may no longer continue through further gates and should abandon the course as soon as possible.

2025 The Finish

2025.1 The Finish Area

2025.1.1 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 prepared.

2025.1.2 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.

2025.1.3 The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorised entry must be prevented.

2025.1.4 Finish installations and closures should be set up or secured through suitable security protection measures.

2025.1.5 For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area, separated from the actual finish, is to be provided. In this area or corridor, it should be possible if applicable to make contact with the press (written and audio-visual).

2025.2 The Finish Line and its Markings

In PAR and SBX the finish line is marked by two posts (or three or four for Parallel events) or vertical banners which are connected by a horizontal banner and securely protected if necessary.

In PSL/PGS each finish must be at least 8 m wide (together minimum 16 m), in GS and SBX the finish must be no less than 10 m wide.

In exceptional cases, the Jury can decrease this distance for technical and security 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 timing supports must also be at least this far apart and are to be protected. The timing supports can usually be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked horizontally with colouring substance.

2025.3 Crossing the finish line

The finish line must be crossed:

- with at least one foot attached to the board
- with both feet in case of a fall in the immediate finish area. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.
- in Snowboard Cross the competitors place of finish is determined when any part of the body or snowboard crosses the finish line.

2026 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 organiser (“roving” and so-called “gallows”, microphones set into cameras or other technical instruments) is forbidden in training as well as in the competition.

2027 Calculation and Announcement of Results

2027.1 Unofficial Times and Scores

Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. Scores announced before they have been checked and verified shall be considered unofficial. They shall be posted on a score-board which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times and scores should be announced to the public over loud-speakers. In Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross and Slopestyle events a scoreboard should be provided at both the top and bottom of the course.

2027.2 Announcement of Unofficial Times, Scores and Disqualifications

2027.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the competition, (competition or heat in Snowboard Cross) unofficial times, scores and disqualifications shall be announced on the official notice board and also at the finish.

The 15 minute time limit for filing of protests, in all but Snowboard Cross (See Art. 2027.2.2), commences following the posting and or announcement of disqualifications.

2027.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start, together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the announcement on the official notice board. In this case it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the referee at the finish line. In Snowboard Cross any protests must be submitted before the next competition or heat begins), in all other event other than Snowboard Cross, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification or sanction. Protests submitted after such time will not be accepted and will be considered null and void. The Team Captains must be informed beforehand.

2027.3 Official Results

2027.3.1 Official results are determined from the official times, scores or finishes (Snowboard Cross) of those competitors who have been officially classified.

2027.3.2 When two or more competitors have the same time, the same score, the same number of points or the same place they will receive the same place (points) but the competitor with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.

Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (e.g. do not advance to Elimination, Semifinals or Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (e.g. Qualification Results, Elimination Results, Semifinal Results)

2027.3.3 The official result list must contain the following:

- the name of the organising club or association;
- the name of the competition, the site, discipline and category (men or ladies);
- the date of the competition;
- all technical data such as the name of the course, altitude at start and finish, vertical drop, the length of the course, number of features,

course builder, Inclination HP, Height of BA jump, Inclination landing in BA, etc.

- the names and nations of the members of the Jury and the Judges;
- for each run, the names and nations of the course setter and the fore-runner(s), and if applicable the number of gates and the start time;
- the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at start and finish areas;
- all details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, FIS competitor code number, name and first name, nation time and competition points;
- the start number, FIS competitor code number, name, first name and nation of those competitors who were not at the start, did not finish or were disqualified in each run;
- the names of the official service companies, e.g. timing company, computer service etc.
- Complete Scoring Calculations (i.e.: individual Judges scores, total score applicable for each run and category of judging; the signature of the Technical Delegate.
- the signature of the Technical Delegate

2027.3.4 The result lists (official and unofficial) as well as the start lists must be printed on white paper:

2027.3.5 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin or FIS Website).

2027.3.6 The official Result lists for World Cup and higher level events should list additional information:
Freestyle: Name of the different tricks
Alpine: Minimum two split times
Snowboard Cross: Minimum three split times and with ranking

2028 Award Ceremony

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

2030 Start Order

For the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, Junior World Snowboard Championships, FIS World Cup and the FIS Continental Cups special regulations may be issued.

2031 Starting Order and Seeding

2031.1 The classification of competitors who are present is made by the Jury.

2031.2 The FIS points list provided by FIS must be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS points list, he shall be assigned to that group of competitors without points.

2031.3 The FIS points list for some events the FIS or Cup points list (whichever points are higher) will be used to determine the starting order. The first group will consist of 16 and can be reduced to 10 if there are less than 30 competitors or such other number as determined by the Jury.

For Alpine events and Snowboard Cross a random (manual is possible) draw will take place for the first group. The remaining competitors will be placed according to their ranking. All competitors without points will be drawn.

For Alpine and Snowboard Cross at Continental Cup, World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the FIS Points or respective Cup points (WC points at OWG). Whichever are higher, will be used to determine the starting order.

For Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air at the FIS, YOG and WJC level competitions the FIS points list will be used to determine the starting order

For Freestyle events (HP, SS and BA) a random draw by the computer can be done for the first group. The remaining competitors with points will be also randomly drawn within their grouping as well as all competitors without points within their grouping.

At World Cup competitions special rules may apply.

2031.4 The draw must take place on the day before the competition. This is not valid for night competitions.

2031.5 The draw must be held in a team captains meeting. A double draw is recommended with a simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.

2031.6 Changes after the Draw

No changes to the start list are permitted after the draw is done and the start list is official.

2031.7 Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions (Excluding First Seed)

2031.7.1 In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order (when snowing, etc.). A group of at least 6 competitors, nominated in advance, start before start number 1. These 6 competitors are drawn from among the last 20% of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their start numbers. This rule is not applied when the organiser provides at least six qualified forerunners.

2032 Start Intervals

2032.1 Regular intervals

In Giant Slalom, Slalom, competitors will normally start at regular intervals in between 30–60 seconds. The Jury may fix different intervals.

For Freestyle events the start interval is controlled by the Head-Judge.

2032.2 Special Start Intervals

The start interval may be changed under the following conditions:

2032.2.1 To meet TV transmission broadcast requirements the Jury may consider a request to allowing increasing of the start interval.

2032.2.2 The start interval for the first 25 competitors (Bib group 1–25) may be 120 seconds maximum.

2032.2.3 The start interval may not be less than 30 seconds in giant slalom.

2033 Provisional Re-runs

2033.1 Prerequisites

2033.1.1 A competitor who is hindered while competing by the error of an official, by a spectator, by an animal, or by any other justifiable causes outside their control can apply to any member of the Jury for a provisional 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 or as soon as feasible after the interference and may not continue riding further down in the course (only on the side of the course). This does not apply in Snowboard Cross Finals.

2033.1.2 In special situations or other technical failures i.e. failure of start gate(s) or timing systems), the Jury may order a provisional re-run.

2033.1.3 If a competitor is stopped by a yellow flag in SBX, he has the right to request a provisional rerun, under the condition that the Jury considers this possible from an organisational point of view. The jury should ensure that the competitors' provisional re-run takes place before the last competitor on the start list.

2033.2 Grounds for Interference

2033.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other hindrance.

2033.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough (does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final).

2033.2.3 Objects in the course such as equipment of a previous competitor (does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final).

2033.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which hinder the competitor.

2033.2.5 Absence of a non-marked gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced (does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final).

2033.2.6 Other similar incidents, which, beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or affects the competitors performance and thereby his result (does not apply in Snowboard Cross).

2033.3 Validity of a Provisional Re-Run

2033.3.1 In case the Referee or another Jury member is unable to question immediately the appropriate officials or to judge the justification for the provisional re-run request, he may, to avoid delay for the competitor or competition, grant a provisional re-run. This provisional rerun will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury.

2033.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him to request a provisional re-run, the request for the provisional re-run is deemed to be not valid.

2033.3.3 The provisionally or definitively approved re-run remains valid even if it proves worse than the original run.

2033.3.4 If the claim for provisional re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor will be subject to sanction(s).

2033.4 Start Time of the Provisional Re-Run

2033.4.1 In case of fixed start intervals, the competitor may start a provisional re-run at the fixed interval, after he has reported to the start referee. The start referee's should allow the competitor a reasonable amount of time to compose themselves prior to such start.

2033.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of art. 2022.4 and 2022.7.

2034 Interrupted Competition or Training

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

2034.1 Interruption by the Jury

2034.1.1 To allow for course maintenance, the times and durations of any interruption(s) should be announced immediately.

2034.1.2 For unfavorable or inconsistent weather, security and snow conditions.

2034.1.2.1 The competition will to be restarted, as soon as the Jury determines that the work on the course has been finished and if the weather and snow conditions are such that a proper competition can be assured.

2034.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the competition ordered for the same reason(s) should lead the Jury to consider termination of the competition.

2034.2 Brief Interruption

Each member of the Jury is entitled to order a brief interruption of a competition. A gate judge may request a brief interruption.

2034.3 Report

In all such cases, a fully detailed report by the TD is to be made to the FIS and the organising national association. The TD report has to contain a

well founded recommendation, whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

2035 Termination of a Competition

2035.1 By the Jury

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

2035.2 Reports

see art. 2034.3

2036 Appeal

Appeals can be made against the decision of the Jury (art 2057), and protests can be made against the decision of the Technical Delegate (art. 2051) for cancellation, interruption or termination of a competition and must be made to the FIS Office within 24 hours of the announcement of the decision in question.

2037 Not Permitted to Start / Sanction

A competitor will be subject to being sanctioned, which sanction may include not being permitted to start in any FIS International Snowboard competition who:

- 2037.1 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 206.7) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner (art. 205.5).
- 2037.2 violates the FIS rules in regard to equipment (art. 222) and commercial markings (art. 207).
- 2037.3 refuses to undertake a FIS required medical examination (art. 221.2)
- 2037.4 trains on a course closed for competitors (art. 2024.4)
- 2037.5 does not wear a helmet in any of the Snowboard Competitions that conforms to the FIS competition equipment specifications (see art. 2010.6).
- 2037.6 was eliminated from first run.
- 2037.7 If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules, the Jury must sanction the competitor.

2038 Penalties / Sanction

A penalty / sanction may be assessed by the Jury against a competitor where the competitor:

- 2038.1 violates the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207.1)
- 2038.2 alters the start number in a way which is not allowed (art. 2010.2)
- 2038.3 does not wear or carry the official start number.

- 2038.4 goes through a gate or practices turns parallel to those required by gates on a course.
- 2038.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start.
- 2038.6 continues the competition after committing a gate fault.
- 2038.7 receives outside help during a competition.
- 2038.8 would be deemed to be in violation of any items in art. 2037.

2039 Disqualifications /Sanctions

A disqualification / sanction may be assessed by the Jury against a competitor where the competitor:

- 2039.1 participates in the competition under false pretences.
- 2039.2 either jeopardizes the security of persons or property or actually causes injury or damage. Is determined to have caused interference to another competitor.
- 2039.3 trains on a course closed for competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden according to the art. 2024.3 or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the competition,
- 2039.4 does not wear an acceptable helmet pursuant to the rule or the official start number in training, at the inspection, in the competition or alters this start number in any way.
- 2039.5 appears late at start, makes a false start or violates the regulations for the execution of the start,
- 2039.6 fails to cross the gate lines with at least one foot buckled to the board.
- 2039.7 fails to cover the course on their board or to pass the finish in accordance with the art 2025.3
- 2039.8 accepts outside help in any form during the competition,
- 2039.9 fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call thus interfering with his run, does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final.
- 2039.10 unjustifiably requests a provisional re-run, which is later shown to be unsubstantiated,

2040 Appeals Commission

- 2040.1 See art. 225

2050 Protests

2051 Types of Protests

- 2051.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,
- 2051.2 Against the course or its condition,
- 2051.3 Against another competitor or against an official during the competition,

- 2051.4 Against disqualifications,
- 2051.5 Against timekeeping or score calculations,
- 2051.6 Against instructions of the Jury.

2052 Submission of Protests

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- 2052.1 Protests according to the art. 2051.1–2051.6 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.
- 2052.2 Protest according to the art. 2034 with the FIS.
- 2052.3 A Jury may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence.
- 2052.4 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous opinions where new physical evidence exists that relates to the original jury opinion.
- 2052.5 All Jury decisions are final, except those that may be protested or appealable under the rules contained herein.

2053 Protest Deadlines

- 2053.1 Against the admittance of a competitor:**
 - before the draw.
- 2053.2 Against the course or its condition:**
 - not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the competition.
- 2053.3 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.
 - for Snowboard Cross Finals and PGS Finals before the next heat begins
- 2053.4 Against disqualification:**
 - within 15 minutes after the posting or announcement of the disqualification.
- 2053.5 Against the timekeeping:**
 - within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.
- 2053.6 Against the instructions of the Jury:**
 - immediately and no later than the deadlines for submittal of protests according to the art. 2053.4.
- 2053.7 Protests Concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors**

A complaint, based not on an alleged breach of the rules on the part of an official or a competitor, but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered, if sent by registered letter through the competitor's association at any time within one month of the date of the competition. If

the mistake shall be proven, a corrected list of results shall be published and any prizes redistributed.

2054 Form of Protests

- 2054.1 Protests are to be submitted in writing.
- 2054.2 As exceptions, protests according to the art. 2051 .3, 2051.4 and 2051.5 can be made verbally (art. 2027.2.2).
- 2054.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any pieces of evidence must be included.
- 2054.4 The sum of 100.-- Swiss Francs or the equivalent in another valid currency or such sum as announced by the Jury must be deposited with the submission of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld, otherwise it goes to the FIS for development activities.
- 2054.5 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 reason of time, an intermediate decision, e.g. a provisional decision.
- 2054.6 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest fee are not to be considered.

2055 Authorisation

The following are authorised to submit protests (written or verbal according to the rules):

- National Associations
- Trainers
- Team Captains
- Competitors (SBX)

2056 Settlement of Protests by the Jury

- 2056.1 The Jury meets to deal with the protests at a predetermined place and time as announced by the Jury.
- 2056.2 For protest(s) concerning gate passage, the gate judge and, if needed, the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or any other involved officials, the competitor in question and the protesting team captain or trainer shall be invited to attend the Jury meeting. Moreover, any additional evidence such as videotape, photos, films should be reviewed and considered.
- 2056.3 Only the Jury members are to be present for the vote. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the Jury meetings are to be kept and signed by all voting members of the Jury. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the TD's vote is decisive (Special rules apply in WC and major events, here the Race Director chairs and has the decisive vote).

The rules on which the decision is to be based shall be applied and interpreted in such a way that the integrity of the discipline is guaranteed.

2056.4 The decision is to be made public immediately after the Jury meeting by posting the decision on the official notice board with the publication time stated. In Snowboard Cross the decision maybe announced orally.

2057 Right of Appeal

2057.1 The Appeal

2057.1.1 *Can be made:*

- against the decisions of the Jury regarding monetary fines as per art. 224.11
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a competition (art. 2035)
- against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated competition should count for FIS points
- against the official result. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

2057.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS Office.

2057.1.3 *Time Limits*

2057.1.3.1 Decisions of a competition jury are appealable to the respective Appeals Commission within 48 hours.

2057.1.3.2 The official results may be appealed to the Council via the FIS Office within 30 days for matters that are outside the competence of the jury.

2057.1.4 *The decisions concerning appeals are taken by:*

- the Appeals Commission
- the FIS Court.

2057.2 Postponing Effect

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

2057.3 Submission

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

2058 Homologation

All FIS Alpine Snowboard competitions have to take place on homologated courses. In special cases exceptions and deviations of the technical data and requirements can be approved by FIS or Competition Jury. (Art. 202.1.2.3 is not valid for Snowboard Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross, Snowboard Slopestyle and Big Air.)

2070 Gate Judging

2070.1 Every gate judge receives a gate judge card with the following information

2070.1.1 Name of the gate judge

2070.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)

2070.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd / Qualification or Final)

2070.2 If a competitor does not pass a gate (or a gate dye mark) correctly according to art. 2070.4 the gate judge must mark the following immediately on the gate Judges card in the columns provided:

2070.2.1 The (bib) start number of the competitor.

2070.2.2 If the gate judge is responsible for more than one gate, then the gate number where the fault was made.

2070.2.3 The letter F (Fault).

2070.2.4 A drawing of the fault committed (sketch map – absolutely required).

2070.3 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 will subject a competitor to being sanctioned. A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the gate Judges card.

2070.4 Gate Passage

2070.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when the competitor has at least the front foot fixed in the bindings on the board and the entire board crosses the gate line. In case of a fall, the competitor must pass through the turning gate line.

2070.4.2 The gate line in triangular banner Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom and Snowboard Cross is the extension of the line past the turning pole which connects the two points at the base of the banner.

2070.4.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before the competitor's board and both feet have passed the gate line, the board and feet still must pass the original gate line (dye marking in the snow). In the event that a gate pole or stubbie is missing the competitor is obligated to turn around the original placement mark to be considered as having passed the gate correctly.

2070.4.4 *Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault*

If a competitor misses a gate and does not go back to pass it correctly, they no longer have the right to pass through further gates.

If a competitor fails to comply with this prohibition, they can be sanctioned by the Jury, which sanction may include disqualification and / or a monetary fine.

It will be presumed that a competitor was aware of his fault if he passed two or more gates incorrectly and obviously deviated from one of the possible correct passages gate lines.

2071 Gate Judges

2071.1 Every gate judge receives a check card with the following notations

2071.1.1 Name of the gate judge

2071.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)

2071.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd / Qualification or Final)

2071.2 Each gate judge must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules and must follow instructions of the Jury.

2071.3 It can happen that despite close observation of the competitions, a competent gate judge does not recognise, a fault committed by a competitor or judges a fault in error.

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 sanctioning of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

2071.4 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 doubt, the gate judge should hold to the principle, "give the benefit of the doubt to the competitor".

2071.5 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.

2071.5.1 If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm their notes. He can even request via a member of the Jury that the competition be briefly interrupted, so that the tracks on the course may be checked.

2071.5.2 The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence their judgment. Likewise he may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones. Gate judges must form their own opinion.

2071.6 In slalom, parallel slalom, giant slalom, parallel giant slalom and Snowboard Cross 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 their jurisdiction.

2072 Responsibility to the Competitor

2072.1 A competitor may in the case of an error or a fall, question the gate judge. The gate judge, where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to a sanction / disqualification.

2072.2 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:

- 2072.2.1 »Go!» if the competitor should expect no sanction / disqualification, since the gate judge has determined that the gate passage was correct;
- 2072.2.2 »Back!» if the competitor may expect a sanction / disqualification.
- 2072.3 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.
- 2072.3.1 The competitors themselves are fully responsible for their actions and in this respect they cannot hold the gate judge liable.

2073 Immediate Announcement of Sanctions / Disqualifying Faults

- 2073.1 Particularly in slalom, giant slalom, Snowboard Cross (or in parallel competitions) the gate judge can immediately signal a disqualifying fault.
- 2073.2 The immediate indication of a disqualifying fault can be made in the following ways:
 - 2073.2.1 In good visibility by raising a flag of a particular colour.
 - 2073.2.2 In bad visibility or fog, by a sound signal.
 - 2073.2.3 By other means as provided by the organisers and approved by the Jury.
- 2073.3 The immediate announcement does not relieve the gate judge from recording all incidents on his gate judge card.
- 2073.4 The gate judge is required to make himself available to the Jury and provide information to the jury members as requested.

2074 Duties of the Gate Judge at Completion of each run

- 2074.1 In accordance with the instructions given by the Jury, the Chief Gate Judge (or his assistant) collects all the gate judge cards. He then passes them on to the Referee.
- 2074.2 At the conclusion of the 1st run, the Chief Gate Judge distributes the gate judge cards for the 2nd run.

2075 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Competition

- 2075.1 Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying / sanction fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a provisional re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.
- 2075.2 It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.

2076 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge

- 2076.1 After the necessary entries have been made in their gate judge card, the gate judge must shift immediately to his other duties. Most frequently he must do the following

- 2076.1.1 Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor).
- 2076.1.2 Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions, the position is marked by the dye in the snow.
- 2076.1.3 Torn or missing flags should, wherever, possible be replaced. The flags must always be placed at the bottom of the poles.
- 2076.1.4 Replace broken gate poles according to colour (blue or red), the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will not endanger competitors or spectators.
- 2076.1.5 Maintain and repair his section of the course.
- 2076.1.6 Keep the course clear.
- 2076.1.7 Remove or try to repair any markings made on the course by competitors or third parties.
- 2076.2 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 competition course, so that competitor(s) will not be hindered in any way during their run.
- 2076.2.1 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 and maintain course security without hindering the competitors.
- 2076.3 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.).
- 2076.4 If a competitor is hindered during his run, he must immediately leave the competition course and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his gate judge 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.

2077 Location of the Gate Judge

- 2077.1 The gate judge must choose or be placed in an isolated secure location. They must be placed so that they can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which they oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder security or the competitors. The gate poles and gates must be clearly visible to the competitor at all times.
- 2077.2 The organisers are obligated to provide the gate judges with supplies for carrying out their assigned duties. Clothing and identification bibs worn by gate judges should not be of such a colour as to be confused with a gate flag. It is recommended that for identification purposes gate judges should be issued and wear bibs.

2078 Number of Gate Judges

- 2078.1 The organiser is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available. The organiser 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.
- 2078.2 The organiser must inform the Jury of the number of gate Judges available for the training and particularly for competition.

2079 Support of the Gate Judges

- 2079.1 The gate judge should be in their position well before the start of the competition. Their work could last several hours and may be subject to varying atmospheric conditions. It is advisable for the organisers to provide, if possible, the gate judges with protective clothing .
- 2079.2 The organiser should supply a number of replacement gate judges who could replace gate judges during a competition (or for the second run) should there appear to be any need for replacement.
- 2079.3 The organiser should endeavor to provide the gate judges with some form of nourishment at their positions.
- 2079.4 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.
- 2079.5 The equipment necessary for the proper fulfilment of the gate judge's functions must be anticipated and put at their disposal. In particular:
- 2079.5.1 A special plastic cover for the gate judge card to protect it against snow and water.
- 2079.5.2 A pencil, if possible attached to the cover by a string along with extra pencils and a few sheets of blank paper to note any incidents.
- 2079.5.3 The necessary tools to work on keeping the course in proper condition: shovel, rake, crow bar, drill, wedges, etc.
- 2079.5.4 Enough replacement poles of the right colours. These replacement poles must be stored and placed far enough from the course so as to not confuse the competitors. The replacement poles should be planted obliquely in the snow, pointed ends down so as not to be a security issue and, if possible, with a banner or flag already attached.
- 2079.5.5 In the case of Snowboard Cross all section control gate judges must be equipped with radios to ensure communication to the Referee during the entire competition.

2080 Video Control

When the organiser has the technical installation for an official video control, the Jury will appoint an official video controller. The duties of the Video Controller are to observe the competitors passage on the course. For SBX and Parallel events, the official video controller can make final decisions about disqualifications / sanctions.

2085 Gate flags

2085.1 Triangular gate flags (banners / panels) may be used with the following sizes. (Slight variations from the following dimensions will be acceptable).

	PSL/SL	PGS/GS/SBX/SS
Base length:	100 cm	130 cm
Height long side:	80 cm	110 cm
Height short side:	45 cm	45 cm

2085.2 At all competition levels it is allowed to use PGS/GS gate flags for PSL/SL.

On OWG, WSC, WC, YOG and WJC events PGS size gate flags should be used for any PAR and SBX competitions.

2085.3 The gate flags have to be placed at right angle (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2085.4 The gate flags must be the same colour as the stubby pole and long outside pole (red or blue).

2085.5 The gate flag must be of wind-permeable material.

2085.6 Advertising on gate flags should not reduce wind permeability or the release mechanism of the flags.

2089 Poles

All poles used in the Alpine disciplines and Snowboard Cross are subdivided into rigid poles and flex poles.

2089.1 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 (polycarbonate plastic or material with similar properties).

2089.2 Flex Poles

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

2089.2.1 Stubby Poles

Stubby flex poles are flex poles or flex material with a length of not more than 45 cm above the bottom of hinge to the top end of the pole and padded or hollow on the top.

- Soft padding (approximately) 35 cm
- Base length (approximately) 25 cm

2089.3 Use of Flex Poles

Flex-poles must be used for all Alpine Snowboard competitions in the International Ski Calendar. In Giant Slalom a rigid pole may be used for the outside pole of the gate. For SBX and SBS both types can be used.

2089.3.1 *Slalom and Parallel Slalom*

The slalom poles are coloured red or blue and must carry a triangular banner of the matching colour. The turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole with a screw in bottom. The outside pole is a normal flex-pole.

2089.3.2 *Giant Slalom and Parallel Giant Slalom*

In these events, the gate is made up of one slalom pole and one stubbie pole with a triangular banner. The inside turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole. The outside pole can be a flex-pole or a solid one (in windy conditions).

2089.3.4 *Snowboard Cross*

In this event, the gate is made up of one slalom pole and one stubbie flex pole with a triangular banner. The inside turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole. The outside pole can be a flex-pole or a solid one (in windy conditions).

2090 Competitors' Equipment

2090.1 Snowboards

Only Snowboards can be used in competitions. The boards minimal width is restricted as follows:

Gliding surface length.	Minimal width:
up to 135 cm	14 cm
more than 135 cm	16 cm

2090.2 Bindings

The bindings must be fixed diagonally on the long axis of the board. The boots cannot overlap each other.

2090.2.1 Plate Systems that connect both bindings are not allowed in SBX (individual plate systems are allowed on each binding)

2090.3 Retention devices, leashes
Safety leashes are optional unless required by the organiser or the ski area.

2090.4 Balance and Speed control

The competitors are not allowed to wear anything on the hands besides gloves or to use any kind of devices to additionally support their balance, reduce or accelerate their speed, like poles or sticks etc. Back support may be worn by competitors so long as such equipment does not offer an aerodynamic advantage.

Particular Rules for the different Events**2100 SLALOM****2101 Technical Data****2101.1 Vertical Drop**

2101.1.1 Courses for all races: must be a minimum of 120 metres and a maximum of 180 metres in vertical drop. The same course may be used for men and ladies.

2101.2 Length

2101.2.1 The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 400 metres and a maximum of 600 metres. The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and has to be published on the start list and the results.

2101.3 Width

2101.3.1 The course must be at least 30 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope. In special cases the inspector or Jury can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course. If the 2nd run is reset on the first track the minimum width is 20 m.

2101.4 Gates

2101.4.1 A slalom gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom flex pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2101.4.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in colour.

2101.4.3 The distance between turning poles must be between 10 and 14 metres. The distance between turning poles of a banana in a combination must be between 6 and 8 metres.

2101.4.4 The triangular gate flags have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The triangular gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2101.5 Number of gates

Minimum: 35 gates

Maximum: 55 gates

2102 The Courses**2102.1 General Characteristics of the Course**

2102.1.1 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. Course should be symmetrical and not favor goofy or regular competitors.

2102.1.2 The slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal 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 Snowboard technique, including changes of direction with different radius. Gates should never be set only down the fall-line, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses

2102.1.3 **Preparation of the Course**

Slalom competitions must be raced on a hard prepared snow surface. If snow falls during the competition, the Chief of Course must ensure that it is packed or, if possible, removed from the course.

2103 **Course Setting**

2103.1 **Course Setters**

2103.1.1 *Inspection of the Slalom Slope*

This inspection must be carried out by the Course Setter before they sets the course. The slalom should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.

2103.3 **Setting**

In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:

- Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates
- Gates, which impose on competitors sudden or sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern slalom should have.
- It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ride through the difficult combination under control.
- It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a good speed.
- The last gate should not be too near to the finish, in order to maintain the security of the competitors and timekeepers. It should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line.
- The slalom poles should be drilled or rammed in by the Chief of Course or his designated assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.

2103.4

Checking the Slalom Course

The Jury must check that the course is ready for inspection and / or competition 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.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 2022 and art. 2025.

2104

Inspection of the Course

2104.1

The course must be in final competition conditions 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 numbers. They may not ride down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without being attached to their board. Competitors are not allowed to "shadow ride" the course. Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offense is penalized by a warning sanction and the, second offense can include a disqualification sanction from the competition.

2104.2

It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice (warm-up) slope available for competitors near the competition venue.

2105

Start

2105.1

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. A competitor on course needs not to be through the finish line before the next competitor can start.

2105.2

Starting Order

2105.2.1

In the first run according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists or by a manual random draw.

2105.2.2

For the second run see art. 2031.7.

2105.3

Start Signal

As soon as the starter has received the order for the next start, he gives the competitor the warning "Attention, Achtung, Ready" and a few seconds later the start signal "Go! – Partez! – Los!"

The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be sanctioned / disqualified.

- 2105.3.1 A competitor who has not appeared at the start 1 minute after being called by the official, will be sanctioned / disqualified unless they were late due to "force majeure". Advanced start times caused by the non-arrival of proceeding competitors have to be taken into account. The Start Referee may, however, approve a delay which, in his opinion, is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow in concert with the Jury the competitor a provisional start.
- 2105.3.2 Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all events. The specifications will adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

2106 Execution of the Slalom

2106.1 Two runs

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

2106.2 Limitations in the Second Run

The top 15 female and the top 25 male finishers of the first run are qualified for the second run. At Continental Cup and lower level competitions the Jury may allow 45 men and 25 ladies to start in the second run if time permits. This must be announced no less than 1 hour before the start of the first run.

The top 15 ladies and the top 15 men will start in the reversed order of their first run's result. The remaining competitors will start in order of their results of the first run.

2106.3 Video and Film Control

At all International Ski Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

2107 Competition Clothing

Slalom competition suits must be two piece – pants and separate top. Form fitting speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Non protruding body protection and padding is recommended.

Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body. Shin guards are excluded from this rule.

Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body. Shin guards are excluded from this rule.

2200 GIANT SLALOM

2201 Technical Data

2201.1 Vertical Drop

2201.1.1 Courses must have a minimum vertical drop of 200 metres and a maximum vertical drop of 400 metres. The same course may be used for men and ladies.

2201.2 Length

2201.2.1 The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and has to be published on the start list and the results.

2201.3 Width

2201.3.1 The course must be at least 30 metres wide. If two runs are set on the same slope (ladies and men) the course must be at least 40 metres wide. In special cases the inspector or Jury can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course.

2201.4 Gates

2201.4.1 A giant slalom gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2201.4.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in colour except banana gates which must be the same colour gates and flags.

2201.4.3 The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 metres. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

2201.4.4 The triangular gate flags have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The triangular gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2201.5 Number of gates

The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows:

It is recommended to set with a distance of between 20 - 27 metres between turning gates in Giant Slalom (Exception: Banana Gates). The results list should show the number # of turns and number # of gates. Example: 25 (turns) / 30 (gates).

2202 The Courses

2202.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 40 m wide.

The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this minimum width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. In exceptional cases as determined by the inspector or TD the course may be less than 40 m wide.

2202.2 Preparation of the Course

The track must be closed to the public at least 20 (twenty) hours before the competition. The track must be as flat as possible from one side to the other. The snow must be compacted to provide a hard competition surface. The use of artificial means of preparation is permitted (salt, water, etc.). In critical places the Organising Committee may be required to install security (mattresses, pads, nets etc.) as prescribed in the homologation report or as requested by the Jury.

2203 Course Setting

2203.1 Setting

In setting a giant slalom the following principles should be observed:

2203.1.1 The first run should be set the day before the competition. Both runs can be set on the same course but the second run must be re-set.

2203.1.2 The skillful use of the terrain 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 terrain to the utmost. Figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

2203.1.3 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. Courses should be set "symmetrically" so as not to favor goofy or regular competitors.

2204 Inspection of the Course

2204.1 The course will remain closed for training on the day of competition. The course and gates must be in final condition at least one hour before the start of competition inspection.

The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, by slowly sliding down alongside the course or side slipping through the course as directed by the Jury. Boarding through gates, or practicing turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to sanctions or disqualification. Competitors must carry visible their start numbers.

Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offence is a warning sanction, second offence can include a disqualification sanction.

2204.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice (warm-up) slope near the competition venue.

2205 Start

2205.1 Start area

Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all competitions. The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

2205.2 Starting Order

In the first run according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists, or by a manual random draw (art. 2031 and art. 2032).

2205.3 Limitation for the second runs

The top 15 female and the top 25 male finishers from the first run are qualified for the second run. At Continental Cup and lower level competitions the jury may however allow 45 men and 25 ladies to start in the second run if time permits. This must be announced no less than 1 hour before the start of the first run.

The top 15 ladies respectively the top 15 men will start in reverse order of their first run result. The remaining competitors will start in order of their position in the first run (see also 2031.7).

2206 Execution of the Giant Slalom

A giant slalom must always be decided by two runs. The second run may be held on the same slope, but the gates must be reset. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

2206.1 Video and Film Control

At all International Ski Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

2207 Competiton Clothing

Giant Slalom competition suits must be two piece - pants and separate top. Form fitting speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Non protruding body protection and padding is recommended. Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body. Shin guards are excluded from this rule

2400 Triple Slalom Event, (TSL)

2401 Definition

A Triple-S is a competition where three competitors ride simultaneously side by side down three parallel courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the terrain and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.

2402 Technical Data

For Course Specifications TSL see also 2502 for Parallel events

2402.1 Technical Data Triple-S

For the Triple - S Slalom courses are used. The vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 120 metres with a minimum of 18 gates. It is recommended to set around 25 gates in TSL with a horizontal distance (turning pole to turning pole) of between 10 - 14 metres.

The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 250 metres and a maximum of 450 metres - recommended length is approximately 350 metres. In general the courses should be between 17° to 22° in average steepness for TSL and a minimum width of 40 metres.

2402.3 Gates

2402.3.1 see 2502.3.1 for Parallel events

2402.3.2 see 2502.3.3 for Parallel events

2403 Choice and Preparation of the Course

2403.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit three 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.

2403.2 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 competition conditions on all three courses.

2403.3 There must be a lift available to the course to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.

2403.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

2404 The Courses

2404.1 When the three courses are set, the left course (looking from the top) will be set with red poles and red triangular gate flags, the middle course (looking from the top) will be set with blue poles and blue triangular gate flags and the right course (looking from the top) will be set with yellow poles and yellow triangular gate flags. If yellow poles and yellow flags are not available the right course (looking down) maybe set with red poles and red flags.

2404.2 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.
It is permitted to set double and triple combinations.
The recommended number of gates is approximately 23 - 30.

2404.4 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate, the separation between the three 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.

2404.5 Distance between the Three Courses

The equidistance between three corresponding course markers (from turning pole to turning pole) must be for:8 to 10 m
The first gate (all three courses) should be set the same distance apart as the start gates.

2405 Start

2405.1 Start Ramp

See 2505.1 for Parallel events

2405.2 Start Gates

The gates have to open simultaneously for all three runs and a competitor must not be able to push the gates open.

2405.3 False Starts

Disqualification will take place:

- When a competitor manipulates the starting gates
- When a competitor's board (body counts if a western style start gate is used) passes the starting line (vertical plane) before the final starting signal has been given (audible and/or visible)

2405.4 Malfunction of the start gate

If one, two or three starting machine gates have clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction, without the competitor touching the gate before the starting signal was given, the start must be repeated.

- 2405.5 Start command**
 Before the starter gives the command – “Go” or a single audible signal, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking: “red course ready, blue course ready, yellow course ready, attention”.
 “Riders ready” only can be used in connection with an audible command (series of short beeps followed by one louder starting beep when doors open).
- 2406 Finish, see article 2506 for Parallel events**
- 2407 Course Setting, see article 2507 for Parallel events**
- 2408 Timing**
- 2408.1 Qualification**
 The running time of each competitor will be registered with three independently homologated timing systems (see also art. 2020.2, art. 2020.3).
- 2408.2 Finals**
 The running time of each competitor will be registered with three independently homologated timing systems (see also art. 2020.2, art. 2020.3).
 The use of a photo finish camera for higher level events should be compulsory.
- 2409 Execution of a Triple Slalom (TSL) event**
- 2409.1 Qualification format for the Final**
- 2409.1.1 Qualifying System*
 The three courses are set from the beginning. These courses are the same or similar to the finals courses.
 This Qualification system consists of two runs:
 In the Qualification run, all competitors are sorted according to their FIS points or Cup standings ranking. The competitors are seeded to the different courses according their ranking.
 Bib number 1, 6, 7, 12, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25, etc on the red course, Bib number 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, etc on the blue course, Bib number 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, etc on the yellow course. A random draw will be made for the top 5 competitors on each course. Each competitor has two timed run on the same course.
 The best time one (1) run out of two timed runs determines the qualification ranking
 The top 9 ranked women and men on the red, the top 9 ranked women and men on blue course and the top 9 ranked women and men on yellow course (27 women and 27 men) advance to the finals.
- Ranking:
 The competitors are ranked according to the best run out of two qualification runs.
 Place 1 – 3, all 1st places of the different courses. Best time in the qualification will be 1st place, second best time 2nd place, third best time will be on 3rd place.

Place 4 – 6, all 2nd places of the different course, ranking according for 1st places.

Place 7 - till the end, according procedure above.

If there is a tie on the best time of the athletes, the tie will first be broken by the better second qualification time. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Ranking (CoC Rank at CoC) or FIS Ranking (FIS Points), whichever is better. This is also valid for WSC and OWG. For FIS level, WJC and YOG only the FIS Ranking counts.

If they are still tied the competitor with the higher bib number will receive the better rank.

2409.1.2. *Tie-Breaking for place 9th*

In case of a tie for place 9 on one of the courses there shall be another run for each of the competitors involved on the respective course (same course for both). This run will take place immediately after the qualifications. The start order will be drawn at the start.

2409.2 **Finals**

2409.2.1 *Pairings for Finals*

9 runs per gender are formed as follows using the results of the Qualifications:

1 Round	
1	Place 1 - Place 18 – Place 27
2	Place 2 - Place 17 – Place 26
3	Place 3 - Place 16 - Place 25
4	Place 4 - Place 15 – Place 24
5	Place 5 - Place 14 – Place 23
6	Place 6 - Place 13 – Place 22
7	Place 7 - Place 12 – Place 21
8	Place 8 - Place 11 – Place 20
9.	Place 9 – Place 10 – Place 19

2. Round	
10	Winner 1 – Second 2 – Second 3
11	Winner 2 – Second 1 – Second 4
12	Winner 3 – Second 5 - Second 6
13	Winner 4 – Winner 9 - Second 7
14	Winner 5 – Winner 8 - Second 9
15	Winner 6 – Winner 7 - Second 8

3. Round	
16	Second 10 – Second 13 – Second 15
17	Second 11 – Second 12 – Second 14

4. Round	
18	Winner 10 – Winner 15 – Second place 16/17 best time in round 3
19	Winner 11 – Winner 14 – Winner 17
20	Winner 12 – Winner 13 - Winner 16

5.Round Finals	
21 for place 7 - 9	Third 18 – Third 19 – Third 20
22 for place 4 - 6	Second 18 – Second 19 – Second 20
23 for place 1 - 3	Winner 18 – Winner 19 - Winner 20

2409.2.2

Starting order

For each pairs the competitor which is listed first or respectively on top of the pairing will do his first run on the red course. The second listed athlete will do his run on the blue course. Following the order in the table, from top to bottom, all groups competition in succession.

2409.2.3

A Triple-S final consists of:

- Round 1, 27 athletes
- Round 2, 18 athletes
- Round 3, 6 athletes
- Round 4, 9 athletes
- Round 5, 9 athletes

2409.2.3.1

Round 1

The winners and the second placed athletes are going to round 2

2409.2.3.2

Round 2

The winners of round 2 are going to round 4. The second placed athletes are going to round 3.

2409.2.3.3

Round 3

The winners of round 3 are going to round 4. The best timed second placed athlete of this round goes to round 4.

2409.2.3.4

Round 4

The winners of round 4 are going to the big final (place 1- 3) the second placed athletes of this round are going to small final (place 4 – 6) the third ranked athletes are going to placing final (place 7-9).

2409.2.3.5

Round 5 Finals

The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st. The second of the big final will be ranked 2nd. The third of the big final will be ranked 3rd. The winner of the small final will be ranked 4th. The second of the small final will be ranked 5th. The third of the small final will be ranked 6th. The winner of the Placing final will be ranked 7th. The second of the placing final will be ranked 8th. The third of the placing final will be ranked 9th.

2409.2.4

Places 10 to 27 are determined by the ranking of the round where they've got eliminated.

2nd places are better ranked than third places. For the ranking in the respective groups the time of the round where they got eliminated will be taken in consideration. F.ex. all third place athletes of round 2 will be

ranked on place 13th to place 18th according the run time of round 2.

2409.2.5 Did not start (DNS) in Final rounds
If a competitor does not start in the final rounds, he will be automatically ranked in the last position of the respective round. If two or more competitors do not start, the (DNS) competitors will be ranked on the last places according to their qualification times or the time of the last round where they have been started. (and so on with three (3) or more DNS competitors).

2409.3 Inspection of the courses

2409.3.1 The competitors are allowed a minimum of 10 minutes to inspect the three courses (qualification and finals). The method of inspection is determined by the Jury.

2410 Control of the Races, see article 2510 for Parallel events

2411 Disqualifications / Sanctions

2411 .1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:
- false start (art. 2505.3)
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not at the final rounds
- incorrect gate passage
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing the run with at least one foot fixed to the board.

2411 .2 If a competitor disturbs his opponent during the qualification run, the disturbed competitor may get a re-run. The run of the competitor who disturbs the opponent will count finally

2411.2.1 If a competitor is disturbed at the final rounds by an opponent there will be no re-run. If two competitors are disturbed, there will be a re-run with these two athletes.

2411.2.2 In case two competitors do not finish, the competitor that passes the most gates will be ranked on second place of this round. If all 3 competitors do not finish, the run will be started new. If a competitor misses a gate, it is forbidden to re-enter the course.

2412 Final ranking

The competitors will be ranked according their position, determined by the place and time in the respective round, from place 1 – 27. All other athletes will be ranked according their best qualification time. There will be no tie breaking in the final ranking. Tied competitors will receive the same place and get the same points. The athlete with the higher bib number will be listed first

2413 Competiton Clothing

Triple-S competition suits must be two piece – pants and separate top. Form fitting speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Non protruding body

protection and padding is recommended. Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body. Shin guards are excluded from this rule

2500 PARALLEL EVENTS

2501 Definition

A parallel is a competition where two competitors ride simultaneously side by side down two parallel courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the terrain and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.

2502 Technical Data

2502.1 Technical Data Parallel Slalom

For Parallel Slalom (PSL) the vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 120 metres with a minimum of 18 gates. It is recommended to set around 25 gates in PSL with a horizontal distance (turning pole to turning pole) of between 10 - 14 metres.

The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 250 metres and a maximum of 450 metres – recommended length is approximately 350 metres. In general the courses should be 16 (+/- 2,0 °) in average steepness for PSL with a minimum width of 30 metres.

Course length and vertical drop should be proportional to each other.

2502.2 Technical Data Parallel Giant Slalom

For Parallel Giant Slalom (PGS) the vertical drop of the course must be between 120 and 200 metres with a minimum of 18 gates. It is recommended to set around 25 gates in PGS with a horizontal distance (turning pole to turning pole) of between 20 - 27 metres.

The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 400 metres and a maximum of 700 metres - recommended length is approximately 550 metres. In general the courses should be 16 (+/- 2,0 °) in average steepness for PGS with a minimum width of 40 metres.

Course length and vertical drop should be proportional to each other.

2502.3 Gates

2502.3.1 A PSL/PGS gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2502.3.2 The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates in the same turning direction ("banana gates") must not be less than 10 metres in PGS / 5 metres in PSL and set with the same colour gates and flags. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

2502.3.3 The triangular gate flags have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The triangular gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

Code	Parallel Events Criteria	Measurement
CL (m)	Course Length (proportional to VD)	
	PGS Parallel Giant Slalom	400,0 m - 700,0 m
	PSL Parallel Slalom	250,0 m - 450,0 m
VD (m)	Vertical Drop (proportional to CL)	
	PGS Parallel Giant Slalom	120,0 m - 200,0 m
	PSL Parallel Slalom	80,0 m - 120,0 m
CA (°)	Course Angle (average)	16,0° (+/- 2,0°)
	CL and VD should be proportional to each other	
	f.ex. Long course / high VD, Short course / low VD	
SW (m)	Slope Width	
	PGS Parallel Giant Slalom	min. 40,0 m
	PSL Parallel Slalom	min. 30,0 m
	Pro-jumps are possible	
	Exceptions are possible for in-city and ramp competitions	
	Start Criteria	
SA (m)	Start Area	Length 10,0 m Width 30,0 m
SP (m)	Start Platform	Length min. 6,0 m
	Width: depending on the startgate	Width 12,0 m (+/- 4,0 m)
	Inclination to get speed	
SD (m)	Distance between start gates	min. 6,0 m
	Recommended: width of course set	
	Course Setting	
CD	Distance between courses	
	PGS Parallel Giant Slalom	9,0 m - 12,0 m
	PSL Parallel Slalom	8,0 m - 10,0 m
GD	Distance between Gates	
	PGS Parallel Giant Slalom	20,0 m - 27,0 m
	PSL Parallel Slalom	10,0 m - 14,0 m
	Finish Criteria	
FL (m)	Finish Line (width per course)	min. 8,0 m
FA (m)	Finish Area Length	60,0 m (at 0,0 °)
FW (m)	Finish Area Width	min. 30,0 m
	Competition Level	
Level A	OWG, WSC, WJC, WC, YOG	
Level B	COC, UVS	
Level C	NC, FIS, EYOF, JUN	

2503 Choice and Preparation of the Course

- 2503.1 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.
- 2503.2 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 competition conditions on both courses.
- 2503.3 There must be a lift available to the course to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.
- 2503.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

2504 The Courses

- 2504.1 When the two courses are set, the left course (looking from the top) will be set with red poles and red triangular gate flags and the right course (looking from the top) will be set with blue poles and blue triangular gate flags.
- 2504.2 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.
It is permitted to set double and triple combinations.
The recommended number of gates is approximately 23 - 30 for PSL and 18 - 25 for PGS.
- 2504.3 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate, 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.
- 2504.4 *Distance between the two Courses*
The equidistance between two corresponding course markers (from turning pole to turning pole) must be for: PSL 8 to 10 m
PGS 9 to 12 m
The first gate (red and blue course) should be set the same distance apart as the start gates.

2505 Start

2505.1 Start Ramp

The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all events. The specifications will adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

2505.2

Start Gates

Two different procedures to start with different start gates are possible:

- Simultaneously
the gates have to open simultaneously for both runs and a competitor must not be able to push the gates open.
- Delayed
the gates have to open simultaneously in the first run. In the second run the start gates open with the time difference of the first run. Competitor must not be able to push the gates open.

2505.3

False Starts

Disqualification will take place:

When a competitor manipulates the starting gates

When a competitor's board (entire body counts if a western style start gate is used) passes the starting line (vertical plane) before the final starting signal has been given (audible and/or visible)

2505.4

Malfunction of the start gate

If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction, without the competitor touching the gate before the starting signal was given, the start must be repeated.

2505.5

Start command

Before the starter gives the command – “Go” or a single audible signal, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking: “red course ready, blue course ready, “yellow course ready” attention”.

“Riders ready” only can be used in connection with an audible command (series of short beeps followed by one louder starting beep when doors open).

2506

Finish

2506.1

The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the starts (see also art. 2025).

2506.2

Each finish line is marked by two/three vertical banners or inflatables in vertical style. Each of these must be at least 8 m wide. The finish lines are separated by a vertical banner or inflatable with a maximum width of approximate one metre.

2506.3

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

2507

Course Setting

2507.1

Course setters

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 competition and the chief of course).

2507.2

Setting

- Gates, which impose on competitors a sudden sharp braking action, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluid aspect of the run without increasing the difficulties of a modern course.
- It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ride through the difficult combination under control.
- It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a direct good speed.
- The last gate should not be too near to the finish to avoid danger to competitors and timekeepers. The last gate should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line.
- The slalom poles should be drilled or 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.
- If setting double gate combinations (bananas) the same number for goofy and for regular competitors should be set.

2507.3

Checking the Courses

The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:

- That all 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 gate flags are properly fixed.
- The security fencing and other security installations are acceptable.
- The last gate before the finish directs the competitors to the middle of the finish.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- After the Elimination round, the Jury and the course setter should consider the time differences (between the two courses) and the course conditions before a decision for resetting is made.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 2022 and art. 2025.

2508

Timing and Data

The Organiser must provide a Timing and Data System which is able to fulfill the following: use existing FIS Lists and CoC Standing lists, as well as finding out which ones are the competitor's best points. The Data System must provide the possibility to calculate start lists, results from qualification and elimination runs, as well as final results including the CoC points and FIS points achieved.

2508.1

Qualification

The running time of each competitor will be registered with two independently homologated timing systems (see also art. 2020.2, art. 2020.3).

2508.2

Finals

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered with two independent homologated timing systems. The first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometre and receives the time "zero", the following competitor (2nd) stops successively the clocks (chronometres) and receives the time difference in 1/100-seconds to the first competitor.

2509

Execution of Parallel Events

2509.1

Qualification formats for the Parallel Final

2509.1.1

Separate Qualifying run

2509.1.1.1

One Run Qualifying

A separate qualifying run has to be set. This run must be similar to the Parallel courses, i.e. number of gates, fall line, and inclination. All competitors get one run on this course. The top 16 men and ladies, will qualify for the parallel finals -in case there are less than 50 competitors, only 8 will take part in the parallel finals.

In FIS- and COC-level competitions a second qualification run is allowed (both times to be added).

2509.1.1.2

Two runs Qualifying

A separate qualifying run will be set (one course for ladies one for men – dependent upon the number of competitors the Jury may decide to utilize only one course). Whenever possible both runs should be held on the same day. This run must be similar to the Parallel courses, i.e. number of gates, fall line, and inclination. All competitors get one run on this course – the top 8 timed ladies and 8 men are qualified directly to the finals. Places 9-24 for the ladies and places 9-32 for the men have a second run on the same course but in reverse start order (place 9 starts first, place 24/32 starts last). Again the top 8 ladies and 8 men (only by the time from the second run) are qualified for the finals.

2509.1.1.3

Tie-Breaking in separate Qualification

In case of a tie for place 8 in the first qualifying run or place 16 in the second qualifying run there shall be another run for each of the competitors involved on the qualification course. This run will take place immediately after the qualifications. The start order will be drawn at the start.

2509.1.1.4

The number of competitors qualified for the finals depends on the number of participants in the qualification runs:

- if there are 50 or more participants in the qualifications,
- 16 competitors will be qualified for the finals
- if there are less than 50 participants in the qualifications,
- 8 competitors will be qualified for the finals.
- If there are less than 50 Men and Ladies starters the Jury, if time permits, may allow 16 Men and Ladies to compete in the finals. This must be announced a minimum of one hour before the start of qualifications.

2509.1.2 *Parallel Qualifying run*

2509.1.2.1 Parallel Qualifying System

The course is set parallel from the beginning. These courses are the same or similar to the parallel finals courses.

This Qualification system consists of two runs that whenever possible should be held on the same day:

Qualification run (1st run):

In the Qualification run, all competitors are sorted according to their FIS points ranking (except a random draw for the top 16). Each competitor has one time run – odd numbers (1,3,5,...) on red course, even numbers (2,4,6,...) on blue course.

The top 16 ranked ladies and men on the red and the top 16 ranked ladies and men on blue course (32 ladies and 32 men) advance to the Elimination round.

Elimination run (2nd run - 32 ladies and 32 men):

Course exchange: The top 16 ladies and men from the red course qualification run on the blue course. The top 16 ladies and men from the blue course qualification run on the red course. Run 1 from the qualification and run 2 from the Elimination will be added together (“one red run and one blue run”). The top timed 16 athletes per gender advances to the finals.

The start order will be the reversed ranking order of the first qualification run. Place 16 goes first, place 15... place 1. If there is a tie at place 16 in the first qualification run all tied competitors are allowed to start in the elimination run.

2509.1.2.2 Tie-Breaking in Qualification

If two or more competitors with two qualification runs are tied, the ties will be broken by the best run of two. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Ranking (CoC rank at CoC) or FIS Ranking (FIS Points), whichever is better.

This is also valid for WSC and OWG. For FIS level, WJC and YOG only the FIS Ranking counts.

If they are still tied the competitor with the higher bib number will receive the better rank.

2509.1.2.3 Ranking:

The competitors who participate in both qualification and elimination run will be ranked according to their total time of two runs. The remaining competitors will be ranked according to their results of the first qualification run.

Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to Elimination or Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists.

2509.2 Parallel Finals

2509.2.1.1 *Parings for Parallel Finals – Two Run Format*

8 resp. pairs are formed as follows using the results of the Qualifications:

Groups	Ladies and Men	
	Place 1 - Place 16 Place 8 - Place 9 Place 5 - Place 12 Place 4 - Place 13 Place 3 - Place 14 Place 6 - Place 11 Place 7 - Place 10 Place 2 - Place 15	

2509.2.1.2 *Pairings for Parallel Finals – Single Run Format*

8 resp. pairs are formed as follows using the results of the Qualifications/Seeding:

Groups	Ladies and Men	
	Place 4 - Place 13 Place 5 - Place 12 Place 8 - Place 9 Place 1 - Place 16 Place 2 - Place 15 Place 7 - Place 10 Place 6 - Place 11 Place 3 - Place 14	

2509.2.2 *Starting order*

For each pair the competitor which is listed first or respectively on top of the pairing will do his first run on the red course. Following the order in the table, from top to bottom, all groups competition in succession. For the second run the competitors change courses. All runs in the parallel final are done using this system.

2509.2.3 *A parallel final consist of:*

- 1/8-finals
- 1/4-finals
- 1/2-finals
- small and big finals

2509.2.3.1 1/8-finals

The winners of the 1/8-finals heats qualify to the 1/4-finals.

2509.2.3.2 1/4-finals

The winners of the 1/4-finals heats qualify to the 1/2-finals.

- 2509.2.3.3 1/2-finals
The winners of the 1/2-finals heats qualify to the big final. The losers of the 1/2-finals heats qualify to the small final
- 2509.2.3.4 Small and Big Finals
The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st. The loser of the big final will be ranked 2nd.
The winner of the small final will be ranked 3rd. The loser of the small final will be ranked 4th.
- 2509.2.3.5 If the Parallel Qualifying System (2509.1.2) for qualification is used, a Final with only 8 men and 4 ladies is allowed.

The Jury needs to announce this at the Team Captains meeting before the competition
- 2509.2.4 Places 5 to 8 and places 9 to 16 are determined by the times of the qualification run(s). In any case a competitor which has qualified for a certain group will remain in this group even if his qualification time was slower than one or more of the qualification times for competitors eliminated in a lower group.
e.g.: Once a competitor is qualified for inclusion in the top 8 the competitor will remain in the top 8.
- 2509.2.6 *Two run format for parallel finals*
Each pair of competitors has to make two runs. The competitors change courses for the second run. The time difference between the two competitors at the finish line will be registered.
After the second run the time differences of the two runs will be added. The competitor with the lower time difference of the two runs will advance to the next round. The maximum time difference per run is the calculated penalty time, max. 1.5 sec.
If the time difference of both runs is tied, the winner of the second run will advance to the next round.
(If a delayed start gate is used and if two competitors are tied crossing the finish line of the second run, the competitor who lost the first run will be the winner).

A competitor who does not finish or is disqualified in the first run, starts the second run with a 4 % (max. 1,5 sec.) penalty (see art. 2512).

If competitors are tied in each of both runs, the competitor with the fastest qualification time advances to the next round.
In the case where both competitors have the same qualification time (=combined time of qualification run and elimination run), the tie is broken by the best run of 2.
If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Ranking (CoC rank at CoC) or FIS Ranking (FIS Points), whichever is better. This is also valid for WSC and OWG. For FIS level, WJC and YOG only the FIS Ranking counts.

A competitor who does not start (DNS) the first run receives the penalty time. When both competitors do not start in the first run, the competitor who wins the second run advances automatically. When both competitors do not start in the second run, the competitor who won the first run, ad-

vances automatically. Additionally, when one competitor is a DNS and the other competitor in a pair is a DSQ, the competitor who did not start will receive the penalty for the first run, in the second run the competitor who started (but DSQ'd) will advance.

2509.2.7

Single run format for parallel finals

The 8 pairs are formed as in rule 2509.2.1

Each pair of competitors has to make only one run.

a) Qualification with combined qualification time.

After each heat the competitor with the faster qualification time (= combined time of qualification run and elimination run) can choose either the red or blue course. If both competitors are disqualified at the same gate or are tied by the real time the competitor with the fastest qualification time advances to the next round.

In the case where both competitors have the same qualification time, the tie is broken by the best run of both qualification runs. If there is still a tie then the competitor with the higher bib number advances to the next round.

b) Qualification with "best of two" qualification runs

After each heat the competitor with the better qualification time can choose either the red or blue course.

If both competitors are disqualified at the same gate or are tied by the real time, the competitor with the fastest qualification time advances to the next round.

If there is still a tie then the competitor with the higher bib number will advance to the next round.

c) Single run format option: starting from the Semi-finals phase or for the Small and Big Finals only, re-runs can be conducted to determine the advancing competitors per heat.

The format has to be announced before the start of the competition.

2509.2.8

Did not start (DNS) in Parallel Finals

If a competitor does not start in the eighth or quarter final, they will be automatically ranked in the 16th (eighth final) or 8th (quarter final) position. If two or more competitors do not start, the (DNS) competitors will be ranked on (15/16th) and (7th/8th) place according to their qualification times (and so on with three (3) or more DNS competitors).

If a competitor does not start in the first run in the small or big final the other competitor must start only once.

2509.2.9

Parallel Race Format

All competitors are sorted according to their better WC / CoC/ FIS (points) rank, except a random draw for the top 16. Each competitor has one timed run – odd numbers (1,3,5,...) on red course, even numbers (2,4,6,...) on blue course.

All ranked ladies and men on the red and all ranked ladies and men on blue make a change of the course.

Final Result: The time of both runs will be added together ("one red run and one blue run").

2509.3 Inspection of the courses

2509.3.1 The competitors are allowed a minimum of 10 minutes to inspect the parallel courses (qualification and finals). The method of inspection is determined by the Jury.

Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offense will be a warning sanction, second offense may result in a disqualification sanction from the competition.

2510 Control of the Races

The gate judges are responsible to control the correct passing of the gates. Each gate judge must immediately notify the Jury of a potential disqualification / sanction in his section of the course. One more official (judge) appointed by the Jury may be located along the course to notify the jury on this matter

2511 Disqualifications / Sanctions

2511.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:

- false start (art. 2505.3)
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not at the final runs when a competitor disturbs his opponent during the qualification and elimination run, the disturb competitor may receive a rerun. The run of the competitor who disturbs the opponent will count finally.
- incorrect gate passage
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing the run with at least one foot fixed to the board.

2511.2 DSQ or DNF in Finals

2511.2.1 Re-run format

2511.2.1.1 The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish the first run of a round will start in the second run with a penalty time.

2511.2.1.2 The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish / abandons in the second run is eliminated.

2511.2.1.3 In case both competitors do not finish, the competitor that passes the most gates:

first run: wins the first run

second run: advance to the next round

2511.2.1.4 If both competitors do not finish the course, stop or fall or were disqualified at the same gate, the tie will be broken according to rule 2509.2.6. In Big and Small Final the tie will not be broken.

2511.2.1.5 A competitor who comes to a complete stop after a gate fault is not allowed to step back and has to leave the course immediately.

2511.2.2 Single run format:

2511.2.2.1 The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish / abandons in his run is eliminated.

- 2511.2.2.2 In case both competitors do not finish, the competitor that passes the most gates wins the run.
- 2511.2.2.3 If both competitors do not finish the course, stop or fall or were disqualified at the same gate, the tie will be broken according to rule 2509.2.7. In Big and Small Final the tie will not be broken.
- 2511.2.2.4 A competitor who comes to a complete stop after a gate fault is not allowed to step back and has to leave the course immediately.

2512 Penalty Time

The Penalty Time will be calculated using the best time of the qualifications for both ladies and men. A 4 % penalty of this time, with a maximum of 1.5 seconds, will be used in the parallel finals.

In all cases the maximum time difference for the first run of each pairing can never be higher than the penalty time. I.e. the actual time difference is 3 seconds, the penalty time is 1.5 seconds, then the second run will be started with a handicap of 1.5 seconds for the losing competitor of the first round.

If both competitors are tied after the second run by their respective penalty times the competitor who wins the second run advances to the next round. If both competitors are disqualified in the second run at the same gate, the competitor who won the first run advances to the next round.

2513 Competiton Clothing

Parallel competition suits must be two piece – pants and separate top. Form fitting speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Non protruding body protection and padding is recommended. Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body. Shin guards are excluded from this rule.

2514 Parallel Team Event

2515 Technical Data

The same rules apply for vertical drop, length/inclination, width and the use of gates as for a regular Parallel event (Rule 2502.1 – 2502.2)

2516 Courses

The same rules apply for general characteristics of the courses and course preparation as for a regular Parallel event (Rule 2502 – 2503)

- 2517 Course setting**
The same rules apply for course setting as for a regular Parallel event (Rule 2504)
- 2518 Inspection**
The same rules apply for course inspection as for a regular Parallel event (Rule 2509.3)
- 2519 Execution of a Parallel Team / Parallel Mixed Team**
- 2519.1 Qualification**
The most current Cup Standing List for the related series (WC points for WC, CoC points for CoC) or FIS points list (whichever is higher) will be used to determine the participating nation's teams. The points are combined for all nations' pairs (mixed gender pairs optional, e.g. used for WC). The points of the two best ranked competitors per nation determine the points of this nation's team number one and so on. All nation teams are ranked accordingly. The nations have to confirm how many of their potential teams they want to enter. The start list is determined by moving down the list choosing the highest ranked team from each nation first, then starting at the top of the list again to choose the second (if any) ranked team from each nation, repeating as necessary, until 16/24/32 teams have been reached.
The hosting nation earns one extra spot up to a maximum of 4 Teams (All athletes have to be eligible according to 2519.2). In case the hosting nation is using the spot, the list of teams will be reduced at its last position. Position 16/24/32 will be the hosting nation's position in case the host nation will not get ranked within the top 16/24/32 already.
- 2519.2 Seeding**
Teams will be ranked according to team points for purposes of seeding into standard World Cup Parallel brackets.
- 2519.3 Teams eligibility**
Once the nation teams qualification and seeding is determined, each nation can field any eligible competitor (*) into those teams, although each athlete is only eligible to compete on one team. Nations must declare which athletes will comprise each team at the seed meeting for the competition. Nations determine by themselves which teammate will run 1st and 2nd. Similar to regular Parallel events the course is determined by each nation team seed.
* Qualification requirements are according to the necessary minimum FIS points for participation in a single PAR competition at the respective level of event (e.g. WC minimum 50 FIS points). Furthermore all participants have to be entered as a part of their nation's regular quota for PAR.
- 2519.4 Competition**
The first competitors from each team will start with the standard Parallel start cadence is given with both gates opening at the same time. As soon as these competitors leave the start the gates are closed and their teammates line up in the same start gate. When the first competitor from a team crosses the finish line there is a signal to the start gate that opens

just the individual gate for the relevant teammate The team whose 2nd teammate crosses the finish line first will advance to the next round.

2519.5 Gate Judges

The same rules apply for the use of gate judges as like in a regular Parallel event (Rule 2071ff)

2519.6 Competition Clothing

The same rules apply for competition clothing as like in a regular Parallel event (Rule 2513)

2519.7 Penalty Time

If a penalty time is used, the Penalty Time will be calculated using the averaged best times of both genders qualifications of the individual race before. A 6% penalty of this time, with a maximum of 2,5 seconds, will be used in the parallel finals. The final maximum penalty will be confirmed by the Jury for each individual competition.

In exceptional cases, the penalty time can be adjusted by the Jury before the respective final phases (e.g. Quarter Final, Semi Final) in order to allow for attractive race decisions. This will be communicated before the start of a next phase.

In all cases the maximum time difference for the second run of each pairing can never be higher than the maximum penalty time. i.e. the actual time difference is 5 seconds, but the penalty time is 1,9 seconds, then the second teammate will be started with a handicap of 1,9 seconds for the losing competitor of the first run.

If both competitors are disqualified in the second run at the same gate, the team that won the first run advances to the next round.

2520 Start

The same rules apply for start ramp, start gates and start lanes as like in a regular Parallel event (Rule 2707.1-2707.2) as well as for start command, false start or malfunction of the start gate (Rule 2707.4-2707.5)

2521 Protest

The same rules apply for Protests as like in a regular Parallel event (Rule 2709-2709.2)

2522 Did not start (DNS) in Parallel Finals

If a competitor does not start in the eighth or quarter final, they will be automatically ranked in the 16th (eighth final) or 8th (quarter final) position. If two or more competitors do not start, the (DNS) competitors will be ranked on (15/16th) and (7th/8th) place according to their qualification times (and so on with three (3) or more DNS competitors). If a competitor does not start in the first run in the small or big final the other competitor must start only once.

2523 Inspection of the courses

The competitors are allowed a minimum of 10 minutes to inspect the parallel courses (qualification and finals). The method of inspection is deter-

mined by the Jury.

Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection.

First offense will be a warning sanction, second offense may result in a disqualification sanction from the competition.

2524 Control of the Races

The gate judges are responsible to control the correct passing of the gates. Each gate judge must immediately notify the Jury of a potential disqualification / sanction in his section of the course. One more official (judge) appointed by the Jury may be located along the course to notify the jury on this matter

2525 Disqualifications / Sanctions

2525.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:

- false start (art. 2505.3)
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- incorrect gate passage
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing the run with at least one foot fixed to the board.

2525.1.1 The team which is disqualified or does not finish / abandons in the second run is eliminated.

2525.1.2 In case both teams do not finish, the competitor that passes the most gates: first run: wins the first run, the gates will open for the second run according penalty time rule 2512 second run: advance to the next round

2526 Final Ranking according Parallel Events ranking 2509.2

Two run Parallel Final

2526.1 DNS, DSQ, DNF in SBX Team Finals

If a team does not start in the round of 16 or 8 they will be automatically be ranked in the 16th or 8th position. If two or more teams do not start, the DNS teams will be ranked 16/15th or 8/7th according to their seeding position and so on with 3 or more DNS teams. Order of placing: DNF/DSQ (sports disqualification/sanctions) to be ranked first, DSQ (intentional contact, etc) to be ranked 2nd, and DNS to be ranked third.

2600 SNOWBOARD HALFPIPE

2601 Technical Data

2601.1 Definition

The Halfpipe is a channel constructed in the snow.

2601.2 Specifications

Code	Halfpipe Criteria	Measurement
S (ft)	Size:	
	Level A	22 foot
	Level B	18 foot
	Level C	15 foot
L (m)	Length (rideable length)	
	22 foot	min 150,0 m
		recommended 170,0 m
	18 foot	min 120,0 m
		recommended 150,0 m
	15 foot	min 100,0 m
	recommended 120,0 m	
H (m)	Height, from bottom of pipe to coping	
	22 foot	6,7 m
	18 foot	5,3 m
	15 foot	3,5 m
V (m)	Vert, top of the wall	0,2 m: 82 - 83 degree
I (°)	Inclination, centre line of pipe	
	22 foot	min 17,0°
		recommended 18°
	18 foot	min 16°
		recommended 17°
	15 foot	min 14°
	recommended 15°	
W (m)	Width, from coping to coping	
	22 foot	min 19,0 m
		recommended 19,0- 22,0 m
	18 foot	min 17,0 m
		recommended 17,0 - 19,0 m
	15 foot	min 15,0 m
	recommended 15,0 - 17,0 m	
	Competition Level	
Level A	OWG, WSC, WJC, WC, YOG	
Level B	COC, UVS	
Level C	NC, FIS, EYOF, JUN	

2602 The Halfpipe site

2602.1 The Halfpipe site must conform to the technical data/specifications (art.2601.2).

The Halfpipe site must be finished and ready for training at least one day before the start of the competition.

2602.2 All Olympic Winter Games, World Championship and World Junior Snowboard Championship and FIS World Cup Halfpipes must conform to the recommended and approved specifications and must have a grooming machine specifically designed for Halfpipe preparation. Training periods must be observed with two (2) days of scheduled training being provided before the competition. The Jury may reduce the training period under special conditions.

2602.3 Only maneuvers deemed to be executed within the Halfpipe venue will be scored.

2603 Training

Training shall be at the discretion of the Jury and will be announced at the first Team Captains meeting. (See Article 2602.2)

2604 Competition formats

2604.3 Heat Format

2604.3.1 Qualification

Competitors will be grouped into heats of:
Men: 20-30 per heat, Ladies 15-25 per heat.

The seeding will be done as follows:

– Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains Meeting, based on time and number of entered participants in the competition.

– If a semi-final will be used it will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains Meeting, based on time and number of entered participants in the competition.

Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on current FIS WC, CoC or FIS points list in Halfpipe. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw.)

In FIS WC competitions the competitors can be ranked using the World Snowboard Points List instead. Which list will be utilized has to be announced prior to the Team Captains (Draw) Meeting.

– If there will be two heats, the competitors will be divided as follows

– Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 5, 8, 9 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 etc.

– If there will be three heats:

– Heat 1: Ranking 1, 6, 7, 12 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8, 11 etc.
Heat 3: Ranking 3, 4, 9,10 etc.

- If there will be four heats:
- Heat 1: Ranking 1, 8, 9, 16 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 7, 10, 15 etc
- Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 11, 14 etc Heat 4: Ranking 4, 5, 12, 13 etc
- Every heat will have a scheduled warm-up of between 15-40 minutes (time to be decided by the Jury), directly followed by the two qualification runs with the best run to count.

2604.3.2

Qualification direct to the Finals will be as follows if no Semi-Final is held:

Men:

With two heats: Top five (5) / six (6) ranked competitors from each heat advance

With three heats: Top four (4) competitors from each heat advance.

With four heats: Top three (3) competitors for each heat advance

Ladies:

With two heats: Top three (3) ranked competitors from each heat advance.

With three heats: Top two (2) ranked competitors from each heat advance.

2604.3.3

Heat competition format with XX competitors advances to Final
(Only for FIS level competitions + Continental Cups)

The Jury may conduct heats for qualifications with the athletes advancing from each heat plus the next scores from the overall qualifying day not already qualified. Number of specific athletes is relative to the finals field size as determined by the Jury.

2604.3.4.

Finals: (6 ladies and 12 men)

Start order for Halfpipe finals using heat formats will be:

Same start order for final run 1 and Final run 2 based on results from qualification

Start order for finals will be: In case of two (2) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualifications. The first ranked competitors of each heat will start as 11 and 12 based on their score from qualifications highest score last. The second ranked from each heat will start as 9 and 10 based on their scores from qualifications highest score last etc.

In case of three (3) heats, the first ranked competitors 1 of each heat will start as 10, 11 and 12 based on their score from qualifications. The second ranked from each heat will start as 7, 8 and 9 based on their score from qualifications highest score last etc.

2604.3.5

Number of Runs for Qualification and Finals

In special circumstances the jury can decide to execute qualification, semi-finals and / or finals in one run.

Start order for finals will be: In case of two (2) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualifications. The first ranked competitors of each heat will start as 11 and 12 based on their score from qualifications highest score last. The second ranked from each heat will start as 9 and 10 based on their scores from qualifications highest score last etc.

In case of three (3) heats, the first ranked competitors of each heat will start as 10, 11 and 12 based on their score from qualifications. The sec-

and ranked from each heat will start as 7, 8 and 9 based on their score from qualifications highest score last etc.

Final ranking will be as follows:

Ladies	1 - 6	Best single run out of Final run(s) 1 or 2
	7 - end	Best single run out of Qualification run(s) 1 or 2
Men	1 - 12	Best single run out of Final run(s) 1 or 2
	13 - end	Best run out of Qualification run(s) 1 or 2

2604.3.7 Finals (minimum 6 ladies / minimum 10 men – best 1 run out of 3 runs)

A minimum of ten (10) men and six (6) ladies will make 3 runs each. Only the highest individual score out of 3 runs will be counted.

Start order will be as in rule 2604.3.4

2604.4. Double-up Format (only for Qualification)

The Judges will be divided into two (2) different judging panels with one (1) Head Judge. Each of the two (2) panels will consist of 3 Judges. The Judges will judge the competition based upon an Overall Impression basis. The competition Format is the Heat System like described in 2604.7.

Competitors of all Heats are training and competing at the same time. Judge Panel one scores both runs from Heat 1/3, Judge Panel 2 scores both runs from Heat 2/4.

Qualifications: The starting field will be divided and grouped into two (2) heat sections for seeding.

2604.5 Jam-Session (Only for FIS level competitions + only for Finals)

12 men and 6 ladies will be in Finals.

Two groups of three Judges (A-B), all judging Overall Impression. Each competitor will ride for a total of one (1) hour or such time as determined by the Competition Jury. The 2 best total panel scores out of each competitor's runs will be added together to determine the final result.

2604.6 Semi-Final Format

After utilizing one (1) of the qualification formats an additional Semi-Final run can be added by the Jury to further break down the competitor finals field size. The use of a Semi-Final format must be announced by the Jury at the team Captain Meeting held prior to the start of competition.

Recommended: Semi-Final field sizes between 15–25 competitors. Each competitor will receive one (1) run with each judge utilizing an Overall Impression judging format. The top ranked 5–10 competitors will advance to the finals.

2604.7 Heat Competition Format with Semi Final

Before the Team Captains meeting, the Jury (Head Judge, Technical Delegate and Chief or Competition) with the Contest Director will decide which format will be used.

2604.7.1 Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of: Men: 20–30 per heat, Ladies 15–25 per heat

2604.7.2

The Seeding will be done as follows:

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting, based upon time and entered participants in the competition.
- If a semi-final will be used it will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting based on time and entered participants in the competition.
Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current WC, CoC or FIS points list in Halfpipe. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category points list will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by a draw).
In FIS WC competitions the competitors can be ranked using the World Snowboard Points List instead. Which list will be utilized has to be announced prior to the Team Captains (Draw) Meeting.
- If there are be two (2) heats, the competitors will be divided with even and odd ranking
- See 2604.3.1 for seeding examples and procedures

2604.7.3

Qualification directly to Finals will be as follows if Semi-Finals are utilised

Men

With two (2) heats: top three (3) / four (4) ranked competitors from each heat (3+3=6), (4+4=8)

With three (3) heats: top two (2) ranked competitors from each heat (2+2+2=6)

With four (4) heats: top two (2) ranked competitors from each (2+2+2+2=8)

Ladies

With two (2) heats: top two (2) ranked competitors from each heat (2+2=4)

With three heats: top one (1) ranked competitor from each heat (1+1+1=3)

2604.7.4

Semi-Final Qualifier to Finals will be as follows:

Men

With two (2) heats: Rank: 4th or 5th – 7th/8th/ 9th competitor from each heat (4+4=8), (5+5=10), (6+6=12)

With three (3) heats: Rank 3rd - 6th competitors from each heat (4+4+4=12)

With four (4) heats: Rank 3rd – 5th competitors from each heat (3+3+3+3=12)

Ladies

With two (2) heats: Rank 3rd-5th competitors from each heat (3+3=6) With three (3) heats: Rank 2nd-3rd competitors from each heat (2+2+2=6)

Competitors will receive two (2) more runs and the following will advance to the Finals.

Men

With one (1) + two (2) + three (3) heats where 6 competitors already have advanced to finals from Qualification: Top ranked competitors: 1st–6th advance to the Finals

With four (4) heats where 8 competitors have already advanced to Finals from Qualification: Top ranked competitors: 1st – 4th advance to Finals

Ladies

Top ranked competitors: 1st–3rd advance to the Finals

2605

Execution of a Halfpipe

The qualification run(s) is/are part of the Halfpipe competition.

The official results of the qualification run shall determine the qualified competitors for the finals. The number of competitors to qualify for the finals (maximum 24 men / 12 ladies) must be announced at the Team Captains Meeting held before competition commences.

Normally the finals shall determine the final ranking for the qualified competitors

However where it is not possible to complete a final phase, the scores from the qualifications can stand as the final result for all competitors that are qualified to the finals. In this case the announced prize money can be reduced by 50%.

The official results will include:

- the ranking list from the qualification run(s)
- the final ranking of the qualified competitors from the finals.

The competition format can be alter between the knockout format and the single format. The decision is taken by the Jury and must be announced at the Team Captains meeting.

If a competitor leaves the start (after the Head Judge has signified that the Judges are ready and the Starter gives the competitor a signal to start) the run will count and be Judges as such (even if the competitor stops before the first hit – no rerun or restart will be allowed.

A competitor who is disqualified (DSQ) in qualification round 1 is not allowed and has no right to start in qualification round 2.

2606

Seeding

Competitors ranked 1-16 (men and ladies) will be randomly drawn in the first seed and competitors ranked 17 through the end will be randomly drawn for the second seed.

In the Heat format, seeding will be done differently (see art. 2604.3).

2607

Competitors' Equipment

2607.1

Bibs

The shape and size of the start numbers may not be changed on penalty of disqualification / sanction. All bibs must be worn in the proper position at all times during warm-up, training, competition and awards.

- 2607.2 *Helmets*
Helmets are mandatory for all FIS Snowboard events during inspection, training and competition. All competitors and forerunners must wear helmets manufactured for snowboarding /or ski racing allowing clear vision (see art. 2010.6). It is strongly recommended that competitors consider utilization of back protection.
- 2608 Public Address System**
- 2608.1 Music may be used in pipe competitions. The sound system must be adequate.
- 2609 Start and Finish officials**
- 2609.1 **The Starter**
The Starter is responsible for the warning signal, the start command and that the competitors are wearing their bibs and helmets. The Starter must be in radio contact with the Head Judge.
- 2609.2 **The Finish Official**
The Finish Official is in charge of the finish area. They are responsible to ensure that there is an exit for all competitors and there is spectator control.
- 2610 Start**
The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by one coach and the start official (Starter) (see art. 2022).
- 2610.1 **Start Signal**
Start signals for the competition will be given by the Starter (see art. 2022.4.3).
- 2610.2 **Drop-in area**
The drop in area gives the competitors the opportunity to enter the Half-pipe with proper speed, momentum and is not used to attempt a maneuver.
- 2611 Finish**
The finish area should be flat in nature and large enough to allow the competitor to come to a controlled stop. The finish area should be fenced off and controlled. Fences utilized should be laid out so as to provide maximum visibility for officials, media and spectators. The exit gate must be set up so that competitors are required to remove their board before leaving the finish area (see also art. 2025).
- 2611.1 **Finish line**
The finish line should be marked by a painting coloured line across the bottom of the pipe and up the walls to the lip. The placement of the finish line shall be under the control of the Head Judge. The finish line is the last point where a competitor can take off and perform a trick that will count

as part of the competitors score. Any tricks performed after the finish line must not be counted in the score.

2612 Snowboard Halfpipe Scoring System

2612.1 Each judge must use a 100 point system for example 2, 6, 87, 93 etc. Each judge can give a maximum of 100 points for each competitor. The score of the Judges will be averaged for each competitor run truncated after the second decimal and XX,XX out of 100 will be displayed as the total score for that particular run.

2612.2 Each judge will judge Overall Impressions.

2612.3 All scores must be posted after each run.

2612.4 Tie breaking

2612.4.1 Single Run (Qualification)

If a tie exists, the competitor with the two highest counting scores in the tied run shall be ranked first. If they are still tied, the comparison of the highest three scores in the tied run shall determine who is ranked first. If they are still tied, the competitor with the higher respective cup ranking (e.g. EC/NAC/WC) will be ranked first. In the case of competitions, where there is no cup standing the competitor with the higher ranking on the FIS points list will be ranked first.

2612.4.2 Two Run Combined (Qualification)

If a tie exists in a two run combined score, the competitor with the highest individual scored run shall be ranked first. If they are still tied, the competitor with the three highest counting scores of the tied run will be ranked first. If they are still tied the comparison of the two (2) highest counting Judges scores of the other final run will determine who is ranked first. If they are still tied, the highest three (3) counting Judges scores of the other final run will determine who is ranked first. If they are still tied, the competitor with the higher respective cup ranking (e.g. EC/NAC/WC) will be ranked first. In the case of competitions, where there is no cup standing the competitor with the higher ranking on the FIS points list will be ranked first. .

2612.4.3 Best of two Runs (Qualification and Semifinals)

If two (2) or more competitors obtain the same score in the best run of two, the tie will be broken by comparison of the two (2) highest counting scores in the best run. If they are still tied, the highest three (3) counting Judges scores in the best run will ranked first. If they are still tied, the competitor who obtained the highest total score in the other run will be ranked first. If they are still tied, the comparison of the two (2) highest counting Judges scores of the other final run will determine who is ranked first. If they are still tied, the highest three (3) counting Judges scores of the other final run will determine who is ranked first. If they are still tied, the competitor with the higher respective cup ranking (e.g. EC/NAC/WC) will be ranked first. In the case of competitions where there is no cup standing the competitor with the higher ranking on the FIS points list will be listed first.

- 2612.4.4 *Qualification without Semifinals*
Ties on last position to qualify for finals, the tie will be broken according to rule 2612.4.3.
- 2612.4.5 *Qualification with Semifinals*
If a tie exists on the last position to go to semifinals the tie will not be broken. Ties on last position to qualify for finals, the tie will be broken according to rule 2612.4.3
All tied competitors go directly to the finals. In such a case the number of qualified competitors for the semifinals will be accordingly reduced (e.g. heat 1 place 3 and 4 are tied and both are going to finals, only place 5-9 goes to semifinals)
Out of the semifinals the number of competitors that qualify for the final will be accordingly reduced.
- 2612.4.6 *Ties after finals (during final run) – Ties on the official result list.*
When two or more competitors have the same score they will receive the same rank (points) but the competitor with the higher start number will be listed first on the official result list.
Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to Semifinals or Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (e.g. Qualification Results, Semifinals Results)
Ties occurring out of different heats will not be broken.

2613 Judging Criteria

2613.1 Overall Impression (OI) 3 – 5 Judges counting scores

All judges will score the run by evaluating the run from start to finish with an overall precision. The judges evaluate the precise nature of the run in relation to maneuvers attempted, both individually and as a sequence. The overall composition of the run is very important as the judges evaluate the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine, and how the competitor uses the pipe. The judges take falls, mistakes and stops into consideration and can deduct up to 25 % of the points of the run/judge for each fall/stop. (See deduction scale: 2613.2)

Judges must have a good trick knowledge. Without understanding the trick, it must be very hard to finalize a result.

As an overall impression judge you must consider
(These are not in any particular order)

- Amplitude:
 - Greater amplitude increases the risk of the trick.
 - Difficulty:
 - There is more than just the number of rotations that affects the difficulty.
- Judges consider:
- Switch take offs or landings
 - Frontside or Backside rotations,
 - Take offs, on heel or toe,
 - Different grabs
 - Blind landings
 - Hard combinations and the sequence of tricks
 - Different rotation axis (Longitudinal/Lateral Axis, Vertical Axis)
 - Alley oop

Performing grabs can change the difficulty of the trick. Boning or tweaking can increase the difficulty and also where you grab on the board and what hand during different rotations.

When performed with amplitude and good execution, straight airs can be highly rewarded

Execution:

Control should be maintained during the whole run, from start to finish. The riding should be done with good stability and fluidity. Each individual trick should be performed with full control. When an athlete decides to perform a trick, he should reach the position chosen and show that this is the position he wants. In rotations flips and different hybrids, the rotation should be done in one manoeuvre and control should be held, demonstrated in one unique movement with an equal rotational rhythm from beginning to the end. "The trick should look easy".

If the intention of a grab is done, the grab should be made on the board and not anywhere else. (boot grab, Binding grabs etc...) Performed grab/grabs are very important in all kind of manoeuvres and a missed or weak grab will influence the judges score radical.

Take offs and landings should be performed on the higher part of the half-pipe. Before landing, tricks must have been completed in preparation for landing.

Variety:

When the athlete performs the run, variety must be a key factor. Mixing different tricks into a good run. Straight airs, alley oops, air to fakies and spinning different ways:

Backside/ Frontside, Left/Right, Longitudinal/Lateral Axis, Take offs and landings should be a mix of switch and normal. Grabbing the board with different grabs on different spins.

Pipe Use:

The run should be performed from start to finish. Judges count the run until he has crossed the finish line.

Take offs and landings should be performed on the higher part of the half-pipe.

Progression:

By rewarding progression we help to push the sport forward. Introducing new tricks that have not been performed before

Risk taking:

To perform difficult tricks earlier in the run .

We want to see the athletes to push their run to its maximum but not beyond.

Combinations:

To have difficult trick combinations in a row in the halfpipe instead of separating them with easier tricks

Consideration:

For a judge to “know” how difficult tricks and combos are, judges need to have communication with athletes and coaches to see their opinion. This item should be discussed with coaches at official coaches meetings during the season. Not at each competition. Difficulty is very individual and athletes, judges and coaches may disagree with each other when discussing difficulty scales. But judges must have a clear opinion when working on a competition what is easy and what is difficult.

2613.2**Deductions for falls will be as follows:**

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1 – 10 | Small mistakes including flat landings, deck landings, sliding, light hand touches and other instabilities. |
| 11 - 20 | Medium mistakes including stop full, extended hand drags, heavy hand touches, light butt checks and reverts. |
| 21 – 25 | Major mistakes including heavy butt checks, body checks and complete bails. |

The deduction by the Judges is taken from the score that would have been given with a correct completed landing on the tricks.

For example a competitor, considered to be not under control could be awarded 45 points by a Judge for the run and receive a 20 point deduction for a major landing fault, thus giving the competitor a score of 25.

2613.3**Special Procedures: Halfpipe****Stops**

If a competitor stops in the Halfpipe for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored to that point and the run will be considered terminated. The competitor should then exit the course as soon as possible.

2700

SNOWBOARD CROSS (SBX)

2701

Technical Data

Code	Snowboard Cross Course	Measurement
CL (m)	Course Length	650,0 m - 1300,0 m
	Level A	1050,0 m (+/- 250,0 m)
	Level B	min 700,0 m
	Level C	min 600,0 m
CA (°)	Course Angle (average)	10,0° (+/- 2,0°)
VD (m)	Vertical Drop	min 100,0 m max 260,0 m
	Level A	140-260 m
	Level B	min 140,0 m
	Level C	min 100,0 m
SW (m)	Slope Width	40,0 m
TW (m)	Track Width	6,0 m - 16,0 m
	Depending on format and level of competition	
Start Criteria		
SA (m)	Start Area	Length 10,0 m Width 30,0 m
SP (m)	Start Platform Width depending on the start gate	Length min. 6,0 m Width 12,0 m (+/- 4,0 m)
SL (m)	Start Length (from start to first turn)	
	Level A	100,0 m
	Level B	80,0 m
	Level C	60,0 m
SI (°)	Start Inclination (in average until first bank)	8,0° (+/- 2°)
Finish Criteria		
FL (m)	Finish Line (width)	15,0 m (+/- 5,0 m)
FA (m)	Finish Area Length	55,0 m (+/- 10,0 m) at 0,0 °
FW (m)	Finish Area Width	min. 25,0 m
Competition Level		
Level A	OWG, WSC, WJC, WC, YOG	
Level B	COC, UVS	
Level C	NC, FIS, EYOF, JUN	

2701.1**Vertical Drop**

2701.1.1

Courses for all SBX events: must have a minimum vertical drop of 100 metres and a maximum vertical drop of 260 metres. The same course may be used for both men and ladies events.

2701.2**Length / Inclination**

2701.2.1

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

2701.3**Width**

2701.3.1

The SBX slope must be a minimum of 40 m wide. In special cases the inspector or Jury can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course.

2701.3.2 Short Course Format – “Sprint”:
Length: 200m - 800m
Vertical Drop: 30m – 140m
The gradient of the slope should be between 5° and 12°

2701.4 Gates

- 2701.4.1 A snowboard cross gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).
- 2701.4.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in colour except banana gates (which are considered to be one turn therefore one colour) which must be the same colour gates and flags.
- 2701.4.3 The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish between them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The triangular gate flag of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.
- 2701.4.4 In certain circumstances competitors may be required to pass between two gates of the same colour (for example: corridors).

2702 Courses

2702.1 General characteristics of the courses.

The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep-ideally 10,0° +/- 2,0° with varied terrain. The SBX slope must be a minimum of 40m wide (as wider as better). Under certain conditions, for short sections (50m or less) the course width may be a minimum of 20 m. The most important part is from the start to the first turn (approximately 80 metres straight depending on competition level) – where it should be not too steep (see 2701, Technical Data) a long flat area with features to separate the competitors before the first bank.

The directional change of the first turn shall be no less than 100 degrees (i.e. the degrees difference between the entrance and the exit of the turn). The first turn is usually the largest turn of the course, wide enough to accommodate all competitors at once.

The ideal SBX slope will allow for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features:

Banks (crescent shaped), Double Banks, Single, Double, or Triple Jumps Rollers, Offset Rollers - (Single, double, triple, etc.), Step-up jumps, wutang, spines and double spines, Pro style jumps, , Table top jumps, Step-down jumps. Medium or long GS type turns can be included (but not generally recommended) only when building a feature is not possible.

Other terrain features can be built, but competitor security considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps are not permitted under any circumstances and a Snowboard Cross should not contain a corner jump at the last feature. The course and features should be designed so that competitors are attempting to gain speed and not having to break before each feature.

2702.2 Course preparation

The track should be closed to the public at least 20 hours before training. Terrain features and jumps must be built with sufficient time so that the snow has been compacted to insure that they can be properly maintained during training and competition. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.).

2703 Course setting

2703.1 The setting of the gates must be done before the official inspection and training and should incorporate the skilful use of the terrain with the integration of terrain features and jumps into the setting. Minor adjustments in the setting may be necessary during the training to adjust the course for a smooth competition line. Any changes made during training should be announced in the start area so all competitors and Team Captains are aware of any such changes.

2703.2 The total number of terrain features and jumps should be at the discretion of the course designer but will incorporate as many different possibilities as practical. Blind jumps or terrain features where a competitor is unable to see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed so as to separate the competitors as quickly as possible after the start (i.e. 3–5 rolls or other terrain features between the start and the first turn). These terrain features should be placed in a straight line from the start to the first turn. Minimum distance of the straight section of the course between the start and the first turn should be approximately 80 metres. The start should be relatively flat ($8^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$).

2704 Inspection/Training

The competitors are allowed to inspect the course by slowly sliding down through or alongside the course. Inspection times are at the discretion of the Competition Jury but should be a minimum of 15 minutes. Competitors must visibly wear their start numbers and their helmets.

At least one training run prior to the actual competition is mandatory normally the training session should be 1–2 hours in length and if possible should be held the day before the actual competition (under certain mitigating circumstances the competition Jury may decide other possibilities).

2705 Execution of a Snowboard Cross

2705.1 Qualification

2705.1.1 *Timed runs are used to qualify competitors for the finals.*

An additional format with a seeding process for finals can be conducted, instead of timed runs (see rule 2705.1.4)

2705.1.2 Ttimed qualification formats

a) One Run: -- all competitors take one timed run.

b) Two Runs – all competitors take two timed runs, – the best run out of two timed runs determines the qualification ranking.

Competitors who did not start (DNS) or did not finish (DNF) in qualification run one (1) can participate in qualification run two (2).

The start list for the second run will be same as in first run except for the first 16 competitors, who will start in the reverse order of run one start list.

c) Two timed Runs in “Cut Down System”

- From Qualification run 1, the top 50% of the final seeding bracket positions will be ranked by time. (e.g. brackets 48 men: 24 are qualified after 1st run brackets, 24 ladies, 12 are qualified after 1st run)

- The start order for the 2nd qualification run will be the same start order as for the 1st qualification run reduced by the already qualified competitors.

- The best qualification run of the two counts for the remaining athletes

d) Jam Session - Unlimited Runs - all competitors have unlimited runs in a fixed time period - the best time out of these timed runs determines the qualification ranking.

Start order: Seeding in each system, depending on number of starters.

Maximum 64 competitors per heat.

2705.1.2.1

In case of any two run format, including the cut down system, competitors who did not finish (DNF) in qualification run one can participate in qualification run two.

Only competitors with a valid timed result in the qualification phase can advance to final phase; does not apply for a seeding phase.

2705.1.3

Ties in Qualification for Finalists

If two (2) or more competitors have the same best time, the tie will be broken by their total time of the two (2) qualification runs, In case of jam session with the total time of the best two qualification times. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current rank in the respective Cup (World Cup-/ CoC) or FIS rank whichever is better. If there is a tie by WC and FIS rank, the better FIS rank breaks the tie. This is also valid for WSC, WJC and YOG only the FIS Ranking counts.

If there is only one qualification run or one time in case of being directly qualified in cut-down format the tie will be broken accordingly.

If they are still tied the competitor with the higher bib number will receive the better rank.

If the Cut Down System is used all competitors tied on the last position of qualification run one, despite the tie breaking, will be directly qualified for the finals. The starter field for the second qualification run will be reduced accordingly.

2705.1.4

Seeded groups without timed runs

No Qualification – Seeding format

The competitors will be seeded according to their actual FIS or Cup points. In FIS WC (SBX) competitions, the competitors will be seeded using their current World Cup or FIS Points, whichever are higher.

For CoC competitions, FIS points will be used.

In the OWG, WSC and WC competitions this format may work as an alternative in extraordinary conditions only and the competitors should be seeded using the current World Cup or FIS Points, whichever are higher.

Is the field bigger than 64 (or 32), qualification Heats can be done. The Jury will decide on the number of competitors who will have to pass the qualification Heats.

The Jury will announce at the TC-Meeting:

- Number of competitors who have to do qualification
- Number of qualified competitors
- If necessary number of rounds

-Number of Heats including number of qualified competitors per Heat- Competitors who do not start in the first competition phase are not ranked in the final results.

2705.1.5

Qualification by three (3) heats (only for JUN, FIS and NC level competitions) All competitors participate in three (3) rounds of qualification heats with four (4) competitors. Depending on the field size there will be one (1) to three (3) heats with three (3) competitors.

Each athlete wins points for each qualification round depending on his/her rank in the heat. The Points per rank are different for heats with 4 than heats with 3 or 2 competitors.

heat of 4:1st: 10 points; 2nd: 5.6 points; 3rd: 5.3 points; 4th: 1.4 points

heat of 3:1st: 8.9 points; 2nd 5.1 points; 3rd: 1.4 point

heat of 2:(only in case of a DNS) 1st: 6.5 points; 2nd 1.9 points

DNF: 1 point

DNS: -1.5 points

RAL: -1.5 points

The qualification rank is based on the higher sum of points out of the 3 qualification heats.

2705.1.5.1

Number of heats per qualification round

The number of heats is determined by the total participants per gender and age category, divided by 4 (four) with the decimals rounded up.

Example for 38 competitors: eight (8) heats with four (4) competitors and two (2) heats with three (3) competitors per qualification round.

2705.1.5.2

Heat seeding and gate choice

The top competitors are set according the FIS Point List for one position of each qualification heat. The number of the set competitors is equal to the number of heats per qualification round.

The other three spots per heat are seeded randomly with the rest of the field.

The gate choice priority is determined randomly.

For lower level events, where no reasonable FIS Points are available (for example Junior FIS) all heat spots may be seeded randomly without setting the top athletes.

The Jury may decide to redraw the seeding if there are competitors who compete three (3) times against each other, a competitor is seeded three (3) times into an incomplete heat by 3, or when the heats seem to have a very unbalanced heat weight.

2705.1.5.3

Ties for competitors who are qualified for the finals and the last finals spot Each competitor has a heat level value (hlv). The hlv is calculated by the sum of the FIS Points from the adversaries in each qualification heat. The competitor who has the higher sum of the three (3) hlv will be ranked before the competitor or competitors with a lower sum.

If there are ties remaining, the competitor with the higher sum of the start lane priority in the three (3) heats will be ranked better.
If there are still Ties remaining, the ties for the last final spot are broken with an additional tie breaking heat. The other tied competitors will be seeded according the higher FIS Points.

- 2705.1.5.4 Ties for competitors who do not qualify for the finals Competitors, who are not qualified to the final heats, will receive the same rank. The competitor with the higher bib number will be listed first.
- 2705.1.5.5 **Maximum Competition Runs**
The competition format has to be chosen so that there are maximum six (6) competitive runs in a day for one competitor. This includes qualification and final heats, in case the qualification and the final heats are held on the same day. If the competition format produces more than six (6) runs for the Finalists, the qualification has to be held on a separate day than the finals.
- 2705.1.5.6 **Qualification Heats in age categories at events without FIS-Point as described in rule 201.1. & 201.2**
Small categories with less than six (6) competitors have to be joined with a category of the lower or higher age group. This is relevant for the qualification heats. The final heats can be split again into the age categories, as long as there are at least three (3) competitors for a proper final.
- 2705.2 Finals**
- 2705.2.1 Finals are based on 48 men / 24 ladies / 6 competitors per heat or 32 men / 16 ladies / 4 competitors per heat or such other numbers as determined by the Jury. In special circumstances 64 men and/or 32 ladies are allowed.
- 2705.2.2 **Single Knockout Format**
The first 3 competitors (6 competitors per heat) or first two 2 competitors (4 competitors per heat) advance from phase to phase as determined by their place of finish in each heat. Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body or Snowboard that crosses the finish line. A finish line camera (video or photo finish) must be available. See Timing Booklet (Cross set-up level). Ties after reviewing the photo-finish will be broken by the qualification phase rank or the seeding position; in the small final or in the big final the competitors will remain tied.
- 2705.2.4 **Ranking of Competitors that are not advancing**
The competitors who do not advance to the next phase will be grouped according to their placing in the heat and then ranked within that group according to their qualification rank or seeding position. In any case a competitor who has qualified for a certain group (1/8 final, 1/4 final, etc.) will remain in this group and be ranked there. For example: Once a competitor is qualified for top 16 they will remain for scoring purposes in the top 16 group.
- 2705.2.5 If two (2) or more competitors do not finish or are disqualified (pushing, holding, missing a gate etc.) they will be ranked according to the length of the course finished – determined by the number of gate negotiated. If two

(2) or more competitors do not finish the course, stop or fall or were disqualified at the same gate, the qualification rank or seeding position will be utilized to determine their position at the end of the heat.

2705.2.6

The finals for the competitors qualified as per rule 2705.1.4 will be conducted as follows: The first two 2 competitors per heat advance from round to round as determined by their place of finish in each heat.

Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body or Snowboard that crosses the finish line. Whenever possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available to clarify about the order of finish, after reviewing the photo-finish presentation.

In case of a tie, at the finish line, the competitor with the better FIS rank for FIS Level competitions (FIS, WJC, YOG) will be listed first. For WC, WSC and OWG the competitor with the better WC or FIS Points rank whichever is better will be listed first. For CoC the competitor with the better CoC or FIS rank whichever is better we be ranked first.

In case of an unbreakable tie in the small final or in the big final, the competitors will remain tied.

The competitors who do not advance in their heats will be grouped into a new heat bracket. The ones who placed 3rd in their heat will compete against each other and the ones who placed 4th correspondingly.

Competitors who placed 3rd or 4th in 1/16 Finals will compete for a placing in the Quarter Finals and the Finals (or small Finals) for the places 33-64.

The competitors who finished 3rd or 4th in 1/8 Finals will conduct a placing in the Semi Finals and the Finals (or small Finals) for the places 17-32.

Competitors who placed 3rd or 4th in the 1/4 Finals will compete for a placing in the Semi Finals and Finals (or small Finals) for the places 9-16.

If there are more than 64 competitors, the loser rounds are limited to a maximum of one additional rounds and after those rounds the competitors will be tied at their respective positions.

The brackets are in the back of this booklet.

2705.3

Ranking for final results

The competitors who participate in the qualification will be ranked according to their qualification result.

Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (Qualification Result List)

For seeded heats without a Qualification Results List or a consolation round, ties will be broken by the competitors' current FIS or Cup points (WC points in WC and CoC points in the COC) whichever is better.

2705.4

Bibs / competitors identification

2705.4.1

Numbered bibs with numbers on front, back and sleeves for better visibility by the course Judges should be utilized.

2705.4.2

The bib numbers for the qualification start from 17 or 33 (depending on the finals parings). The lower numbers are reserved for the finals.

2705.4.3

To aid in competitor identification (competitors 4-6) different coloured bibs, arm or leg bands may be used in addition to competition bibs. They should be placed on the front arm or leg for better visibility. If coloured bibs will be

utilized (see art. 2707.2)

2705.5 Gate Judges

Between 4-8 Gate Judges (with control section gate Judges being provided radios connected with the Finish Referee and the rest of the Jury) on a SBX is necessary. Control section gate judges must be familiar with the rules (Inspection, Training, Gate-DSQ's, Contact etc.).

2705.6 Competition Clothing.

SBX competition suits must be two piece – pants and separate top. Form fitting speed or downhill suites are not permitted. Non protruding body protection and padding is recommended. Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body.

2706 SBX Finals Parings

Pairings for the finals will be according to the following:

2706.1 FINALS

Ranking for 8 heats/4 per heat (32) MEN

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

2706.2 Ranking for 4 heats/4 per heat (16) LADIES

Heat #	1 st position	2 nd position	3 rd position	4 th position
1	1	8	9	16
2	4	5	12	13
3	3	6	11	14
4	2	7	10	15

2706.2.1 Ranking for 2 heats/4 per heat (16) Ladies

Heat #	1 st position	2 nd position	3 rd position	4 th position
1	1	4	5	8
2	2	3	6	7

2706.3 Ranking for 8 heats/per heat (48) MEN

Heat #	1 st position	2 nd position	3 rd position	4 th position	5 th position	6 th position
1	1	16	17	32	33	48
2	8	9	24	25	40	41
3	5	12	21	28	37	44
4	4	13	20	29	36	45
5	3	14	19	30	35	46
6	6	11	22	27	38	43
7	7	10	23	26	39	42
8	2	15	18	31	34	47

2706.3.1 Ranking for 8 heats/6 competitors per heat Men (finals field of 48)

Heat #	1 st positio	2 nd positio	3 rd positio	4 th positio	5 th positio	6 th positio
1	1	16	17	32	33	48
2	8	9	24	25	40	41
3	5	12	21	28	37	44
4	4	13	20	29	36	45
5	3	14	19	30	35	46
6	6	11	22	27	38	43
7	7	10	23	26	39	42
8	2	15	18	31	34	47

2706.3.2 Ranking for 8 heats/5 competitors per heat Men (finals field of 40, Olympic Winter Games)

Heat #	1 st position	2 nd position	3 rd positio	4 th position	5 th position
1	1	16	17	25	40
2	8	9	24	32	33
3	5	12	21	29	36
4	4	13	20	28	37
5	3	14	19	27	38
6	6	11	22	30	35
7	7	10	23	31	34
8	2	15	18	26	39

2706.4 Ranking for 4 heats/6 per heat (24) LADIES

Heat #	1 st position	2 nd position	3 rd position	4 th position	5 th position	6 th position
1	1	8	9	16	17	24
2	4	5	12	13	20	21
3	3	6	11	14	19	22
4	2	7	10	15	18	23

2706.5**Ranking for 16 heats/4 per heat (64) MEN**

Heat #	1 st position	2 nd position	3 rd position	4 th position
1	1	32	33	64
2	16	17	48	49
3	9	24	41	56
4	8	25	40	57
5	5	28	37	60
6	12	21	44	53
7	13	20	45	52
8	4	29	36	61
9	3	30	35	62
10	14	19	46	51
11	11	22	43	54
12	6	27	38	59
13	7	26	39	58
14	10	23	42	55
15	15	18	47	50
16	2	31	34	63

2706.6**Ranking for competitors qualified as per rule 2705.1.4**

12-16 Competitors: rule 2706.2

24-32 Competitors: rule 2706.1

48-64 Competitors: rule 2706.5

2706.6.1**Ranking for heats with unbalanced number of competitors**

If the competitor's field size is 9-11, 17-23 or 33-47 the heat seeding will be as follows:

9-11 Competitors

Heat #	Position 1	Position 2	Position 3
1	1	8	
2	4	5	9
3	3	6	10
4	2	7	11

17-23 Competitors

1	1	16	
2	8	9	17
3	5	12	20
4	4	13	21
5	3	14	22
6	6	11	19
7	7	10	18
8	2	15	23

33-47 Competitors

1	1	32	
2	16	17	33
3	9	24	40
4	8	25	41
5	5	28	44
6	12	21	37
7	13	20	36
8	4	29	45
9	3	30	46
10	14	19	35
11	11	22	38
12	6	27	43
13	7	26	42
14	10	23	39
15	15	18	34
16	2	31	47

2706.7

Round Robin Format

Snowboard Cross will be run according to a group heat (RR round robin) format.

2706.7.1

Group Heat Format

There will 16 competitors seeded into the group heat final, based upon the qualification procedures. There will be five (5) group heat rounds, where every competitor will compete in each round, against every other competitor.

2706.7.2

Determination of Rank in each Heat

2706.7.2.1

Ranking at finish line

Ranking in each heat is determined by the first part of the body or Snowboard that crosses the finish line.

2706.7.2.2

Finish Line Camera

Whenever possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available. (see the Timing Booklet Snowboard Cross Set-Up Level).

2706.7.3

Ranking of the Round Robin Group Heats

Competitors will be awarded points according to their ranking in each heat: four (4) points for first place, three (3) points for second place, two (2) points for third place and one (1) point for the fourth place. Those competitor(s) who did not start (DNS) in a heat will get zero (0) points

2706.7.4

Table of Points based upon Rank in each Heat

Rank	Points
1st =	4
2nd =	3
3rd =	2
4th =	1
DNS =	0

- 2706.7.5 *Round Robin Group Heat Intermediate Ranking*
After heat twenty (20), there will be an intermediate ranking from the 1st to 16th place according to the total points each competitor has scored during the group heat phase. If the competition cannot be completed, the intermediate ranking can be used as the final results.
- 2706.7.6 *Disqualification for Intentional Contact (DSQ) during the Round Robin Group Heats Phase:*
In case of Disqualification for Intentional Contact (DSQ) of competitor(s) during the group heats, the competitor(s) will not advance to the next group heat, semifinals or finals.
- 2706.7.7 *Participation in the Semifinal*
If DNS competitor(s) cause a semifinal heat to have fewer than four (4) competitors in each heat, then the classification range of the Group Heats (9th – 16th) increases by the number of missing places in each heat to ensure four competitors per heat (e.g. if one heat in the semifinal only has three competitors, then the classification range of the Group Heats increases by one: 9th – 16th)
- 2706.7.8 *Semifinals*
The eight (8) top-scoring competitors from the RR format will qualify for the semifinals.
- 2706.7.9 *Participation in Semifinal*
Competitors placed 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th in the ranking will take part in semifinal 1. Competitors placed 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th in the ranking will take part in semifinal 2. See 4506.3.
- 2706.7.10 *Participation in Small and Big Final*
The first (1st) and second (2nd) ranked competitors in each semifinal will qualify for the Big Final. The third (3rd) and fourth (4th) ranked competitors in each semifinal will qualify for the Small Final.
- 2706.7.11 *Final Ranking of all Competitors*
Ranking of the fifth (5th) to eighth (8th) in the final ranking will be according to the results of the Small Final. Ranking first (1st) to fourth (4th) in the final ranking will be according to the result of the Big Final.
If the Small Final is not completed, losers of the semifinals are ranked first by their placing (3rd, 4th) then according to their qualification rank within their group.
Ranking nine (9) to sixteen (16) in the final classification will be according to the result in the group heats.
The remaining competitors will be ranked according to their qualification rank.
- 2706.7.12 **Ties in Heats before the Final**
- 2706.7.12.1 *Tie Break Rules*
- 2706.7.12.2 *Tie Break Rules in Group Heats*
In case of an unbreakable tie in a heat, all competitors will receive the same number of points.

2706.7.12.3 *Tie Break Rules after Group Heats*

In case of a tie between two (2) competitors, the competitor who had higher rank in their common heat will be ranked first. If they remain tied, the competitor with the better qualification rank will advance.

In case of a tie between three (3) or more competitors, the tie will be broken based upon their qualification rank.

2706.7.12.4 *Tie Break Rules during Semifinals:*

The competitor who was first among the two tied competitors when they competed in the same heat will advance. If they remain tied, the competitor with the better qualification rank will advance. If still tied, the competitor with the best rank in the FIS points list will advance.

2706.7.12.5 *Unbreakable Ties in the Final*

In case of an unbreakable tie in the small final or the big final, they will remain tied.

2706.7.13 *Ranking of Competitors that Do Not Finish*

In a case where more than one competitor does not complete the course nor cross the finish line, the rankings in that heat will be based on the location where the competitor(s) have completed the course. The competitor that has passed more gates down the course will receive the higher rank. If more competitors are going out at the same gate the tie will be broken according rule 2706.7.12.

2706.7.14 *Round Robin Group Heat Seeding Table*

Pairings for the Intermediate phase will be according to the following for the Group Heat Format:

Group	Heat	Bib Assignment per Group Heat			
		R	G	B	Y
1	1	1	2	3	4
	2	5	6	7	8
	3	9	10	11	12
	4	13	14	15	16
2	5	1	5	9	13
	6	2	6	10	14
	7	3	7	11	15
	8	4	8	12	16
3	9	1	6	11	16
	10	2	5	12	15
	11	3	8	9	14
	12	4	7	10	13
4	13	1	7	12	14
	14	2	8	11	13
	15	3	5	10	16
	16	4	6	9	15
5	17	1	8	10	15
	18	2	7	9	16
	19	3	6	12	13
	20	4	5	11	14

2707 Start

2707.1 *Start Ramp and Start Gates*

The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly leave the start. Push off posts must be installed – part of the start gate – for all competitions.

The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific competitions. The four/six start boxes have to open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates himself. The starting block (behind the board) must be covered with Teflon to protect the board. The System should be mechanical controlled for reasons of reliability and portability. Therefore, electronic systems are not approved unless authorised by the FIS. All start devices for FIS World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games need to be approved by the FIS.

The measurements should be as follows:

Width between the gates: 90–100 cm

(recommended 100 cm)

Height of the board: 30–40 cm

(recommended 40 cm)

Width between handles: 80–90 cm

(recommended 80 cm)

Length of the handles: 10 cm

Width of handles: 3–4 cm

(recommended 4 cm)

Adjustability “Handles”: Yes

Distance between the gates: 5–60 cm

(recommended 60 cm)

2707.2 *Start lanes – Two Formats*

Each starting position is identified by colour and/or number. Looking down the course the positions are set from left to right.

Colours: red–green–blue–yellow (white black)

Numbers: 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – (5 – 6)

Colours are determined by qualification ranking(time) in each heat:

1st ranked Qualification competitor - Red

2nd ranked Qualification competitor - Green

3rd ranked Qualification competitor - Blue

4th ranked Qualification competitor - Yellow

5th ranked Qualification competitor - White

6th ranked Qualification competitor - Black

2707.3 *Choice of Starting lane*

The choice of the starting lane, during each heat is based upon the qualification ranking (time). First ranked competitor from the qualifications can choose their lane, with the second fastest the next lane and so on.

A missed start is considered a disqualification / sanction. It is the competitors responsibility to arrive at the start in time to compete (see rule 2022).

2707.4 *Start Command*

“We are ready for the next Heat, proceed to the Start Gate“. “Enter the

Start Gate“ (approximately 30 seconds before the start command) as the last call for the competitors to get ready and the team officials to leave the start. Riders ready – attention” – randomly 1–4 seconds before the doors open (if no random electronic opening device is in place, (these 1-4 seconds is up to the starter). During the final start command no coaching is permitted (no coaches present at the start gate, no radio information from the course, etc.).

2707.5

False start or malfunction of the start gate

Disqualification / Sanctions will take place:

- When a competitor manipulates the starting gates
- When a competitor's board passes the starting line (vertical plane) before starting signal has been given (opening of the door)
- When the starting gate has clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction before the start signal was given, the start must be repeated.
- When the starting gate is opened by one of the competitors and not by the starter because of a technical malfunction the start must be repeated.
- If the start gate does not open equally for all competitors, there shall be a rerun.

2708

Contact

2708.1

Intentional contact by pushing, pulling, positioning an arm in front of another competitor to avoid being passed or other means which causes another competitor to slow down, fall or exit the course is not allowed. Blocking, by intentional movements of the body or an abrupt and radical changing of the actual riding line for blocking reasons is also not permitted. Any of the described intentional contacts will cause a [automatic disqualification](#) sanction. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course Judges and competition Jury.

2708.2

Sanctions caused by intentional contact

If there is an infraction of rule 2708 (intentional contact) the competitor will be sanctioned according to the "Sanction System", as follows:

Warning (WRG): two warnings during the same competition shall lead to a Yellow Card

Yellow Card/ RAL: competitor will be automatically ranked as last in their heat and listed as RAL (Ranked as Last) in the result list and will be ranked last at the end of the 4th/6th ranked competitors, but before the DNS. All other competitors, even if they are victims of this intentional contact, will be ranked as they came into the Finish. In case they do not cross the finish line, the rankings of the remaining competitors will be based on the location where they ceased making correct passage of the course. The competitor that has made it further down the course correctly will receive the better rank. WC/CoC: the Yellow Cards remain with the competitor. Two Yellow Cards issued to a competitor within a competition season in WC or in one of the CoCs will lead automatically to a Red Card. Yellow Cards given in different competition levels or in different CoCs shall not be counted together. A competitor who receives a Yellow Card is not permit-

ted to start in any further heat in the competition.

Red Card /DSQ: competitor will be disqualified from the current competition, listed at the end of the result list and not get ranked. DSQ shall result in the suspension of the competitor from the next competition at the same level (WC, EC, NAC, SAC, AC or ANC)

The color of the card and its related sanction will depend on

a) whether the offender gained an advantage from the action

b) whether the fault was serious enough to constitute unsportsmanlike behaviour

c) the related consequences of the action.

2709

Protests

2709.1

Report of Protests

Disqualification / Sanctions will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and/or top of the course.

All protests must be reported to the Referee and or another Jury member or to a jury appointed person (which is announced at the Team Captains meeting) before the next heat begins. Protests received after this time will not be accepted. A competitor does not need to stop their run and/or raise their hand if they think that they have been interfered with by another competitor in order to have the right to protest. Protests need not be in writing but all other ICR rules for protests will apply. The protest fee must be paid at or before the conclusion of the competition.

2709.2

There shall be no protests of a decision that a competitor has violated Rule 2708.1.

2709.23

~~Handling of Disqualifications / Sanctions caused by intentional contact interference~~ **Re-runs**

No re-runs will be conducted in SBX in cases of intentional contact(s). Re-runs will only be considered by the Jury in the case of force majeure or if the competitor(s) were interfered by other persons or circumstances ~~from~~ outside of that presented by fellow competitors in that heat. A rerun may only be considered if the interfered competitor potentially would still have had the chance to advance. The number of starters for the rerun depends on the race situation when the interference occurred. e.g. if there were two athletes clearly leading the heat from top to bottom those two will not have to rerun the heat.

If a competitor misses a gate due to interference and clearly does not gain any advantage this action may not be considered as a “did not finish”.

2710

Final Ranking

2710.1

Six Person Format

Competitors 1 to 6 are ranked according to their place of finish in the big final heat. Competitors 7-12 are ranked according to their place of finish in the small final heat. All remaining competitors are ranked according to the round they go out in (e.g. quarter finals) Within each round they are ranked

first by their placing (4th, 5th, 6th) and then by their qualification ranks or seeding positions within that group (example: all 4th place finishers in the quarter final would be ranked, according to their qualification ranks, ahead of all 5th places finishers; and all 5th place finishers would similarly be ranked ahead of all 6th place finishers)

2710.2

Four Person Format

Competitors 1 to 4 are ranked according to their place of finish in the big final heat. Competitors 5 to 8 are ranked according to their place of finish in the small final heat. Within each round they are ranked first by their placing (3rd, 4th) and then by their qualification rank or seeding positions within that group (example: all 3rd place finishers in the quarter final would be ranked, according to their qualification rank, ahead of all 4th place finishers).

2710.3

DNS, ~~DIG~~, RAL DNF in SBX Finals

A competitor who does not start in a certain round will be automatically ranked on the last position of the respective round. (e.g. 1/8 final ranked 32. ¼ final ranked 16.) If two or more competitors do not start, all DNS competitors will be ranked on the last places in this round (31/32nd, 15/16th) according to their qualification rank and so on with 3 or more DNS competitors. A competitor who receives a DNF (sports disqualification) will be ranked on the last place in the heat according the qualification time, but better than athletes who received a RAL~~DIG~~ or DNS. If two or more competitors are DNF, they will be ranked in the heat on the respective position according rule 2706.7.13(Ranking of competitors that Do Not Finish). ~~DI~~
GRAL (intentional contact, etc. (Ranked as Lasts) will receive automatically the 4th place in this heat and will be ranked last at the end of the 4th ranked athletes, but before the DNS

~~A competitor who did not start (DNS) in the semi-final is allowed to start in the small final.~~

2711

Snowboard Cross Team ~~/(SBX MixedTeam)~~

2712

Technical Data

The same rules apply for vertical drop, length/inclination, width and the use of gates as for a regular SBX event (Rule 2701.1 – 2701.4.4)

2713

Courses

The same rules apply for general characteristics of the courses and course preparation as for a regular SBX event (Rule 2702.1-2702.2)

2714

Course setting

The same rules apply for course setting as for a regular SBX event (Rule 2703.1-2703.2)

2715

Inspection/Training

The competitors are allowed to inspect the course by slowly sliding down through or alongside the course. Inspection times are at the discretion of the Competition Jury but should be a minimum of 15 minutes. Competitors must visibly wear their start numbers and their helmets.

The Jury may announce at the teams' captain meeting if the use of transponders for the purpose of recording competitors' times and/or finishing positions is mandatory during inspection, training and competition. In this case competitors who do not comply shall not be permitted to participate. At least one training run prior to the actual competition is mandatory normally the training session should be 1–2 hours in length and if possible should be held the day before the actual competition (under certain mitigating circumstances the competition Jury may decide other possibilities).

2716

Execution of a SBX Team / [Mixed Team](#)

2716.1

Qualification

The most current World Cup Standing List or FIS points list (whichever is higher) will be used to determine the participating nations teams. The list is sorted by Nation and ranked highest to lowest within each nation. The points are combined for all nation pairs of [athletescompetitors](#) from top to bottom.

[SBX Team](#)

In case of a limitation of the start field (8 ladies and 16 men) the nations teams are ranked by points and teams are chosen for entry by moving down the list choosing the highest 2 ranked teams from each nation out of the top 4 ladies and top 8 men's teams. Afterwards all eligible teams can enter their number 1 team first (Top 4/8 ranked teams might therefore have 2 teams qualified before the lower ranked nations can enter their number 1 team) . Then starting at the top of the list again to choose the second (if any) ranked team from each nation, repeating as necessary, until 8 teams for women and 16 teams for men have been reached.

[Mixed Team SBX](#)

[In case of a limitation of the start field \(8, 12 or 16 mixed teams\) the nations teams are ranked by points and teams are chosen for entry by moving down the list choosing the highest 2 ranked teams from each nation out of the top 4, 6 or top 8 teams. Afterwards all eligible teams can enter their number 1 team first \(Top 4/6/8 ranked teams might therefore have 2 teams qualified before the lower ranked nations can enter their number 1 team\). Then starting at the top of the list again to choose the second \(if any\) ranked team from each nation, repeating as necessary, until 8, 12 or 16 teams have been reached.](#)

2716.2

Seeding

Teams will be ranked according to team points for purposes of seeding into standard World Cup SBX brackets.

2716.3

Teams eligibility

[SBX Team](#)

Once the nation teams qualification and seeding [isare](#) determined, each nation can field any eligible competitor (*) into their team. Similar to regular SBX, lane choice is determined by each nation's team seed, within each heat. Before the start of each heat the nations determine by themselves which teammate will run 1st and 2nd. e.g. the lane choice will be declared

in the following order: seed 1, seed 2, seed 3, seed 4, and then teammate running order will be declared in the following order:- seed 4, seed 3, seed 2, seed 1.

* Qualification requirements are according to the necessary minimum FIS points for participation in individual SBX at the respective level of event (e.g. WC minimum 50 FIS points). Furthermore all participants have to be entered as a part of their nation's regular quota for SBX.

Mixed Team SBX

Once the nation teams' qualification and seeding are determined, each nation can field any eligible competitor (*) into their team. Similar to regular SBX, lane choice is determined by each nation's team seed, within each heat. Before the start of each heat the lane choice will be declared in the following order: seed 1, seed 2, seed 3, seed 4. The decision which gender will start first will be communicated at the Team Captains' Meeting.

* Qualification requirements are according to the necessary minimum FIS points for participation in individual SBX at the respective level of event (e.g. WC minimum 50 FIS points). Furthermore all participants have to be entered as a part of their nation's regular quota for SBX

2716.4

Competition

In a SBX Team event the first competitor from each team wears a transponder on their front leg below the knee and above the ankle. All of the first competitors from each team line up in the start and the traditional SBX start cadence is given with all gates opening at the same time. As soon as these competitors leave the start the gates are closed and their teammates line up again. When the first competitor from a team crosses the finish line the transponder sends a signal to the start gate that opens just the individual start gate for their teammate. In the case that the 1st teammate does not finish (DNF) the 2nd teammates gate will not open. The first two teams who's 2nd teammate crosses the finish line will advance to the next round.

2716.5

Bibs / Competitors identification

2716.5.1

Numbered bibs with numbers on front, back and sleeves for better visibility should be utilized.

The numbers have to clearly identify each team and the individual team members. The bibs should therefore be assigned with a larger number identifying the team and a small number identifying the different team members: e.g. Team1: 11/12, Team2: 21/22, Team3: 31/32,...

2716.5.2

To aid in competitor identification different coloured bibs have to be used. Nation outfits are allowed but these outfits clearly need to distinguish the various competitors/teams. If coloured bibs will be utilized the following colours have to be used: red – green – blue - yellow . –white -black

2716.6

Gate Judges

The same rules apply for the use of gate judges as like in a regular SBX event (Rule 2705.5)

2716.7

Competition Clothing

The same rules apply for competition clothing as like in a regular SBX event (Rule 2705.6)

2717

Start

The same rules apply for start ramp, start gates and start lanes as like in a regular SBX event (Rule 2707.1-2707.2) as well as for start command, false start or malfunction of the start gate (Rule 2707.4-2707.5)

If the first competitor is in the finish and the gate opening for the consecutive competitor malfunctions, there shall be a rerun.

2717.1

Choice of start lane

The choice of the start lane, during each heat is based upon the seeding position. Higher seeded teams can choose their lane first. A missed start is considered a disqualification / sanction. It is the competitors' responsibility to arrive at the start in time to compete (see rule 2022)

2717.2

Competitors coaching at start during final start signals

During the final start command no coaching is permitted at the start (no coaches present at the start gate, no radio information from the course, etc.).

2717.3

Start Stop

In the case of a crash while the 1st teammates are on the course, ~~and where the~~ crashed competitor(s) remain in an unsafe position on course, it may be necessary to stop ~~the start a heat~~ before the gates of the 2nd teammates open.

In this case the 2nd teammate's heat will get started, once the course has been safely cleared, with the respective time delay or the maximum penalty time. For the re-start if the start gate cannot be opened respecting the time delays or the maximum penalty time, all competitors re-start at the same time.

The penalty time is calculated by taking 63% of the average of the best individual ~~competition race~~ qualification per ~~discipline per~~ gender, with a maximum of three (3) seconds (e.g. $(1:04 + 1:02 + 0:561 + 0:458) / 4 = 6049,5 \text{ sec} * 63\% = 2,974,8 \text{ sec}$).

If there is no individual race time as a reference this calculation result has to be estimated and confirmed by the race jury.

If the ~~heat~~ competition has to get stopped during the 2nd teammate's ~~heat~~ or some of its athletes ~~being~~ already on the course ~~n this instance the~~ complete 2nd teammate's heat will get restarted, once the course has been safely cleared, with the respective time delay or the maximum penalty time. However, in case of an obvious manipulation provoking a rerun, the Jury can decide that the results of only the 1st teammates ~~may~~will stand for that heat.

~~In the case where there is only one finisher, then the one team who's 1st teammate finished advances. Once the course has been safely cleared the other remaining teams 2nd teammates will compete with all gates opening at the same time to see which team advances 2nd.~~

A team which ~~has been disqualified~~ is ranked DNF cannot continue to participate. A start stop during a SBX team event should ~~only~~ be confirmed given by the Race Director who should therefore have clear over-view ~~visibility~~ of the course.

~~Only if the start gate can be opened respecting the time delays crossing the finish line (e.g. WC), or by a maximum penalty time:
In the case that one or more athletes finished the 1st run and the start has been stopped before any of the 2nd teammates gates were opened, the 2nd teammate's heat will get started, once the course has been safely cleared, with the respective time delay or the maximum penalty time. The penalty time is calculated by taking 3% of the average of the best individual race qualification per discipline per gender, with a maximum of three (3) seconds (e.g. (1:04 + 1:02 + 0:56 + 0:58) / 4 = 60 sec * 3% = 1.8 sec).
If there is no individual race time as a reference this calculation result has to be estimated and confirmed by the race jury.~~

2718

Contact

The same rules apply for contact as like in a regular SBX event (Rule 2708)

2719

Protest

The same rules apply for Protests as like in a regular SBX event (Rule 2709-2709.2)

2720

Final Ranking

2720.1

Four person format

Teams 1 to 4 are ranked according to their place of finish in the final heat. Teams 5 to 8 are ranked according to their place of finish in the consolation round.

Within the round they are ranked first by their placing (3rd, 4th) and then by their seeding position within that group (example: all 3rd place finishers in the quarter final would be ranked, according to their seeding position, ahead of all 4th place finishers).

2720.2

DNS, RALDIC, DNF in SBX Team Finals

If a team does not start in the round of 16 or 8 it will automatically be ranked in the 16th or 8th position. If two or more teams do not start, the DNS teams will be ranked 16/15th or 8/7th according to their seeding position and so on with 3 or more DNS teams.

Order of placing: DNF (sports disqualification) to be ranked 4th – last place in the heat according to the qualification time. If two teams are DNF they will be ranked last in their heat according to rule 2706.7.13 (ranking of competitors that Do Not Finish), DNS to be listed after all 4th ranked teams. DIGRAL (Intentional Contact, etc. Ranked as Last) to be listed last at the end of the 4th ranked teams before the DNS teams. A team which does not start in the 1st round will appear as DNS on the result list

~~A team which did not start (DNS) in the semi final is allowed to start in the small finals.~~ If the first round of a team event competition consists of the semi-finals phase already (8 teams only) a team that does not start will appear as DNS on the result list.

2800

Big Air

2801

Technical Data

Code	Big Air Criteria	Measurement
	Start Criteria	
SA (m)	Start Area	Length min. 5,0 m
DW (m)	Drop-in Ramp Width	min. 5,0 m
DP (m)	Drop-in Platform Length	min. 5,0 m
DL (m)	Drop-in Ramp Length	min. 30,0 m
DI (°)	Drop-in Ramp Inclination	min. 20,0 °
DF (m)	Drop-in Ramp Flat, light transition area before jump	5,0 - 10,0 m
	Jump Criteria	
JH (m)	Height of Jump. (bottom part of the flat to the top of kicker)	min. 2,0 m
JT (°)	Take-off Angle of Jump	min. 25,0°
JW (m)	Width of Jump	min. 5,0 m
	Landing Criteria	
LF (m)	Take-off to Landing for Level A	min. 10,0 m min. 15,0 m
LI (°)	Landing Inclination according to take-off	min. 28,0°
LW (m)	Landing Width	min. 20,0 m
LL (m)	Landing Length	min. 35,0 m
	Finish Criteria	
FA (m)	Finish Area Length	30,0 m (min. 20,0m)
FW (m)	Finish Area Width	30,0 m (min. 20,0m)
	Competition Level	
Level A	OWG, WSC, WJC, WC, YOG	
Level B	COC, UVS	
Level C	NC, FIS, EYOF, JUN	

2802 Big Air Site

- 2802.1 The Big Air site must conform to the applicable FIS technical data (see art. 2801).
- 2802.2 The Big Air site must be finished and ready for training at least one day before the start of competition. The drop in allows the competitor(s) to adjust their speed for the jump and the landing should have sufficient angle to accommodate both flips and spins.
- 2802.3 Only maneuvers on the official kicker will be scored, no maneuvers above or below the official kicker will be scored.

2803 Training

Training for the Big Air is mandatory. There will be a starter at training to regulate the flow of the competitor's. Training times will be communicated by the Jury (TD or Chief of Competition) during the first Team Captains meeting.

2804 Competition Format

2804.1 Qualifications - Elimination rounds

The qualifications will be organised the same day of the finals. The starting order (ladies or men first) shall be communicated during the first TC meeting. The qualification shall be organised in 2 runs as follows:

- 1st round: All competitors shall start. Out of the first round the top five (5) men and the top three (3) ladies scores shall advance to the finals.
- 2nd round: Out of the second round all remaining competitors shall start and the top five (5) men and the top three (3) ladies scores shall qualify for the finals.

2804.2 Finals

2804.2.1 Best 2 runs out of 3 Judged Runs

In the finals the twelve (12) men and the six (6) ladies finalists will have the opportunity to take three runs. Only the two highest individual scores will count. The winner will be determined by the competitor with the two highest combined scores of the three judged runs.

2804.2.2 Best 1 run out of 2

A best one (1) out of two (2) run final is also permitted. In this case the 2nd final run should start in reverse order of the results of the 1st final run, subject to the determination of the Jury.

2804.3 Heat Format

2804.3.1

Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of:
Men: 5–35 per heat, Ladies: 5–25 per heat.

2804.3.2

The seeding will be done as follows:

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the TC meeting, based on time and the number of entered participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS WC, CoC points list or FIS points list in Big Air. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw). In FIS WC competitions the competitors can be ranked using the World Snowboard Points List instead. Which list will be utilized has to be announced prior to the Team Captains (Draw) Meeting.
- If there will be two heats, the competitors will be divided as follows:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1,4,5,8, 9 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2,3,6,7, 10 etc.
- If there will be three heats:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1,6,7, 12 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2,5,8, 11 etc.
 - Heat 3: Ranking 3,4,9, 10 etc.
- If there will be four heats:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1, 8, 9, 16 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2. 7. 10. 15 etc.
 - Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 11, 14 etc. Heat 3: Ranking 4, 5, 12, 13 etc.
- Every heat will receive a warm-up period of from 15-30 minutes (decided by the Jury) to be directly followed by the two (2) qualification jumps with the best jump of the two (2) to count.
- Each heat will receive a warm-up period of 15-30 minutes (Subject to determination by the Jury). The two (2) qualification jumps will directly follow the applicable warm-up period with the best jump to count.

2804.3.3

Qualification to Final will be as follows:

Men / Ladies

With a two heats format: minimum top six (6) men and minimum top three (3) ladies ranked competitors from each heat will advance to the finals.

With a three heats format: minimum top four (4) men and top two (2) ladies ranked competitors from each heat will advance to the finals.

2804.3.4

Finals: (minimum 10 Men / minimum 6 Ladies – best 2 runs out of 3)

In the finals, minimum ten (10) men and minimum six (6) ladies will have the opportunity to take two or three jumps. Only the two highest individual scores will count if three jumps are performed. If only two jumps are performed, highest individual score will count.

Start order for final jump 1:

In case of two (2) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualifications. Ranked 1st of each heat will start as last and second last in Finals based on their qualification scores. Ranked 2nd from each heat will start as third last and fourth last based on their qualification scores etc.

In case of three (3) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualification. Ranked 1st from each heat will start at last, second last and third last based on their qualification scores. Ranked 2nd from each heat will start as fourth, fifth and sixth last based on their qualification scores.

Start order for final jump 2:

The start order for final jump 2 is the same as final jump 1.

Start order for final jump 3:

The number of athletes that will take a third jump can be varied according to Jury decision prior to the event.

Start order will be the same order as final jump 1 and 2.

Ranking:

The final score of each competitor will be the two highest scores from of the 3 jumps performed. These two jumps must be different. If only two jumps are performed the highest individual score will count

Different jumps are defined as follows:

- a different direction of approach to the jump i.e. regular / normal stance or switch stance.
- a different direction to take off
- FS, BS, SS and Cab for Ladies
- Clockwise and Counterclockwise for Men
- Straight front flips / straight back flips
- Once a competitor adds any rotation it becomes a different direction of take off

2804.4 Knockout Competition Format:

2804.4.1 Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of: Men: 15–30 per heat

2804.4.2 The seeding will be done as follows: (see art. 2804.3.2)

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting, based on time and entered participants on the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS WC, CoC points list or FIS points list in Big Air. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw.) In FIS WC competitions the competitors can be ranked using the World Snowboard Points List instead. Which list will be utilized has to be announced prior to the Team Captains (Draw) Meeting.
- If there are two heats, the competitors will be divided within even and odd rankings:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.
- If there are three heats, each third competitor will be placed in each heat from the rankings:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8 etc.
 - Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 9 etc.
- Every heat will receive a warm-up period of from 15-30 minutes (decided by the Jury), to be directly followed by the two (2) qualification jumps with the best scored jump of the two (2) to count.

2804.4.3

Qualification to Final will be as follows:

Men

With two heats: top eight ranked competitors from each heat.

With three heats: top five ranked competitors from each heat + the top one following highest scored competitors from all the remaining competitors.

Finals: (16 men – head to head)

Pairing for Head to Head final

Pair 1: Place 1 – Place 16

Pair 2: Place 8 – Place 9

Pair 3: Place 5 – Place 12

Pair 4: Place 4 – Place 13

Pair 5: Place 3 – Place 14

Pair 6: Place 6 – Place 11

Pair 7: Place 7 – Place 10

Pair 8: Place 2 – Place 15

2804.4.4

A head to Head final consist of:

- 1/8-finals
- 1/4-finals
- 1/2-finals
- small and big finals

– 1/8-finals

The winners of the 1/8-finals pairs qualify to the 1/4-finals

– 1/4-finals

The winners of the 1/4-finals pairs qualify to the 1/2-finals

– 1/2-finals

The winners of the 1/2-finals pairs qualify to the big final

The losers of the 1/2-finals pairs qualify to the small final

– Small and Big Finals

The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st

The loser of the big final will be ranked 2nd

The winner of the small final will be ranked 3rd

The loser of the small final will be ranked 4th

- Two jumps / best jump to count
- Winner goes further
- Highest score from Qualifications will start as No. 2 throughout the finals
- Rank 1–2: Ranking from Big Final
- Rank 3–4: Ranking from Small Final
- Rank 5–8: Ranking from Qualification results
- Rank 9–16: Ranking from Qualification results

2804.4.5 The competitor can only perform a maximum of two (2) of the same tricks during the knock-out format in finals (maximum of four (4) winning jumps).

If a competitor performs the same trick more than two (2) times during the finals the second highest trick will be counted. If it still is the same trick as earlier performed, the jump will receive a JNS, JNS – Jump Not Scored.

Finals: (minimum 12 men / minimum 6 Ladies – best 2 runs out of 3)

Different jumps are defined as follows:

- A different direction of approach to the jump i.e. Regular/normal stance or switch stance.
- A different direction of take off i.e. Frontside or Backside
- Straight front flips / straight back flips.

2804.5 Knockout Competition Format with Semi-Final

2804.5.1 Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of: Men 15 - 30 per heat
Ladies 15 - 25 per heat

2804.5.2 The seeding will be done in the following manner:

- The number and size of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting based upon time and entered number of participants in the competition.
- If a semi-final format will be used such decision will be made by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting, based on the time and entered number of participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current CoC points list or FIS points in Big Air.
If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw. For FIS WC Level, competitors will be ranked using the World Snowboard Points List.
- If there will be two heats, the competitors will be divided as follows:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1,4,5,8, 9 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2,3,6,7, 10 etc.
- If there will be three heats:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1,6,7, 12 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2,5,8, 11 etc.
 - Heat 3: Ranking 3,4,9, 10 etc.
- If there will be four heats:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1, 8, 9, 16 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2. 7. 10. 15 etc.
 - Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 11, 14 etc. Heat 3: Ranking 4, 5, 12, 13 etc.
- Every heat will receive a warm-up period of from 15-30 minutes (decided by the Jury) to be directly followed by the two (2) qualification jumps with the best jump of the two (2) to count.

2804.5.3 *Qualification directly to Final will be as follows:*

Men

With two heats: top 4 ranked competitors from each heat (4+4=8)

With three heats: top 3 ranked competitors from each heat (3+3+3=9)

Ladies

With one heats: top 4 ranked competitors (4)

With two heats: top 2 ranked competitors from each heat (2+2+4)

2804.5.4 *Semi-final qualifier to Final will be as follows:*

Men

th two heats: Ranking 5–12 from each heat (8+8=16)

With three heats: Ranking 4–8 from each heat (5+5+5=15)

Ladies

With one heat: Ranking 5–13 from that heat (8)

With two heats: Ranking 3–6 from each heat (4+4=8)

Competitors will receive two more jumps and the best one will count and the following competitors will advance to the finals

Men

With two heats: Top ranked competitors 1–8

With three heats: Top ranked competitors 1–7

Ladies

With one heat: Top ranked competitors 1–4

With two heats: Top ranked competitors 1–4

2804.5.5 *Finals:*

Men

(16 men – head to head)

Parings for Head to Head final:

Pair 1: Place 1 – Place 16

Pair 2: Place 8 – Place 9

Pair 3: Place 5 – Place 12

Pair 4: Place 4 – Place 13

Pair 5: Place 3 – Place 14

Pair 6: Place 6 – Place 11

Pair 7: Place 7 – Place 10

Pair 8: Place 2 – Place 15

Ladies

(8 ladies – head to head)

Parings for Head to Head final:

Pair 1: Place 1 – Place 8

Pair 2: Place 4 – Place 5

Pair 3: Place 3 – Place 6

Pair 4: Place 2 – Place 7

2804.5.6

A Head to Head final consist of:

- 1/8-finals
- 1/4-finals
- 1/2-finals
- small and big finals

– 1/8-finals

The winners of the 1/8-finals Pairs qualify to the 1/4-finals.

– 1/4-finals

The winners of the 1/4-finals Pairs qualify to the 1/2-finals.

– 1/2-finals

The winners of the 1/2-finals Pairs qualify to the big final.

The losers of the 1/2-finals Pairs qualify to the small final

– Small and Big Finals

The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st.

The loser of the big final will be ranked 2nd.

The winner of the small final will be ranked 3rd.

The loser of the small final will be ranked 4th.

- Two jumps / best jump to count.
- Winner goes further.
- Highest score from Qualification will start as no 2 throughout the finals
- Rank 1–2: Ranking from Big Final
- Rank 3–4: Ranking from Small Final
- Rank 5–8: Ranking from Qualification result
- Rank 9–16: Ranking from Qualification result

2804.6

Best 2 of 3 jumps in Qualifications and Semi Finals

2804.6.1

Qualification:

- Competitor will be grouped into heats of:
- Men: 5-35 per heat, Ladies: 5-25 per heat

2804.6.2

The seeding will be done as follows:

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the TC meeting, based on time and the number of entered participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS WC, CoC points list or FIS points list in Big Air. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw). In FIS WC competitions the competitors can be ranked using the World Snowboard Points List instead. Which list will be utilized has to be announced prior to the Team Captains (Draw) Meeting.

- If a two heat format is used, the competitors will be divided into groups of even and odd ranking as illustrated below:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 5, 8, 9 etc.
Heat 2: Ranking 2, 3, 6, 7 etc.
- If a three heat format is used, the competitors will be divided into groups as illustrated below:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 6, 7, 12 etc.
Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8, 11 etc.
Heat 3: Ranking 3, 4, 9, 10 etc.
- If a four heat format is used, the competitors will be divided into groups as illustrated below:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 8, 9, 16 etc.
Heat 2: Ranking 2, 7, 10, 15 etc.
Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 11, 14 etc.
Heat 4: Ranking 4, 5, 12, 13 etc.
- Each heat will receive a warm-up period of 15-30 minutes (subject to determination by the Jury). The three (3) Qualification jumps will directly follow the applicable warm-up period with the best two (2) different jumps to count.
- Different jumps are defined as follows:

A different direction of approach to the jump i.e. Regular/normal stance or switch stance.

A different direction of take off

- o FS, BS, SS or Cab for Ladies
- o Clockwise and Counterclockwise for Men
- o Straight front flips / straight back flips
- o Once a competitor adds any rotation of 180 degrees or more it becomes a different direction of take off

2804.6.3 Qualification to Final will be as follows:

- Men / Ladies
- With a two heats format: minimum top six (6) men and minimum top three (3) ladies ranked competitors from each heat will advance to the finals. With a three heats format: minimum top four (4) men and top two (2) ladies ranked competitors from each heat will advance to the finals.

2804.6.4 Finals: (minimum 10 Men / minimum 6 Ladies – best 2 runs out of 3)

- In the finals, minimum ten (10) men and minimum six (6) ladies will have the opportunity to take two or three jumps. Only the two highest individual scores will count if three jumps are performed. If only two jumps are performed, highest individual score will count.
- Start order for final jump 1:
- In case of two (2) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualifications. Ranked 1st of each heat will start as last and second last in Finals based on their qualification scores. Ranked 2nd from each heat will start as third last and fourth last based on their qualification scores etc.

- In case of three (3) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualification. Ranked 1st from each heat will start at last, second last and third last based on their qualification scores. Ranked 2nd from each heat will start as fourth, fifth and sixth last based on their qualification scores.
- Start order for final jump 2:
The start order for final jump 2 is the same as final jump 1.
- Start order for final jump 3:
The number of competitors that will take a third jump can be varied according to Jury decision prior to the event.
Start order will be the same order as final jump 1 and 2.
- Ranking:
The final score of each competitor will be the two highest scores from the three jumps performed. These two jumps must be different. If only two jumps are performed the highest individual score will count
- Different jumps are defined as follows:

A different direction of approach to the jump i.e. Regular/normal stance or switch stance.

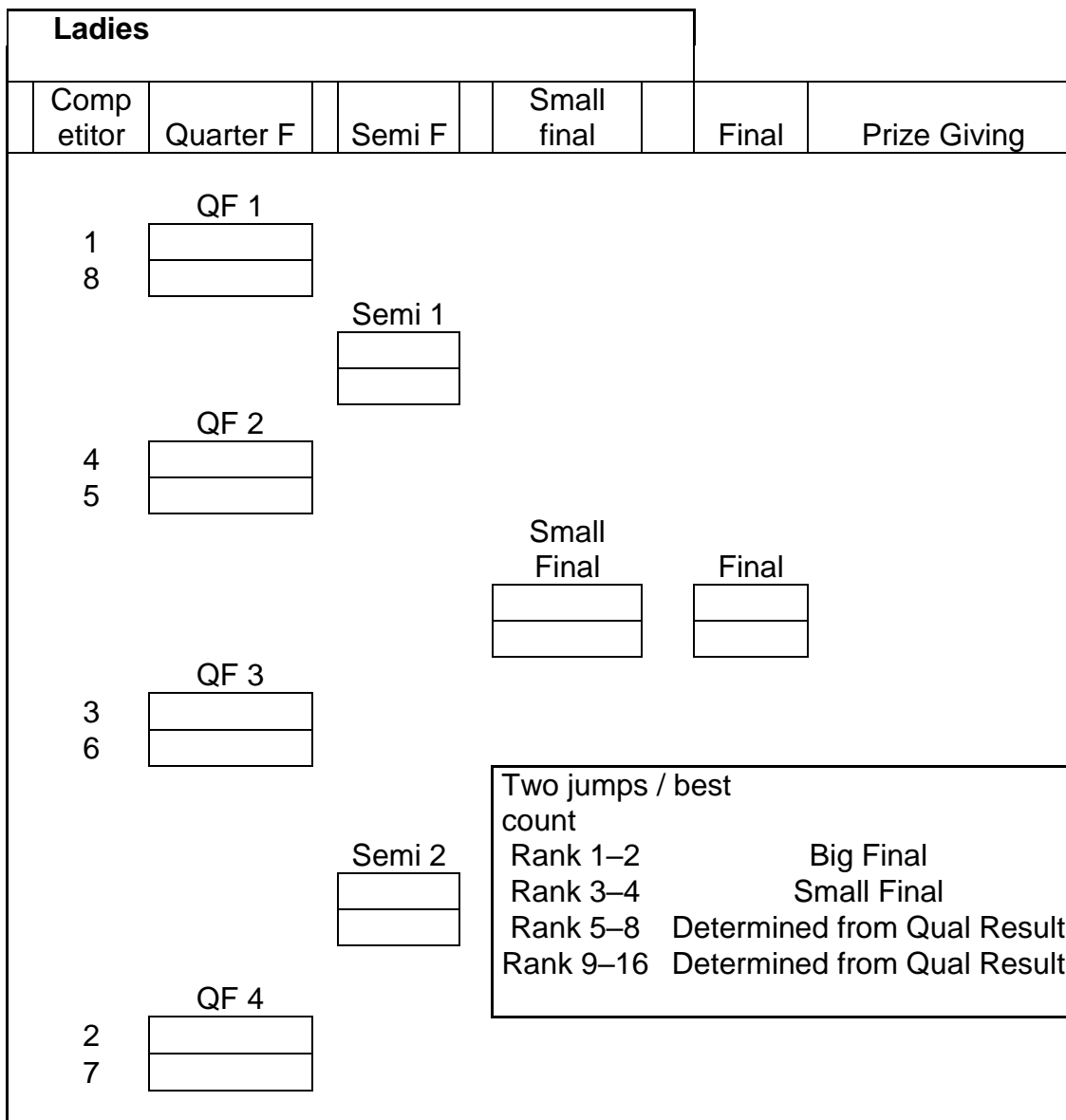
A different direction of take off

- o FS, BS, SBS or Cab for Ladies
- o Clockwise and Counterclockwise for Men
- o Straight front flips / straight back flips
- o Once a competitor adds any rotation of 180 degrees or more it becomes a different direction of take off

Big Air Competition format Men

Competitor	1/8 final	Quarter F	Semi F	Small final	Final	Prize Giving
1 16	Pair 1 [] []	QF 1 [] []				
8 9	Pair 2 [] []		Semi 1 [] []			
5 12	Pair 3 [] []	QF 2 [] []				
4 13	Pair 4 [] []			Small Final [] []	Final [] []	
3 14	Pair 5 [] []	QF 3 [] []				
6 11	Pair 6 [] []		Semi 2 [] []			
7 10	Pair 7 [] []	QF 4 [] []				
2 15	Pair 8 [] []					

Two jumps / best count
 Rank 1–2 Big Final
 Rank 3–4 Small Final
 Rank 5–8 Determined from Qual Result
 Rank 9–16 Determined from Qual Result



2805 Execution of a Big Air

All runs are scored in the Big Air contest unless marked as JNS “Jump Not Scored”. Since the limited field size impacts final standings the entire field of ten men and six ladies will be ranked. All other competitors will be ranked according to their highest score of the two elimination round jumps. Normally the finals shall determine the final ranking for the qualified competitors. However where it is not possible to complete a final phase, the scores from the qualifications can stand as the final result for all competitors that are qualified to the finals. In this case the announced prize money can be reduced by 50%.

2806 Competitors’ Equipment

2806.1 Bibs

As per FIS specifications.

2806.2 Helmets

As per FIS specifications and requirements (see art. 2010.6)

2807 Public Address System

2807.1 Music will be used at Big Air events. The sound system must be powerful enough for the competitors to have the opportunity to hear the music while at the top of the Big Air course.

2807.2 The Chief of Sound is responsible for the tapes or CD's during the competition.

2809 Big Air Judging

2809.1 For each Big Air Event: Three (3) – six (6) judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the judges criteria. If there are 6 scoring judges the high and low scores shall be discarded and the remaining scores will be counted. If there are 3 / 5 scoring Judges, all scores will count.

2809.2 Judges must determine scores during the Big Air events in accordance with the FIS Big Air Judging Criteria. They must be available to the Head Judge during preparation and throughout the competition.

2809.3 Judges can use score cards to mark scores by bib numbers and will keep a memory board to note the tricks, falls and other specifics scoring elements.

2809.4 No discussions are allowed concerning competitors scores unless initiated by the Head Judge.

2809.5 No competitor, team representative, or spectator will be allowed to approach the Judges stand or speak with the Judges during the competition.

2809.6 Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the competition jury.

2809.7 Judges may not be assigned to competitions in which a family member is participating (grandparents, parents, children, brother, sister, husband, wife).

2809.8 The Judges Responsibilities and Duties

The main areas of the Judges responsibilities and duties are outlined in the Halfpipe section (art. 2615.1). The responsibilities and duties for the Big Air Judges are the same in principal as that which exists for Halfpipe and Slopestyle Judges.

2809.9 The Head Judges Responsibilities and Duties

The main areas of the Head judge responsibilities and duties are outlined in the Halfpipe section (art. 2615.2). The responsibilities and duties for the Big Air Head Judge are the same in principal as that which exist for Halfpipe and Slopestyle Head Judges.

2810 Big Air Scoring System

2810.1 Each judge must use a 100 point system e.g: 2, 6, 87, 93 etc. Each judge can give a maximum of 100 points for each competitor. The scores of the Judges will be averaged for each competitor run, truncated after the second decimal and XX,XX out of 100 will be displayed as the total score for that particular run.

2810.2 All scores must be posted after each run.

2810.3 Tie breaking

If a tie exists, the competitor with the comparison of the two highest counting scores in the tied run shall be determined the winner. If they are still tied the comparison of the highest three scores in the tied run shall determine the winner. If they are still tied they will remain tied and the competitor with higher bib will be ordered first.

Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to Semifinals or Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (e.g. Qualification Results, Semifinals Results).

Ties occurring out of different heats will not be broken.

2810.3.1 Elimination Heats

If ties still exist after 2810.3, this will be done:

Heat 1: Competitors tied for 6th/4th place men and 3rd/2nd place ladies respectively will be qualified for the finals. When a tie such as this occurs the number of qualified competitors from Heat 2 will be reduced accordingly to allow 12 men and 6 ladies in the finals.

Heat 2: Ties in round two will be broken by the highest round 1 score. If still tied, the competitors ranked on the same final qualifying place will advance to the finals thus increasing the number of competitors in the finals.

2810.3.2 Finals (combined best two out of three jumps)

Ties after finals (during final runs)

When two or more competitors have the same final score they will receive the same rank (points) but the competitor with the higher start number will be listed first on the official result list.

Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to semifinals or finals) will remain as final result and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (e.g. qualification results, semifinals result).

Ties occurring out of different heats will not be broken.

2811 Judging Criteria

2811.1 Overall impression (3-5 judges counting scores)

The judges take falls and other mistakes into consideration and can deduct up to 30 % of the points of the run/judge for each fall/stop. (See deduction scale: 2811.2)

Judges must have a good trick knowledge. Without understanding the trick, it must be very hard to finalize a result.

As an overall impression judge you must consider:

(These are not in any particular order)

Amplitude:

In Big Air, Amplitude is not just going "BIG" but landing the trick on the decided "sweet spot". To have too much amplitude or too little amplitude in Big Air is dangerous and must also be considered by the judges. Showing good amplitude is by "popping" of the kicker and having a good trajectory in the air, not too flat. Exception is if you buttering of the kicker on purpose. Greater amplitude increases the risk of the trick.

Difficulty:

There is more than just the number of rotations that effects difficulty.

Judges consider:

- Switch take offs or landings,
- Frontside or Backside rotations,
- Take offs, on heel or toe,
- Different grabs
- Blind landings.
- Big or small kickers (if there is multiple choices)

Performing grabs can change the difficulty of the trick. Boning or tweaking can increase the difficulty and also where you grab on the board and what hand during different rotations.

Execution:

Control should be maintained during the whole trick, from take-off to landings. The trick should be done with good stability and fluidity. The trick should be performed with full control. When a competitor decides to perform a trick, he should reach the position chosen and show that this is the position he wants. In rotations flips and different hybrids, the rotation should be done in one manoeuvre and control should be held, demonstrated in one unique movement with an equal rotational rhythm from beginning to the end. "The trick should look easy".

If the intention of a grab is done, the grab should be made on the board. (not boot grab, Binding grabs etc...) Preformed grab/grabs are very important in all kind of manoeuvres and a missed or weak grab will influence the judges score radical.

Progression:

To have progression in our judge's criteria's, we push the sport forward. Try making tricks that nobody else is doing.....

Landing:

Landing is the final part of the trick and a very important part. Landing must be done with full control and trick must have been completed. (See deduction scale: 2811.2)

Consideration

For a judge to "know" how hard tricks are, judges need to have a communication with athletes and coaches to see their opinion. This item should be discussed with coaches at official coaches meetings during the season. Not at each competition. Difficulty is very individual and competitors, judges and coaches may disagree with each other when discussing difficulty scales. But judges must have a clear opinion when working on a competition what is easy and what is hard.

2811.3

Deduction Scale

- 1 - 9 point for minor fault: hand rag
- 10 - 19 points for medium fault: two hands down, reversing the trick due to instability
- 20 - 29 points for major fault: body contact with the snow
- 30 points for huge faults: the board is not the first thing to touch the snow

A deduction by the Judges is taken from the score that would have been given with a correct completed landing.

For example a competitor, considered to be not under control in the air, could be awarded 45 points by a Judge for the trick and receive a 25 point deduction for a major landing fault, thus giving the competitor a score of 20.

2811.4

DEAL Scores

Minimum 6 Judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based on the Judges Criteria used and each judge will create one score (1 - 100).

After the judge has put in the score, he/she will analyse and evaluate each Criterion. Input the DEAL scores (Difficulty, Execution, Amplitude and Landing) and the outcome will show how well each criterion was.

- (D) ifficulty = 1-10
- (E) xecution = 1-10
- (A) mplitude = 1-10
- (L) anding = 1-10

All 6 judges' evaluations for each of the 4 criteria will be averaged to create the television graphics.

Special Rules

2900 Competitions under Artificial Light

2900.1 The running of competitions under artificial lights is permitted.

2900.2 The lighting must meet the following specifications:

2900.2.1 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.

In case the competition will be broadcasted on Television the level of lighting has to be checked with the responsible person for the television production. Special arrangements may need to be made.

2900.2.2 Lighting must be placed so that the light does not alter the topography of the slope. The light must show the competitor the exact picture of the terrain and must not alter the depth perception and exactness.

2900.2.3 Care should be taken that the lights cast only a minimal amount of the competitor's shadow into the racing line and should not blind the competitor by lighting glare.

2900.2.4 Obstacles and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the course must be clearly lighted.

2900.3 The TD together with the Jury must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules. The organisers shall provide the TD and Jury with light metres having cosine correction.

2900.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

2900.5 The course setter must set the course on the section of the competition venue which provides the opportunity for the best lighting.

3000 SNOWBOARD SLOPESTYLE

3001 The Slopestyle

The competition will be held on a course with a variety of hits, jumps, rails, tables, big-air, etc. with two or more lines that the competitors may choose to perform.

3002 Technical Data

Code	Slopestyle Criteria	Measurement
VD (m)	Vertical drop	
	Level A	min. 150,0 m
	Level B	min. 80,0 m
	Level C	min. 50,0 m
I (°)	Inclination, average	12,0° or steeper
SW (m)	Slope Width	30,0 m
TF (n°)	Type of features, all Levels	min. 2
SC (n°)	Sections, one or more features at the same location of the slope	
	One judged hit can be evaluated	min.
	Level A	6
	Level B	4
	Level C	3
JP (n°)	Min. number of jump sections	
	Level A	3
	Level B	2
	Level C	1
	Start Criteria	
SA (m)	Start Area	Length 10,0 m
		Width 30,0 m
DW (m)	Drop-in Ramp Width	12,0 m +/- 4,0 m
DL (m)	Drop-in Ramp Length	min 6,0 m
	Finish Criteria	
FA (m)	Finish Area, length according to the construction and the speed of the last feature.	
FW (m)	Finish Area Width	min. 30,0 m
	Competition Level	
Level A	OWG, WSC, WJC, WC, YOG	
Level B	COC, UVS	
Level C	NC, FIS, EYOF, JUN	

3002.1 General characteristics of the course

The average slope inclination should be approximately 12 degrees. The slope should have a regular pitch, without marked variations of the inclination.

The Slopestyle course must be a minimum of 30 metres wide. The course must be a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 200 metres in vertical drop.

3002.2 Slopestyle course description

The Slopestyle course shall contain a variety of type of features (table top jumps, fun boxes, quarter pipes, waves/jumps, rails and ridges, or other feature types). It shall have different sections, with one or more features at the same location of the slope with at least one judged hit that can be evaluated. The course should have a minimum of) two (2) different features types and a minimum number of jumps and judged hits in total, according to the competition level, as below.

Competition Level	Min number of Jumps	Min number of Judged Hits
Level A	3	6
Level B	2	4
Level C	1	3

The course should not favour regular or goofy foot competitors while providing the competitors the opportunity to display their freestyle skills and talents. The distance between the features should allow a smooth transition and performance. The course should be designed to require a minimum run time of 20 seconds. The features and the overall course should be designed in such a manner as to allow usage by both men and ladies competitors.

The ideal Slopestyle course should be technically challenging, with a wide variety and balance of features in diverse combinations.

3002.3 Start and finish area

The start area must be flat and wide enough for competitors to prepare for the competition and for coaches, staff and media teams to work. The finish area must be width enough to provide the competitors a safe termination of their performance. The entire course should be visible from the finish area.

3002.4 Exceptions

Exceptions can be made for indoor or in-city events (indoor style or in-city style).

3002.5 Safety considerations

Other features can be built but safety consideration must always be a priority. There should be a minimum of two rescue/ first aid personnel at the start area at all times during practice and competition.

3003 Competition equipment

3003.1 Bibs

Bibs are distributed by the Organising Committee and may not be changed in shape or size. Freestyle bibs should be used. All bibs must be worn in

the proper position at all session concerning the competition (inspection, training, qualification, finals and prize giving ceremony).

3003.2

Helmets

As per FIS Specifications and usage (see art. 2010.6)

3004

Execution of the Slopestyle

The qualification run(s) is/are part of the slopestyle competition.

The official results of the qualification run shall determine the qualified competitors for the finals. The number of competitors to qualify for the finals (maximum 24 men / 12 ladies) must be announced at the Team Captains Meeting held before competition commences.

Normally the finals shall determine the final ranking for the qualified competitors.

However where it is not possible to complete a final phase, the scores from the qualifications can stand as the final result for all competitors that are qualified to the finals. In this case the announced prize money can be reduced by 50%.

The official results will include:

- the ranking list from the qualification run(s)
- the final ranking of the qualified competitors from the finals.

The competition format can be alter between the heat format and the single format. The decision is taken by the Jury and must be announced at the Team Captains meeting.

If a competitor leaves the start (after the Head Judge has signified that the Judges are ready and the Starter gives the competitor a signal to start) the run will count and be judged as such (even if the competitor stops before the first hit – no rerun or restart will be allowed).

A competitor who is disqualified (DSQ) in qualification round 1 is not allowed and has no right to start in qualification round 2.

3004.1

Inspection / Training

The competitors are allowed to inspect the course by sliding down the course (without riding the features). Inspection times are at the discretion of the competition Jury. Competitors must wear their start numbers and helmets at all times during inspection, training and competition.

At least one (1) training run is mandatory prior to the actual competition. Training is recommended for a duration allowing all competitors to ride through the course a minimum of two (2) times). The Training, if possible, should be held the day before the actual event takes place (under certain circumstances the Competition Jury may decide on other possibilities).

3004.1.1

Ranking:

The competitors who participate in the qualification will be ranked according to their qualification result.

Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to Semifinals or Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (e.g. Qualification Results, Semifinal Results)

3004.2 Competition Formats

3004.2.1 Seeding

Competitors ranked on the current FIS Points List 1-16 (men and ladies) will be randomly drawn in the first seed group and competitors ranked 17th through the end of the field will be randomly drawn for the second seed group during the team captains meeting.

In case, there are no competitors with FIS points on the start list, the entire field will be randomly drawn.

3004.2.2 Single Format (Finals: one out of two and all for 2nd qualification) See Rule 2604.3.4, 2606.3.5 and Rule 2604.3.6.

3004.2.3 Heat Format

See Rule 2604.3

3004.2.4 Double-up format

See Rule 2604.4

3004.2.5 Semi-Final Format

See Rule 2604.6

3004.2.6 Heat Competition Format with Semi Final

See Rule 2604.7

3004.2.7 Heat Competition Format with XX advancing to Final

See Rule 2604.3

3004.2.8 Competition Format – 3-run finals format

See Rule 2604.3.7

3004.2.9 Qualifications – All in Semi Final – All in Finals (Open format)

See rule 2604.7.5

3004.3 Final (if not any of above formats are used for Finals)

3004.3.1 Finals: Open Session

The finals can be an open session with a random running start order. All competitors have a time limit (recommended 1 hour) to use the course as many times as they want within that time limit. All runs will be scored during the open session. Only the highest score of each competitor will count toward the final ranking. Ties will be broken by the next highest score of the competitor. Utilization and duration of the open session format will be determined by the competition Jury and will be announced during the Team Captains meeting.

3004.5 Competition Jury

The Competition Jury for the Slopestyle consists of the following:

- Technical Delegate
- Chief of Competition
- Head Judge

3005 Public address system

Music will be used at Slopestyle events. The sound system to be used must be powerful and depending on the length of the course it should be possible for the competitors to hear the music clearly and without distortion while on any part of the course.

The Chief of Sound is responsible for adequate music.

3006 Video Judging

3006.1 Video judging

In upper level FIS competitions (OWG, WSC, WC, JOWG, JWSC) there will be the use of video judging for Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air. A video feed can be used as help for judges or it can be used as the only feed for judges. Therefore minimum 2 big screens in the judges stand and feeds from TV production will be required. This feed should cover the entire course with consistency, adequate technical images (competitors entire run including in-run, rails, airtime, landing, similar pictures etc.) Take-offs and landings of all features must be visible on video feed. The entire trick should be displayed as a continuous shot and not cut in middle.

For Halfpipe, bottom camera isolated feed is preferred.

3007 Slopestyle Judging

3007.1 Number of Judges

Three (3)-six (6) Judges shall independently evaluate the competitors performance based upon the Judges criteria. If there are 6 scoring Judges, the high and low scores shall be discarded and the remaining scores will be counted. If there are 3 – 5 scoring Judges, all scores will count.

In the case where two (2) Judging stands are required, due to course length and viewing, the number of Judges can be increased to six (6), three (3) on each Judging stand plus the Head Judge. See Section 3006.

The total of the scores from each Judging panel will be average for final competitor's score.

3007.2 Overall impression

All judges will score the run by evaluating the run from start to finish with an overall precision. The judges evaluate the precise nature of the run in relation to maneuvers attempted, both individually and as a sequence. The overall composition of the run is very important as the judges evaluate the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine, and how the competitor uses the course. The judges take falls, mistakes and stops into consideration and can deduct up to 20 % of the points of the run/judge for each fall/stop. (See deduction scale: 3007.4)

Judges must have a good trick knowledge. Without understanding the trick, it must be very hard to finalize a result.

As an overall impression judge you must consider:

(These are not in any particular order)

Amplitude:

For Slopestyle, amplitude is not just going "BIG" on the kickers but landing the tricks on kickers at the decided "sweet spot". To have too much or too little amplitude on kickers is dangerous and must also be considered by the judges. Showing good amplitude on kickers is by "popping" of the kicker and having a good trajectory in the air, not too flat. Exception is if you buttering of the kicker on purpose.

Amplitude can also be considered by the "energy" on rails or other features in the Slopestyle course.

Greater amplitude increases the risk of the trick.

Difficulty:

There is more than just the number of rotations that affects the difficulty.

Judges consider:

- Switch take offs or landings
- Frontside or Backside rotations
- Take offs, on heel or toe
- Different grabs
- Blind landings
- Big or small kickers
- Hard combinations and the sequence of tricks
- Different rotation axis (Longitudinal/Lateral Axis, Vertical Axis)
- On or off the rails, how? Easy or Hard way, Nr of Rotations, Easy boxes or hard kink rails,

Performing grabs can change the difficulty of the trick. Boning or tweaking can increase the difficulty and also where you grab on the board and what hand during different rotations.

Execution:

Control should be maintained during the whole run, from start to finish. The riding should be done with good stability and fluidity. Each individual trick should be performed with full control. When a competitor decides to perform a trick, he should reach the position chosen and show that this is the position he wants. In rotations flips and different hybrids, the rotation should be done in one manoeuvre and control should be held, demonstrated in one unique movement with an equal rotational rhythm from beginning to the end. "The trick should look easy".

If the intention of a grab is done, the grab should be made on the board and not anywhere else. (boot grab, Binding grabs etc...) Preformed grab/grabs are very important in all kind of manoeuvres and a missed or weak grab will influence the judges score radical.

Variety:

When the competitor performs the run, variety must be a key factor. Mixing different tricks into a good run. Spinning different ways:

Backside/ Frontside, Left/Right, Longitudinal/Lateral Axis, Take offs and landings should be a mix of switch and normal. Grabbing the board with different grabs on different spins.

Progression:

To have progression in our judge's criteria's, we push the sport forward. Try making tricks that nobody else is doing.....

Combinations/Flow:

Combination has a close overlap with Variety, to have good hard trick combinations between all different features in the slopestyle. The composition of the tricks must fit to be able to use the course in a proper manner.

Consideration

For a judge to "know" how hard tricks and combos are, judges need to have a communication with competitors and coaches to see their opinion. Difficulty is very individual and competitors, judges and coaches may disagree with each other when discussing difficulty scales. This item should be discussed with coaches at official coaches meetings during the season.

Not at each competition. But judges must have a clear opinion when working on a competition what is easy and what is hard.

Performing grabs can also change the difficulty degree of the trick. Boning or tweaking can increase the difficulty and also where you grab on the board and what hand during different rotations.

3007.4**Deductions**

- 1 – 5 Minor mistake as : instable body during landings, possible small hand touch, using hands for stability and other instabilities.
- 6 – 15 Medium mistakes as: reverts light touch downs, heavy hand touches, body contact with snow.
- 16 – 20 Major mistakes as hard touch downs, falls, complete falls.

The deduction by the Judges is taken from the score that would have been given with a correct completed landing on the tricks.

For example a competitor, considered to be not under control could be awarded 45 points by a Judge for the run and receive a 20 point deduction for a major landing fault, thus giving the competitor a score of 25.

3007.5**General Criteria**

Discussions by the Judges concerning competitor scores should be minimal in nature unless initiated by the Head Judge.

- No competitor, team representative or spectator may approach the judge's stand or speak with the Judges during the entire competition.
- Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the competition Jury.

3007.6**SBS Judging (Section by Section)****Panel Set / Judges System**

Scoring procedures:

Minimum 7 up to max 10 scoring judges:

For WC, WSC and OWG if the SBS judging format is used, a minimum of 9 scoring judges is required.

Judges will be divided into 2 parts: Trick judges / Overall Judges

Trick judges should be: 60% from total score
Overall judges should be: 40% from total score

Overall Judges will enter 1-100 points each and Trick Judges will enter 0 - 100 points each and this will be recalculated in the Data & Results system.

Trick judges: Two (2) to Three (3) panels of Trick judges will evaluate the different sections of the Slopestyle course. The judges can be in panels of two (2) or three (3) judges and each panel will evaluate two (2) or three (3) sections after each other in the course. Trick judges will evaluate each section individually using points to create a ranking in each section.

Scores from each section can be divided equally between all sections in the slopestyle or each feature / section can have different values. Also different features in one section can have different value

Overall judges: One panel of three (3) - four (4) judges will evaluate the run based on Judges Criteria Used.
The total score from Overall judges will be calculated with the average of the scores from the Overall judges.

3007.7 Deductions for Section by Section (SS) Judging

- 1 – 20 Minor mistake as: unstable body during landings, possible small hand touch, using hands for stability and other instabilities.
- 21 – 60 Medium mistakes as: reverts light touch downs, heavy hand touches, body contact with snow.
- 61 – 80 Major mistakes as: hard touch downs, falls, complete falls.

3007.8 Tie breaking

3007.8.1 Single Run Qualification

- If two or more competitors obtain the same score in the tied run, the highest judge's overall scores in the run shall determine the winner
- If they remain tied, the second highest judge's overall scores in the run shall determine the winner
- If they remain tied, the competitor who obtained the highest total trick score by summing the best trick scores per section in the run will be ranked first
- If they remain tied, the highest judge's overall scores in the other run shall determine the winner
- If they remain tied, the competitors will be given the same rank and the competitor with the highest rank in the current FIS points list will be listed first

3007.8.2 Best of two Runs (Qualification and Semifinals)

- If two or more competitors obtain the same score in the best run of two, the highest judge's overall scores in the best run shall determine the winner
- If they remain tied, the second highest judge's overall scores in the best run shall determine the winner
- If they remain tied, the competitor who obtained the highest total trick score by summing the best trick scores per section in the best run will be ranked first
- If they remain tied, the highest judge's overall scores in the other run shall determine the winner

- If they remain tied, the second highest judge's overall scores in the other run shall determine the winner
- If they remain tied, the competitor who obtained the highest total trick score by summing the best trick scores per section in the other run will be ranked first
- If they remain tied, the competitors will be given the same rank, and the competitor with the highest rank in the current FIS points list will be listed first

3007.8.3 Qualification without Semifinals
Ties on last position to qualify for finals will be broken according to rule 3007.8.1 and 3007.8.2

3007.8.4 Qualification with Semifinals
If a tie exists on the last position to go to semifinals the tie will not be broken. Ties on last position to qualify for finals, the tie will be broken according to rule 3007.8.1 and 3007.8.2
All tied competitors go directly to the finals. In such a case the number of qualified competitors for the semifinals will be accordingly reduced (e.g. heat 1 place 3 and 4 are tied and both are going to finals, only place 5-9 goes to semifinals)
Out of the semifinals the number of competitors that qualify for the final will be accordingly reduced.

3007.8.5 Ties after finals (during final run)
When two or more competitors have the same score they will receive the same rank (points) but the competitor with the higher start number will be listed first on the official result list.
Ties for competitors which are out of the competition (do not advance to Semifinals or Finals) will remain as final results and listed with the same rank already on the partial result lists (e.g. Qualification Results, Semifinals Results)
Ties occurring out of different heats will not be broken.

3008 Slopestyle Scoring System

3008.1 Point System

Each judge must use a 100 point system e.g. 2, 6, 87, 93 etc.

Each Judge can give a maximum of 100 points for each competitor. The scores of the Judges will be averaged for each competitor run, truncated after the second decimal and XX,XX out of 100 will be displayed as the total score for that particular run.

Brackets to 2705.2.6

1/8 Finale

1/4 Finale

1/2 Finale

Finale

H13 25-32 A

4. Platz 1/8 H1
4. Platz 1/8 H2
4. Platz 1/8 H3
4. Platz 1/8 H4

H14 25-32 B

4. Platz 1/8 H5
4. Platz 1/8 H6
4. Platz 1/8 H7
4. Platz 1/8 H8

H15 17-24 A

3. Platz 1/8 H1
3. Platz 1/8 H2
3. Platz 1/8 H3
3. Platz 1/8 H4

H16 17-24 B

3. Platz 1/8 H5
3. Platz 1/8 H6
3. Platz 1/8 H7
3. Platz 1/8 H8

H19 29-32

3. Platz H13 24-32 A
3. Platz H14 24-32 B
4. Platz H13 24-32 A
4. Platz H14 24-32 B

H20 25-28

1. Platz H13 24-32 A
1. Platz H14 24-32 B
2. Platz H13 24-32 A
2. Platz H14 24-32 B

H21 21-24

3. Platz H15 16-23 A
3. Platz H16 16-23 B
4. Platz H15 16-23 A
4. Platz H16 16-23 B

H22 17-20

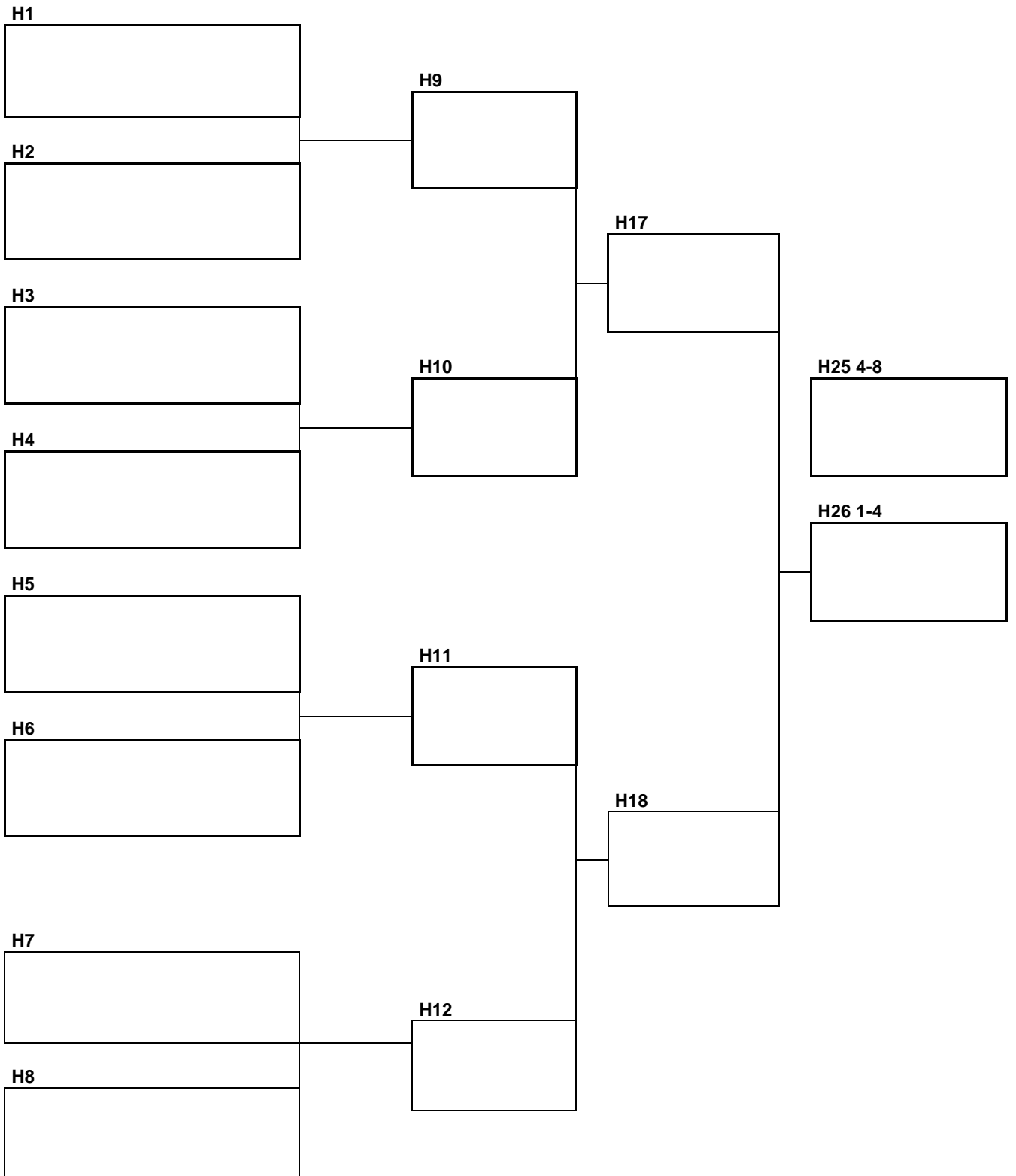
1. Platz H15 16-23 A
1. Platz H16 16-23 B
2. Platz H15 16-23 A
2. Platz H16 16-23 B

H23 13-16

4. Platz 1/4 H9
4. Platz 1/4 H10
4. Platz 1/4 H11
4. Platz 1/4 H12

H24 9-12

3. Platz 1/4 H9
3. Platz 1/4 H10
3. Platz 1/4 H11
3. Platz 1/4 H12



1/16 Finale

1/8
Finale

1/4 Finale

1/2 Finale

H25 49-64 A

- 4. Platz 1/16 H1
- 4. Platz 1/16 H2
- 4. Platz 1/16 H3
- 4. Platz 1/16 H4

H26 49-64 B

- 4. Platz 1/16 H5
- 4. Platz 1/16 H6
- 4. Platz 1/16 H7
- 4. Platz 1/16 H8

H27 49-64 C

- 4. Platz 1/16 H9
- 4. Platz 1/16 H10
- 4. Platz 1/16 H11
- 4. Platz 1/16 H12

H28 49-64 D

- 4. Platz 1/16 H13
- 4. Platz 1/16 H14
- 4. Platz 1/16 H15
- 4. Platz 1/16 H16

H29 33-48 A

- 3. Platz 1/16 H1
- 3. Platz 1/16 H2
- 3. Platz 1/16 H3
- 3. Platz 1/16 H4

H30 33-48 B

- 3. Platz 1/16 H5
- 3. Platz 1/16 H6
- 3. Platz 1/16 H7
- 3. Platz 1/16 H8

H31 33-48 C

- 3. Platz 1/16 H9
- 3. Platz 1/16 H10
- 3. Platz 1/16 H11
- 3. Platz 1/16 H12

H32 33-48 D

- 3. Platz 1/16 H13
- 3. Platz 1/16 H14
- 3. Platz 1/16 H15
- 3. Platz 1/16 H16

H37 25-32 A

- 4. Platz 1/8 H33
- 4. Platz 1/8 H34
- 4. Platz 1/8 H35
- 4. Platz 1/8 H36

H38 25-32 B

- 4. Platz 1/8 H33
- 4. Platz 1/8 H34
- 4. Platz 1/8 H35
- 4. Platz 1/8 H36

H39 17-24 A

- 3. Platz 1/8 H33
- 3. Platz 1/8 H34
- 3. Platz 1/8 H35
- 3. Platz 1/8 H36

H40 17-24 B

- 3. Platz 1/8 H33
- 3. Platz 1/8 H34
- 3. Platz 1/8 H35
- 3. Platz 1/8 H36

H1							
H2		H17					
H3			H33				
H4		H18					
H5					H41		
H6		H19				smal final	3. Platz H 41 4. Platz H 41 3. Platz H 42 4. Platz H 42
H7			H34				
H8		H20				Big final	1. Platz H 41 2. Platz H 41 1. Platz H 42 2. Platz H 42
H9							
H10		H21					
H11			H35				
H12		H22					
H13						H42	
H14		H23					
H15			H36				
H16		H24					