



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

**GRASS SKIING**

**JOINT REGULATIONS**

**DOWNHILL**

**SLALOM**

**GIANT SLALOM**

**SUPER-G**

**SUPER COMBINED**

**PARALLEL RACES**

**COMBINED GRASSKI COMPETITIONS**



**THE INTERNATIONAL  
SKI COMPETITION RULES**



**(ICR)**



APPROVED BY THE  
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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 Rules.

**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. But these competitions must not be promulgated or announced as international competitions, and the limitation must be made clear in the announcement.

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

**201.2 Competitions with Non-Members 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.

- 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
- 201.6.2 *Alpine Events*  
Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel Competitions, Combined, KO, Team Competitions
- 201.6.3 *Freestyle Events*  
Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Ski Cross, Half Pipe, Team Event

- 201.6.4 *Snowboard Events*  
Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super-G, Half Pipe, Snowboard Cross, Big Air, Special competitions, Slopestyle
- 201.6.5 *Telemark Events*
- 201.6.6 *Firngleiten*
- 201.6.7 *Speed Skiing Events*
- 201.6.8 *Grass Ski Events*
- 201.6.9 *Combined Events with other Sports*
- 201.6.10 *Children's, Masters, Disabled 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, 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.  
The applications of the National Ski Associations (NSA) have to be sent to FIS using the FIS Calendar program

(ftp://ftp.fis-ski.ch/Software/Programs/) by 31<sup>st</sup> August (31<sup>st</sup> 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](http://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 1<sup>st</sup> and finishes on June 30<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

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 A competitor must possess the citizenship and passport of the country for which he/she wishes to compete.

203.5.1 In addition, the competitor must have had his/her 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, except where the competitor is born in the territory of the new country or whose mother or father is a national of the new country.

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 there to be truly exceptional circumstances and it is in the best interests of snow sport to do so.

- 203.5.3 The onus shall be on the athlete to demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the FIS Council that such exceptional circumstances exist.
- 203.5.4 Every competitor automatically loses his FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association. The FIS Council may grant exceptions for justifiable cases.
- 203.5.5 A competitor whose licence to participate in FIS races has been suspended may have a new licence to participate in FIS races issued after he has proved that any sanctions imposed have been fulfilled.

## **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", has not signed the Athletes Declaration,
- 204.1.7 is under suspension.
- 204.2 With the issuance of a licence to participate in FIS races and race entry the National Ski Association confirms, that valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition is in place for the competitor and assumes full responsibility.

## **205 Competitors Obligations and Rights**

- 205.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules and must comply with the additional instructions of the Jury.

- 205.2 Competitors are not permitted to compete while under the influence of doping.
- 205.3 Competitors must follow the FIS rules and regulations and instructions of the Jury.
- 205.4 Competitors who do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies without excuse lose their claim to any prize including prize money.

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

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

## **206 Sponsorships and Advertising**

- 206.1 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.

206.2 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.

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

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

206.5 Competitors are not permitted to take off one or both skis or snowboard before crossing the red line in the finish area, as defined by the organiser.

206.6 At FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take equipment (skis/board, poles, ski boots, helmet, glasses) to the official ceremonies which have anthems and/or flag raising. Holding/carrying equipment on the victory podium after conclusion of the whole ceremony (handing over trophies and medals, national anthems) for press photos, pictures, etc. is however permitted.

#### **206.7 Winners 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 neckbands, bottles, rucksack/backpack, etc.

206.8 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.

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

## **207 Advertising and Commercial Markings**

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

207.1 The rules covering advertising on equipment must be followed.

207.2 Any competitor who breaches these rules shall be reported to the FIS forthwith.

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

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

207.5 The FIS Council shall review if and how far infractions or breaches of rules have taken place in regard to qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising and support for the competitors.

207.6 In all competitions of the FIS Calendar (especially for the FIS World Cups) the "FIS Advertising Guidelines" must be observed in regard to advertising possibilities in the competition area, respectively in the TV area. These "FIS Advertising Guidelines", approved by the FIS Council, are an integral part of the FIS contracts with cup organisers.

## **208 Electronic Media including Television, Radio and New Media**

### **208.1 Definitions**

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

Television is defined as the distribution and reception of television programmes, both analogue and digital, comprising video and sound, by means of a television screen receiving signals over the air, by wire, or through connection with a cable or satellite service. Pay-per-view, subscription, interactive, video on demand services and IPTV may also be included in this definition, depending on the rights acquired and exploited.

Radio is defined as 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.

New Media are defined as the distribution and reception of digital content (text, audio, video, images, etc) to fixed, mobile or portable devices by means of wireless communications technologies, the Internet and any other similar technology existing or still to be invented.

### **208.2 General Principles**

#### *208.2.1 Rights of the National Member Associations*

Each of the FIS affiliated National Ski Associations, and only those Associations, is entitled to enter into contracts regarding the sale of rights to television, radio and new media distribution of FIS events which the Association organises in its country.

In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country, the following rules also apply to bi-lateral agreement.

Such contracts shall be prepared in consultation with the FIS and shall be in the best interest of the sports of skiing and snowboarding and of the National Ski Associations.

This applies to the transmission in the Association's own country as well as for transmission in other countries.

#### *208.2.2 Access to events*

In all cases, admission to the different media areas will be determined by the type of access granted to rights holders and non-rights holders.

#### *208.2.3 Control by the FIS Council*

The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence by National Ski Associations and all organisers to the principles of art. 208.2.1. Contracts, or individual clauses thereof, which adversely affect the interests of the FIS, of a member National Ski Association, or of its organiser must be appropriately evaluated by the FIS Council.

208.2.4 *FIS World Championships*  
All Electronic Media rights to the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships belong to the IOC and to the FIS respectively.

### **208.3 Television**

208.3.1 *Best and most extensive publicity through high quality TV*  
In terms of agreements with a TV organisation or agency, attention must be paid to the quality of TV transmissions for all ski and snowboard events - especially for FIS World Cup competitions - published in the FIS Calendar, in particular concerning:

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

208.3.2 *Production costs*  
The expenses relating to accessing the basic television signal (original picture and sound without commentary) and other production costs have to be agreed between the producing company or the agency/company managing the rights, as applicable, and the networks having bought the rights.

208.3.3 *Short Reports*  
Short reports and information (news access) are to be provided to television companies according to the following rules, recognising that in a number of countries national legislation and broadcaster relations govern the use of news material.

- a) In those countries where legislation exists regarding news access to sporting events then this legislation will apply for reporting on FIS events.
- b) In those countries where agreements exist between competing broadcasters regarding news access on programme material acquired on an exclusive basis by one network, then those agreements will apply.

- c) In those countries where the TV rights on FIS competitions are acquired and transmitted on an exclusive basis and no agreement exists regarding news access by competing networks, then a maximum of 180 seconds news access will be granted to competing networks four hours after the rights holder 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 60 seconds of news material 48 hours after the event itself.
- d) In those countries where no transmission rights have been purchased by a national television company, all television organisations will be able to transmit news access of 180 seconds as soon as the material is available.
- e) News reports will be produced and distributed by the host broadcaster or the agency/company managing the rights, unless an alternative arrangement is agreed, and will be restricted to regularly scheduled news bulletins.

## **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. The access granted will be solely for the production of radio programmes, which can also be distributed without change to their content on the internet site of the radio station.

## **208.5 New Media**

### *208.5.1 Internet*

On a national level, if the television rights holder has acquired the necessary rights, it can distribute moving images on his own web site, provided that the site is geoblocked against access from outside its own territory.

If the necessary rights have not been acquired, and also for access from outside the country, broadcasters will be able to place photographs of the competition (maximum one photo per minute) on their websites. For access to video material they will direct the visitor to the FIS website which will be the only source of Internet news access on an international scale.

The maximum duration of the news material from the competitions to be placed on the FIS website will be 30 seconds per discipline/per session. There will be no limit on non competition material. The news material will be provided within two hours and a half of the end of the competition or, for major events, within four and a half hours by the company responsible for the international programme of FIS World Cup events, and will be available on the website until 48 hours after the end of the event.

### *208.5.2 Mobile and portable devices*

The content of any live streaming of television programmes on a national basis through mobile and portable devices shall not be different to the programmes available through normal distribution channels.

News clips of a maximum duration of 20 seconds will be offered to operators on the condition that they pay all related editing and distribution costs as well as any rights payment that may be requested by and negotiated with the rights owner concerned. Should they seek to have more material for their services then this will be a matter of negotiation with the relevant rights holder. To ensure that this provision is not abused, these longer reports shall be produced and distributed by the company responsible for the international programme of FIS World Cup events.

**208.5.3** *Future technologies*

The principles governing New Media contained in this Rule 208.5 shall be the basis for the exploitation of FIS rights by future technologies, and the FIS Council, on the recommendation of the relevant commissions and experts will establish the limitations considered appropriate.

**209** **Film Rights**

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

**210** **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 athletes, 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 racers participating in FIS events must carry accident insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs including race risks. The National Associations are responsible for adequate insurance coverage of all their racers sent and inscribed by them.  
The National Ski Association or their competitors must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the 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 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*

A specific FIS Calendar programme has been developed for the free use of National Ski Associations and other third parties. An updated Fiscal zip file containing revised calendar information will be available every week from the ftp site: <ftp://ftp.fisski.ch> for uploading into the FIS Calendar programme.

Thereafter it may be exported into National Ski Association's own software if necessary for planning purposes, etc. This data may not be passed on to third parties or organisation for commercial use.

### *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.

- 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.
- 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.
- A link 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](http://www.fis-ski.com) and from <ftp://ftp.fis-ski.ch/> 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) 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](http://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**

### **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 suppliers and equipment service personnel accredited to the competition.

#### 220.2

It is forbidden for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with art. 207.

#### 220.3

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

#### 220.4

All accredited service personnel, suppliers and other persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the 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. 220.3 with clearly visible accreditation have access to the courses and jumping-hills.
- 220.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.
- 220.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the 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 and level of the event being held (World Championships, World Cup, Continental Cup, FIS-level, etc.)
- 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, the back up plan must be in place before recommending 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 containing Medical Rules and Guidelines.

## **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 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 accredited by the FIS or the organiser for an event published in the FIS calendar (an event) both within and without 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 for accreditation they arranged.

223.3.1.2 Persons not subject 223.3.1.1 also are 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 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 accused 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 if there is no Rules Sub-committee) for each case appealed or submitted to be heard, whose decisions shall be by majority vote. When serving on an Appeals Commission, members are independent of the FIS Council.

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.  
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 hearing. 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 or Appeals Commission.

## **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 Grasski Events**

For the technical organisation of the FIS World Ski Championships (Alpine Disciplines) the rules of the Grasski FIS World Cup shall be valid, where not otherwise specified in the ICR.

**600 Organisation**

Reference Article 211.

**601 Organising Committee****601.1 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.

**601.2 Appointments by the International Ski Federation**

The International Ski Federation appoints for all competitions the Technical Delegate and:

**601.2.1 For World Cup Races**

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

**601.2.2 For all other races the Technical Delegate appoints the Referee**

- for Sprint – Downhill and Super-G the Assistant Referee

**601.2.3 By these appointments the above persons become members of the Organising Committee.****601.3 Appointments by the organiser**

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

The following officials must be appointed:

**601.3.1 *The Chief of Race***

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

- 601.3.2 *The Chief of Course (Section Chief)*  
The chief of course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury. He must be familiar with local piste conditions on the terrain concerned.
- 601.3.3 *The Start Referee*
- The start referee must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event.
  - He must make sure that the regulations for the start and the start organisation are properly observed.
  - He determines late and false starts.
  - He reports to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not start and informs the jury of all infringements against the rules, such as, false or late starts or violations against the rules for equipment.
  - He must ensure that reserve bibs are at the start.
- 601.3.4 *The Finish Referee*  
The finish referee must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event.
- He must make sure that all the regulations for the organisation of the finish and the finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
  - He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
  - He must be able to communicate immediately with the start at all times.
  - He reports to the referee the names of the competitors who did not finish and informs the jury of all infringements against the rules.
- 601.3.5 *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 first run and the end of the race he will collect the gate judges' control cards for delivery to the Referee.  
He must distribute, in good time, to each gate judge the material that he needs (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course or to help maintain the course, etc. He must make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the required time.
- 601.3.6 *The Chief of Timing and Calculations*  
The chief of timing and calculations is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing and calculations. In Slalom, he or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under his direction:
- starter
  - assistant starter
  - start recorder
  - chief timekeeper
  - assistant timekeepers
  - finish controller

- chief of calculations and his assistants

#### 601.3.7

##### *The Race Secretary*

The race secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and amongst others for the preparation of the draw. He must ensure that the official results contain the information required by art. 617.3.4. He is responsible for the minutes of the technical officials, the Jury and team captains' meetings.

He must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculations, and gate-judging are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time.

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

#### 601.3.8

##### *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.

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

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

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

A doctor, who should be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide containing Medical Rules and Guidelines.

#### 601.3.9

##### *Other officials within the Organising Committee*

The following officials can also be appointed:

##### 601.3.9.1

##### *The Chief Steward*

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

##### 601.3.9.2

##### *The Chief of Course Equipment and Technical Equipment*

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

##### 601.3.9.3

##### *The Press Chief*

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

instructions of the Organising Committee.

601.3.9.4

*The following officials are recommended:*

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

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

**601.4**

### **The Jury**

The following members of the Jury, who are members of the Organising Committee are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas (job description for WSC, WC):

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

601.4.1

*Appointment of the Jury for FIS World Ski Championships*

601.4.1.1

*The FIS Grass Skiing Committee appoints:*

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee (Race Director)
- the Assistant Referee
- the Start Referee
- the Finish Referee

601.4.1.2

The head of the Technical Delegates proposes qualified TD's as Jury members to the FIS Grass Skiing Committee. The proposed TD's will be approved by the FIS Grass Skiing Committee.

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

601.4.1.3

The organising National Ski Association nominates the Chief of Race

601.4.1.4

The jury of a ladies' race has to include at least one lady.

601.4.1.5

All members of the Jury must be able to understand each other in one and the same FIS language.

601.4.1.6

Persons, who work for a National Ski Association with responsibility for a ski team may not be members of the Jury.

601.4.1.7

For FIS World Ski Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS FIS Grass Skiing Committee appointed member (not including the TD).

## **601.4.2 Jury at International competition (World Cup see WC Rules)**

601.4.2.1 The chief TD for the FIS Grass Skiing Committee appoints the Technical Delegate.

601.4.2.2 The TD appoints  
- -the Referee  
- -in the case of Sprint Downhill and Super-G, the Assistant Referee  
For international races for ladies the Jury should where possible include a lady.

601.4.2.4 The Chief of Race has to belong to the organising National Ski Association.

## **601.4.3 Contradictoriness**

603.4.3.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

## **601.4.4 Period of office of the Jury**

601.4.4.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the first team captains meeting.

601.4.4.2 The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.

## **601.4.5 Right of vote and Voting (WSC and WC: See also FIS WC Rules)**

The TD is chairman of the Jury. He conducts the meetings. Each of the following has one vote in the Jury:

601.4.5.1 For FIS World Ski Championships all Jury members.

601.4.5.2 For international races, the TD, Chief of Race, Referee and in the case of Sprint Downhills and Super-Gs, the Assistant Referee.

601.4.5.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 646.3).

601.4.5.4 In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote.

601.4.5.5 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded, as per art. 603.3.7.

601.4.5.6 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).

601.4.5.7 In cases where an immediate decision must be made and it is not possible to convene the entire Jury, each member of the Jury has the right, prior to or during the race, to make decisions which according to the rules per se are reserved to the Jury as a whole; but only provisionally with the obligation to have the decision confirmed by the Jury as soon as possible.

#### 601.4.6 **Duties of the Jury**

The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race, including the official training.

With the recognition of these regulations valid for Grass Skiing World Cup, the Race Director overtakes the duties of a referee. This is because the Referee has the operative word about the technical section (section which deals with the area of start, track and finish). The Technical Delegate of Grass Skiing WC competitions keeps the duties concerning the administrative section (the whole working section with the exception of the technical section).

601.4.6.1 *From a technical standpoint particularly by:*

- Checking the race-course and the set courses
- Checking the preparation of the course
- Checking the crowd control systems
- Checking the start, the finish and the run-out from the finish
- Checking the first aid service
- Appointing the course setters
- Fixing the time of course setting
- Overseeing the work of the course setters
- Checking the gate flags
- Opening or closing the race courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
- Determining the manner of the course inspection
- Inspection of the course before the race
- Determining the number of forerunners for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners
- Debriefing the forerunners as necessary
- Changing the start order in consideration of course conditions and in extraordinary conditions
- Changing the start intervals
- Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges

*For Sprint Downhill:*

- Arrangement of an additional inspection in unusual weather conditions
- Shortening the official training
- Positioning of yellow zones
- Checking on the setting of gates
- Changing the position and distance of the gates or adding extra gates as indicated by the experience gained in the training runs. Following significant changes, the competitors must be allowed at least one more training run on the course.

601.4.6.2 *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 re-runs
- Cancellation of the race (beforehand), if
- now conditions are unsuitable
- the recommendations of the Technical Advisor's report have not been carried out
- the first aid and medical service are inadequate or missing
- the crowd control is insufficient
- Shortening the course, if piste or weather conditions make this appear necessary
- Interruption of the race if the prerequisites of art. 624 are present
- Termination of the race if the prerequisites of art. 625 are present

**601.4.6.3** *From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:*

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

**601.4.7 Questions not covered by a rule**

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

**601.4.8 Walkie-Talkies**

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

**601.4.9 Duties of the TD for all competitions**

For the FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championships, the tasks of the TD are defined in the World Cup rules.

**601.4.9.1** *Before the race*

The TD

- Reviews the homologation file and consults the organiser about the possible existence of a special authorisation.
- If he establishes that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race (see article 650).
- He reads the TD reports about previous events at the site and checks whether the improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- Inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art. 212 and reports to the FIS where necessary.
- Inspects the competition and training courses.
- Supervises the compliance with art. 704 concerning the official training. Controls the gate flags.

- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points.
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury (with separate frequencies).
- Takes note of the accreditation and the authorisation for entry to the competition course.
- Checks over the race courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Checks on the location of the television towers and sees that they are adequately protected if necessary.
- Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organisation of the medical care.
- Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, etc.
- Is present in the race area during all training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- Works closely together with the officials of the 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 race to a "substitute course" proposed by the organiser. This is on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures can be fulfilled. For Sprint Downhill and Super-G there is only the possibility of shortening the run on a homologated course. The minimum prescribed vertical drops must, however, be observed in any case.

#### 601.4.9.2

##### *During the race*

###### The TD

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

#### 601.4.9.3

##### *After the race*

###### The TD

- Helps with the compilation of the Referee's report.
- Calculates the race and penalty points for the individual races. If these points are calculated by computer, it is the TD's duty to re-check the points and to confirm their accuracy with his personal signature. Above all he checks the correct use of the corresponding F value for each discipline.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- Signs the official result lists established by the race secretary and gives the authorisation for the award ceremony.
- Fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports and is responsible for their dispatch within three days to the FIS and the other appropriate places.

- Presents to the FIS any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.

#### 601.4.9.4 *In general*

The TD

- Decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the FIS Rules, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
- Works very closely with the Referee and Assistant Referee.
- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the race.
- 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.

#### 601.4.9.5 *FIS World Ski Championships and FIS Junior World Ski Championships*

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

### 601.4.10 **Duties and rights of the Referee**

- Drawing of the start numbers
- Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- Changing the course by taking out or adding gates. If the Referee inspects the course alone his decision is final. The course setter must be informed of such changes if he was not present at this inspection.
- Receiving the reports of the start and finish referees and the race officials about the infractions of the rules and the gate faults at the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race.
- Checking, signing and posting the Referee's minutes immediately after each run on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the names of the gate judges who noted the faults leading to the sanctions and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.
- Sending a report to the FIS in all special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe injury to a competitor.

#### 601.4.10.1 *Collaboration with the TD*

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

### 601.4.11 **The Technical Advisor**

To support the Jury, the FIS Committee for Grasskiing can appoint technical advisors for all categories of races.

The technical advisor has the right to express his opinion within the Jury - without the right to vote.

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

## **602 The Technical Delegate (TD)**

### **602.1 Definition**

#### *602.1.1 The primary duties of the TD*

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

#### *602.1.2 Responsibility*

The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the FIS Grasski Committee. The FIS Grasski Committee exercises this authority.

#### *602.1.3 Prerequisites*

The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 602.3).

#### *602.1.4 Development*

##### *602.1.4.1 The development for a TD is:*

- Applicant
- Observer FIS races national level
- Oral entrance examination
- Written entrance examination
- Candidate
- Practical TD examination
- TD

The FIS recommends that the National Ski Associations apply a maximum age limit of 40 for applicants and 65 years for TD's (qualifying date: 1<sup>st</sup> July).

602.1.4.2 Each National Ski Association may nominate capable persons to train as a TD. The FIS Grasski Committee has the final decision as to their acceptance. The regulations of the Sub Committee for Alpine Delegates apply.

#### *602.1.5 Training*

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

602.1.5.2 The Applicant has to be nominated by his respective NSA  
First Year

- The applicant must attend the annual TD update course held by the NSA (June-July Southern Hemisphere, October-November Northern Hemisphere)
- Attend two FIS races held in his/her country in order to gain experience under the supervision of the TD Commissioner or his appointed representative.
- Complete the official reports with regard to these assignments and send them to his/her TD Commissioner, with copies to the FIS (in an official language)

- At the end of the season the NSA applies to the FIS for official acceptance of the applicant, copy to the TD Commissioner.

#### *Second Year*

- The applicant must attend the annual national TD update,
- Must pass the written and oral entrance examination conducted in an official FIS language.

#### *As a Candidate*

Is assigned under the supervision of a TD Examiner (from another country to a:

- Practical assessment (speed event)
- Practical examination (technical event and acting as the TD)
- Complete the official report with regard to these assignments and send them to his/her TD Commissioner, with copies to the FIS (in an official language)
- The FIS Office will verify all the information and different reports from the candidate and examiners and provide such details as necessary to the Sub-Committee for TDs.
- The Sub-Committee may decide not to issue a TD licence if the candidate has not completed all requirements or is deemed to be unsuitable. In this event the Sub-Committee may decide as to whether the candidate may continue to train as a FIS TD and which parts of the procedure have to be repeated.
- If the candidate is considered to be suitable she/he will become an official FIS Alpine Technical Delegate after the next TD update course.

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

602.1.5.4 The assignment of the TD candidates is conducted, on proposal of the national responsible officials for TD questions, by the FIS which also checks the performances of the individual candidates.

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

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

#### *602.1.6 Licence*

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

#### *602.1.7 Further Training and Expiration of the Licence*

Every licensed TD must take part annually in a further training course supervised by the FIS. A TD who for two consecutive years without good reason misses the course or does no TD assignment, loses his TD licence. In order to be able to regain it he must complete the TD candidate qualification and requirements again.

## **602.2 Assignment**

602.2.1. For FIS Grasski World Ski Championships and FIS Grasski Junior World Ski Championships by FIS the assignment will be done on recommendation of the Chief TD of Grass Skiing and the Grasski Committee.

602.2.2 For all other competitions by the appointment is made by the Chief TD of the FIS Grasski Committee.

602.2.3 An exception is made for Children, CIT, Masters, CISM, Customs and UNI races, for which the TD's are proposed by the respective NSA and confirmed by the Grasski Committee.

602.2.4 A TD cannot be member of the organising association.

In exceptional cases the Grasski Committee can appoint a TD from the same country. He may, however, not be a member of the organising club or of the regional association.

## **602.3 TD Replacement**

602.3.1 If the TD for FIS World Ski Championships or FIS Junior World Ski Championships is unable to serve, the Grass Skiing Committee as well as the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs are to be notified. The Grass Skiing Committee must appoint another TD immediately.

602.3.2 For all other races the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organising Committee in question and the FIS are to be informed immediately.

602.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for FIS World Ski Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at a competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil his function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from among the members of the Competition Jury present at the competition site.

602.3.4 At all other international races, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the team captains' meeting. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 604.1.6.

In an emergency, a TD may also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (continuation) of the race. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.

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

## **602.4 Organisation of the Assignments**

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

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

602.4.3 For Sprint Downhill and Super-G, the TD must arrive at the competition site at least 48 hours before the draw for the first training. In all other events this must be at least 24 hours before the draw for the event concerned.

## **602.5 Expense Accounts**

The TD has a right to reimbursement for his travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 600.-- <sup>1)</sup> (highway taxes included), as well as free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to agreed inspections as well as the trip to the competition (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment of a per kilometre fee of CHF 0.70 or equivalent).

In addition a fixed daily rate of CHF 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 race) are not permitted. If overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary, this must be justified and reimbursed separately.

- <sup>1)</sup> The maximum payment of CHF 600.-- is valid for all races except WC and COC.

## **603 Course Setter**

### **603.1 Prerequisites**

603.1.1 *For FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup:*

- nomination by the National Ski Association to the FIS Grasski and
- proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for Grasskiing competitions. (World Cup and FIS competitions)

603.1.2 *For all other competitions entered in the FIS Calendar:*

- All other events in the FIS Calendar: Nomination through Jury or OC

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

### **603.2 Appointment**

603.2.1 For FIS Grass Skiing World Ski Championships the appointment is made by the FIS Grass Skiing Committee after examination by the Chief of Race.

For FIS Grass Skiing World Cup the appointment is made after the examination by the Chief of Race and through the Team Captains Meeting.

603.2.2 For European Cup, the EC Co-ordinator appoints the course setters.

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

### **603.3 Supervision of the Course Setters**

603.3.1 The work of the course setters is supervised by the Jury.

### **603.4 Organisation of the Assignment**

For WSC and WC races the course setters assignment is managed by the Race Director. For EC races the course setters assignment is managed by the EC Co-ordinator. For all remaining races the assignment is managed by the Jury

### **603.5 Replacement of Course Setters**

603.5.1 For FIS World Ski Championships, the FIS Committee for Grass Skiing as well as the National Ski Association to which the course setter belongs are to be notified by the FIS Office. The Race Director names a replacement course setter immediately.

603.5.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS Calendar, the Jury names a replacement course setter.

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

### **603.6 Rights of the Course Setter**

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

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

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

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

### **603.7 Duties of the Course Setter**

603.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain and the ability of the participating competitors, the course setter conducts a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the presence of the TD, the Race Director the Referee, and the chief of course.

603.7.2 The course setter is setting the race course including possibly present safety measurements.

- 603.7.3 For all events the course setter has to set gates according to the rules.
- 603.7.4 A courses must be set and ready in time, so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.
- 603.7.5 The course setters must take care that the difference between the winning times of each run of Slalom and Giant Slalom will not be too great.
- 603.7.6 The course setting is a task of the course setter alone. He is responsible for adhering to the rules of the ICR and is advised by members of the Jury, and by the technical advisor in Downhill and Super-G, if present.
- 603.7.7 The course setters must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about his course.

### **603.8 Arrival at the Race Site**

- 603.8.1 For Sprint Downhill and Super-G races, this should be no later than the morning of the day of the first team captains' meeting, so that any additional course preparation or safety measures can be implemented if required.
- 603.8.2 For Slalom and Giant Slalom races this should be the day before if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting.

## **604 Accreditation/ Rights and Duties of the Team Officials**

### **604.1 Officials, Medical\* and Technical Personnel**

Quotas for the right of access to the closed race course:

- up to 3 competitors:
- 3trainer2 doctor\*2 technician
- 4 or 5 competitors:
- 4 trainers2 doctors\*3 technicians
- 6 to 10 competitors:
- 5 trainers2 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 or another clearly visible accreditation. If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas, Cup Rules can determine special quotas.

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

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

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

## **604.2 Team Captains and Trainers**

The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to quota. The accreditation gives the following rights and duties:

- to be a member of the Jury;
- to be nominated as a competition official if these have not been appointed
- by the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
- to be issued with a pass or armband during the training or competition (or reimbursement for costs if a lift pass has not been provided);
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or marked Course.

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

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

## **605 Forerunners**

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

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

The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.

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

605.3 The nominated forerunners must have the Grasski ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

605.4 Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition

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

605.6 The times of the forerunners may not be published.

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

- 606 Competitors' Outfits (see also specification for competition equipment)**
- 606.1 Start Numbers (Bibs)**  
Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered. The figure must be at least 8 cm high and easily legible.  
Start numbers can carry a commercial name or commercial mark if every start number has the same marking. The individual letters or numbers may not surpass a height of 10 cm.  
No names which appear on hardware products (skis, bindings, poles, boots, helmets) can be shown.
- 606.2 Competition Suits**
- 606.2.1 For Sprint Downhill, giant slalom and Super-G competitions at the FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS World Junior Ski Championships competition suits must be plombed.
- 606.2.2 If for any reason a plomb is missing from a suit that has already been controlled, a provisional start may be allowed.
- 606.2.3 In this case or when a doubt exists concerning subsequent modification of a racing suit or if there is a protest, the following procedure should be followed:  
  
Following recognition of one of the above circumstances the racing suit is immediately marked. At the end of the race the TD must confiscate this competition suit and send it to the FIS for control.
- 606.2.4 Officials present at the competition and appointed for suit controls by the Committee for Competition Equipment, have the right to make re-examinations on site.
- 606.3 Ski brakes  
For competitions and official training only skis with ski brakes may be used. Competitors without ski brakes are not allowed to start.
- 606.4 Helmets**  
In all events aAll competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear crash helmets that conform to the competition equipment specification.
- 606.5 Equipment Rules**  
For more details, see ICR art. 222 and following and the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings.
- 606.5.1 Rules about the homologation of Grass Ski  
Presently, the following types of Grass Ski are homologated by FIS provided that they correspond to the valid rules

DLWH + BalekAustria  
 SOJATCzechia  
 AUSUS Japan  
 ESAM Japan  
 ONGTEX Taiwan  
 PAN SUNTaiwan  
 SKIKATaiwan

606.5.2

Length

Form the beginning of the season 2000 the length of the GrasSki is not limited anymore.

606.5.3

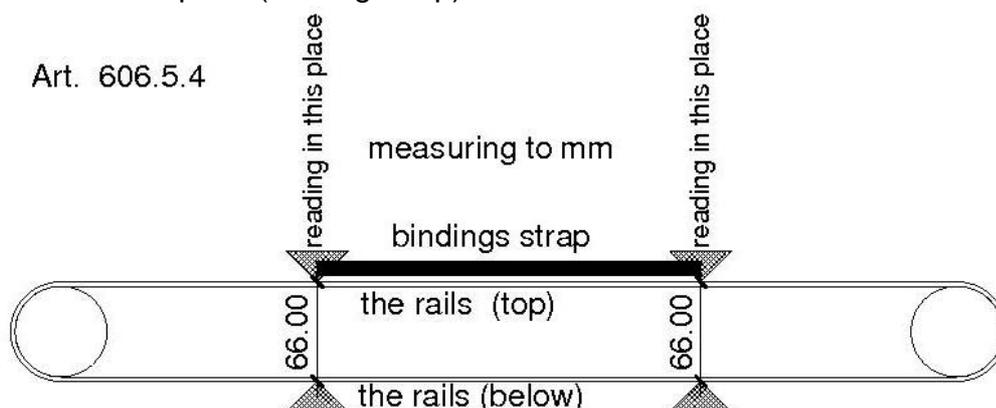
Height of the Grass Ski

The maximum height of the Grass Ski is 12 cm.

606.5.4.

Distance between the rails

The distance between the rails (outside-outside) may only be max. 66 mm see outline enclosed, measured outside directly behind and before the distance plate (binding strap)



606.5.5

Binding plate

Manipulation between the ski shoes and the upper part of the binding plate is not permitted.

606.5.5.1

Length of the binding plates: 220 to 240 mm (Japan)

606.5.5.2

Ski lengths

Cat.	max	min	girls	boys
Children until 9 years	80 cm		X	X
Children 10 – 13 years	80 cm		X	X
Children 14 years	80 cm		X	
	85 cm			X
Children 15 years	starting 75 cm	as	Junior	Junior

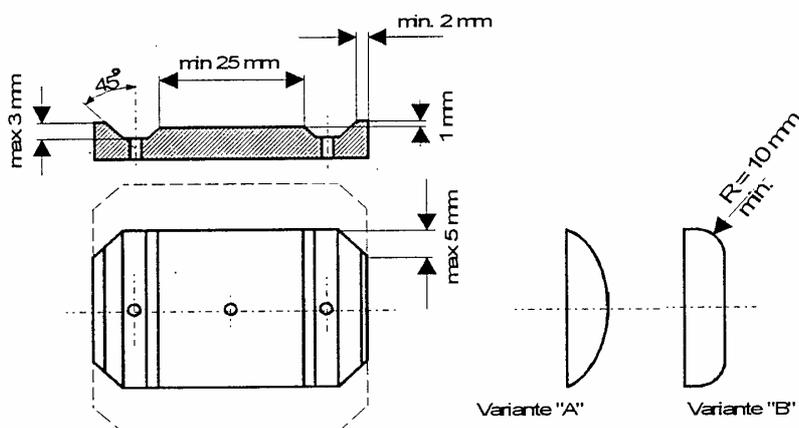
606.5.6 Procedure of measurement:

The equipment has to lay on at least 2 rolls elements on the measurement device. The height is measured up to the fix of the sole plate. If the sole plates are separated, both points must be measured. The rolls of the slide elements may not be provided with bearing, slide bearing or similar materials. For events that are published on the FIS Calendar, only homologated equipment may be used according to ICR Art. 608.5.

606.5.7 Cleat plates

The edges of the cleat plates, may not be higher than 3mm on the inner side compared to the basic surface. Furthermore it is not allowed for the cleat plates to have an angular tooth system on the outside edge (FIS Homologation sketch). Only the planes according to this drawing are homologated by FIS.

Ab 1995 sind nur noch Stollenplatten gemäß Skizze zu verwenden



Since 1995 only cleat plates according to the above draft have been used. The equipment check can be done directly after the run. The use of non-homologated elements, may lead to disqualification.

606.5.8 Protectors

The Grass Ski must have protectors ahead and behind the inner side of the ski. Self – made products of the ski production companies can be used.

Size: Minimum 50 cm<sup>2</sup>

606.5.9 Slide roller

It is only allowed to use 4 slide roller at the same time. The upper rolls are not permitted!

606.6 Advertising

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

**607 Age Limits**

607.1 The competition year (Licence year) is from July 1<sup>st</sup> - June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year.  
 In order to compete in international competitions (except children's competitions) a competitor must have reached his 15<sup>th</sup> birthday before the end of the calendar year in question.  
 The right to compete starts at the beginning of the competition year (July 1<sup>st</sup>) even if the competitor has not yet reached his 15<sup>th</sup> birthday at that time.  
 The competition season lasts from Mai 1<sup>st</sup> – April 30<sup>st</sup>.

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

**607.3 Classification at International Competitions**

Admitted years of birth

Competition years	Category	age	2006	2007	2008	2009
Children I	cat. I	10	1996	1997	1998	1999
	cat. I	11	1995	1996	1997	1998
	cat. I	12	1994	1995	1996	1997
Children II	cat. II	13	1993	1994	1995	1996
	cat. II	14	1992	1993	1994	1995
Juniors I	cat. J	15	1991	1992	1993	1994
	cat. J	16	1990	1991	1992	1993
	cat. J	17	1989	1990	1991	1992
	cat. J	18	1988	1989	1990	1991
	cat. J	19	1987	1988	1989	1990
	cat. J	20	1986	1987	1988	1989
Licensed Competitors		1991 and earlier	1992 and earlier	1993 and earlier	1994 and earlier	
Masters A		1976 to 1952	1977 to 1953	1978 to 1954	1979 To 1955	
Masters B		1976 and earlier	1977 and earlier	1978 and earlier	1979 and earlier	
Masters C		1976 and earlier	1977 and earlier	1978 and earlier	1979 and earlier	

## **608 Children's International Alpine Competitions**

### **608.1 Approval by the FIS**

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

### **608.2 Limits on Competitions**

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

608.2.2 A Children class I competitor must not take part in more than two international Children's alpine competitions outside his own country.  
A competitor in the first year of Children's class II may take part in three, in the final year in four international Children's alpine competitions outside his own country. Adherence to these Rules should be monitored by the Chairman

### **608.3 Competition for Children I**

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

### **608.4 Border Regions**

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

### **608.5 Club Competitions**

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

### **608.6 Age Limits**

The age limits for children in these competitions is according to art. 607. Each competitor at children's events has to prove his year of birth with an official document (Identity card, passport). The year of birth has to be mentioned on the race entry.

## **610 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations**

### **611 Technical Installations**

#### **611.1 Communications**

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

tion between starter and finish must be assured by fixed wire connection or radio. In case of radio, this must be on a separate channel from that used by any other function of the ROC.

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

Except as set out in 611.2.4, all other methods of electronic timing e.g. transmission by radio are forbidden.

## **611.2 Timing Equipment**

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

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

### *611.2.1 Electric Timing*

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

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

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

For all events, system A must be connected to its respective start gate contact by hard wire connection. System B must be connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact by another separate pair of wires. Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for more details regarding cabling and complete wiring descriptions, diagrams and start gate installations. All timing equipment and technical installation should be set up or protected in such a way that danger to the competitors is avoided where possible.

Synchronisation of the two timing systems must occur within 60 minutes of the start of each run. Synchronisation of the two systems must be maintained throughout the competition. Timers may not be re-synchronised during any run.

#### *611.2.1.1 Start Gate*

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

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

- 611.2.1.2 *Photocells*  
For all events, there must be two photocell system(s) approved for use by the FIS installed at the finish line. One is connected to system A. The other is connected to system B. Procedures and regulations for start wands and photocells are found in the FIS Timing Booklet.
- 611.2.1.3 *Start Clock*  
For DH, SG and GS, the use of a start clock that provides at least an acoustic countdown signal on the fixed start interval as prescribed by the Jury should be used as an aid to race management. This is mandatory for all Level 0,1 and 2 races.
- 611.2.2 *Hand Timing*  
Manual (hand) timing, completely separate and independent of the electronic timing, must be used for all competitions listed in the FIS Calendar. Stopwatches or hand-held battery operated timers that are installed at both the start and the finish and capable of expressing times to 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronised prior to the start of each run, preferably with the same time-of-day as system A and system B. Printed records, either automatic or hand-written, of recorded hand times must be immediately available at the start and at the finish.
- 611.2.3 *Score-board*  
Organisers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times of all competitors.
- 611.2.4 *Timing without Cable*  
For World Cups and International FIS events, it is permitted to use radio transmission system as approved for use by the FIS for system A and B connection to the start.
- 611.3 Timing of Finish**
- 611.3.1  
With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line and triggers the beam between the photo cells.  
In case of a fall at the finish, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line.  
For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with or without skis. With hand timing the time will be taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.  
The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.
- 611.3.2  
In the case of a failure of the main electronic timing system (system A), the results of the electronic back-up system (system B) will be valid as per art. 611.2.1. For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup, a synchronised electronic timing system with printers, connected to the starting gate and to the photocells at the finish is obligatory.

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

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

#### 611.3.2.1 *Utilisation of times taken by hand*

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

- Calculation of the correction
- Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary the 10 nearest competitors.
- The sum of the 10 time difference is divided by 10 to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

611.3.3 The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate. They will be kept until the official approval of the race or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.

A technical timing report form as prescribed by the FIS must accompany the race results and must be reviewed and signed by the chief of timing and reviewed and signed by the TD as his approval of the race.

All printed records from system A, system B and hand timing must be retained by the ROC for a period of three (3) months after the competition or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.

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

611.3.5 Computer software calculating net times must use the precision of the time of day as used in the timing device.

### 611.4 **Private Timing Equipment of the Teams**

Any request to install timing equipment has to be made to the Jury by the team captain concerned, and the Jury decides concerning approval of the installation.

At FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup only the organisers timing equipment is allowed.

## 612 **Start and Finish Officials**

### 612.1 **The Starter**

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

## **612.2 The Assistant Starter**

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

## **612.3 The Start Recorder**

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

## **612.4 The Chief Timekeeper**

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

## **612.5 The Assistant Timekeeper**

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

## **612.6 The Finish Controller**

The finish controller has the following duties:

- Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish
- Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line
- Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course

## **612.7 The Chief of Calculations**

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

## **613 The Start**

### **613.1 The Start Area**

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

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

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

## 613.2

### The Start Ramp

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

The territory shapes that are very flat in the starting area and that don't show more than 12 % slope require a starting ramp.

Technical description:

Slope: 20 to 25 %

Size of platform at least: 2x3 meter (has to be protected sideways by a railing

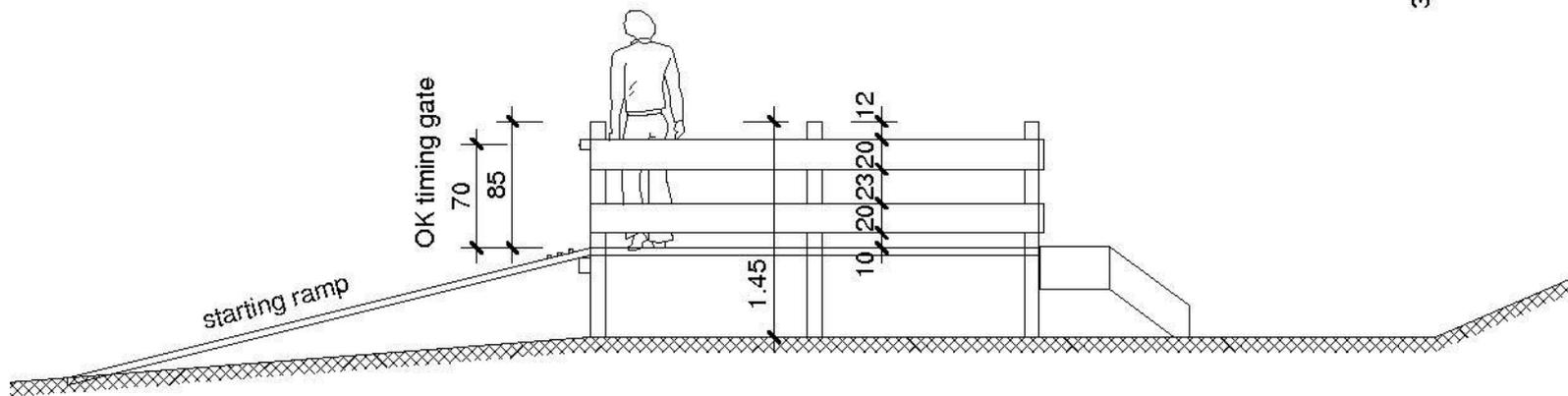
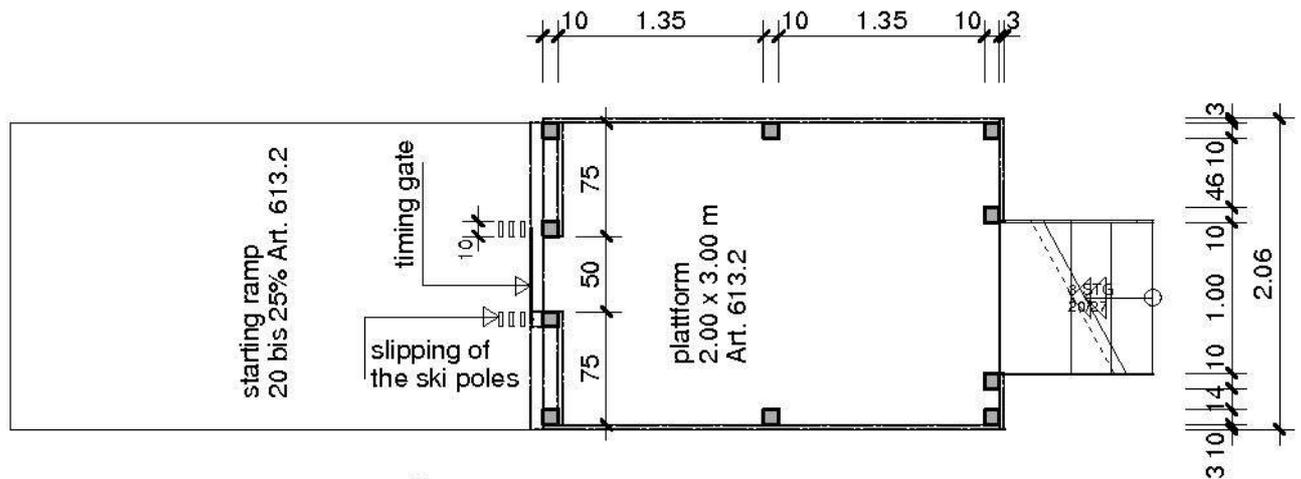
and should be covered at least 2 meters in altitude).

The ramp has to be covered by a carpet in the overall length and width whereby eventually crushes of the edges of the carpet are not possible.

The rise to the ramp has to be safe. The ramp has to be stable and does not underlie any variations. Markings for the use of the ski poles have to be done outside of the starting gate at the beginning of the ramp. It is also important that there is a indentation that avoids a slipping of the Ski poles.

Wood ledges, with a length of ca. 1m and an altitude of about 10 cm, have to be deep-seated on both sides in a 90° angle to the starting gate in a distance of about 50 cm, therefore a sideways slipping with the Grass Skiers is not possible. The timing bar has to be fixed at least 70 cm and at children competitions at minimum over the knee, above the ground. If someone overjumps it and the timing has not been activated, a saction will follow. The ramp has to be at least 2 m wide. The length complies with the terrain and should not fall below 2 m.

The start ramp has to be available for the official training. The TD has to check the start ramps and gives proposals for improvement, to the Organiser, if necessary.



Startrampe Art. 613.2

### 613.3 Start Procedure

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

### 613.4 Start Signals

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

(For Slalom see art. 805.3).

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

### 613.5 Start Timing

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

613.5.1 *With photocells:*  
The start timing shall be measured by photocells. The photocells must be placed within 2 to 3 meters from the starting bar. They must be installed at wooden bars aside of the start ramp. The photocells may not have any contact with the start ramp.

## **613.6 Delayed Start**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **613.7 Valid and False Starts**

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

The start referee must inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

## **614 Course and Competition**

### **614.1 Course**

#### *614.1.1 Technical Parts of a Competition Course*

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

#### *614.1.2 Course Setting*

##### *614.1.2.1 Assistance*

Assistance must be provided for the course setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that he can concentrate on the actual course setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc.

The chief of course equipment must provide enough of the following:

- enough blue and red slalom poles
- a corresponding number of flags, divided by sawdust
- sledge-hammers, drills, wedges etc.
- enough gate numbers
- colouring substance for marking the position of the poles.

614.1.2.2 *Marking of the gates*

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

614.1.2.3 *Numbering the gates*

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

614.1.2.4 *Marking of the course and terrain*

In Sprint Downhill and in Super-G, in sections of the courses to be decided by the Jury, sawdust's can be stuck inside of the racing line before and after the gate.

614.1.2.5 *Spare Poles*

The chief of course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. The poles are to be placed so that the competitors are not misled by them.

614.1.3 *Warm up Slope*

Appropriate warm up slopes should be made available.

614.1.4 *Closing and Modification of the Course*

A course is closed from the time that the course setting begins. Nobody except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, gate flags, markings, etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.) on a closed course. Competitors are not permitted to enter a closed competition course.

Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the Jury.

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

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

614.1.5 *Non-essential changes*

- In cases of immediate non-essential but necessary changes on the course, such as small removals of gates, an additional inspection or training run is not necessary.

Details must be communicated to all team-captains and competitors must be informed by the referee at the start.

## **614.2 Competition**

### *614.2.1 Passage of the Gates*

A gate must be passed according to art. 661.4.1.

### *614.2.2 Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault*

If a competitor misses a gate, he may no longer continue through further gates.

## **615 The Finish**

### **615.1 The Finish Area**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **615.2 The Finish Line and its Markings**

The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners which are connected

by a horizontal banner with the sign "Finish". In Sprint Downhill and Super-G races, the finish must be not less than 15 m wide and in Slalom and Giant Slalom not less than 10 m wide. In exceptional cases, the Jury can only decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts or banners. The supports used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart.

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

### **615.3 Crossing of the Finish Line and Recording of the Times**

The finish line must be crossed:

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

### **615.4 Report**

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

### **616 Microphones at Start and Finish**

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

### **617 Calculation and Announcement of Results**

#### **617.1 Unofficial Times**

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

#### **617.2 Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications**

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

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

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

The team captains must be informed beforehand.

## 617.3 Official Results

- 617.3.1 Results are determined from the official times of those competitors who have been officially scored.
- 617.3.2 Combined results are calculated by adding together the race times obtained in each discipline of the combined event.
- 617.3.3 If two or more competitors have the same time or the same number of points, the racer with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.
- 617.3.4 The official result list must contain:  
all details concerning the competitors, rank, start number, FIS code, name and first name, nation (and possible club), year of birth, time, race points and World Cup points at WC races.
- 617.3.5 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin).

## 618 FIS Race Points

- 618.1 The formula for the calculation of the race points permits the translation into points of the time differences between the winner and all other classified competitors.
- 618.2 The formula for the calculation of the race points is the following:

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

- P : Race points
- To: Time of the winner in seconds
- Tx: Time of the classified competitors in seconds

- 618.2.1 The F values will be divided into two.

618.2.2	FIS World Ski Championships	0.00 points
	FIS Junior World Ski Championships	6.00 points
	World Cup	0.00 points
	FIS Race	3.00 points
	FIS Junior Race	9.00 points

- 618.3 The F values of the different events (Sprint Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G) are published by the FIS for the actual season (e.g. Bulletin, precisions, commentary, Rules of the FIS points).
- 618.4 The race points are needed to establish the ranking for a race in connection with the FIS points of the competitors, for determining the race penalty.

## **618.5 FIS Points**

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

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

## **618.6 Use of the FIS Points**

The FIS points are used particularly for:

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

618.6.1 Definition of calculation Super Combined  
FIS points for the speed events (DH or SG) will be distributed at all FIS competitions. The athlete has to finish both runs in order to receive his FIS points.

The FIS points penalty will be used in consideration of the technical data. The FIS points of the Super Combined list are valid for the draw.

## **618.7 Participation in FIS Competitions**

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

### *618.7.1.1 FIS World Ski Championships*

According to the rules of the International Olympic Committee and the Organisation of FIS World Ski Championships.

### *618.7.1.2 FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS Races*

According to the corresponding rules

### *618.7.1.3 Quota Rule for Ladies competitions*

The FIS quotas for ladies competitions will be used when there are more than 140 competitors entered.

### *618.7.1.4 Special Quotas*

The FIS Council can allow special quotas for certain countries and regions. National Ski Associations direct specific requests to the FIS prior to the autumn meeting. For the Southern Hemisphere: spring meeting.

- 618.7.1.5 *Basic Quotas for the Organising Association*  
Details according to the Rules of the FIS points.
- 618.7.2 The qualification quotas for each National Ski Association are calculated according to the FIS points list published at the beginning of the competition season of the northern hemisphere. Quotas are calculated for each National Ski Association using the most advantageous discipline for each nation. Details according to the Rules of the FIS points.
- 618.7.3 For all Grasski competitions the number of competitors should not exceed 100.  
If by respecting the authorised national quotas and the basic quotas of the organising nations the number reaches more than 100, this is permissible. If the number of competitors does not reach 100, the organising National Ski Association may fill to the maximum of 100 competitors with its own competitors.

## 618.8 **Registration**

Competitors are registered by using the FOU System on the FIS website via the Member Section. <http://www.fis-ski.com/>  
The Login and password can be received by the respective discipline administrators.

With this system the status of the athletes can be changed, the biographies can be updated and new athletes can be added. The FIS Codes will be distributed automatically.

Change Status "O" to "E" for all those competitors who should not be included on the FIS points list anymore. Competitors with Status "O" will be considered as registered for the coming season.

Special marks on the national output:

O = active (in the FIS points list) The status "O" remains also if athletes do not participate at a FIS event. If they should be changed to "E", this must be communicated to FIS.

E = not active (not in the FIS points list). Athletes with status "E" will automatically be changed to "O" by FIS as soon as they participate at a FIS event. The National Ski Association is responsible that they have appropriate insurance and have signed the FIS athlete's declaration.

D = deceased

Only competitors who have signed the Athletes Declaration as per ICR art. 203.2 may be registered by his/her National Ski Association.

The responsible person of the National Ski Association, who send the registration to FIS, confirms directly that the above mentioned requirements are fulfilled.

## 618.9 **Registration Fee**

- 618.9.1 Registration

For registration through the FOU System, the registration fee per athlete is CHF 25.00 for the whole season. This amount will be debited from the FIS current account of the respective National Ski Association.

618.9.1.1

Dates:

For registration through the FIS office until April 30<sup>th</sup> the registration fee will be CHF 25.00. As from May 1<sup>st</sup>, the registration fee will be CHF 100.00.

618.9.2

No refund

If a competitor retires during the season or there is an incorrect registration made by the National Ski Association, the FIS will not make a refund.

**618.10**

### **FIS points list**

1 <sup>st</sup> List (Basic list)	May 1 <sup>st</sup>
2 <sup>nd</sup> List	June/July
3 <sup>rd</sup> List	July
4 <sup>th</sup> List	August
5 <sup>th</sup> List	October

The calculation of the FIS points list can be fixed newly at the Grass Ski Committee autumn meetings.

**619**

### **Award Ceremony**

The award ceremony may not be held before the completion of the race 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.

**620**

### **Start Order**

For FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and the FIS Continental Cups special regulations may be issued.

**621**

### **Group Draw and Start Order**

621.1

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

621.2

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

In all cases of doubt, the Jury will decide.

621.3

The starting order of the competitors in all competitions (Sprint, Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G and Super Combined) is determined by their FIS points A first group of maximum (Ladies 10 and Men 15) of the best competitors present regardless of nationality will be drawn.

In case of an equality of points in the 10<sup>th</sup> rank resp. 15<sup>th</sup> rank, the first group can be increased accordingly.

All remaining competitors start in order of their FIS points. All competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group.

If in the first 10 resp. 15 competitors present, the points difference between one and the following competitor is too great, the Jury has to decide the number of competitors in the first group. The rest will start in the order of their FIS points.

621.3.1

*Children's Competition*

There is no grouping based on points but on national quotas. The places will be drawn by country and not by individual names. The team captains will furnish the race secretary with the names of the competitors to be filled into the slots.

621.4

If the number without FIS points is too great, the Jury must divide them into several groups. In this case, each nation announces the groups to which it wishes its competitors to belong. Each group is then drawn separately. The Jury shall whenever possible, take into account the observations made during the official Sprint Downhill training and must divide the competitors from several nations between the groups without points fairly. As a rule, each nation who have entered competitors without FIS points puts one competitor into the first group of competitors without FIS points.

621.5

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

621.6

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

621.7

The first group in Sprint Downhill training must be drawn every day.

621.8

The draw (first group and groups without FIS points) must be held in a team captains' meeting.

A double draw is recommended: simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.

621.9

**Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions**

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

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

621.10

**Starting Order for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Run**

621.10.1

In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run except for the first 30 places.

621.10.2

For the first 30 places the starting order is as follows:

- the 30th in the result list starts 1st
- the 29th in the result list starts 2<sup>nd</sup>
- the 28th in the result list starts 3rd
- the 27<sup>th</sup> in the result list starts 4<sup>th</sup>

- the 1st in the result list starts 30th
- from the 31st onward according to the result list of the first run.
- If more than one competitor is ranked 30th the competitor with the lowest start number will start first.

- 621.10.2.1 *Super Combined*  
Start order 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the event
- Ladies and Men:  
In reverse order of the times achieved in the first run of the event (see WC rules Art. 9.1.3).
- 621.10.3 *Starting Order for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Run at FIS Races*  
The Jury has the right to decide no later than one hour before the start of the first run whether the reversed order shall be reduced to the first fifteen placed competitors from the first run.
- 621.10.4 A start list for the second run must be published in good time and made available to the officials at the start for the second run.
- 621.11 The Jury can allow a draw assisted by a computer.
- 621.12 If a competitor is entered into and drawn for a competition and subsequently leaves this competition in order to participate in another competition, he will not be permitted to return to the first competition. The FIS office will refer all double entries to the FIS Council for appropriate action.

## **622 Start Intervals**

### **622.1 Regular Intervals**

In Sprint Downhill, Giant Slalom, Super G and Slalom competitors it's the same start order from the slalom. (see art. 805.1)  
The Jury may fix different intervals.

### **622.2 Special Start Intervals**

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

- 622.2.1 The time extension must be used for sensible TV transmission of interesting sections of the entire course.
- 622.2.2 The start interval is determined by the Jury.
- 622.2.3 The start interval may not be less than min. 90 seconds in Sprint Downhill and Super-G and min. 60 seconds in Giant Slalom.
- 622.2.4 Further exceptions to art. 622.2.2 and 622.2.3 can be made only by the FIS Committee for Grass Skiing (World Cup: According World Cup -Rules)

## **623 Re-runs**

### **623.1 Prerequisites**

- 623.1.1 A competitor who is obstructed while racing must stop immediately after the incident took place and apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the obstructed competitor. The competitor should make his way to the finish along the side of the course.
- 623.1.2 In special situations (e.g. in case of missing gates or other technical failures), the Jury may order a re-run.
- 623.1.3 If a competitor is stopped by a yellow flag, he has the right to a re-run, under the condition that the Jury considers this possible from an organisational point of view. The Jury should ensure that the competitor's re-run takes place before the last competitor on the start list of the race, or training run in the case of Downhill (see 705.2, 705.3).

### **623.2 Grounds for Interference**

- 623.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other obstruction.
- 623.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor who did not clear the course soon enough.
- 623.2.3 Objects in the course such as a lost ski pole or the ski of a previous competitor.
- 623.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which obstruct the racer.
- 623.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor and not promptly replaced.
- 623.2.6 Other similar incidents beyond the will and control of the competitor, which cause significant loss of speed or a lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitors time.
- 623.2.7 Malfunction of the timekeeping system.
- 623.2.8 Interruption of a Sprint Downhill run by an official in a "yellow zone".

### **623.3 Validity of a Re-run**

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

623.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him to a re-run, the re-run is not valid.

623.3.3 The provisional or definitively approved run remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed one.

#### **623.4 Start Time of the Re-run**

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

623.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of art. 805.3.

### **624 Interruption of the Race or Training**

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

#### **624.1 by the Jury**

624.1.1 to allow course maintenance or to allow a fairer and more consistent course for all competitors.

624.1.2 for unfavourable or inconsistent weather and piste conditions.

624.1.2.1 The race is to be restarted, as soon as the work on the course has finished and if the weather and piste conditions have so changed that a proper competition can be assured.

624.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the race ordered for the same reason should lead to a termination. A Sprint Downhill, a Super-G, as well as one run of Slalom or Giant Slalom may not last longer than four hours.

#### **624.2 Brief Interruption**

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

### **625 Termination of a Competition**

#### **625.1 by the Jury**

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

## **626 Report**

For all interruption or termination of a competition (Art. 624 and 625), 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.

## **627 Not Permitted to Start**

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

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

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

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

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

627.5 in training for Sprint Downhill has not participated in at least one timed training run (art. 704.8.3)

627.6 does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications (art. 707, 807, 907, 1007), or does not have ski brakes on their skis (art. 608.3)

627.7 was eliminated from first run (art. 607.4)

627.8 If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules the Jury must sanction the competitor.

## **628 Penalties**

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

628.1 violates the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207.1)

628.2 alters the start number in a way which is not allowed (art. 608.1)

628.3 does not wear or carry the official start number according to the rules. (art. 704.6, 804.1, 904, 1004.1)

628.4 skis through a gate or practices turns parallel those required by gates on the course (art. 904)

- 628.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start (art. 613.6, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4, 1106.3)
- 628.6 violates rules of the start or starts in another manner than is permitted according to the rules (art. 613.3)
- 628.7 requests a re-run which proves not be valid (art. 623.3.2)
- 628.8 continues to race after committing a gate fault (art. 614.2.2)
- 628.9 fails to pass the finish in accordance with art. 615.3
- 628.10 removes skis before crossing the red line (art. 206.5)
- 628.11 does not leave the finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race (art. 615.1.7).
- 628.12 takes skis to the official ceremonies (art. 206.6)
- 628.13 receives outside help during a competition (art.661.3)

## **629 Disqualifications**

A competitor will be disqualified if he:

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

## **640 Protests**

- 640.1 A Jury may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence.
- 640.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate it's previous opinions where new evidence exists that relates to the original jury opinion.
- 640.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under 641 or appealable under 647.1.1

## **641 Types of Protests**

- 641.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,
- 641.2 Against the course or its condition,
- 641.3 Against a competitor or against an official during the race,

- 641.4 Against disqualifications,  
641.5 Against timekeeping,  
641.6 Against instructions of the Jury.

## **642 Place of Submittal**

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- 642.1 Protests according to the art. 641.1 - 641.6 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.

## **643 Deadlines for Submittal**

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

## **644 Form of Protests**

- 644.1 Protests are to be submitted in writing.
- 644.2 As exceptions, protests according to the art. 641.3, 641.4 and 641.5 can be made verbally (art. 617.2.2).
- 644.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any evidence must be included.
- 644.4 CHF 100 or the equivalent in another valid currency must be deposited with the submittal of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld. Otherwise it goes to the account of the FIS.

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

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

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

## **645 Authorisation**

The following are authorised to submit protests:

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

## **646 Settlement of Protests by the Jury**

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

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

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

646.3 At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by all voting members of the Jury. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the TD's vote is decisive.

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

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

## **647 Right of Appeal**

### **647.1 The Appeal**

647.1.1 *It can be made*

- against the decisions of the Jury regarding monetary fines as per art. 224.10
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a race (art. 625)

- Against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated competition should count for FIS points
- against the official result lists. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

647.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS.

647.1.3 *Deadlines*

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

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

647.1.4 The decision concerning the appeals are taken by:

- the Appeals Commission
- the FIS Court.

## 647.2 **Postponing Effect**

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

## 647.3 **Submission**

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

## 650 **Rules about the Homologation of the Courses**

### 650.1 **General**

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

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

The National Ski Association and the Grasski Committee make the proposals. Exceptions approved are valid from date of approval until evocation.

### 650.2 **Submission**

The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the FIS Grasski Committee through the appropriate National Ski Association.

### 650.3 **Recipients**

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

650.3.1 The chairman of the FIS Grasski Committee

650.3.2 The appropriate National Ski Association

650.3.3 The applicant

650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination

#### **650.4 Documents**

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

650.4.1 *A description of the course, containing:*

- the name of the course
- the geographical location of the course
- the start point expressed in meters above sea level
- the finish point expressed in meters above sea level
- the vertical drop expressed in meters
- the surface length of the course expressed in meters
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in new degrees or percentages)
- transport possibilities for injured competitors outside the course
- possible water supply for the course
- possible helicopter landing sites
- A description of the access facilities to the start and finish areas, and of the uphill transport with hourly capacity, (persons)
- A description of the start and finish areas including details of the terrain, aspect and facilities for journalists, radio and television commentators, and spectators, and description of the shelters for the competitors at the start and finish
- A description of the places requiring safety nets
- Indications of the locations of the loudspeakers
- A description of the possibilities for auxiliary courses for the technical services, technical personnel, etc.
- Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres

A description of the communication system and the available number of lines preferably with a circuit diagram showing:

- underground cables
- permanent air cable
- temporary air cable
- cross-section of lines
- number of outlets along the course
- connections between the finish area and the race office
- connections between the finish area and the press centre
- details about available radio apparatus
- connections between start and finish area
- Contact address with telephone number, e-mail and fax numbers.

650.4.2 A map, minimum scale 1 : 25,000, with contour lines and the course drawn on it.

650.4.3 A 1 : 5,000 profile indicating the vertical drop and length of the course (contours at the same scale).

650.4.5 A large and comprehensive photograph on which the course is marked. It must be a genuine photograph and not a graphic representation from a prospectus. The size of the photograph shall be at least 18 x 24 cm. The photograph should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial photograph will produce the same effect.

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

## **650.5 Appointment of an Inspector**

The engage the FIS Grasski Committee will study the homologation request and appoint an inspector to examine the course. The inspector for Sprint Downhill courses must not belong to the country requesting a first homologation.

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

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

## **650.6 Homologation Procedure**

### *650.6.1 The Applicant*

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

At the same time the National Ski Association must pay the equivalent of CHF 150.-- per homologation to the FIS Office .

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

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

### *650.6.2 The National Ski Association*

The request for homologation prepared by the applicant must be endorsed by its National Ski Association and then forwarded to the chairman of the FIS Grasski Committee. If the inspector orders only minor improvements on the courses, the condition of the courses after completion of these im

provements must be reported to the inspector by October 31<sup>st</sup> of the current year. For more extensive work, the inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary. Courses which have not been found to comply with the FIS specifications, and have not been homologated by October 31<sup>st\*</sup> of the current year, may not be used in the following winter for competition. These competitions will be removed from the FIS Calendar.

\*) = For the Southern Hemisphere and Grass Skiing Courses by April 30th

### 650.6.3

#### *The Inspector*

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

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

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

### 650.6.4

#### *Issue of the FIS Homologation Certificate*

If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the chairman of the Grasski Committee will send the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant and a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association and the FIS.

The homologation certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the month and the year in which the homologated certificate was issued. The homologation certificate will only be issued if the fee is paid.

The expiry date is indicated.

### 650.6.5

#### *Expiration of the Application*

If work requested has not been completed within five years after the inspection is carried out and the homologation cannot be granted, the site (course) in question will be deleted from the list of pending homologation applications.

For further consideration a new application is required.

### 650.6.6

#### *Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate*

#### 650.6.6.1

##### *Sprint Downhill and Super-G*

The certificate is valid for ten years from the date of issue. After that a re-homologation must be made.

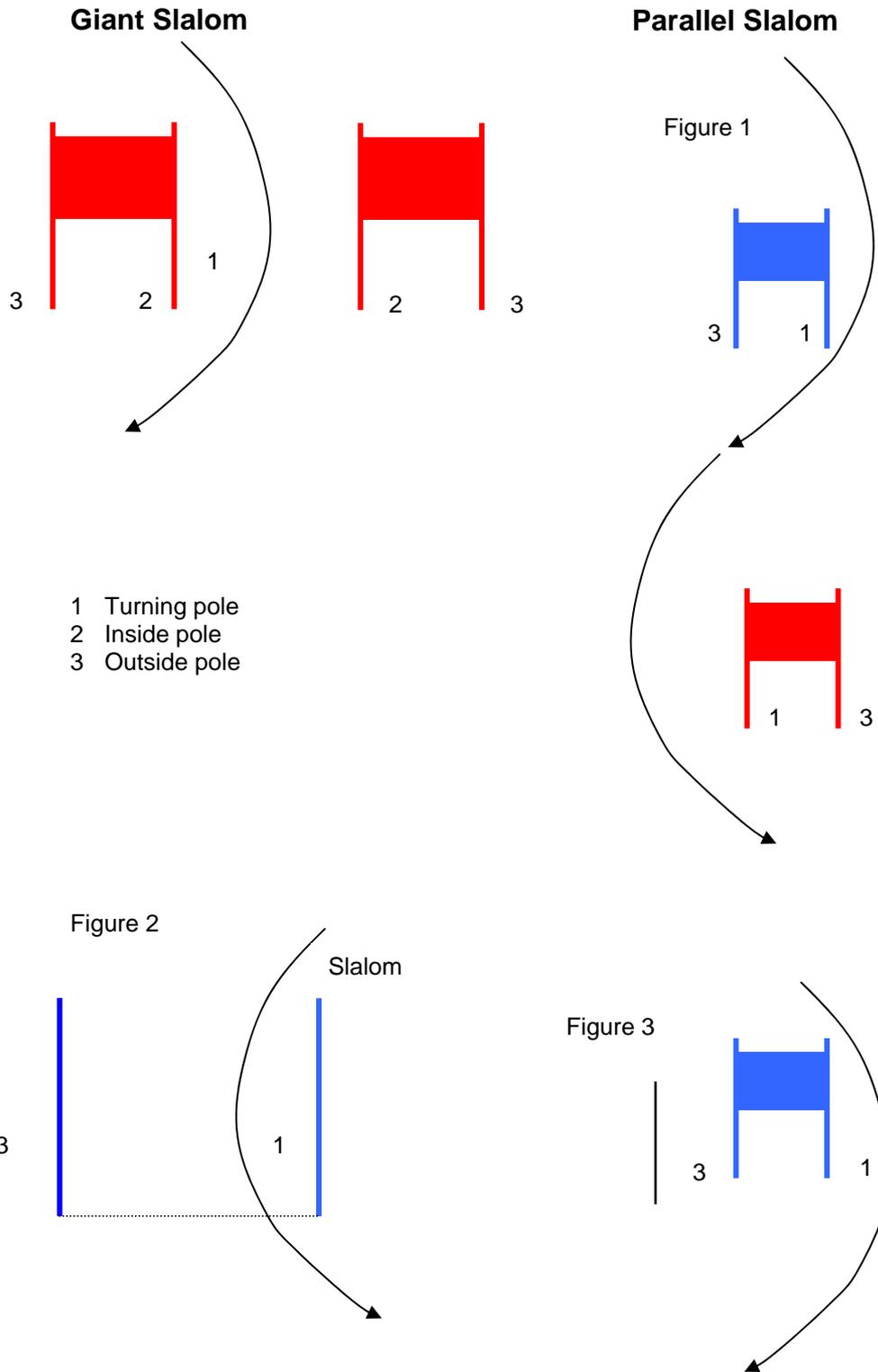
- 650.6.6.2 *Slalom and Giant Slalom*  
The certificate is valid for ten years from the date of issue. After that a re-homologation must be made.
- 650.6.6.3 *For all Disciplines*  
Homologation certificates are valid (within periods in art. 650.6.6.1 and 650.6.6.2) as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred.  
Natural changes can consist:  
- of erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown.  
- Artificial changes are:  
- the construction of buildings, lifts,  
- the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks etc.
- 650.6.7 *Compulsory Report*  
The National Ski Association which has proposed the homologation of a course must report to the FIS Grasski Committee when any required improvements have been carried out.
- 650.6.8 Publication  
The FIS publishes all homologated courses.
- 650.6.9 *Relationship between Homologation, weather as well as Special Conditions*  
An organiser should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS, but also take note of the prevailing weather conditions e.g. a Sprint Downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding Sprint Downhill races when there is insufficient, dense fog, heavy storm or rain.

## **655 Competitions under Artificial Light**

- 655.1 The running of competitions under artificial lights is permitted.
- 655.2 The lighting must meet the following specifications:
- 655.2.1 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.
- 655.2.2 The floodlights must be so placed that the light does not alter the topography of the course. The light must show the competitor the exact picture of the terrain and must not alter the depth perception and precision.
- 655.2.3 The lights shall not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and shall not blind the competitor by glare.
- 655.3 The TD together with the Jury must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules.
- 655.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

660 Gate judges' Instructions

661 Control of Passage (Explanation)



661.1 Every gate judge must receive a check card along with weatherproof covering where necessary, for each run that will show:

- - Name of the gate judge
- - Number(s) of the gate(s) for which he is responsible and
- - Designation of the run (1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup>)

661.2 If a racer does not pass a gate (or a gate marker) correctly according to art. 661.4 the gate judge must immediately and clearly mark on the check card:

- - The (bib) start number of the competitor.
- - then the gate number where the fault was made.

661.2.1 A drawing of the fault committed (is essential).

661.3 The gate judge must also observe that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall) (628.13). A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the check card.

#### **661.4 Correct Passage**

661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line.  
This rule is also valid when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate.

661.4.1.1 The gate line in Sprint Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super-G, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding gate flags between them, is the imaginary shortest line between the two inner poles at snow level (art. 661, fig. 1).

661.4.1.2 The gate line in Slalom is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole. (art. 661, fig. 2).

661.4.1.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line, the ski tips and feet must still pass the original gate line (marking in the snow).

661.4.2 In Parallel Slalom, the passage is correct when both ski tips and both feet have passed outside the gate marker in the direction of the turn (art. 661, fig. 3).

#### **662 Importance of the Task of the Gate Judge**

662.1 Each gate judge should have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules. The gate judge is required to follow instructions from the Jury.

- 662.2 The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and unbiased and the gate judge must declare a fault only when he is convinced that a fault has been committed.
- 662.3 The Gate Judge can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his notes. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race be briefly interrupted, so that he may check the tracks on the course.
- 662.4 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 may freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

### **663 Giving Information to a Competitor**

- 663.1 A competitor, in the case of an error or a fall, is permitted to ask the gate judge if a fault was committed and the gate judge, if asked must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification.
- 663.2 The competitor himself is fully responsible for his action and, in this respect, he cannot hold the gate judge responsible.

### **664 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults**

- 664.1 The Jury may decide that the gate judge will signal a disqualifying fault immediately by:
- raising a flag of a particular colour.
  - by a sound signal.
  - or by other means as provided by the organisers (Art. 670 video control).
- 664.2 The Gate Judge must record all infringements on his check card regardless of immediate announcements..
- 664.3 The gate judge is required to give information to the Jury members on request.

### **665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> run**

- 665.1 The chief gate judge (or his assistant) is required to collect all the check cards immediately after each run and to pass them on to the Referee in the finish.

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

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

## **667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge**

- 667.1 The gate judge may be asked to perform other duties after he performs his required function, including:
- the replacement of gate poles - torn or missing banners.
- 667.2 He should assist in keeping the course clear and remove any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.
- 667.3 A competitor who is obstructed during his run, must stop immediately and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his check card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run.

## **668 Location and support of the Gate Judge**

- 668.1 The gate judge must be so placed that he can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which he is to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor. He must be located in a safe area.
- 668.2 Organisers are obligated to outfit the gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. The method of identification or clothing should be of such colour as not to be confused with a gate flag.
- 668.3 The gate judge should be in their location well before the start of the run. It is advisable for the organisers to provide the gate judge with protective clothing against adverse weather where necessary as well and could provide some form of nourishment during the run.
- 668.4 Any equipment necessary to permit the gate judge to perform his assigned duties should be provided

## **669 Number of Gate Judges**

- 669.1 The organiser is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available who are able to fulfil their duties.
- 669.2 The organiser must inform the Jury of the number of gate judges available for the training and particularly for the race.

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

## **670 Video control**

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

## **680 Slalom Poles**

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

### **680.1 Rigid Poles**

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

### **680.2 Flex-poles**

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

#### *680.2.1 Use of Flex-poles*

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

##### *680.2.1.1 Slalom*

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

##### *680.2.1.2 Giant Slalom and Super-G*

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

##### *680.2.2 FIS Specifications for Flex Poles*

All further details in regard to construction and functioning of the flex poles are regulated in the valid FIS Specifications for flex poles.

## **690 Gate flags for Giant Slalom and Super-G (GS, SG)**

Gate flags must conform to the FIS Specifications for all Giant Slalom and Super G published in the FIS Calendar. A list of homologated flags is published on the FIS Website. ICR art. 901.2.2 and 1001.3.2 remain valid.

**690.1 Release in case of entanglement**

In practice it is the aim that the gate flags release from the pole when a competitor gets caught in the flags. During lab-tests, a drop pendulum is simulating the entanglement at a speed of 75 km/h and a mass of 70 kg. For ten attempts, the flag has to be released ten times.

**690.2 No removal during normal collision with the pole**

During normal collisions, the gate flag is not supposed to be released from the pole. During lab-tests, a drop pendulum will touch the pole at a height of 70 cm above ground and a speed of 75 km/h, with a mass of 70 kg. During 3 sets of tests, the pole is expected to withstand 30 repetitions without the flag being released by the impact.

**690.3 Wind permeability**

The flag must be made of wind-permeable material.

**690.4 Advertising on flags**

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

## Particular Rules for the different Disciplines

### 700 Sprint Downhill

### 701 Technical Data

#### 701.1 Vertical Drop

##### 701.1.1

##### *Men's Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups

- 200 - 300 m

For all other FIS races:

- 150 - 300 m

##### 701.1.2

##### *Ladies' Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups

- 180 - 250 m

For all competitions:

- 150 - 250 m

##### 701.1.3

##### *Entry League Races (ENL) Ladies' and Men:*

1 Run Race

- minimum 400 m - 500 m

2 Run Race

- minimum 350 m - 500 m

The course must be homologated for Downhill with the indication of start and finish positions for ENL.

#### 701.2 Course Length

The course length has to be measured by a measuring tape or wheel and printed on the start and the results list.

#### 701.3 Gates

701.3.1 A Sprint Downhill gate consists of 4 slalom poles and 2 flags.

701.3.1.1 Courses are marked with red gates (see art. 701.3.2).

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

701.3.2 For flags rectangular cloth panels are to be used, approximately 0.75 m wide by 1.0 m high. They are to be fastened on the poles, so that they can

be recognised as easily as possible by the competitors. In place of red cloth a luminous orange colour may be used.

701.3.3 The width of the gates must be at least 10 m.

## **702 The Courses**

### **702.1 Joint Regulations for Sprint Downhill Courses (Men and Ladies)**

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

### **702.2 General Characteristics of the Courses**

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

### **702.3 Particular Regulations for the Course Layout**

Natural unevenness of the ground may be left in place.

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

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

These courses should normally be approx. 50 m wide. The inspector assigned for course homologation decides whether this width is sufficient and if necessary, may order widening. He can also permit a width of less than 50 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

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

Unprotected, bound straw bales may not be used.

### **702.4 Means of Transport**

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

## **703 Course Setting**

### **703.1 Setting of the Gates**

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

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

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

## **703.2 Preparation and Inspection of the Course**

703.2.1 For all Sprint Downhill competitions listed in the FIS Calendar, the race course should be completely prepared and race-ready before the first Jury inspection. It should be available with all of the installations as set out in the technical advisors or homologation report, or as agreed between the organiser and FIS prior to the arrival of the teams.

703.2.2 Before the start of the training on the first official training day, there shall be an inspection by the Jury with the technical advisor, if present and generally also in the presence of the team captains or trainers.

703.2.3 Before the start of the first official training the competitors shall conduct a complete inspection of the course carrying their numbers. The time of the inspection is determined by the Jury.

703.2.4 The members of the Jury shall be available to receive requests and suggestions regarding the course, training. etc. from the competitors and trainers.

## **704 Official Training**

For the Sprint Downhill training of the FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and FIS Continental Cup special regulations may be issued.

### **704.1 Obligation to Participate**

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

### **704.2 Duration**

Three days should be scheduled for the inspection and official training.

704.2.1 A reduction to two training days or at least two training runs can be decided on by the Jury.

704.2.2 The official training need not necessarily be on three consecutive days.

### **704.3 Race-ready Preparation**

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

704.3.1 All crowd control barriers must be completed.

### **704.4 First Aid and Medical Service**

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

## **704.5 Priority on the Lift Facilities to the Start**

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

## **704.6 Training Numbers**

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

## **704.7 Starting Order**

The start referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, shall verify from a start list that the competitors start the training in the order of the training numbers, and further that start intervals accordance Slalom art. 805.1.

## **704.8 Timed Training**

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

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

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

704.8.4 In case of a fall, or stopping, or being overtaken during a training run, the competitor must leave the race course. Continuing on the Sprint Downhill course during the current training is not permitted. He may, however, move along the edge of the course to the finish.

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

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

## **705 Yellow Zones**

### **705.1 Inspection**

The Jury may if required, establish yellow zones for the training and for the race. These must be equipped with yellow or yellow/black flags which can be waved to alert the following competitor. The zones must be designated before the first inspection and should be recognisable by the competitors.

## **705.2**

### **Training**

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

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

## **705.3**

### **Race**

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

## **705.4**

### **Obligation**

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

## **705.5**

### **Commands**

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

## **706**

### **Execution of the Sprint Downhill**

### **706.1**

#### **Sprint Downhill in One Run**

A Sprint Downhill will be carried out in one run.

### **706.2**

#### **Sprint Downhill in Two Runs**

#### **706.2.1**

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

#### **706.2.2**

##### *Ladies and Men's Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups

- vertical drop 150 - 250 m

For all other FIS races:

- vertical drop 120 - 180 m

length of the course:

- min. 500 m

#### **706.2.3**

The placing will be determined by the addition of the two runs.

The rule "Starting order for the 2nd run" (art. 621.10) will be used.

706.2.4 All the rules for the Downhill are valid for the race in two runs. The Jury will rule in case of problems caused by the course, the training and the two runs.

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

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

## **707 Crash Helmet**

- All competitors and forerunners in Downhill are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- Helmets used in FIS Snowsports 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 CEEH. Din 1077 or US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.

## **708 Back protection**

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

## **709 Shoulder protector**

To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.

## **800 Slalom**

### **801 Technical Data**

#### **801.1 Vertical Drop**

##### *801.1.1 Men's Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:

- 90 - 140 m

In countries where courses with these vertical drops cannot easily be achieved, the vertical drop for a Slalom may be exceptionally reduced by the FIS Committee for Grasski to a minimum of 80 m.

For all other races of the FIS:

- 80 - 120 m.

In countries where courses with these vertical drops cannot easily be achieved, the vertical drop for a Slalom may be exceptionally reduced by the FIS Committee for Grasski to a minimum of 60 m.

##### *801.1.2 Ladies' Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:

- 80 – 140 m

In countries where courses with these vertical drops cannot easily be achieved, the vertical drop for a Slalom may be exceptionally reduced by the FIS Committee for Grasski to a minimum of 80 m.

For all other races of the FIS:

- 60 – 120 m

### 801.1.3

#### *Children's Courses*

Children I : maximum 60 - 100 m

Children II: maximum 60 - 100 m

## 801.2

### **Gates**

#### 801.2.1

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

#### 801.2.2

Consecutive gates must alternate in blue and red.

#### 801.2.3

A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 6 m.

The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin or vertical) may not be less than 0.75 m. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive open or closed gates may not be less than 6 m not more than 15 m (valid for all categories) Exception Children I and II not more than 12m.

Delayed turns must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.

#### 801.2.4

*Number of Direction Changes:*

##### 801.2.4.1

*FIS World Ski Championships, World Cup, FIS Continental Cup, FIS and ENL competitions*

30% to 35% of the vertical drop, +/- 3 direction changes.

##### 801.2.4.2

Children I, Children II

30% to 35% of the vertical drop, +/- 3 direction changes.

## 802

### **The Courses**

### 802.1

#### **General Characteristics of the Course**

#### 802.1.1

At FIS World Ski Championships the course must be set on slopes with a gradient of 25% to 40%. It may even be below 25%, but may exceed 40% only in very short parts of the course.

#### 802.1.2

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

#### 802.1.3

The Slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal ski technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain,

linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of ski technique, including changes of direction with very different radii. Gates should never be set only down the fall-line, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.

#### **802.1.4**      *Preparation of the Course*

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

#### **802.2**      **Width**

The course should normally be 50 m wide, if two runs are set on the same terrain.

### **803**      **Course Setting**

#### **803.1**      **Course Setters**

##### *803.1.1*      *Inspection of the Slalom course*

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

#### **803.2**      **Number of Gates and Combinations of Gates**

A Slalom must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates and at least three hairpin-combinations. Slalom should also contain minimum of one and maximum of three delayed turns.

##### *803.2.1*      *Children*

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

The course should have no special technical difficulties.  
Flex-poles must be light poles (25 - 28.9 mm).

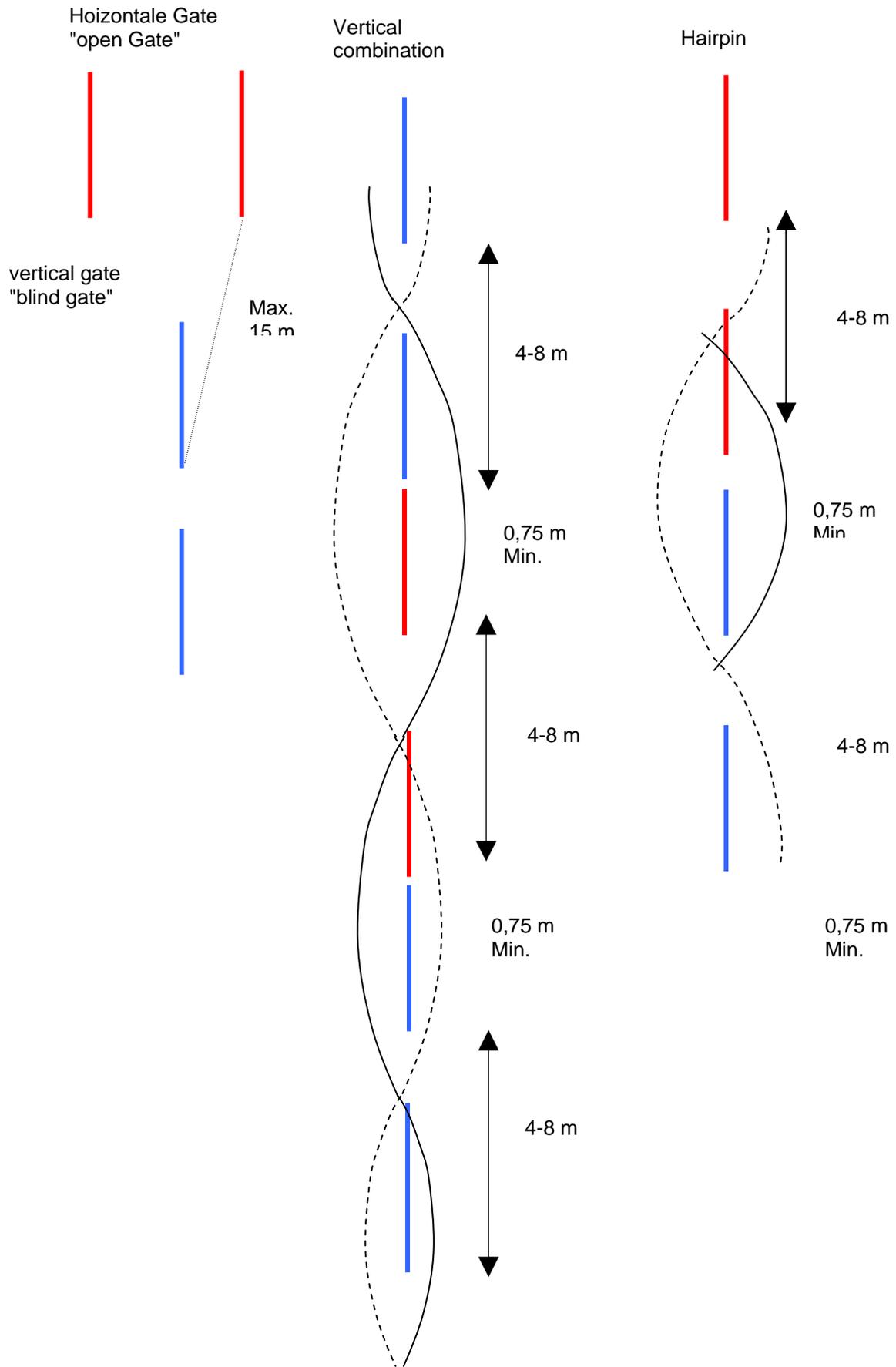
#### **803.3**      **Gates and Combinations of Gates**

The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are: Open gates, closed vertical gates, vertical combinations, hairpin-combinations and delayed turns.

#### **803.4**      **Setting**

In setting a Slalom the following principles should be observed:

##### **803.4.1**      Avoidance of monotonous series of standardised combinations of gates.



- 803.4.2 Gates, which impose on competitors too sudden sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern Slalom should have.
- 803.4.3 It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ski through the difficult combination under control.
- 803.4.4 It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a good speed.
- 803.4.5 The last gate should not be too close to the finish. It should direct competitors towards the middle part of the finish. If the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.
- 803.4.6 The slalom poles should be fixed (screwed) in by the chief of course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.

### **803.5 Checking the Slalom Course**

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

- The slalom poles are firmly fixed (screwed) in.
- The gates are in the right colour order.
- The position of the poles is marked.
- The numbers are in the right order on the outside poles.
- The poles are high enough above the snow.
- The two slalom courses are far enough from each other to avoid misleading the competitors.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 613 and 615.

## **804 Inspection of the Course**

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

## **805 The Start**

### **805.1 Start Intervals**

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

### **805.2 Starting Order**

805.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers.

805.2.2 For the second run see art. 621.10.

### **805.3 Start Signal**

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

805.3.1 A competitor must appear at latest one minute after being called by the official. Advanced start times caused by the non-arrival of preceding competitors have to be taken into account. The start referee may however, permit a delay which in his opinion is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow the competitor a provisional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The start referee will make the necessary decisions.

### **805.4 Valid Start and False Start**

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

## **806 Execution of the Slalom**

### **806.1 Two runs**

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

#### **806.1.1 Sprint Slalom with four runs**

On Sprint Slalom courses with a height difference below 60 m, a Sprint Slalom can be carried out, but the height difference may not fall below 40 m.

806.1.1.1 *Sprint Slalom will be run and ranked:*  
Course setting 1<sup>st</sup> run  
1<sup>st</sup> run in two heats (same starting order)  
  
Course setting 2<sup>nd</sup> run  
2nd run in two heats (starting order according to ICR)  
Total time 1st run (heat 1 + heat 2) plus total time 2nd run (heat 1 + heat 2) makes the overall time.

## 806.1.2 **World Cup**

For Ladies and Men  
Generally the World Cup Slalom consists of 2 runs. The intermediate ranking counts for the FIS Points.

806.1.2.1 *Starting order for the Final run*  
The best 15 Ladies and 30 Men according to the intermediate ranking list. If there are less than 15 Ladies or 30 Men classified on the intermediate ranking, only those competitors can start that are ranked on the intermediate ranking list.

806.1.2.3 *Starting order for the Final run*  
The last competitor of the qualification starts first in the Final run and the competitor with the best qualification time starts at last.

806.1.2.4 *World Cup Points*  
The World Cup Points are established according to the ranking of the Final run.  
Ladies: the 15 best classified  
Men: the 30 best classified

806.1.2.5 *FIS Points*  
All ranked competitors on the intermediate ranking get FIS points.  
.  
Ranking list: Final heat  
The times of both heats will be counted together..

## 806.3 **Video and Film Control**

At FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and FIS Europa Cup the Organising Committee must arrange for recordings on video, so that the whole Slalom can be recorded. At the other FIS Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

## 807 **Crash Helmet**

- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077, US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.

## **808 Back protection**

All competitors and forerunners in Slalom are obliged to wear a back protector that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race itself.

## **809 Shoulder protector**

To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.

## **900 Giant Slalom**

### **901 Technical Data**

#### **901.1 Vertical Drop**

*901.1.1 Men's Courses*  
- 80 - 180 m.

*901.1.2 Ladies' Courses*  
- 80 - 150 m.

*901.1.3* For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 100 m (men and ladies).

Mens: maximal 180 m  
Ladies: maximal 150 m

#### *901.1.4 Children's Courses*

Children I:	minimal 60 m,	maximum 100 m
Children II:	minimal 60 m,	maximum 100 m

with two and maximum 130 m with only 1 run

*901.1.5 Entry League Races (ENL) Ladies and Men*  
- 200 m - 250 m

#### **901.2 The Gates**

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

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

*901.2.3* The gates must be at least 4 m and at most 8 m wide. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m.

For closed gates, the flags should be approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high.

- 901.2.4 The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows:  
15 - 20% of the vertical drop in meters = number of direction changes by rounding up or down of the decimals.  
Children: 10% - 15% of the vertical drop

## **902 The Courses**

### **902.1 General Characteristics of the Courses**

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course should normally have a width of approximately 50 m.

The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. He can also permit a width of less than 50 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

### **902.2 Preparation of the Course**

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

## **903 Course Setting**

### **903.1 Setting**

In setting a Giant Slalom the following principles should be observed:

- 903.1.1 The first run may be set the day before the race. Both runs can be set on the same course but the second run must be re-set.
- 903.1.2 The skilful use of the ground when setting a Giant Slalom is, in most cases, even more important than for a Slalom, since combinations play a less important role owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. It is therefore better to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost. Combinations can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.
- 903.1.3 A Giant Slalom consists of a variety of long, medium and small turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible.
- 903.1.4 The course setter in setting the course for children should take particular consideration of the physical ability of the competitors.

## **904 Inspection of the Course**

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

The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. The Jury decides the method of inspection. Skiing through a gate or practising turns parallel with those required by gates on the course is forbidden. Competitors must carry their start numbers.

## **905 The Start**

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

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

## **906 Execution of the Giant Slalom**

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

906.2 Giant Slalom for children I is to be conducted in only one run. Giant Slalom for children II may be conducted in two runs.

Children are required to wear a crash helmet that confirms to the competition equipment specifications.

### *906.2.1 World Cup*

For Ladies and Men

Generally the World Cup Slalom consists of 2 runs. The intermediate ranking counts for the FIS Points

### *.906.2.2 Starting order for the Final run*

The best 15 Ladies and 30 Men according to the intermediate ranking list.

### *906.2.3 Starting order for the Final run*

The last competitor of the qualification starts first in the Final run and the competitor with the best qualification time starts at last.

### *906.2.4 World Cup Points*

The World Cup Points are established according to the ranking of the Final run.

Ladies: the 15 best classified

Men: the 30 best classified

### *906.2.5 FIS Points*

All ranked competitors on the intermediate ranking get FIS points. If the Slalom is carried out two runs, all competitors classified in the first run will get FIS points.

### *906.2.6 Ranking list: Final heat*

The times of both heats will be counted together.

## **906.3 Video Control**

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

## **907 Crash Helmet**

- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077, US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.

## **908 Back Protection**

All competitors and forerunners in Giant Slalom are obliged to wear the back protector that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.

## **909 Shoulder protector**

To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.

## **1000 Super-G**

## **1001 Technical Data**

### **1001.1 Vertical Drop**

#### *1001.1.1*

#### *Men's Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cups

- 120 - 180 m

The vertical drop may exceptionally be reduced by the FIS Committee for Grasski to a minimum of 100 m.

For all other competitions of the FIS:

- 90 - 150 m

#### *1001.1.2*

#### *Ladies' Courses*

For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cups:

- 110 - 150 m

The vertical drop may exceptionally be reduced by the FIS Committee for Grasski to a minimum of 90 m.

For all other competitions of the FIS:

- 90 – 150 m

#### *1001.1.3*

#### *Children's Courses*

Children 1:	minimum 80 m,	maximum 120 m
Children II:	minimum 80 m,	maximum 120 m

### **1001.2 Length of the Course**

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

## **1001.3 Gates/Direction changes**

1001.3.1 A Super-G gate consists of four slalom poles (art. 680) and two flags.

1001.3.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate flags are to be at least approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the flags is at least approx. 1 m above the snow and must be capable of tearing or breaking away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).

1001.3.3 The gates must be at least 6 m and at most 8 m wide from inner pole to inner pole for open gates and at least 8 m and at most 12 m for vertical gates. The gate flags are fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).

1001.3.4 *The Super-G has to be set as follows:*  
10% of the vertical drop equals the maximum number of gates. Respectively changes of direction. A minimum of 15 gates must be set for Women 12 gates for ladies The minimum number of gates (Men: 35, Women: 30) counts only those requiring change of direction.  
In case of Ladies and Men's events held together (same start, resp. same finish), the Men's rule is valid also for the Ladies (minimum 15 direction changes if the VD is less than 100m / 35 if the VD is higher than 500m).  
The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 1003.1.1).

Children I and II: 08% of the vertical drop and maximum 10% of the vertical drop. Entry League (ENL) Men: minimum 10% of the vertical drop

## **1002 The Courses**

### **1002.1 General Characteristics of the Courses**

The terrain should be undulating and hilly if possible. The course should normally have a width of approximately 50 m.

The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. He can also permit a width of less than 50 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

### **1002.2 Preparation of the Course**

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

### **1002.3 Free-skiing on the Competition Hill**

The competitor should be given the opportunity to free ski on the closed competition hill before the course is set if possible.

## **1003 Course Setting**

### **1003.1 Setting**

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

- 1003.1.1 It is recommended to set the gates to make the best use of the terrain. Gate combinations according to art. 803.3 are allowed only in small numbers. The distance between the successive turning poles can in this case be less than 25 m, but must be at least 15 m.
- 1003.1.2 A Super-G should contain a variety of long and medium turns. The competitor should be absolutely free to choose his own line between the gates. It is not permitted to set only down the fall-line of the slope.
- 1003.1.3 Where the terrain allows it jumps may be set.
- 1003.1.4 Children's Super-G should be carried out in a form of varied run. The basic form should consist of jumps and gliding elements. The choice of course and course setting has to follow the speed and the children's level of skill. The turns should be like the GS radius. The children should learn controlled speed and gliding.

## **1004 Inspection of the Course**

- 1004.1 The competitors are authorised to study the final setting of the course on the day of the race by skiing at the side of the course at low speed, or side slipping through the gates (inspection). Competitors must carry their start numbers.  
The course inspection takes place by feet with light shoes.
- 1004.2 The Jury decides the method of inspection.
- 1004.3 There should be a training run on the race course for children without timing on the race day.

## **1005 Start**

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

## **1006 Execution of the Super-G**

A Super-G will be carried out in one run.

### *1006.1*

#### *World Cup*

For Ladies and Men

Generally the World Cup Super-G consists of 1 run.

### *1006.2*

#### *World Cup Points*

Ladies: the 15 best classified

Men: the 30 best classified

- 1006.3 *FIS Points*  
All ranked athletes get FIS points. The first 15 classified Ladies and the first 30 classified Men get World Cup points.
- 1007 Crash Helmet**
- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
  - Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077, US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.
- 1008 Back protection**
- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear the back protector that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- 1009 Shoulder protector**
- To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.
- 1010 Yellow Zones**
- Art. 705 also applies.
- 1100 Combined**
- 1100 Common Rules**
- 1100.1 Based Art. 201.6.2 and 201.6.9 alpine Combined competitions can be held according to the technical regulations of the events and special regulations approved by FIS.
- 1100.2 Combined competitions may be held at all levels. When special rules apply (for example WSC, OWG, Cups), these rules are considered an integral part of the ICR.
- 1100.3 The following possibilities of Combined events are possible:
- -Super Combined
  - -Classical Combined
  - -Special forms of Combined events
- 1100.4 Combined competitions may be held as Single or Team events.
- 1100.5 Starting numbers given to the competitors for the first run remain the same for all runs.

- 1100.6 The results of a Combined competition are only counted if the competitor completes takes part in each event of the Combined and appears in the intermediate results.
- 1100.7 The Combined results are calculated by adding the race times of the single events or runs. Special forms of Combined events (Art. 1103) can be calculated according to other regulations.
- 1100.8 The Organizing Committee must state in the invitation how many competitors are qualified for the second and any subsequent runs. The Jury may change this number.
- 1100.9 The start order is determined for each event according to Art. 621. For special forms of Combined events see Art. 1103.2.
- 1100.10 Only interim results may be published for those events or runs already completed. The official results are only published when all events or runs have been completed.
- 1100.11 The sequence of the different races to be combined may be decided by the Organizers and must be announced in the race notice and the programme. Changes may be made by the Jury.

## **1101 Super Combined**

- 1101.1 Is the result of a Downhill or Super-G run and a single Slalom run held according to the technical regulations for Slalom and those for DH or SG. The Super Combined event consists of two runs.
- 1101.2 Downhill and Super-G elements of Super Combined must be held on courses specifically homologated for DH or SG respectively. The Slalom may be held on these courses.
- 1101.3 If possible both runs should be held on one day (exceptions can only be decided by the Jury).

## **1102 Classical Combined**

- 1102.1 Is the result of a Downhill and a Slalom. Each event is to be considered separately.
- 1102.2 If the Slalom is held as the second event, those competitors marked with K or ZK start last in the second run, if they aren't qualified within the top 30 competitors.

## **1103 Special forms of Combined events**

- 1103.1 Combined competitions which consist of three (Triple) or four (Quadruple) events held according to Art. 700 to 1000 are also permitted.

1103.2 FIS may authorize Combined competitions which consist of one or several events according to ICR Art. 700 to 1000 and other FIS Disciplines or other types of sport (eg alpine skiing combined with a nordic event or swimming or sailing event, etc.). FIS approval is necessary for such Combined events. Participation and general regulations must be in accordance with the Regulations of the ICR.

## **1210 Team Competitions**

1210.1 The staging of team competitions is permitted.

1210.2 In absence of any agreement to the contrary, a team consists of five competitors of which the three best times count for the result.

1210.3 The competitors of the individual teams must be named before the draw.

1210.4 FIS points will be awarded only if the individual events are conducted according to the rules of the ICR.

1210.5 The placing of the teams will be determined by addition of the race points of the three best competitors of each team. In case of a tie, the placing is determined by the result of the best individual competitors.

1210.6 For combined placing, the team score for each event is calculated according to art. 1220.5. In case of a tie, the best team is determined by the team placing in the order of Downhill, Super-G, Giant Slalom, and Slalom.

1210.7 Team competitions may be conducted for children I and children II. Such team competitions should be described as «Specifications for Team Competitions for Children.

## **1211 Team Event**

The Event consists of two runs (Super-G & Slalom) and four series in each run.

### **1211.1 Participation**

All Nations with at least 4 competitors (2 Men and 2 Ladies) that are qualified to participate in respective events (Super G and Slalom) are authorized to enter.

#### **1211.1.2 Participants per Nation**

Per Nation and run a maximum of 2 Ladies and 2 Men must start. The total team size per Nation is limited to a maximum of 6 competitors.

#### **1211.2 Competition courses**

Ladies and Men ski on the same course.

### **1211.3 Enrollment**

The Nations are enrolled in the reverse order of total FIS points. Ladies will receive bibs from 1 to 4 and Men from 5 to 8, ordered alphabetically.

### **1211.4 Ranking**

The sum of rank positions of the competitors per Nation from each of the series (1 competitor per nation is a series) of both runs establishes the Winner of the Nations Team Event.

In case of a tie of the total sum of rank positions, the number of best rank positions from individual series (1L, 2M, 3L, 4M, 5L, 6M, 7L and 8M) is considered. Should there still be a tie, the total sum of the times of all Series will count.

### **1211.5 Announcement of the competitors at the start**

For the Series 1 Ladies, 5 minutes before begin of the series.

For all other Series after the end of the preceding Series until 1 minute before begin of the next Series.

In case of non announcement within the times fixed by the Jury, the competitor is not allowed to start = DNS.

### **1211.6 Start limitation**

One and the same competitor must only start once per run at the FIS Nations Event.

## **1220 Palallel Events**

### **1221 Definition**

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

### **1222 Vertical Drop**

The vertical drop of the course must be between 50 and 100 m. There must be between 12 and 20 gates, not counting the start and finish. The run time of each race should be between 15 and 20 seconds.

Children I and II: maximum 40 m and 8 - 12 gates.

### **1223 Choice and Preparation of the Course**

#### **1223.1**

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.

- 1223.2 Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for Slalom, so that it is possible to offer equal race conditions on both courses.
- 1223.3 A lift next to the course is recommended to ensure that the World Cups races are run smoothly and rapidly.
- 1223.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

## **1224 The Courses**

- 1224.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, poles or curve markers; each gate marker is composed of two slalom poles with a gate flag measuring approx. 30 cm wide by approx. 70 cm high, stretched between them and fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).
- 1224.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and flags are red for the course on the left going down and blue for the other course. If there are more than two courses, the organiser must use different colours for the other courses such as green or orange. The bottom of the flags must be at least approx. 1 m above the snow.
- 1224.3 The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom.
- 1224.4. The first gate in each course must be placed no less than 8 m from the start and no more than 10 m.
- 1224.5 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate marker, the separation between the two tracks must be well defined so that they direct each competitor towards the middle part of the respective finish.

## **1225 Distance Between the Two Courses**

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

## **1226 Start**

### **1226.1 Start Device**

Two hinged gates each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height. The starting block (behind the skis) must be covered with teflon to protect the skis. The weight for each hinge gate is 30 kg. Opening of the gate: Electric control

(battery 24 v.). The bolt (lock) system should utilise an electromagnet so that the start gun opens simultaneously the hinge gates (outwardly). This start system could also be manually operated.

1226.2 The Jury and the starter together will control the start. The start signal can only be given after the Jury has given the competitors permission to start. Any starting system can be employed provided that the system guarantees a simultaneous start.

### **1226.3 False Starts**

Sanctions will take place:

1226.3.1 if the competitor does not have the Grasskis least one the ground,

1226.3.2 if the competitor does not have both ski poles set in the marked places.

### **1226.4 Start Command**

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

1226.5 If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked through a mechanical fault, the start must be repeated.

## **1227 Finish**

1227.1 The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line into the finish must be parallel with the line of the start posts.

11227.2 Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which form the finish. Each of these must be at least 7 m wide. The inside poles of the areas are placed side by side.

1227.3 It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.

## **1228 Jury and Course Setter**

### **1228.1 The Jury is set up as follows:**

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

1228.2 The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the parallel course, he must conduct an

inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the Chief of Race and the chief of course).

## **1229 Timing**

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered. With several electric eyes and an automatic print-out, the first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following competitors stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receive the time difference in 1/1000-seconds to the first competitor.

## **1230 Execution of a Parallel on Two Courses**

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

### **1230.1 Number of Competitors**

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

### **1230.2 Formation into Pairs**

1230.2.1 Sixteen pairs of competitors are formed, either after the finish of the selected previous race or according to their general classification in the FIS World Cup or FIS Continental Cup at the time, or according to their value (FIS points), in the following manner:

Group together:

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

(see table)

1230.2.2 The competitors receive the numbers from 1 to 32 as classified and they keep them until the end of the races.

1230.2.3 Start order: following the order of the appended table, from top to bottom. All groups race in succession their first run and then their second.

The lower starting number goes down the red course first, the higher number the blue course. For the second run it is reversed. This same system is used for all elimination runs including the finals.

1230.2.4 The competitors may inspect the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Inspection time 10 minutes.

1230.2.5 Sixteen winners remain as a result of the first elimination. In other words, those who, in their group, have obtained the lower total for the two runs or possibly two times zero.

1230.2.6 Competitors having a bye shall be permitted one training run on only one of the two courses before the beginning of the race.

### **1230.3 Round of sixteen**

1230.3.1 The sixteen qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.

1230.3.2 These races are also run in two runs. There are eight that qualify for the quarter-finals.

1230.3.3 If the results of a parallel event are to count toward overall standings such as the FIS World Cup, then the finish positions for the 9th to 15th position will be obtained by using the results of the second elimination round. The competitors will be placed in order starting with the smallest losing time margin obtained in the second elimination round.  
If there are eliminated racers, the evaluation is done according to the number of runs or gates run.

### **1230.4 Quarterfinals**

1230.4.1 The eight qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.

1230.4.2 From the losing four competitors, positions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are determined by the time difference of each loser from the winner.

### **1230.5 Semi-finals and Final**

1230.5.1 The four qualified competitors start according to the start system from top to bottom.

1230.5.2 The losers of the semi-finals race their first run for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> positions before the finalists race their first run, then the semi-finalists their second run and then the finalists their final race.

## **1231 Control of the Races**

The gate judges are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate judge is supplied with a flag which corresponds to the colour of the course he is controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a disqualification in his section of the course. An official (judge) with a yellow flag is located approximately half way down the course. He judges whether a gate judge's raising the red or blue flag was justified or not. The raising of the yellow flag on the red or blue course confirms the disqualification of the competitor.

## **1232 Disqualifications**

### **1232.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:**

- false start (art. 1106.3)
- changing from one course to another
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- straddling one ski inside a gate or pole with the other ski outside
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing

1232.2 If both competitors fall in either the first or second run of any round, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will advance to the next round. If both competitors do not finish, the competitor who successfully skied the furthest distance will advance to the next round.

1232.3 The competitor that does not finish or is disqualified in the first run does not start in a second run.

## **1233 Slalom Rules**

All slalom rules remain in effect, including the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.  
(general survey, Table)

## **1240 KO System**

### **1240.1 Participation**

All competitors are admitted to the Qualification run according to the corresponding Series Rules.

## **1241 Mode an time frame**

Due to organisational reasons it should not be accepted to hold an other event on the same day.

### *1241.1 Preliminary Round (qualification run) - course 1*

- Classical execution, traditional course length and vertical drop
- Starting order according to the corresponding Series Rules
- Valid for FIS points with FIS adder
- The starting numbers remain the same for the complete event

### *1241.2 Intermediate Round, 1<sup>st</sup> run - course 2*

The thirty (30) fastest competitors from the Preliminary Round start in an elimination heat (the 30<sup>th</sup> against the 1<sup>st</sup>, etc.). The three (3) best lucky loser are qualified for the next run and are ranked in order of their race time after the 15 qualified racers.

If two competitors from the same heat do not finish (DNF) or are disqualified (DSQ) in the 1<sup>st</sup> run, the lucky loser option is adopted (the fourth best lucky loser will be qualified for the 2<sup>nd</sup> run). In case of a tie, both competitors advance to the next run.

Break

1241.3 Intermediate Round, 2<sup>nd</sup> run - course 3  
The fifteen (15) qualified competitors plus the 3 fastest lucky loser (only 2 lucky loser in case of a tie in the 1<sup>st</sup> Intermediate Round) again compete in an elimination run (the 18<sup>th</sup> against the 1<sup>st</sup>, etc.).  
If two competitors from the same heat are DNF or DSQ in the 2<sup>nd</sup> run, the lucky loser from the 2<sup>nd</sup> run will be qualified for the 3<sup>rd</sup> run (final run) in order to have nine (9) competitors. In case of a tie in one heat, both competitors advance to the final.  
Break

1241.4 *Final Run - course 3*  
The nine (9) qualified competitors (10 competitors in case of a tie in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Round) start in the reversed order of their times in the 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the Intermediate Round.

## **1242 Results after the Intermediate Rounds and the Final**

1242.1 After the 1<sup>st</sup> run of the Intermediate Round, ranks 19 - 30 are allocated (ranking according to times, in case of DNF, DNS or DSQ according to the time in the Qualification Round).

1242.2 After the 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the Intermediate Round, ranks 10 - 18 are allocated (ranking according to times, in case of DNF, DNS or DSQ according to the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Intermediate Round).

1242.3 After the Final, ranks 1 - 9 are allocated (ranking according to times, in case of DNF, DNS or DSQ according to the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Round).

1242.4 The Final result will be established by adding the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> run = Winner

1242.5 Protest time: 5 minutes after the last heat (after each run).

# Table:

Table for losers  
of Quarter Finals

A 1

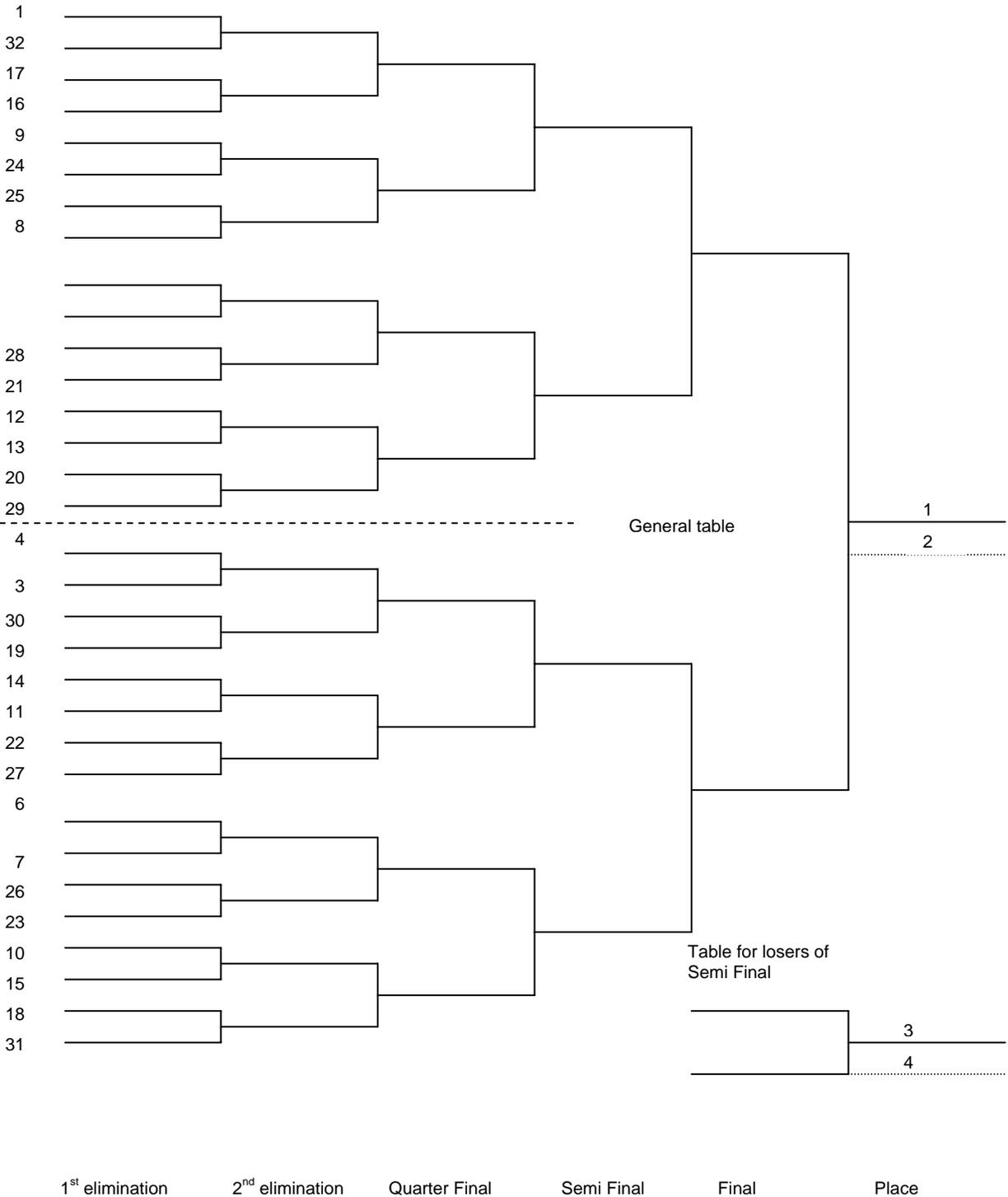
B 1

7

8

5

6



B

## **Additional information**

### **1280 Service Materials**

1280.1 For care

For the care of the Grass Ski only biodegradable wash and waxing material is allowed to use. They have to be non-polluting and harmless.

1280.1.1 Competitor and Service men

Each competitor or Service man has to show the TD a certificate that indicates that the used wash and waxing material is harmless.

*1280.1.2 Storage and Safekeeping*

Only neutral or original boxes may be used for the storage of washing or waxing materials.

1280.1.3 Boxes for waxing materials

It is forbidden to use any boxes for waxing materials which shows tracks of motor oils or anything else.

1280.1.4 Statements to Art. 1280.1 and Art. 1280.3

Because of improper storage of the Grasski waxing materials in motor oil boxes, the public and the observing organs (nature protection office and environmental protection office) might have the suspicion that there is a strong violation of the environment protection law.

It is permitted to integrate external service boxes in the Grass Ski or to apply service substances to the Grass Ski during the run.

### **1281 Washing area**

The washing and service area in the start or finish area has to be defined and optically protected from the spectator's area. The waxing and washing of the Grass Ski is allowed in this area only.

The washing and service area must be safe from disturbance by the spectators or from interference of the whole course including start and finish area as well as the parking places.

The washing and service area has to be marked with information signs.

The washing and service area must have an outflow for the slop, to avoid a marshy ground around the washing area.

All points listed under Art. 7 are also valid for the training.

The competitors are bound to keep the washing area clean.

The German original was used for this translation.

## Abbreviations / Abréviations / Abkürzungen

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

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