



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI  
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION  
INTERNATIONALER SKI-VERBAND

CH-3653 Oberhofen (Switzerland), Tel. +41 (33) 244 61 61, Fax +41 (33) 244 61 71;  
FIS-Website: www.fis-ski.com

**PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SEASON 2008/2009**  
**EDITION Southern Hemisphere**

- National Ski Associations \*
- Organisers of all alpine events listed in the FIS Calendar
- Technical Delegates according to their assignment

\* Will be sent to the National Ski Associations to the attention of the team captains and trainers.  
The reproduction of further copies is duty of the National Associations.

**Marked-Deleted : Modifications approved in Cape Town (RSA) May 2008**

**1. ICR 2004**

**Amendments and new numeration: Art. 201.4 - 201.7**

**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*

201.4.1.1 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*

201.4.2.1 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, Halfpipe, 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.*

**Art. 201.7 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. This includes the presentation of World Championship medals.

**Art. 203 FIS 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 licence to participate in FIS races issued by one National Ski Association.
- 203.5 [An athlete must possess the citizenship and passport of the country for which he/she wishes to compete.](#)
- 203.5.1 [In addition, the athlete 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 athlete 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 old 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.

#### **Art. 204.1 - 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:
- 204.2 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.

#### **Art. 205 - Competitors Obligation and Rights**

Competitors are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are participating.

#### **Art. 205.6 - Support for the Competitors**

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

## **Art. 206.7 – Winner’s presentation (flower ceremony) / Equipment on the podium**

- 206.7 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 round their neck). Other shoes cannot be taken on the podium during the 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. Holding/carrying equipment (skis/board, poles, ski boots, helmet, glasses) is allowed.
- 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 require 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 insurance claims of the athletes.](#)

## **Art. 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.

### **Art. 222.6.1 Equipment Controls**

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

**Art. 222.7 Gambling on Competitions**

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

**Art. 224.11.2 Sanctions**

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.

**Art. 225 Appeals Commission**

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.

225.4.1 Decisions of the Appeals Commission, may be appealed to the FIS Court in accordance with Article [52.2](#) [52.](#); [52.1](#) and [52.1.1](#) 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 [52.2](#) [52.](#); [52.1](#) and [52.1.1](#) of the Statutes from the date of the publication of the Appeals Commission decision.

**Art. 601 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:

**601.3.3 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 makes sure that the regulations for the start and the start organisation are properly observed.

- He determines late and false starts.
- He must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times (see 705.5).
- 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 makes sure that all the regulations for the organisation of the finish and the finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
- He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- He must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times.
- He reports to the referee the names of the competitors who did not finish and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules.

#### 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.

#### 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 Chief of Press*

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

##### 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

#### **601.4.1 Appointment of the Jury for OWG and FIS WSC**

601.4.1.2 The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates proposes qualified TD's as Jury members to the Alpine Committee, who in turn submit the names to the FIS Council for approval.

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

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

601.4.6.3 *From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:*

- Decision on a proposal of the Technical Delegate or a Jury member 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

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

#### **602.1 Definition**

602.1.1 *The primary duties of the TD*

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

602.1.2 *Responsibility*

The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the Alpine Committee. The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates 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 NSA 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 NSA may nominate capable persons to train as a TD. The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates has the final decision as to their acceptance.

#### 602.1.5 *Training*

602.1.5.1 The basic training of the applicant is the responsibility of each NSA.

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 Appointment**

602.2.2 For all other competitions, the appointment is made by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates.

## **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.

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

603.7.3 For all events the course setter has to set gates according to the rules.

603.7.4 The courses must be set and ready in time, so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.

## **Art. 604 Accreditation / Rights and Duties of Team Officials**

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

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

- up to 3 competitors:

3 trainers	2 doctors*	2 technicians
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- 4 or 5 competitors:

4 trainers	2 doctors*	3 technicians
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- 6 to 10 competitors:

5 trainers	2 doctors*	4 technicians
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- 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.

## **Art. 605 Forerunners**

605.4 Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition.

## **Art. 606 Competitors outfits(see also Specification for Competition Equipment).**

### **606.4 Helmets**

In all events all 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.

### **606.6 Advertising**

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

607.3 1)1<sup>st</sup> year junior I: maximum number of starts per season in Giant Slalom and Slalom events counting for FIS points = 25. Any results from races after the maximum of 25 starts for the first year Junior I athletes are cancelled and therefore not count for FIS points. There is no limit for participation in the speed disciplines Downhill, Super-G and Super Combined  
The Sub-Committee for Classification will communicate infringements against this rule to the FIS Council.

**Art. 1250 Children's International Alpine Competitions becomes Art. 608**

**Art. 608 International Children's FIS Competitions**

**608.1 Approval by the FIS**

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

**608.2 TD Assignment**

TD's are proposed by the sub-committee for Youth & Children, and are to be confirmed by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates. (art 602.2.3)

**608.3 Age Limits**

In order for children to compete in international competitions a competitor must have reached his 11<sup>th</sup> birthday before the end of the calendar year (January 1<sup>st</sup> - December 31<sup>st</sup>) 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 11<sup>th</sup> birthday at that time. Each competitor at children's events has to prove their year of birth with an official document (Identity card, passport). The year of birth has to be mentioned on the race entry.

Admitted years of birth

<u>FIS Competition Year</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>	<u>10/11</u>	<u>11/12</u>
<u>K1 (Children I)</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
<u>K2 (Children II)</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>

**608.4 Limits on Competitions**

608.4.1 A K1 competitor may take part in a maximum of two international Children's alpine competitions outside their own country.

608.4.2. A competitor in the first year of K2 may take part in three, international Children's alpine competitions outside their own country.

608.4.3. A competitor in the second year of K2 a competitor may participate in four international Children's alpine competitions outside their own country.

608.4.4 Athletes from the Southern Hemisphere are granted the following exception: K1 competitors may participate in 4 events in the Northern Hemisphere and K2 competitors may participate in 8 events in the Northern Hemisphere

608.4.5. Adherence to these Rules should be monitored by the Alpine Sub-Committee for Youth and Children.

**608.5 Quota regulations for Europe, USA and CAN.**

608.5.1 The quota per nation is max. 4 K1 and 6 K2 resulting in the total number of max. 10 competing athletes per nation. No more than 4 athletes of the same sex may

be registered within each category. The organizing nation is entitled to a double quota, that is max. 20 competing athletes.

608.5.2 Under regular circumstances, the max. number of competing athletes must not exceed 140 per category and gender.

608.5.3 Pursuant to Rules of FIS Points, the organizing nation may register more than the double quota of participants under invitation also other nations.

608.5.4 For children's competitions with few competing athletes, participants of other nations may be eligible for the double quota on the invitation of the organizing nation

## **608.6 Allotment into groups and start order**

608.6.1 In each group each participating nation is allotted one starting place max.

608.6.2 If more than 15 nations have registered, the following principles apply:

> Group 1: The first group will contain one athlete from each nation registered.

Each nation is allotted only one start place.

> Group 2 - 3 - 4: Same as group 1.

> Last group: The last group consists of the athletes of the organizing nation, in double quota. If the number of competing athletes exceeds the double quota a separate group will be drawn after the entire starting field in the same procedure as group 1.

608.6.3 In children's races with few participants (see 608.5.4), the draw follows the principles described for the double quota of organizing nations.

608.6.4 The team leaders are responsible for the identification of participants in each group.

608.6.5 Each group is drawn separately

608.6.6 Start order 2<sup>nd</sup> runs - The best 30 of the 1<sup>st</sup> run start in the reversed order.

## **608.7 Children's Events**

608.7.1. Children's Events may include, slalom, giant slalom, super-G, parallel, and kombi events and may also have a team competition

608.7.2. Except where noted in ICR 608 for Children the Alpine Rules in ICR are to be followed.

608.7.3. Team competitions may be conducted for K1 and K2. Such team competitions should be described as «Specifications for Team Competitions for Children»

608.7.3.1. For the team evaluation, only the team declared at the first team captains meeting as the "A" Team will be considered.

## **608.8 Equipment**

608.8.1. All equipment used by Children is governed by the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment.

608.8.2. Children are required to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the FIS specifications for competition equipment.

## **608.9 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.

## **608.10 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.

### **608.11 TD reports to the FIS**

608.11.1. The TD must complete a report with 4 copies for each event.

608.11.2. The TD must send a copy of his report within 3 days after the race:

- to the FIS Office\*)

- to the National Association of the organizing country

- to the organizer

- to the TD commissioner of the TD's National Association\*)

608.11.3. Send the additional report to the Chairman of the Committee for Alpine Courses (if necessary)

\*) Include to the reports:

- The start and result lists

- The minutes of Jury decisions and Team Captains' Meetings

- Timing Technical Report

- Injury Report (if necessary)

### **608.12 Children's Slalom**

#### **608.12.1 Vertical Drop**

- K1 maximum 120 m

- K2 maximum 160 m

#### **608.12.2 Gates**

The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive open or closed gates may not be less than 6 m, not more than 12 m

#### **608.12.3 Number of Direction Changes**

For Children's slalom the number of direction changes shall be 30% to 35% of the vertical drop, +/- 3

#### **608.12.4 Number of Gates and Combinations of Gates**

608.12.4.1 K1 Maximum 2 hairpin combinations and maximum 1 vertical combination consisting of maximum 3 gates.

608.12.4.2 K2 Maximum 3 hairpin combinations and maximum 2 vertical combination consisting of 3 - maximum 4 gates.

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

608.12.4.4 The course may include delayed gates, minimum of one to a maximum of three.

### **608.13 Children's Giant Slalom**

#### **608.13.1 Vertical Drop**

K1 maximum 250 m

K2 maximum 250 m

#### **608.13.2 Gates**

For Children's GS the number of direction changes (by rounding up or down) shall be 13% - 15% of the vertical drop.

#### **608.13.3 Course Setting**

The course setter in setting the course for children should take particular consideration of the physical ability of the competitors.

#### **608.13.4 Execution of the Giant Slalom**

608.13.4.1 Giant Slalom for K1 may be conducted in one or two runs.

608.13.4.2 Giant Slalom for K2 will be conducted in two runs

608.13.4.3 An organizer may limit the number of participants in the second run to 60.

## **608.14 Children's Super-G**

### **608.14.1 Vertical Drop**

K1 minimum 250 m, maximum 350 m

K2 minimum 250 m, maximum 400 m

### **608.14.2 Homologation of Children's Super-G courses**

All courses used for Children's SG must be homologated. The course may be homologated for Children's SG or alternatively for FIS GS where a safety inspection by a FIS Technical Advisor is required.

### **608.14.3 Free skiing on the Competition Hill**

Competitors should be given the opportunity to free ski on the closed competition hill before the course is set.

### **608.14.4 Gates**

For Children's Super-G the number of direction changes (by rounding up or down) shall be a minimum 8%, maximum 10% of the vertical drop

### **608.14.5 Course Setting**

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 children should learn controlled speed, jumping and gliding.

#### **608.14.5.1 Course Setting for K1 -**

Different courses must be adapted for K1 and K2, which should have turning radiuses corresponding to their age. The ski to be used is the appropriate GS skis for K1 events.

### **608.14.6 Inspection of the Course**

The competitors are authorized 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.

## **608.15 Children's Parallel Events**

### **608.15.1 Vertical Drop**

K1: maximum 60 m and 12 - 15 gates.

K2: maximum 80 m and 15 - 22 gates.

### **608.15.2 Rules for running Children's Parallel Events**

The corresponding FIS ICR for the running of Parallel Events (ICR 1100) apply.

## **608.16 Children's Kombi**

The Children's Kombi is an internationally recognized event that consists of a mixture of standard turns and gates. The event meets developmental needs for this age group, creating a tactical awareness by blending sections of different gates in a flowing, rhythmical, constantly changing pattern.

Results may be determined by combined times of each run, or each run may be classified separately. The OC must indicate the method in advance

## **608.16.1 Setting**

608.16.1.2 The Course Setter and Jury are to provide an interesting but safe course.

608.16.1.3 The racer's speed must be controlled when transitioning from one section to a different section and the course setting should allow skiers a smooth transition from jumps or waves back into the course.

## **608.16.2 Kombi Design: There can be 2 different forms of the Kombi:**

SL / GS Format (technical orientation) Setting with stubbies, SL gates & GS gates or coloured ground indicators and GS / SG Format (speed orientation) Setting with GS & SG gates or coloured ground indicators

608.16.2.1 The selected race style must be announced on the race notice prior to the race and again at the first team captains meeting.

## **608.16.3 SL/GS Kombi: Technical Data**

Slalom Skis are recommended to be used for SL/GS Kombi and the ROC must announce in advance the type of Kombi to permit ski selection.

### **608.16.3.1 Terrain and Vertical drop.**

Use Children's GS slope, vertical drop between 140 - 200 metres

### **608.16.3.2 Gates**

- Gates consist of two poles. Outside gate must be the same type of gate as turning gate (stubbie gate with stubbie gate, SL gate with SL gate, GS panel with GS panel)
- Consecutive gates must alternate in red and blue.
- SL gates must have a minimum distance of 4m and max. 6m.
- GS gates must have a minimum distance of 4m and a max. 8m.
- SL Minimum distance between Turning gate to Turning gate .75m.
- SL Maximum distance Turning gate to turning gate 12m.
- GS Minimum distance Turning gate to Turning gate. No minimum restriction
- GS Maximum distance Turning gate to turning gate 20m.

### **608.16.3.3 Course characteristics and recommendations**

- I. Minimum of 30 turns.
- II. Recommended to have a minimum of 5 different sections.
- III. Slalom skis recommended.
- IV. The course should test the skier's ability to react and adapt to an ever changing rhythm and radius, but allow the competitors smooth transition between the various sections of gates.
- V. Building terrain is optional but not necessary as the course itself should apply enough demand. Use creativity with available terrain.
- VI. Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- VII. Use the entire slope and natural terrain and skiing across the fall line as often as possible.
- VIII. It is recommended to use only a single pole for vertical combinations.
- IX. The first and last gates should lead the skier comfortably.
- X. There should be at least one section of stubby gates.
- XI. Forerunners or testers should be available for course setting.

## **608.16.4 GS/SG Kombi: Technical Data**

Giant Slalom skis are recommended to be used for GS/SG Kombi and the ROC must announce in advance the type of Kombi to permit ski selection.

### **608.16.4.1 Terrain and Vertical drop.**

Use homologated GS course, vertical drop 250 metres maximum

#### **608.16.4.2 Gates**

- Gates consist of two poles. Outside gate must be the same as turning gate.
- Consecutive gates must alternate in red and blue.
- GS gates must have a minimum distance of 4m and a max. 8m.
- SG gates must have a minimum distance of 6m and a max of 8m.
- GS Turning gate to Turning gate minimum 10m maximum 20m
- SG Turning gate to Turning gate minimum 15m maximum 28m

#### **608.16.4.3 Course characteristics and recommendations**

- Number of Direction changes 10-12% of Vertical drop.
- Recommended to have 3-5 different sections.
- Giant Slalom skis recommended.
- The course should test the skier's ability to react and adapt to an ever changing rhythm and radius, but allow the competitors smooth transition between the various sections of gates.
- Building terrain is optional but must allow course to flow smoothly.
- Include a minimum of one jump
- Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- The first and last gates should lead the skier comfortably.
- Forerunners or testers should be available for course setting.

#### **608.16.5 Kombi Inspection**

A normal one run inspection and with a set inspection time is suggested. The concept is to test reaction and adaptability from a standard amount of inspection time.

#### **608.16.6 Number of runs.**

The ROC and Jury should decide on the number of runs by the first team captains meeting. Depending on weather and course conditions it is recommended that entries up to 140 competitors should be 2 runs and entries over 140 competitors should be one run. If size of field is less than 140, two runs should be planned.

#### **608.16.7 Rules**

The ICR Slalom and Giant Slalom rules apply for running of the Kombi race except as modified in 608.

#### **608.16.8 Starting order**

By team seeding.

#### **608.16.9 Gate keeping**

A sufficient number of gate keepers should be present. For the Stubby sections it is recommended to have one gate keeper for every two gates. It is also recommended to spray a blue line on the inside of the gate to help with identifying straddles.

#### **Art. 611.3 Timing**

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

#### **Art. 614 Course and Competition**

614.1.3 *Warm up slopes*

Appropriate warm up slopes should be made available.

#### 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.

### **Art. 615**

#### **The Finish**

#### **615.2**

##### **The finish line and its Markings**

The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners which may be connected by a horizontal banner. In Downhill and Super-G races, the finish must be not less than 15 metres wide and in Slalom and Giant Slalom not less than 10 metres 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 Downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked horizontally with colouring substance.

### **Art. 617.3**

#### **Official Results**

#### 617.3.2

Combined results are calculated by adding together the race times obtained in each event of the combined event.  
(or by adding the race points)

#### 617.3.4

*The official result list must contain:*

- the name of the organising club or association
- the name of the competition, the site, event and category (men or ladies)
- the date of the race
- all technical data such as the name of the course, altitude at start and finish, vertical drop, FIS homologation number and, for Downhill and Super-G, the length of the course
- the names and nations of the members of the Jury
- for each run, the names and nations of the course setter and the forerunners, the number of gates (SL, GS and SG between brackets Number of direction changes) and the start time
- the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at start and finish areas
- all details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, code number, name and first name, nation (and possibly club), time and race points
- the start number, code number, name, first name and nation of those competitors who were not at the start, did not finish or were disqualified in each run
- the names of the official service companies, e.g. timing company, computer service etc.
- codex and F value
- penalty calculation sheet
- the signature of the Technical Delegate

### **Art. 618**

#### **FIS Race Points and Participation at FIS competitions**

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Points (integral part of the ICR).  
(old 1260-1280)

#### **Art. 619 Award Ceremony**

The award ceremony must 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.

#### **Art.621.3.2 Starting Order at National Championships**

As an alternative to art. 621.3 for National Championships the Jury may permit the draw/choice of starting numbers to be as follows:

For Slalom and Giant Slalom the first ranked group of 15 according to valid FIS points would be sub-divided into two groups (1 - 7; 8 - 15). The starting numbers then be drawn by double-draw from within these groups.

For Downhill and Super-G [and Super Combi](#) the first ranked group of 15 according to the valid FIS points would chose their start numbers from between 1 - 30.

The remaining start number from 1 - 30 would be drawn amongst the rest of the competitors within the top 30 ranked according to valid FIS points. Any other competitors start in the order of their FIS points.

#### **Art. 621.10 Starting order for the 2nd Run**

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

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

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

from the 31<sup>st</sup> onward according to the result list of the first run.

If more than one competitor is ranked 30<sup>th</sup>, the competitor with the lowest start number will start first.

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.

#### **Art. 621.12 Double entries**

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.

#### **Art. 624 Interruption of the Run or Training**

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

#### **Art. 624.2 Brief Interruption**

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

#### **Art. 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.

## **Art. 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.

## **Art. 627 Not Permitted to Start**

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. 606.3)

627.7 was disqualified (DSQ) did not start (DNS) or did not finish (DNF) eliminated in the from first run. ~~(art 605.4)~~

## **Art. 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

## **Art. 641 Types of Protests**

641.3 Against a competitor or against an official during the race.

641.6 Against instructions of the Jury-

## **Art. 643 Deadlines for Submittal**

643.3 Against a competitor or competitors equipment or against ...

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.

## **Art. 647 Right of Appeal**

647.1.1 *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.

## **Art 647.1.3 Deadlines Time Limits**

647.1.3.1. Appeals against the decisions on the Jury are to be submitted within 24 hours of Decisions of a competition jury are appealable to the respective Appeals Commission within 48 hours.

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

## **Art. 650 Rules about the Homologation of the Course**

### **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 Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses or in agreement with the National Ski Association they deliver it, 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

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

....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.

## **Art. 655 Competitions under Artificial Light (old Art. 1200)**

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 must 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 should not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and should not blind the competitor by glare.

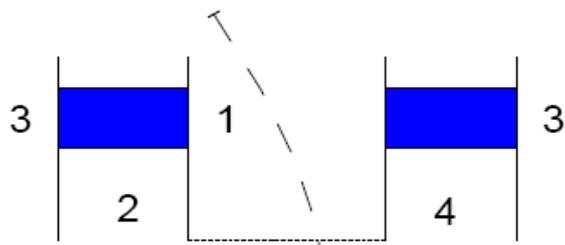
655.3 The TD together with the Jury must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules.

655.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

## **Art 660 Gate Judges' Instructions**

### **661 Control of Passage (Explanation)**

Fig A Giant Slalom



- 1. Turning Pole
- 2. Turning Gate
- 3. Outside Pole
- 4. Outside Gate

Fig B Parallel

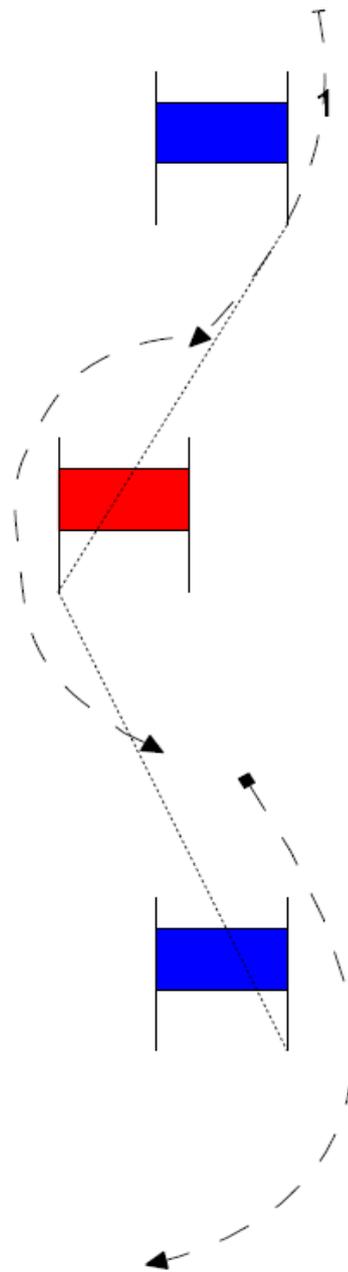
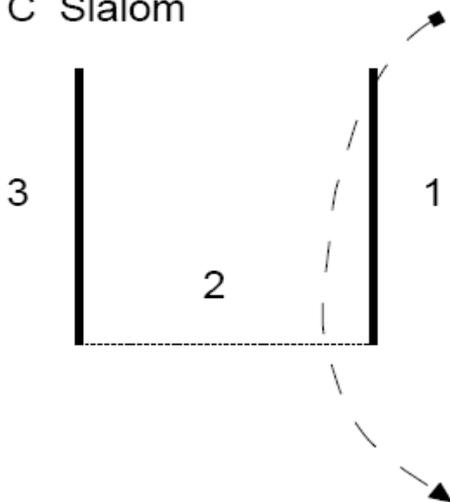


Fig C Slalom



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 competitor 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, 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.

#### **Art. 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 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).

#### **Art. 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.

### **Art. 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.

### **Art. 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.

### **Art. 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.

### **Art. 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.

### **Art. 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.
- 667.1.2 He should assist in keeping the course clear and remove any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.
- 667.2 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 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> run.

### **Art. 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 obliged 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

#### **Art. 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 full fill 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 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup competitions, the number of gate judges will be determined by the Jury.

#### **Art 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 to observe the competitors' passage on the course.

#### **Art. 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).

##### *680.2.2 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.

#### **Art. 700 Downhill**

##### **701.1 Vertical Drop**

###### *Art. 701.1.1 Men's Courses*

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups

- 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 m, for Continental Cups 550 m) - 1100m.

For all other FIS races:

- [500](#)- [450](#) m - 1100 m (Junior 700 m)

###### *Art 701.1.2 Ladies' Courses*

For all competitions:

- ~~500~~ 450 m – 800 (Junior 700 m)

**Art 704.2 Duration**

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

**Art. 706 Execution of the Downhill**

Art.706.2 Downhill in Two Runs

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

706.2.2 The vertical drop must be at least ~~450~~ 400 m.

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

**Art. 800 Slalom**

**801 Vertical drop**

801.1.2 *Ladies' Courses*

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:

- 140 - 220 m

For all other FIS races:

- 120 - 200 m

**Art. 801.2 Gates**

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 or delayed gates) must not be less than 0.75 m. This distance must exist between the poles of different gates as well as between the gate line of one gate and the poles of another.

The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates must not be less than 6 m and not more than 13 m (valid for all categories). Exception Children I and II not more than 12 m.

801.2.4 *Number of Direction Changes:*

801.2.4.1 *Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, World Cup:*

- 30% to 35% of the vertical drop.

*FIS, Continental Cup, Entry League races, Children I and Children II competitions:*

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

**Art 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 maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates and at least three hairpin-combinations. Slalom ~~should~~ must also contain minimum of one and maximum of three delayed turns gates.

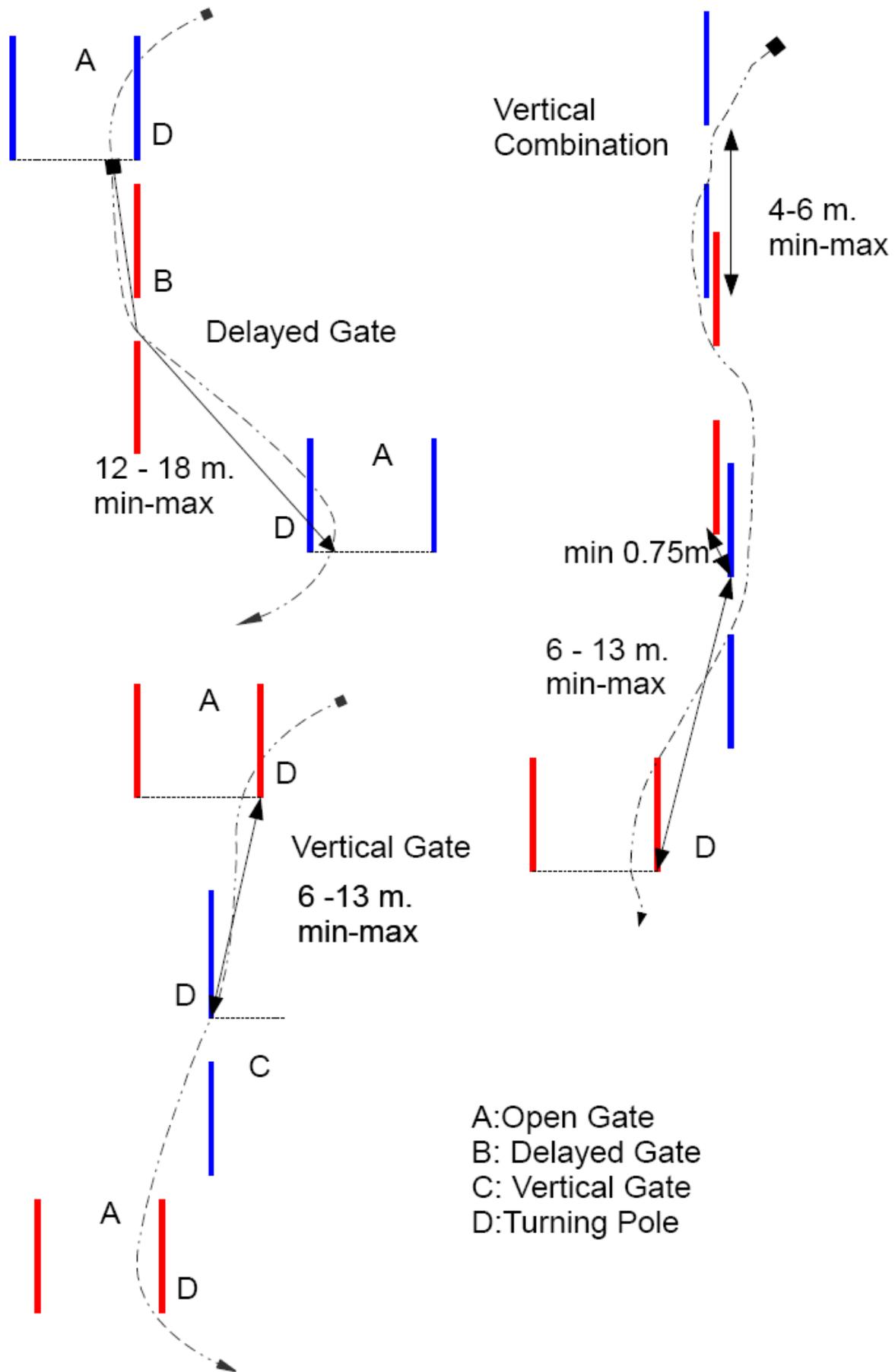
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[Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.](#)

### 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.gates.](#)



**Art. 900****Giant Slalom**

## 901.1.4

*Children's Courses*

- Children I and II: maximum 250 m ~~with two and maximum 300 m with only 1 run~~

[Giant Slalom for Children's II must consist of two runs, and for Children this possibility should be granted.](#)

**Art. 903****Course Setting**

## 903.1.4

The course setter in setting the course of children should take particular consideration of the physical ability of the competitors.

## 906.2

[Giant Slalom for Children I may be conducted in one run or two runs. Giant Slalom for Children II will be conducted in two runs.](#)

[An organizer may limit the number of participants in the second run to 60.](#)

**Art. 707, 807, 907, 1007 - Crash helmets**

All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specification.

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 CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.

**Art. 1000****Super - G****1001.1****Vertical Drop**

## 1001.1.1

*Men's Courses*

- 400 m - 650 m

## 1001.1.3

*Children's Courses*

- Children I: minimum ~~225~~ 250 m, maximum 350 m

- Children II: minimum 250 m, maximum ~~450~~ 400 m

**Art. 1001.3 Gates**

## 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. If the vertical drop is between 400 and 500 m a minimum of 32 direction changes must be set and if the vertical drop is between 500 and 650 m a minimum of 35 direction changes must be set for Men. A minimum of 30 gates must be set for ladies. The minimum number of gates (men 35, ladies 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 32 direction changes if the VD is less than 500 m / 35 if the VD is higher than 500 m).

Children I and II: minimum 8%, maximum 10% direction changes of the vertical drop.

**[Art.1002.4 Homologation of Children's Super-G courses](#)**

[All courses used for Children's SG must be homologated. If the course to be used is homologated for FIS GS, then a safety inspection by a FIS Technical Advisor is required.](#)

**[Art 1003.1.5 Course Setting for Children 1 -](#)**

Different courses must be adapted for Children 1 and Children 2, which should have turning radiuses corresponding to their age. The ski to be used is the appropriate GS skis for K1 events.

1004.3 ~~There should be a training run on the race course for children without timing on the race day. The competitors are authorized 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).~~

**Art. 1100 Combined (replaces complete old Art. 1210)**

**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. These regulations can also be valid for the Special forms of Combined events (Art. 1103).

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.

**Art. 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).
- Art.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.
- Art.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.
- Art. 1210 Team Competitions**
- 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.
- Art. 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 may 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.
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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 may only start once per run at the FIS Nations Event.

**Art. 1220      Parallel Events**

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 GS gate flag measuring stretched between them and fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 690).

**Art. 1240      KO System**

**2.              Rules for FIS Points**

The new penalty for all ENL races is 40.00

**New F Values**

**DH:** 1320

**SL:** 600

**GS:** 880

**SG:** 1060

**SC:** 1240

1.6              National Junior Race (NJR)  
Special abbreviation NJR (National Junior Race ) for JUN races with limited participation (max. foreign quota 25). If more than 25 foreign racers present, min quota will be 2 per Nation, irrespective of their National FIS quota.

4.4.9              *Super Combined*  
FIS points are awarded for speed events (DH or SG) in all FIS events except in World and Europa Cup were only if the competitor has completed both runs he/she achieves FIS points  
The FIS point penalty will be applied taking into consideration the technical data

4.6.1.1              After the injury date, once a competitor has started in 10 races across all disciplines, or 4 races in any one event, the injury status will be deleted in all disciplines.- Competitors must remain registered as active with the FIS to maintain injury protection. competitors and remain active.

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## 8.2 Report

One original copy of each of the following, signed by the Technical Delegate, must be sent to the FIS either by post, as pdf files or online within three days of the completion of the competition:

- The official result lists
- The form "calculation of the penalty" or the controlled penalty calculation made by computer
- The official "Technical Delegate Report"
- The "Timing Technical Report"
- The Injury Report (as necessary)
  
- The official entry form for any DNS1 competitors where the Technical Delegate cannot confirm the reason for the DNS (e.g. injury, illness).

## 3. Specifications for Competition Equipment

### 1. Alpine racing ski

Extension of the tolerance for skis and boots at FIS and ENL levels (new rules were strictly applied to World Cup level from the 2007/08 and for Continental Cup from 2008/09 season).

The tolerance of the FIS / ENL Equipment Rule will also be extended for the ANC and SAC competitions to be held in the Southern Hemisphere during the period August-September 2008).

#### 1.2.1.1 Ski length

Minimum length "developed" length (unwound length) in accordance with ISO Norm including a measurement tolerance of +/- 1 cm. The ski length has to be marked on the ski.

##### Downhill

Ladies FIS: 210 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Men FIS: 215 cm / -5 cm tolerance

##### Super-G

Ladies FIS: 200 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Men FIS: 205 cm / -5 cm tolerance

##### Giant Slalom

Ladies FIS: 180 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Men FIS: 185 cm / -5 cm tolerance

#### 1.2.1.2 Profile width

For FIS and ENL minimum 60 mm

#### 1.2.1.3 Radius

The radius has to be marked on the ski.

##### Giant Slalom

Ladies & Men (FIS & ENL ): minimum 21 m

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- 2.1.2 Maximum height  
For FIS and ENL events the maximum height is 55 mm
  
- 3.2 Thickness of ski boot soles  
FIS, ENL, Children I :maximum 45 mm

*The following recommendations were made by the Alpine Committee to Equipment Committee for Children younger than 11 years:*

- 1.2.1.1 Ski length  
- For children younger than 11 years: Use only one pair of skis in all events if the ski length is shorter than 130 cm.
  
- 3.2. Thickness of ski boot soles  
- The height of the skis and the boots should be the same as in the category CHI I and CHI II.
  
- 9.3 Specifications for children  
- Children under 11 years should use back protectors (also for CHI I and CHI II)

#### **4. Qualification Modus for FIS Alpine World Ski Championships**

##### 1.1 Qualification race

Qualification races will take place for Technical Events.

The best 50 competitors present will qualify directly to the finals and all other will compete in a qualification race for the remaining 25 places.

All competitors participating in the qualification race will be included on the official results list of the respective race of the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships.

Replacement of injured or ill athletes - verified by the Medical Supervisor - of the top 50 present athletes may only be made by athletes with at least the same or better WCSL / FIS points than the 50<sup>th</sup> on the board. Only the WCSL / FIS points of the originally entered 50<sup>th</sup> competitor count. There is no moving up.

The enrolment is done according to WCSL points followed by FIS points.

##### 1.2 Final race

A maximum of 75 competitors are allowed to participate at the 1<sup>st</sup> run.

##### 1.3 Limitation for the 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the Final race

Only the first 30 competitors from the 1<sup>st</sup> run are qualified.

#### **5. Overall winners qualified for World Cup over the Continental Cup**

##### **5.4 Personal qualification for World Cup**

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The winners of the different events [and Overall winners](#), or best placed competitor(s) from that continent in the respective Continental Cups are personally qualified to compete in World Cup races in the event concerned for the season following their victory, with the exception of the World Cup Finals. [The Overall winner receives this qualification only if in the corresponding Cup speed events are held.](#) For the Southern Hemisphere this is the same season. A valid list is published in the Alpine World Cup Rules.

## 6. Miscellaneous

### Grenada Ski Association

The Ski Association of Grenada is suspended. Athletes of the Grenada Ski Association are not allowed to start at FIS events.

### Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo

The Council decided to propose to the 2008 FIS Congress that the National Ski Association of Serbia is elected as a full member with one vote and Montenegro as an associate member. In the case of the National Ski Association of Kosovo, the Council decided to propose to the Congress that as soon as the nation Kosovo becomes recognised by the United Nations as independent state, it will be recognised provisionally by FIS as associate member. In the meantime, as has been the case since November 2006, the Kosovo Ski Association may submit a list of athletes who are entitled to compete at FIS level and international children's calendar events.

## 7. Special quotas

Datum	Ort	Nat 1	Nat 2	Disz	Kat	Sonderquote
19.08.-22.08.2008	Coronet Peak	NZE	JPN	GS, SL	FIS	NZE 30
04.08.-06.08.2008	Cardrona	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	USA 30
07.08.-09.08.2008	Treble Cone	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	USA 30
28.08.-31.08.2008	Coronet Peak	NZE	NZE	SG, GS, SL	NC	USA 30

**Checklist for vertical drop (VD) and number of gates (NG)**  
*Checkliste pour dénivellation (VD) et nombre de portes (NG)*  
 Checkliste für Höhendifferenz (VD) und Anzahl Tore (NG)

Discipline	Competition		OWG/WSC	WC	COC	FIS	CHI	ENL
Discipline	Compétition							
Disziplin	Wettbewerb							
<b>DH</b> (art. 700) <b>Downhill</b> <i>Descente</i> Abfahrt	<b>L</b>	VD	500 450- 800					1 Lauf: 400-500m 2 Läufe: 350-500m
		NG	as required / selon nécessité / nach Bedarf					
		Flag	1,00 x 0,75	red (blue) / rouge (bleu) / rot (blau)				
	<b>M</b>	Flag	1,00 x 0,75	red / rouge / rot				
		NG	as required / selon nécessité / nach Bedarf					
		VD	800 (750 <sup>1)</sup> ) - 1100	550 - 1100	500 - 1100 450			1 Lauf: 400-500m 2 Läufe: 350-500m
<b>SL</b> (art. 800) <b>Slalom</b>	<b>L</b>	VD	140 - 220	120 - 200		I. 120 max II. 160 max	80 - 120 3 Läufe: min. 50m	
		NG/DC	30% - 35 % of the vertical drop +/-3 direction changes/ <i>changements de direction/Richtungsänderungen</i>				I. 30 - 35 +/- 3	30-35% of the VD +/- 3 dir. Changes
	<b>M</b>	VD				180 - 220	140 - 220	
	<b>GS</b> (art. 900) <b>Giant Slalom</b> <i>Slalom géant</i> Riesenslalom	<b>L</b>	VD	300 - 400	250 - 400		I. 250 max II. 250 <sup>2)</sup> max	200 - 250
			DC	11% - 15% (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen)				13 - 15%
<b>M</b>		Flag	0,75 x 0,50 red & blue / rouge & bleu / rot & blau					
<b>M</b>		DC	11% - 15% (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen)				13 - 15%	13 - 15%
<b>SG</b> (art. 1000) <b>Super G</b> Super-G  Super-G	<b>L</b>	VD	400 - 600 (evtl. 2 jumps / sauts / Sprünge)	350 - 600 (evtl. 2 jumps / sauts / Sprünge)		I. <del>250</del> 225-350 II. 250 - 400450		
		NG	10% (min. 30) (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen) If same course as men = same number of direction changes (min. 32 / min. 35)				8-10%	
	<b>M</b>	Flag	0,75 x 0,50 red & blue / rouge & bleu / rot & blau					
	<b>M</b>	NG	10% (min. 35) (32 <sup>1)</sup> ) (Number of direction changes/nombre de changements effectifs de direction/Anzahl der Richtungsänderungen) 400 - 500 m VD = min. 32 direction changes 500 - 650 m VD = min. 35 direction changes				8 - 10%	10%
		VD	400 - 650 (evtl. 2 jumps / sauts / Sprünge)				I. 225 - 350 II. 250 - 450	350 - 500
	<b>P</b> (art. 1100) <b>Parallel</b>	<b>L</b>	VD	80 - 100				I: 60, II: 80
NG			20 - 30				I: 12 - 15 II: 15 - 22	
<b>M</b>		Flag	GS flags GS flags	red track / piste rouge / rote Piste blue track / piste bleue / blaue Piste				

<sup>1)</sup> Exception / exception / Ausnahme

<sup>2)</sup> 2 runs / en cas de 2 manches / sofern 2 Läufe: 250 m