THE INTERNATIONAL

SKI COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

BOOK IV
JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALPINE SKIING

DOWNHILL
SLALOM
GIANT SLALOM
SUPER-G
COMBINED EVENTS
TEAM EVENTS
PARALLEL EVENTS
KO EVENTS

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Table of Content

	1st Section	**1**
200	Joint Regulations for all Competitions	1
201	Classification and Types of Competitions	1
202	FIS Calendar	3
203	Licence to participate in FIS Races (FIS Licence)	5
204	Qualification of Competitors	6
205	Competitors Obligations and Rights	7
206	Sponsorships and Advertising	8
207	Advertising and Commercial Markings	11
208	Exploitation of Electronic Media Rights	11
209	Film Rights	15
210	Organisation of Competition	16
211	The Organisation	16
212	Insurance	16
213	Programme	17
214	Announcements	17
215	Entries	18
216	Team Captains' Meetings	18
217	Draw	18
218	Publication of Results	19
219	Prizes	20
220	Team Officials, Coaches, Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives	21
221	Medical Services, Examinations and Doping	21
222	Competition Equipment	22
223	Sanctions	24
224	Procedural Guidelines	26
225	Appeals Commission	27
226	Violation of Sanctions	29
	2nd Section	**30**
	Rules Common to Alpine Events	30
600	Organisation	30
601	Organising Committee and Jury	30
602	The Technical Delegate (TD)	39
603	Course Setter	42
604	Accreditation / Rights and Duties of Team Officials	44
605	Forerunners	45
606	Competitors' Outfits (see Specifications for Competition Equipment)	46
607	Age Limits	47
608	Youth International Alpine Competitions	47
610	Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations	51
611	Technical Installations	51
612	Start and Finish Officials	55
613	The Start	55
614	Course and Competition	57
615	The Finish	60
616	Microphones	61

617 Calculation and Announcement of Results 61
618 FIS Race Points and Participation at FIS competitions 62
619 Award Ceremony 62

620 Start Order 62
621 Group Draw and Start Order 62
622 Start Intervals 65
623 Re-runs 65
624 Interruption of the Run or Training 66
625 Termination of a Competition 67
626 Report 67
627 Not Permitted to Start 67
628 Penalties 67
629 Disqualifications 68

640 Protests 68
641 Types of Protests 69
642 Place of Submittal 69
643 Deadlines for Submittal 69
644 Form of Protests 69
645 Authorisation 70
646 Settlement of Protests by the Jury 70
647 Right of Appeals 71

650 Rules regarding the Homologation of the Courses 71
655 Competitions under Artificial Light 77

660 Gate Judges' Instructions 77
661 Control of Passage (Explanation) 77
662 Importance of the Task of the Gate Judge 79
663 Giving Information to a Competitor 80
664 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults 80
665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1st and 2nd run 80
666 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race 80
667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge 80
668 Location and support of the Gate Judge 81
669 Number of Gate Judges 81

670 Video control 81
680 Poles 81
690 Gate Panels for Giant Slalom and Super-G 82

3rd Section **84**

Particular Rules for the different Events 84
700 Downhill 84
701 Technical Data 84
702 The Courses 85
703 Course Setting 86
704 Official Training 86
705 Yellow Flag 87
706 Execution of the Downhill 88
707 Crash Helmet 89

800 Slalom 89
801 Technical Data 89
802 The Courses 92
803 Course Setting 92

804 Single Pole Slalom 94
805 The Start 96
806 Execution of the Slalom 96
807 Crash Helmet 97

900 Giant Slalom 97
901 Technical Data 97
902 The Courses 98
903 Course Setting 98
904 Single Gate Giant Slalom 98
905 The Start 99
906 Execution of the Giant Slalom 99
907 Crash Helmet 99

1000 Super-G 99
1001 Technical Data 99
1002 The Courses 100
1003 Course Setting 101
1005 Start 101
1006 Execution of the Super-G 101
1007 Crash Helmet 102
1008 Yellow Flag 102

1100 Combined 102
1101 Alpine Combined 103
1102 Classical Combined 103
1103 Special forms of Combined events 103

1210 General Team Competitions 103
1211 Combined Team Event 104
1212 Alpine Team Event 104
1213 Special Cup Rules 106

1220 Parallel Events 106
1221 Definition 106
1222 Vertical Drop 106
1223 Choice and Preparation of the Course 106
1224 The Courses 107
1225 Distance between the Two Courses 107
1226 Start 107
1227 Finish 108
1228 Jury and Course Setter 108
1229 Timing 108

1230 Execution of a Parallel on Two Courses 108
1231 Control of the Runs 109
1232 Disqualifications / Did Not Finish 109
1233 Slalom Rules 110

1240 KO System 112
1241 Mode and time frame 112
1242 Results after the Intermediate Rounds and the Final 112

1st Section

200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

200.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under the applicable FIS Rules[1].

200.2 Organisation and Conduct

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

200.3 Participation

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

200.4 Special Regulations

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

200.5 Control

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

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

201 Classification and Types of Competitions

201.1 Competitions with Special Rules and/or Limited Participation

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

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

201.2 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

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

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

201.3 Classification of Competitions

201.3.1 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Junior Ski Championships

201.3.2 FIS World Cups

201.3.3 FIS Continental Cups

201.3.4 International FIS Competitions (FIS Races)

201.3.5 Competitions with Special Participation and/or Qualifications

201.3.6 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

201.4 FIS Disciplines

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

201.4.1 Recognition of Disciplines in the International Ski Federation

New disciplines, comprising one or several events, widely practised in at least twenty-five countries and on three continents may be included as part of the programme of the International Ski Federation.

201.4.2 Exclusion of Disciplines from the International Ski Federation

If a discipline is no longer practised in at least twelve National Ski Associations on at least two continents the FIS Congress may decide to exclude the discipline from the programme of the International Ski Federation.

201.5 FIS Events

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

201.6 Types of Competitions

International competitions consist of:

201.6.1 Nordic Events

Cross-Country, Roller Skiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combined, Nordic Combined with Roller Skiing or In-line, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country races

201.6.2 Alpine Events

Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel , Combined, KO, Team Competitions

201.6.3 Freestyle Ski Events

Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Ski Cross, Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Big Air, Team Competitions

201.6.4 *Snowboard Events*
Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super-G, Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross, Big Air, Slopestyle, Team Competitions

201.6.5 *Telemark Events*

201.6.6 *Firngleiten*

201.6.7 *Speed Skiing Events*
Speed 1 (S1), Speed 2 (S2), Speed 2 Junior (S2J)

201.6.8 *Grass Ski Events*

201.6.9 *Combined Events with other Sports*

201.6.10 *Youth, Masters, Para Snow Events, etc.*

201.7 FIS World Championship Programme

201.7.1 To be included in the programme of the FIS World Championships, events must have a recognised international standing both numerically and geographically, and have been included for at least two seasons in the World Cup before a decision about their admission can be considered.

201.7.2 Events are admitted no later than three years before specific FIS World Championships.

201.7.3 A single event cannot simultaneously give rise to both an individual and a team ranking.

201.7.4 Medals may only be awarded at the FIS World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships in all disciplines (Alpine, Nordic, Snowboard, Freestyle Ski, Grass Skiing, Rollerski, Telemark, Speed Skiing) when there are a minimum of 8 nations participating in team competitions and 8 nations represented in an individual event.

202 FIS Calendar

202.1 Candidature and Announcement

202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organising of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published “Rules for the Organisation of World Championships”

202.1.2 For all other competitions, the registrations for inclusion in the International Ski Calendar have to be made to FIS by the National Ski Association according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.

202.1.2.1 The applications of the National Ski Associations (NSA) are entered by using the FIS Calendar program in the members section of the FIS website: www.fis-ski.com by 31st August (31st May for the Southern Hemisphere).

202.1.2.2 *Allocation of competitions*

Allocation of the competitions to the National Ski Associations is made through the electronic communication process between FIS and the National Ski Associations. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions, the calendars are subject to the approval of the Council, on proposal of the respective Technical Committee.

202.1.2.3 *Homologations*

Competitions that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on competition courses or jumping hills homologated by the FIS.
The homologation certificate number must be indicated when applying for the inclusion of competition in the FIS Calendar.

202.1.2.4 *Publication of the FIS Calendar*

The FIS calendar is published by FIS on the FIS website www.fis-ski.com. It will be updated to reflect cancellations, postponements and other changes continuously by FIS.

202.1.2.5 *Postponements*

In case of the postponement of a competition listed in the FIS Calendar, the FIS has to be informed immediately and a new invitation must be sent to the National Ski Associations, otherwise the competition cannot be considered for FIS points.

202.1.2.6 *Calendar Fees*

In addition to the annual subscription, a calendar fee is set by the FIS Congress and is due for each year and for each event listed in the FIS Calendar. For additional events, a 50% surcharge will be made in addition to the regular calendar fee for applications submitted 30 days before the date of the competition. The calendar fee for a competition that has to be rescheduled remains the responsibility for payment in full of the original organising National Ski Association.

At the beginning of the season, each NSA will receive an invoice for 70 % of its total invoice from the previous season. This amount will be debited from its FIS account. At the end of the season each NSA will receive a detailed invoice for all registered competitions during the season. The balance will be subsequently be debited or credited to the NSA account at FIS.

202.1.3 *Appointment of Race Organiser*

In the event that the National Ski Association appoints a race organiser, such as an affiliated ski club, it shall do so using the form “Registration Form National Ski Association and Organiser” or by means of a similar written agreement. An application by a National Ski Association for inclusion of an event on the International Ski Calendar shall mean that the necessary agreement to organise the event has been established.

202.2 **Organisation of Races in other Countries**

Competitions which are organised by other National Ski Associations may only be included in the FIS Calendar when the National Ski Association of the country concerned where the competitions will be organised gives its approval.

203 Licence to participate in FIS Races (FIS Licence)

A licence to participate in FIS races is issued by a National Ski Association to competitors who fulfil the criteria for participation through registering the competitor with FIS in the respective discipline(s).

203.1 The FIS licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.

203.2 To be eligible for participation in FIS events, a competitor must have a licence issued by his National Ski Association. Such a licence shall be valid in the Northern and Southern hemispheres for the licence year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.

203.2.1 The National Ski Association must guarantee that all competitors registered with a FIS License to participate in FIS races accept the Rules of the International Ski Federation, in particular the provision which foresees the exclusive competence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport as the court of appeal in doping cases.

203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence to participate in FIS races when the competitor has proven his nationality and therefore eligibility by submitting a copy of his passport and signed the Athletes Declaration in the form approved by the FIS Council and returned it to his National Ski Association. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter signed by their legal guardians. Both the copy of the passport and signed Athletes Declaration must be made available to FIS on request.

203.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in International FIS competitions with a FIS licence to participate in FIS races issued by one National Ski Association.

203.5 Application for a change of FIS Licence Registration

All applications to change licence registration from one member National Ski Association to another are subject to consideration by the FIS Council at its Meetings in the spring. In principle an application to change licence registration will not be granted unless the competitor demonstrates his personal association with the new nation.

Prior to submitting an application to change licence registration a competitor must possess the citizenship and passport of the country for which he wishes to compete. In addition, the competitor must have had his principal legal and effective place of residence in the new country for a minimum of two (2) years immediately prior to the date of the request to change registration to the new country/National Ski Association. An exception to the two year residency rule may be waived if the competitor was born in the territory of the new country, or whose mother or father is a national of the new country. Applications will not be accepted if a parent has obtained a passport for the new country, but is not resident, and/or there is no family ancestry.

Furthermore the competitor is required to submit a detailed explanation with the application about his personal circumstances and the reason for requesting a change of licence registration.

203.5.1 If a competitor has already participated in FIS calendar events for a National Ski Association, he must have the written agreement to be released from the former National Ski Association in addition to the citizenship, passport and residency requirements in art. 203.5 before the new National Ski Association may submit a request to FIS for a change of registration.
If such a written agreement is not given, the competitor may not participate in any FIS calendar events for a period of twelve months from the end of the last season in which he competed for his present National Ski Association, nor may he be issued with a licence to participate in FIS races by the new National Ski Association.
These rules are also valid when a competitor has more than one nationality and would like to change National Ski Association licence registration.

203.5.2 The FIS Council reserves the right in its absolute discretion, to grant or to decline to grant, a change of licence notwithstanding the fulfilment of the aforementioned conditions where it deems it is contrary to the spirit of the rule and in the best interests of the International Ski Federation to do so (e.g. to decline to grant a change of licence if a member National Ski Association tries to “import” a competitor).

203.5.3 In the event that a competitor does not fulfil all the criteria required to apply for a change of National Ski Association licence registration, the onus shall be on the competitor to demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the FIS Council that exceptional circumstances exist and it is in the best interests of the International Ski Federation to grant the change.

203.5.4 A competitor will retain his FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association under the condition that the former National Ski Association granted the release of the competitor.

203.5.5 In the event that any of the documents for an application to change licence registration submitted by the National Ski Association (letter of release from the former National Ski Association, passport, residency papers) are found to be false, the FIS Council will sanction the competitor and the new National Ski Association.

204 Qualification of Competitors

204.1 A National Ski Association shall not support or recognise within its structure, nor shall it issue a licence to participate in FIS or national races to any competitor who:

204.1.1 has conducted himself in an improper or unsportsmanlike manner or has not respected the FIS medical code or anti-doping rules,

204.1.2 accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, any money-payments for the participation at competitions,

204.1.3 accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by article 219,

204.1.4 permits or has permitted his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising, except when the National Ski Association concerned, or its pool for this purpose, is party to the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.

204.1.5 knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:

204.1.5.1 the competition is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a National Ski Association, and the competition is announced "open",

204.1.6 has not signed the Athletes Declaration,

204.1.7 is under suspension.

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

205 Competitors Obligations and Rights

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

205.6 Support for the Competitors

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

205.6.2 full compensation for travel cost to training and competition,

205.6.3 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions,

205.6.4 pocket money,

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

205.6.6 social security including insurance for training and competition,

205.6.7 scholarships.

205.7 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active competitive skiing. The competitor has no claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgement of his National Ski Association.

205.8 Gambling on Competitions

Competitors, trainers, team officials and technical officials are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are involved. Reference is made to the FIS Rules on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.

206 Advertising and Sponsorship

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

206.1 Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships

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

206.2 FIS Events

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

206.3 Member National Ski Associations

Each FIS affiliated National Ski Association that organises events in its country which are included in the FIS calendars, has the authority as the owner of the event advertising rights to enter into contracts for their sale.

In the case of FIS World Cup competitions these rights shall be defined in the Organiser Agreement upon approval of the FIS Council and considering the National Ski Associations responsibilities.
In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country these FIS Advertising rules also apply.

206.4 Title and Presenting Sponsorship Rights

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

206.5 Use of Markings and supports

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

206.6 Advertising Packages

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

206.7 Sponsorships by commercial betting companies

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

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

206.7.3 Advertising of commercial betting companies or other betting activities on or with the athletes (head sponsors, competition suits, starting bibs) is prohibited with the exception of lotteries and companies operating non-sports betting only.

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

206.9 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation subject to the regulations of each National Ski Association. Competitors may not

directly receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 205.6. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the contract.

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

207 Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings

207.1 Competition Equipment at FIS Events

Only the competition equipment, according to the FIS rules on advertising, provided by the National Ski Association, complete with the commercial markings approved by the National Ski Association, may be worn in FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championships competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.

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

207.1.2 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 neck-bands, bottles, rucksack/backpack, etc.

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

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

207.2 Commercial Markings

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

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

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

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

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

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

208 Exploitation of Electronic Media Rights

208.1 General Principles

208.1.1 *Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships*

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

208.1.2 *Rights owned by the member National Ski Associations*

Each FIS affiliated National Ski Association that organises events in its country which are included in the annual FIS calendars, has the authority as the owner of the electronic media rights to enter into contracts for the sale of the electronic media rights on those events. In cases where a

National Ski Association organises events outside its own country, these rules also apply, subject to bi-lateral agreement with the National Ski Association of the country where the event takes place.

208.1.3 *Promotion*

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

208.1.4 *Access to events*

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

208.1.5 *Control by the FIS Council*

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

208.2 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

208.3 Television

208.3.1 *Standard of production and promotion of competitions*

In the agreements concerning production with a TV organisation or agency acting as host broadcaster, the quality of TV transmissions for ski and snowboard events published in the FIS Calendar – especially for FIS

World Cup competitions – must be considered. Of particular importance, while taking into consideration applicable national laws and rules affecting broadcasting, are:

a) Top quality and optimal production of a TV signal (for live or deferred transmission depending on the event) in which sport is the centrepiece;

b) Adequate consideration and appearance of venue advertising and event sponsors;

c) A standard of production in conformity with the FIS TV Production Guidelines and appropriate to current market conditions for the discipline and to the level of the FIS competition series. This means live coverage of the entire event including the winner presentation for live transmission (unless circumstances determine that a live production is not provided). This coverage shall be produced in a neutral way, shall not concentrate on any athlete or nation and shall show all competitors

d) The live international signal of the host broadcaster must include appropriate graphics in English, particularly the official FIS logo, timing and data information and results, and international sound.

e) Where it is appropriate to the individual TV market, there should be live TV transmission in the country where the event takes place and in other countries with a high interest.

208.3.2 *Production and Technical costs*

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

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

208.3.3 *Short extracts*

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

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

a) In those countries where legislation exists regarding news access to sporting events then this legislation will always hold precedence for reporting on FIS events.

b) In those countries where no legislation exists regarding news access by competing networks and provided that agreements between the company managing the rights and the primary rights holder take precedence then short extracts of a maximum of 90 seconds news access will be granted to competing networks by the agency/company managing the rights for transmission four hours after the rights holding network has shown the competition. The use of this material will cease 48 hours after the end of the competition. If the rights holding network delays its transmissions by more than 72 hours from the end of the competition, then competing networks can show extracts of a maximum of 45 seconds commencing 48 hours after and ending 72 hours after the event itself. Any request to exploit short extracts shall be addressed to the agency/company managing the rights which shall grant to the broadcasters access to the short extracts subject to agreement regarding the technical costs incurred to receive the material.

c) In those countries where no transmission rights have been purchased by a television company, all television organisations will be able to transmit short extracts of 45 seconds as soon as the material is available, subject to agreement with the agency/company managing the rights regarding the technical costs to be incurred to receive the material. Permission for the use of this material will expire after 48 hours.

d) Short extracts will be produced by the host broadcaster or the agency/company managing the rights and distributed by that agency/company, taking into consideration 208.3.2 above.

208.4 Radio

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

208.5 Internet

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

Video and audio material produced in public areas where accreditation, tickets or other permissions are not required to gain access must not contain race footage. It is recognised that new technology provides members of the public with the possibility to produce unauthorised video recordings that may be posted on websites. Appropriate information

advising that the unauthorised production and use of video material is prohibited and that legal proceeding could be taken, will be shown at all entrances and printed on entrance tickets.
All National Ski Associations and the rights holders/agencies will give permission for short extracts to be placed on the FIS website for non-commercial use subject to the following conditions:

a) When short extracts have not been acquired for Internet distribution the maximum duration of the news material from FIS competitions will be 30 seconds per discipline/per session and will be accessible on the FIS website until 48 hours after the end of the competition. The financial conditions relating to the provision of this material will be agreed between the FIS and the rights owner.

b) The material will be provided by the rights owner or host broadcaster as soon as possible, but at the latest six hours after the end of the competition.

208.6 Mobile and portable devices

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

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

208.7 Future developments

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

209 Film Rights

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

210 Organisation of Competition

211 The Organisation

211.1 The Organiser

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

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

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

211.2 The Organising Committee

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

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

212 Insurance

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

212.2 Before the first training day or competition, the organiser must be in possession of a binder or cover notes issued by a recognised insurance company and present it to the Technical Delegate. The Organising Committee requires liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; whereby it is recommended that this sum is at least CHF 3 million; this sum can be increased according to decisions of the FIS Council (World Cup etc.).
Additionally, the policy must explicitly include liability insurance claims by any accredited participant, including competitors, against any other participant including but not limited to officials, course workers, coaches, etc.

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

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

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

213 Programme

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

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

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

213.3 names of principal officials,

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

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

213.6 location of the official notice board,

213.7 time and place for the prize-giving,

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

214 Announcements

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

214.2 Organisers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction in entries is possible under art. 201.1 provided it is made clear in the announcement.

214.3 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, e-mail or telefax to the FIS, all invited or entered National Ski Associations and the appointed TD. Competitions moved to an earlier date must be approved by the FIS.

215 Entries

215.1 All entries must be sent so that the Organising Committee receives them before the final date of entry. The organisers must have a final and complete list not later than 24 hours before the first draw.

215.2 National Ski Associations are not permitted to enter and draw the same competitors in more than one competition on the same date.

215.3 Only National Ski Associations are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:

215.3.1 code number, name, first name, year of birth, National Ski Association;

215.3.2 an exact definition of the event for which the entry is made.

215.4 Entries for FIS World Championships (see Rules for the Organisation of FIS World Championships).

215.5 The entry of a competitor by the National Ski Association for a race shall constitute a contract solely between the competitor and the organiser and shall be governed by the Athletes Declaration.

216 Team Captains' Meetings

216.1 The time and location of the first team captains' meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings have to be announced to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meetings must be announced in good time.

216.2 Representation by a substitute from another nation during discussions at team captains' meetings is not allowed.

216.3 The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to quota.

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

217 Draw

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

217.2 The competitors entered by a National Ski Association will only be drawn if provided written entries have been received by the organiser before the closing date.

217.3 If a competitor is not represented at the draw by a team captain or trainer, he will only be drawn if it is confirmed by telephone, telegram, e-mail or telefax by the beginning of the meeting that the competitors who are entered will participate.

217.4 Competitors who have been drawn and are not present during the competition must be named by the TD in his report, indicating if possible the reasons for absence.

217.5 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.

217.6 If a competition has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.

218 Publication of Results

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

218.1.1 *Transmission of Results*

For all international competitions, there must be direct communication between the Start and the Finish. In Olympic Winter Games the communications must be assured by fixed wiring.
In the data service area, access to the internet (at least ADSL speed) is required for World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games competitions.

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

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

218.3.1 *General*

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

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

218.3.2 *FIS Calendar data*

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

218.3.3 *Results and Standings*

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

Standings from the various Cup series will also be available after receipt from the results service providers in the case of the FIS World Cup, or they have been input manually for other Cup series.

1. The results and data from FIS competitions may only be used on the National Ski Associations', Organisers' and participants' websites and may not be passed on for commercial use to third parties or organisations.
   The National Ski Association may download the data into its' own software for evaluating performances, etc.

2. National Ski Associations who wish to display results on their website, but do not have a database structure to upload the raw data can create a link to the relevant page of the FIS website. The exact addresses can be obtained from the FIS IT Manager.

3. A link will be established from the FIS Website to all National Ski Associations with their own website, as well as the ski industry and relevant media websites on requests. A reciprocal link to the FIS website should also be created.

218.3.4 *Organisers access to results*

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

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

219 Prizes

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

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

219.3 All prizes are to be awarded no later than the final day of a competition or event series.

220 Team Officials, Coaches, Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives

In principle these regulations apply to all disciplines, taking into consideration the special rules.

220.1 The Organising Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of persons accredited to the competition.

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

220.3 Team officials accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS an official FIS accreditation in the Event concerned and must perform their specified function. The individual organisers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.

220.4 Only persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the organiser for course or jumping-hill have access to the courses and jumping-hills (according to special rules of the discipline).

220.5 The Different Types of Accreditation

220.5.1 Technical Delegates, the Jury, and the persons mentioned in art. 220 with clearly visible accreditation have access to the courses and jumping-hills.

220.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.

220.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organisers who do not have FIS accreditation are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

221 Medical Services, Examinations and Doping

221.1 National Ski Associations are responsible for the fitness of their competitors to race. All competitors, male and female are required to undergo a thorough evaluation of their medical health. This evaluation is to be conducted within the competitor's own nation.

221.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.

221.3 Doping is forbidden. Any offence under these FIS Anti-Doping Rules will be punished under the provisions of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.

221.4 Doping controls may be carried out at any FIS competition (as well as out of competition). Rules and procedures are published in the FIS Anti-Doping Rules and FIS Procedural Guidelines.

221.5 **Gender of the Competitor**

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

221.6 **Medical Services Required from Event Organisers**

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

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

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

The Organiser / The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services must confirm with the race director or technical delegate that the required rescue facilities are in place before starting the official training or competition. In the event of an incident, or issue that prevents the primary medical plan from being utilized, the back-up plan must be in place before recommencing the official training or competition.
The specific requirements concerning facilities, resources, personnel and team physicians are contained in the respective discipline rules and the FIS Medical Guide.

222 Competition Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

222.6 Controls

Before and during the competition season or on submission of protests to the Technical Delegate at the competition concerned, various controls can be carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or official FIS Equipment Controllers. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that regulations were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognised institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.
No testing of equipment or material in independent laboratories may be requested at races where a FIS Technical Expert has performed the controls, unless it can be demonstrated that the controls have not been carried out according to the rules.

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

222.7 Prohibited of scientific and medical Equipment at FIS Events

It is prohibited for any National Ski Association, its representative or team members to bring and/or use any of the following scientific or medical equipment (“Equipment”) into/at any Event Venue during FIS World Championships, World Cups and other competitions registered in the FIS Calendar:

- Oxygen tanks, cylinders and related devices;
- Hypoxic or hyperoxic tents, chambers and related devices;
- Cryogenic chambers for whole body cryotherapy and related devices.

It is the responsibility of the National Ski Association to ensure compliance with this Article 222.7 by all its representatives or team members. Failure to respect this Article 222.7 will be subject to Penalties provided by Article 223.3. In case of recurrence, disqualification of an athlete shall be imposed irrespectively of whether the violation of this provision would result in an advantage for the Athlete(s) with regard to the end result of the competition. In addition to the sanctions listed above, the FIS may order the immediate removal of the Equipment from the Event Venue at the costs of the responsible NSA.

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 art. 224.2 or
- constitutes unsportsmanlike behaviour

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

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

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

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

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

223.2 Applicability

223.2.1 *Persons*

These sanctions apply to:

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

223.3 Penalties

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

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

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

223.3.1.2 Persons not subject to art. 223.3.1.1 are also liable to the FIS for fines and incurred administrative expenses. If such persons do not pay these

fines, they shall be subject to a withdrawal of any permission to apply for accreditation to FIS events for a period of one year.

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

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

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

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

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

223.5 **The following Penalty decisions may be given verbally:**

- reprimands
- the withdrawal of accreditation for the current event from persons who had not been registered with the organiser through their National Associations
- the withdrawal of the accreditation for the current event from FIS-accredited persons
- the denial of accreditation to the current event from persons who are within the confines of the competition area or any other location connected with the competition.

223.6 **The following Penalty decisions shall be in writing:**

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

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

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

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

224 Procedural Guidelines

224.1 Competence of Jury

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

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

224.3 Collective Offences

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

224.4 Limitation

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

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

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

224.7 Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation according to art. 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 art. 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 art. 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 (art. 223.4).

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

224.15 Costs of Proceedings

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

224.16 Enforcement of Monetary Fines

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

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

224.17 Benefit Fund

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

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

225 Appeals Commission

225.1 Appointments

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

225.1.2 The Chairman shall appoint 3 members, which may include himself, to the Appeals Commission from the Discipline Rules Sub-Committee or

Discipline Committee for each case appealed or submitted to be heard, whose decisions shall be by majority vote.

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

225.2 Responsibility

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

225.3 Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

225.4 Further Appeals

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

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

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

226 Violation of Sanctions

Where there is a violation of a sanction that has been imposed (according to ICR art. 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 Alpine Events

The rules of the FIS Alpine World Cup apply to the technical organisation of the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships (Alpine Events) unless further specific rules have been detailed in the ICR.

600 Organisation

Reference is made to art. 211.

601 Organising Committee and Jury

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 the Technical Delegate for all competitions and:

601.2.1 *In World Cup Races:*

- the Referee (Chief-Race-Director) and the Assistant Referee (Race-Director)

601.2.2 *For the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships*

- all Jury members (see art. 601.4.1)

601.2.3 *In all other races the Technical Delegate appoints:*

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

601.2.4 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 (OC). 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(s) he works closely with the International Ski Federation and its 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*

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

601.3.3 *The Start Referee*

The Start Referee must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time and 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 art. 705.5).
- He reports the names of the competitors who did not start to the Referee, and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules, such as false or delayed starts or violations against the rules for equipment.
- He must ensure that reserve bibs are available 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 the names of the competitors who did not finish to the Referee 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 collects the gate judges' control cards and delivers them to the Referee.

He distributes, in good time, the material that is needed (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) to each gate judge and is prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the competition course or to help maintain the course, etc. He makes sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is completed 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

He oversees the preparation of the Timing and Data Technical Report (TDTR) and xml file for the electronic transmittal to FIS following the competition. A copy of the report may also be printed (only if the TD has no access to his report) for review prior to the transmission of the xml file. The TDTR Software can be found on the FIS website.

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 ensures 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 ensures 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 facilitates the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensures that the result xml file is available for transmission to FIS. He also ensures the duplication and publication of the official results after the Results are considered “Valid for FIS points”. In the case that the transmission of the electronic xml result file is delayed, results may be duplicated and published with the permission of the TD.

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 should be taken and treated.

He coordinates plans with the team doctors before the start of the official training or the start of any competition.

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, or start of any competition.

A doctor, who should be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and must 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.

601.3.9 *Other officials within the Organising Committee (OC)*

The following officials may also be appointed:

601.3.9.1 *The Chief of Finish Area*

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

The collaboration is between the LOC´s Finish Area Coordinator and persons managing the above areas, together with the FIS personnel handling equipment control, teams, accreditation and access, media, ceremonies and doping controls, from the planning stages through to implementation during the event.

601.3.9.2 *The Chief of Course Equipment and Technical Equipment*

The Chief of Course Equipment is responsible for the provision of equipment and tools needed for the preparation and maintenance of the competition courses and the conduct of the race, where these duties have not been assigned to another official.

601.3.9.3 *The Chief of Press*

The Chief of Press is responsible for all briefing and information provided to journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the Organising Committee.

601.3.9.4 *The following additional 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 (see job description World Cup Rules of the Race Directors and TD's for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup):

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race
- the Assistant Referee for Downhill and Super-G (and also for Slalom and Giant Slalom for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup)
- the Start Referee (Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships)
- the Finish Referee (Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships)

601.4.1 *Appointment of the Jury for Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships*

601.4.1.1 *The FIS Council appoints:*

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Assistant Referee
- the Start Referee
- the Finish Referee

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.

601.4.1.3 The organising National Ski Association submits its proposals for the Chief of Race in the Organising Committee to the FIS Council for approval.

601.4.1.4 The Jury of a women race must include at least one woman.

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 must not be members of the Jury.

601.4.1.7 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Council appointed member (not including the TD).

601.4.2 *Appointment of the Jury for International Races (World Cup: see World Cup Rules)*

601.4.2.1 The Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates appoints the Technical Delegate.

601.4.2.2 *The TD appoints*
- the Referee, and for Downhill and Super-G, the Assistant Referee.

He substitutes Jury members in case of force majeure

601.4.2.3 For international races for women the Jury should where possible include a woman.

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

601.4.3 *Exclusions*

601.4.3.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

601.4.4 *Tenure of the Jury*

601.4.4.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the first Team Captain's 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 settlement of all submitted protests.

601.4.5 *Franchise and Voting (World Cup: See also World Cup 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 Olympic Winter Games and 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 Downhill and Super-G, 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 (also see World Cup Rules).

601.4.5.5 Minutes must 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. 601.3.7.

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 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.

601.4.6.1 *From a technical standpoint particularly by:*
- Checking the competition course and the set courses
- Checking the snow conditions
- Checking the preparation of the course
- Approving the use of snow compactors and other chemicals
- 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
- Spot-checking of the gate panels
- Opening or closing competition courses for training after consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
- Determining the method of the competitor's 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 after consideration of course conditions and in extraordinary conditions
- Changing the start intervals
- Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges

For Downhill:

- Arrangement of an additional competitor's inspection in unusual weather conditions
- Shortening the official training
- Positioning of yellow flag
- 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 snow 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 snow 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 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
- Decisions on 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 Rules*

In general, the Jury makes decisions on all questions not clarified by the Rules.

601.4.8 *Radios*

At all competitions published 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 Events*

For FIS World Cup, FIS World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games the duties of the TDs are defined in the World Cup rules.

601.4.9.1 *Before the race*

The TD

- Reviews the homologation file and consults the organiser regarding the existence of a special authorisation.
- If he establishes that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race (see art. 650).
- He reads the TD reports concerning previous events at the site and checks whether any improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- Inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art. 212.2 and reports where necessary to the FIS.
- Inspects the competition courses.
- Supervises the compliance with art. 704 concerning the official training.
- Spot checks the gate panels.
- 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 competition courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Checks on the location of the television towers and sees that they are adequately protected if necessary.
- Checks 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 official trainings.
- 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 competition course owing "force majeure", to move the race to a "substitute competition course" proposed by the organiser. This is on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures can be fulfilled. For Downhill and Super-G there is only the possibility of shortening the run on a homologated competition course. The minimum prescribed vertical drops must, however, be observed in every case.

601.4.9.2 *During the race*

The TD

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

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 event.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- Signs the official result lists provided by the race secretary and give the authorisation for the award ceremony.
- Oversees the electronic transmission of the Timing Report (TDTR) xml files and completes his TD Report online immediately after the event. He must also check that the results are correct on the FIS website. For more information see Rules of the FIS points.
- Presents to the FIS 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 participating in the race.
- Has the right to obtain support from the Organising Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary for the fulfilment of his duties.

601.4.9.5 *Olympic Winter Games, 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*

- The Referee supervises the draw.
- At the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race, the Referee will receive the Start and Finish Referees' reports, and any other official reports regarding breach of rules and disqualifications.
- Checks, signs and posts the Referee's Report on the official notice board at the end of each run, and at the end of the race, including a list of disqualified competitors, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the name of the relevant gate judge or judges, and the exact time of the posting.
- Sends a report to the FIS should unusual circumstances arise or in the event of a serious 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 work very closely with the TD.

601.4.11 *The Technical Adviser*

To support the Jury, the Alpine Committee can appoint technical advisers for all categories of races.
The technical adviser has the right to express his opinion within the Jury - without the right to vote.

601.5 The FIS can impose sanctions against a 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 followed
- to see that the event runs smoothly
- to advise the organisers about 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 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 of a TD is:*

- Applicant
- Observer at National Level FIS races
- Oral entrance examination
- Written entrance examination
- Candidate
- Practical examination (Downhill Event acting as the Assistant Referee)
- Practical examination (Giant Slalom or Slalom acting as TD)
- 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: 1st July).

602.1.4.2 Each National Ski Association should 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 National Ski Association.

602.1.5.2 The applicant must be nominated by his respective NSA.

First Year

- The applicant must attend the annual TD update course held be the NSA (June-July Southern Hemisphere, October-November Northern Hemisphere).
- Attend two FIS races held in his country in order to gain experience under the supervision of the TD Commissioner or his appointed representative.
- Complete official reports for these assignments and send them to his 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 examination (Downhill event acting as the Assistant Referee)
- Practical examination (Giant Slalom or Slalom and acting as the TD)
- If an event consists of more than one competition the examination starts with the arrival according to 602.4.3 and has to be executed on the first competition day.
- Complete official reports for these assignments and send them to his TD Commissioner, with copies to the FIS (in an official language)
- The FIS Office will verify all the information from the 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 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 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 Licence

Every licensed TD must take part annually in a further training course supervised by FIS. A TD will lose his licence if he misses two consecutive TD updates or misses two years' assignments and can show no good reason for his absence. To regain the licence he must once again undergo the TD Candidate procedures.

602.2 Appointment

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

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

602.2.3 An exception is made for Youth, CIT, Masters, World Cup DAR, DAR, CISM, Customs and UNI races, for which the TD's are proposed by the Sub-Committee in question and confirmed by the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates.

602.2.4 A TD cannot be member of the organising association.
In exceptional cases the Sub-Committee for Alpine Technical Delegates may appoint a TD from the same country. He must, 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 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships or FIS Junior World Ski Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council as well as the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs must be notified. The FIS Council 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 the Olympic Winter Games or FIS World Ski Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at a competition and is thereby partly or completely unable to fulfil his function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from amongst the members of the Jury present at the competition site.

602.3.4 At all other international races, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the Jury. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 602.1.6.
In an emergency, a TD can also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (or continuation) of the race. Stringent criteria must be applied when choosing this person.

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 TD must establish early contact with the Organiser.

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 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[2)] has a right to reimbursement for his travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 600.--[1)] (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.

[1)] The maximum payment of CHF 600. -- is valid for all races except Olympic Winter Games, World Cup and Continental Cup.

[2)] This rule applies to all jury members at the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships.

603 Course Setter

603.1 Prerequisites

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

- nomination by the National Ski Association team captain to the Coaches Working Group and
- proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for World Cup events, Olympic Winter Games or FIS World Ski Championships

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

- Continental Cup: Nomination from National Ski Associations to Cup Coordinators or Working Group.
- All other events in the FIS Calendar: Nomination through the Jury or Organising Committee

603.1.3 For Downhill's, the course setter must be familiar with the particular competition course.

603.2 Appointment

603.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cups, the appointment is made after examination by the Chief Race Director.

603.2.2 For European Cup, the EC Coordinator 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 consisting of two runs, each run is to be set by a different course setter. One of the two course setters may 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 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup races the course setter assignment is managed by the Chief Race Director. For European Cup races the course setter assignment is managed by the EC Coordinator. For all remaining races the assignment is managed by the Jury.

603.5 Replacement of Course Setters

603.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships, the Chief Race Director names a replacement course setter immediately, details of which are published by the FIS Office.

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 should 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, the snow cover 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 Referee, the Chief of Race, and the Chief of Course.

603.7.2 The course setter sets the course respecting the existing safety measures and course preparation. The course setter must take speed control into consideration.

603.7.3 All courses must be set according to the ICR

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

603.7.5 The course setters should 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 may be 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 Downhill and Super-G races, this should be no later than the morning of the day of the first team captains' meeting, so that if required any additional course preparation or safety measures can be implemented.

603.8.2 For Slalom and Giant Slalom races if possible this should be the day before, but always before the first team captains' meeting.

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
- 4 or 5 competitors: 4 trainers 2 doctors* 3 technicians
- 6 to 10 competitors: 5 trainers 2 doctors* 4 technicians

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

These quotas include the national team officials (team captains, etc.).
These persons must be identified by armband 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 to accredited journalists, coaches and team captains have priority in all cases.

*) 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 lift 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 written “Competition Course”.

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

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.

604.3 Team Captains Meetings and Draw

In accordance with ICR 213.4 and 216 the time and location of the first team captain’s meeting and of the draw must be shown in the program. An actual meeting, attended in person by team captains, jury, and race officials is an inseparable part of the competition and is important for communication of jury instructions, support of the OC, OC requests and information as well as a critical element for risk management and liability related matters. Art. 216 and 217 apply in all cases.

604.4 Entries and Draw

604.4.1 The Organiser must determine the final date of entry (art. 213.8) between 48 h and 24 h (art. 215.1) before the first Team Captains´ Meeting.

604.4.2 A Team Captain may only make substitutions before the Draw.

604.4.3 The event programme as determined in art. 213 must be published on the FIS website alpine competition calendar.

605 Forerunners

605.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three forerunners who have signed the FIS Athletes Declaration. The forerunner is a member of the Organising Committee. In 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 should have the skiing 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 should not be published.

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

606 Competitors' Equipment (see also Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment)

606.1 Equipment Rules

For more details, see ICR, art. 222 and following and the FIS Specifications Commercial Markings on Equipment and Advertising Rules.

606.2 Competition Suits

606.2.1 For all Alpine Events (except Slalom) at all FIS levels, competition suits must conform to the specifications for competition equipment.

606.2.2 At all Alpine Events (except Slalom), the competition suit for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup (level 0), FIS Continental Cups, Universiade and FIS World Junior Championships (level 1) must have a label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for competition suits.
For level 0, athletes with competition suits without label will not be permitted to start (art. 627.2). Both conformity systems, label and plomb systems, will be valid only at level 1 during the transition period until the end of the 2019/20 season.

606.2.3 In this case or when a doubt exists concerning subsequent modification of a racing suit or if there is a protest, and if there is no official FIS Equipment Controller appointed, the following procedure must 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 Official FIS Equipment Controller present at competitions and appointed for suit controls by the Committee for Competition Equipment has the right to make re-examinations on site.

606.3 Ski Brakes

For competitions and official training only skis with ski brakes must be used. Competitors without ski brakes are not allowed to start.

606.4 Helmets

In all events all competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear crash helmets that conform to the Specifications for Competition Equipment.

606.5 Start Numbers (Bibs)

All competitors must wear the official start numbers (Bibs) during the race. For the design of bibs and the commercial imprints see specifications in the FIS Advertising Rules. All bibs used during a single competition must have the same shape and size lettering and attachment method must not be altered.

606.6 Advertising

Advertising on material and equipment which is worn during races and training must conform to the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings.

607 Age Limits

607.1 The FIS competition year is July 1st - June 30th of the following year.
In order to compete in international competitions (except U16 - U14 competitions) a competitor must be no younger than age group U18.

607.2 International junior competitions are restricted to U18 and U21 age group. (Exception National Junior Championship)

607.3 Classification at International Competitions

Admitted years of birth

FIS Competition Year	19/20	20/21
U14	2007 2006	2008 2007
U16	2005 2004	2006 2005
U18	2003 2002	2004 2003
U21	2001 2000 1999	2002 2001 2000
Licensed	2003 and earlier	2004 and earlier
Masters A (Men)	1989 to 1965	1990 to 1966
Masters B (Men)	1964 and earlier	1965 and earlier
Masters C (Women)	1989 and earlier	1990 and earlier

608 Youth International Alpine Competitions

608.1 Approval by the FIS

International U16 - U14 competitions are to be approved by the FIS and published in the FIS Calendar.

608.2 TD Assignment

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

608.3 Age Limits

International U16 - U14 competitions are restricted to U14 and U16 age group. Each competitor at U16 - U14 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, see art. 607.3

608.4 Quota regulations

608.4.1 The quota per nation is max. 4 (four) U14 and 6 (six) U16 resulting in the total number of max. 10 competing athletes per nation. No more than 4 (four) athletes of the same gender may be registered within each category. The organising nation is entitled to a double quota that is maximum 20 competing athletes. In case of events within multiple races the quota is for the event and not for the race.

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

608.4.3 Pursuant to Rules of the FIS Alpine Points, the organising nation may register more than the double quota of participants other nations may also register more than the double quota, by invitation.

608.4.4 If the organising nation is unable to fill their legitimate quota other nations may be invited to participate with a double quota, at the invitation of the organising nation.

608.5 Allotment into groups and start order

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

608.5.2 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 one start place only.

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

> Last group: The last group consists of athletes from the organising nation, with its double quota. If the total number of competing athletes is thereby exceeded, a separate last group will be formed, using the same procedure as in Group 1.

608.5.3 In U16 - U14 races with few participants (see art. 608.5.4), the draw follows the principles described for the double quota of organising nations.

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

608.5.5 Each group is drawn separately

608.5.6 Start order 2nd runs - The best 30 of the 1st run start in the reversed order.

608.5.7 Specific starting orders approved by the Youth and Children's Sub-Committee can be used and sent with the invitation by each Organising Committee.

608.6 U16 - U14 Events

608.6.1 U16 - U14 events may include Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel, Kombi events, team competition and Alpine Team Event.

608.6.2 Except where noted in ICR 608 for Youth the Alpine Rules in ICR are to be followed.

608.6.3 Team competitions may be conducted for U14 and U16. Such team competitions should be described as “Specifications for Youth Team Competitions”.

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

608.7 Equipment

608.7.1 All equipment used by Youth is governed by the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment.

608.7.2 Youth are required to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment.

608.8 Parallel Events

The FIS ICR for the running of Parallel (art. 1220) applies.

608.9 Kombi

The U16 - U14 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.

608.9.1 Course Setting

608.9.1.2 The Course Setter and Jury are to provide an interesting and controlled course.

608.9.1.3 The competitor´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.

608.9.2 Kombi Design

There can be 2 different forms of the Kombi:
SL / GS Format (technical orientation) Setting with stubbies, SL gates and GS gates or coloured ground indicators and GS / SG Format (speed orientation). Setting with GS and SG gates or coloured ground indicators. The selected race style must be announced on the race notice prior to the race and again at the first team captains meeting.

608.9.3 *SL / GS Kombi: Technical Data*

Slalom Skis are recommended to be used for SL/GS Kombi and the OC must announce in advance the type of Kombi in order to enable correct ski selection.

608.9.3.1 *Terrain and Vertical drop.*

Use U16 - U14 GS slope, vertical drop between 140 - 200 meters

608.9.3.2 *Gates*

Gates consist of two poles. The outside gate must be the same type as the turning gate (stubby gate with stubby 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 0.75m.
- 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.

608.9.3.3 *Course characteristics and recommendations:*

- Minimum of 30 turns
- Recommended to have a minimum of 5 different sections.
- 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 not necessary as the course itself should apply enough demand. Use creativity with available terrain.
- Include a minimum of one jump
- Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- Use the entire slope and natural terrain and skiing across the fall line as often as possible
- It is recommended to use only a single pole for vertical combinations
- The first and last gates should give the competitor the general direction.
- There should be at least one section of stubby gates.
- Forerunners or course testers should be available for course setting.

608.9.4 *GS / SG Kombi: Technical Data*

Giant Slalom Skis are recommended to be used for GS/SG Kombi and the OC must announce in advance the type of Kombi in order to enable correct ski selection.

608.9.4.1 *Terrain and Vertical drop.*

Use homologated GS course, 250 meters maximum vertical drop.

608.9.4.2 *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 8m.
- GS turning gate to turning gate minimum 10m maximum 20m
- SG turning gate to turning gate minimum 15m maximum 28m

608.9.4.3 *Course characteristics and recommendations:*

- Number of Direction changes 10% to 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 give the competitor the general direction.
- Forerunners or course testers should be available for course setting.

608.9.5 *Kombi Inspection*

A normal competitor's inspection and with a time limit established by the Jury is suggested. The concept is to test reaction and adaptability from the normal amount of inspection time.

608.9.6 *Number of runs*

The OC 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.

608.9.7 *Rules*

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

608.9.8 *Starting order*

By team seeding.

608.9.9 *Gate judging*

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

610 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations

611 Technical Installations

611.1 Communications & Cabling

In all international competitions, it is highly recommended that there is multiple communications (telephone or radios, etc.) between the Start and Finish. Voice communication between Start 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 OC.

In Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships all communications and timing connections between Start and Finish must be assured by fixed wiring.

611.2 Timing Equipment

For all events in the FIS Calendar, electronic timers, start gates and photocells homologated by the FIS must be used. A list of these approved devices will be published. Races using timing equipment other than those on the homologated 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. Only exception for Parallel competitions, on Level 2, 3 and 4 where no system B is required.
Time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips at the maximum precision of the timing device according to the requirements for homologation. The final result is calculated by subtracting the start time from the finish time for each skier's run and is then expressed to 1/100th (0.01) precision by truncating the calculated net time on course.
All times used for the final result must be from system A. If there is a failure of system A, a calculated net time from system B must be used following the same procedure as set out in art. 611.3.2.1. It is not permitted to substitute time-of-day times from system B for use with system A for the purpose of net time calculations.
For all events, system A must be connected to its respective start gate contact. System B must be separately connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact.
Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for more details regarding cabling and complete wiring descriptions, diagrams and start gate installations.
All timing equipment and technical installation should be set up or protected in such a way that danger to the competitors is avoided where possible.
Synchronisation of the timing systems must occur as close as possible to the scheduled start for the first run of the day. Synchronisation of all systems must be maintained throughout each run. Timers must 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 or start wand requires replacement during a run, it must be replaced with identical equipment in the same position

611.2.1.2 *Photocells*

For all events, there must be two photocell system(s) homologated 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 gates 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 operated battery powered timers that are installed at both the Start and the Finish and capable of expressing the time of day to at least 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronised prior to the start of the first run, with the same time-of-day as system A and system B (see art. 611.2.1). 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 *Presentation of times*

Organisers should provide appropriate facilities for continuous presentation of all registered times of all competitors.

611.2.4 *Timing without Cable*

For FIS Level 3 events only, it is permitted to use homologated timing equipment in such a way that hill cable connection between start and finish is not required. Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for a detailed discussion of how this is possible.

611.3 Timing

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 where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line.
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 the Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup, a synchronised electronic timing system with printers, connected to the starting gate and to the photocells at the finish is obligatory.

In case of a failure in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/100ths of a second.
In the case that time of day from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated time of day as per art. 611.3.2.1 will be considered valid.

611.3.2.1 *Utilisation of times taken by hand*

Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
Calculation of the correction:
Subtract the electronic time from the time taken by hand for the 10 competitors starting before the missing time. If there are not 10 times before, complete the calculation with the remaining times after the missed time.
The sum of the 10 time differences is divided by 10 and rounded up or down (0.044 -> 0.04, 0.045 -> 0.05) to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

611.3.2.2 *Photo Finish*

A Photo Finish System may be used to determine a competitor´s finish time. In case of a failure of system “A” and “B”, and where the competition has been recorded by the Photo Finish System, this time must be used in place of hand-timing without any correction.
The photo finish time is taken when any part of the competitor´s body first crosses the Finish line. The photo finish result is to be provided to the Jury only.

611.3.3 The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate for review. They will be kept by the OC 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 sent by the chief of timing and reviewed and confirmed 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 OC 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, asterisk 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 the day as used in the timing device.

611.4 Private timing and speed measurement equipment of the Teams

Any request to install such equipment has to be made to the Jury by the team captain concerned, and the Jury decides concerning approval of the installation. At Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup only the organisers timing equipment is permitted.

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

613.3 Start Procedure

No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor can 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 must 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 should 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 (art. 611.2.1.3). The starter will let the competitor see the start clock.

613.5 Start Timing

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

613.6 Delayed Start

A competitor who is not ready to start 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 Jury may allow the start provisionally.

613.6.1 The start referee makes the decisions after consultation with the Jury (according to art. 613.6.2 and 613.6.3) and must record 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.

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

613.6.3 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 805.3. The start referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

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 disqualified.
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 Competition Course, Competition and Inspection

614.1 Competition Course

614.1.1 Competition Course and Technical Parts

A competition course is a designated area on a specific ski-slope, described by the respective FIS homologation. Start and Finish installations, television towers, measuring equipment, sponsor advertising equipment etc. are necessary items for a competition and are part of the competition course.

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 gate panels, divided by colours
- hammers, drills, gate-keys, 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 may be marked with an easily recognisable colouring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race.

614.1.2.3 Numbering the gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course. Start and Finish are not counted.

614.1.2.4 Marking of the course and terrain

In Downhill and in Super-G the course should be marked using:

- on the inside and/or outside of the racing line before and after the gate
- small pine needles or similar material spread on the course

and/or

- coloured dye used vertically from gate to gate as well as horizontally across the course or the inside and/or outside of the racing line before

and after the gate notably on the approaches indicating changes in terrain, jumps, etc.

614.1.2.5 *Spare Poles*

The Chief of Course equipment is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. The poles are to be placed so that the competitors are not mislead by them.

614.1.3 *Training on Competition Courses and Warm up Slopes*

Official training in Downhill is part of the competition and governed in art. 704.

For other types of Alpine events, the Jury may approve special training with or without gates (free ski) which can take place on the competition course. In that case, the training has to be controlled by the Jury and the Race Organisation.

Warm up slopes outside the competition course should be made available to the participating teams under specific guidelines by the Organiser. Warm up slopes are not under the control of the Jury and are not governed by the ICR.

614.1.4 *Closing and Modification of the Course*

A competition course is closed from the time the course setting begins. Nobody except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, gate panels, 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 decided 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 must remain only in this area.

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

614.1.5 *Course changes*

In case of necessary changes on the course, such as small relocation 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 Start Referee at the start.

614.1.6 *Downhill and Super-G at FIS World Ski Championships and Olympic Winter Games*

Alpine men’s and women’s Downhill and Super-G competitions should be carried out on independent competition courses, but start and finish installations and short sections of the courses can be used for both genders.

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 must no longer continue through further gates.

614.2.3 *Interdiction to Continue after a competitor stops*

If a competitor comes to a complete stop (e.g. after a fall), he must no longer continue through previous or further gates. This interdiction is valid in all events with a fixed start interval (Downhill, Super-G, Giant Slalom, Parallel). Only exception is for Slalom (art. 661.4.1), as long as the competitor:

- does not interfere with the run of the next competitor or,
- has not been passed by the next competitor.

614.2.4 *Loss of one ski*

If a competitor loses a ski without having committed a gate fault or without coming to a complete stop, he may continue, as long as he

- does not interfere with the run of the next competitor or,
- has not been passed by the next competitor.

See also details in art. 615.3, 661.4.1, 804.3, 904.3.

614.3 Inspection

614.3.1 *Jury inspection*

On race day, the Jury inspects the course and has to confirm the FIS programme for the day. Team Captains may accompany the Jury.

614.3.2 *Competitor inspection*

The competitor inspection is held after Jury inspection and after the Jury has opened the competition course and is normally inspected, from top to bottom of the course. The course must be in racing condition from the time the competitor's inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course or similar. The competitors are authorised to study the final setting of the course by either skiing down at the side of the course at low speed, or side slipping through the gates (inspection). Skiing through gates or making practice turns parallel to those required by gates on the course is not allowed. Competitors must carry their start numbers. Fenced, roped or blocked off sections of the course or gates must be respected. By the end of the inspection time, Competitors have to be outside the competition course. Competitors are not permitted to enter the competition course on foot without skis.

614.3.3 *Jury decisions*

The time and duration of the Competitors Inspection is determined by the Jury and scheduled at the team captains meeting. If necessary (e.g. because of special weather conditions), the Jury may decide on special methods of competitors inspection.

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 run-out.

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 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.

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

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

615.2 The Finish and its Markings

The Finish is marked by two poles or vertical banners which may be connected by a horizontal banner. In Downhill and Super-G races, the finish must be no less than 15 metres wide and in Slalom and Giant Slalom no less than 10 metres wide. In exceptional cases, the Jury may 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 poles 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 poles or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line between the timing cells must be clearly marked horizontally with colouring 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 between the last gate and the finish line. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body 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 and Special Electronic Devices

616.1 Within the areas of Start and Finish as well as in the area of the closed competition course, the use of microphones installed without the agreement of the organiser and the Jury ("roving" and so-called "gallows", microphones set into cameras or other technical instruments) is forbidden in training as well as in the race.

616.2 Unmanned and anchorless aerial vehicles (UAV) such as Drones or Quadrocopters etc., are strictly prohibited over the Race Course area during inspection, training or competition, unless approved by the Jury and the organiser in writing subject to any prohibitions imposed by local laws or the property owners. The Race Course area is defined by the Jury. Violators will be subject to sanctions by the Jury in accordance with ICR art. 223.

617 Calculation and Announcement of Results

617.1 Unofficial Times

Times taken by the timekeepers must be considered unofficial times. They should be posted on a score-board which should 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 must be published on the official notice board at the finish.
The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement. (art. 643.4, 643.5)

617.2.2 Oral announcement of disqualifications may replace the publication on the official notice board.
It can be decided that protests can be delivered verbally to the Referee at the Finish within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification. Protests submitted after this are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand of the announcement and protest procedure.

617.3 Official Results

617.3.1 Results are determined from the official times of those competitors who have been officially classified.

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)

617.3.3 If two or more competitors have the same time or the same number of points, the competitor with the higher start number must be listed first on the official list of results (ex aequo).

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, category and gender
- the date of the race
- all technical data such as the name of the competition 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 (Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super-G between brackets number of direction changes) and the start time
- the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at race start and finish recorded at time of race start.
- all details concerning the competitors, ranking, 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.
- the codex and F value
- the penalty calculation sheet
- the signature of the Technical Delegate

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

618 FIS Points and Participation at FIS competitions

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS Alpine Points (integral part of the ICR).

619 Award Ceremony

The official 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.

620 Start Order

For the Olympic Winter Games, 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 must be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS points list, he will be assigned to that group of competitors without FIS points.

621.3 The starting order of the competitors in all alpine competitions is determined by their FIS points (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G and Alpine Combined). A first group of a maximum of the 15 best competitors present regardless of nationality will be drawn.
The group may be increased if two or more competitors share the 15th rank.
All remaining competitors start in order of their FIS points. All competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group.
If in the first 15 competitors present, the points difference between one and the next competitor is too great; the Jury will decide the number of competitors in the first group. The rest will start in the order of their FIS points.

621.3.1 Youth Competition (see art. 608.6)

621.3.2 Starting Order at National Championships (NC)
As an alternative to art. 621.3 for National Championships the Jury may permit the draw/choice of start numbers to be as follows:
For Slalom and Giant Slalom the first 15 ranked competitors according to current FIS points will be divided into two groups (1 to 7 and 8 to 15) Start numbers will then be drawn within the groups by double draw.
For Downhill, Super-G and Alpine Combined the first 15 ranked competitors according to current FIS points, in ranked order, may choose a start number between 1 and 30. The remaining start numbers between 1 and 30 will then be drawn amongst the competitors ranked 16 to 30 according to current FIS points. All other competitors start in the order of their FIS points.

621.3.3 Starting order Alpine Combined
If the Slalom run takes place before the Downhill or Super-G, competitors who are shown as DNS, NPS, DNF or DSQ will start in the Downhill or Super-G with their original bib after the last qualified competitor in the Slalom Run, with the exception of Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, World Cup and European Cup competitions. The starting order of AC competitions is determined by AC FIS points. Exception: AC competitions at NC and NJC may be seeded by DH or SG FIS points.

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 should whenever possible, take into account the observations made during the official downhill training and must divide the competitors from several nations fairly between the groups without FIS points. As a rule, each nation who has 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 and the groups without FIS Points in downhill training must be drawn every day.

621.8 The draw (first group and groups without FIS points) must be held in a team captains' meeting.
A double draw is recommended with a simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.

621.9 The Jury may allow a computer-assisted draw. A representative of each nation is required to sign the team entry at the team captains' meeting before the draw is conducted by computer.

621.10 Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions (Snow Seed)

In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order of a Downhill race, a Giant Slalom or a Super-G (when snowing, etc.). A group of at least 6 competitors, nominated in advance, start before start number one.
These 6 competitors are drawn from among the last 20% of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their start numbers.

621.11 Starting Order for the 2nd Run

621.11.1 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.

621.11.2 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 2nd
- the 28th in the result list starts 3rd
- the 27th in the result list starts 4th
- 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.

621.11.3 Starting Order for the 2nd 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.

621.11.4 A start list for the second run must be published in good time and made available to teams and officials at the start for the second run.

621.12 Double Entries

If a competitor has started in a competition he cannot appear as DNS 1 in another competition on the same day, except for a DH training. If a competitor is entered into and drawn for a DH competition and subsequently leaves this competition in order to participate in another DH competition, he will not be permitted to return to the first DH competition. The FIS Office will refer all double entries to the FIS Council for appropriate action.

622 Start Intervals

622.1 Regular Intervals

In Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super-G, competitors will normally start at regular intervals of 60 seconds; for Slalom see art. 805.1. The Jury may fix different intervals.

622.2 Special Start Intervals

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

622.2.1 The time extension must be used for sensible TV transmission of interesting sections of the entire course.

622.2.2 The start interval is determined by the Jury.

622.2.3 The start interval must not be less than 40 seconds in Downhill and Super-G and 30 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 Council (World Cup: According to 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 takes place and report this to the nearest gate judge. He may 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. failure of the timekeeping system or other technical failures), the Jury may grant a re-run.

623.1.3 When a competitor is waved down by a yellow flag he must stop immediately. He has the right to a re-run, provided 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 art. 705.2 and 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 does not clear the course quickly 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 competitor.

623.2.5 Absence of a gate that has not been 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 competitor's time.

623.2.7 Interruption by an official with a Yellow Flag (see art. 623.1.3).

623.3 Validity of a Re-run

623.3.1 If 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 grant a provisional re-run, to avoid delay for the competitor. This re-run will be valid only if it is subsequently 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 subsequently 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 must 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 Run 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

624.1.2 for unfavourable or inconsistent weather and snow 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 snow conditions have changed so that a fair 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 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, including at the 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 conditions arise that interfere with the fairness of the race or if the proper conduct of the race may no longer be guaranteed.

626 Report

For all interrupted or terminated competitions (art. 624 and 625), a full and detailed report is to be made by the TD to the FIS and the organising National Ski Association. The report must contain a well-founded recommendation, as to whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

627 Not Permitted to Start (NPS)

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

627.1 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 207.1) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area (art. 205.5, 223.1.1)

627.2 violates the FIS rules in regard to the FIS Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings on Equipment (art. 222 and 207). (Exception art. 606.2 Competition Suits)

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 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 Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment (art. 606.4), or does not have ski brakes on their skis (art. 606.3), does not wear or carry an official start number according to the rules. (art. 606.1)

627.7 was disqualified, (DSQ) did not start (DNS), not permitted to start (NPS) or did not finish (DNF) in the first run. Alpine Combined FIS races are exempt from this rule. A competitor who was DSQ, DNS, NPS or DNF in the slalom run can start the speed event. If the speed event precedes the slalom run the exemption does not apply. (art. 621.3.3)

628 Penalties

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

628.1 violate the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207.)

628.2 alters the start number (Bib) in a way which is not permitted (art. 606.1)

628.3 does not wear or carry the official start number according to the rules. (art. 606.1, 614.3)

628.4 skis through set gates or practices turns parallel to the course or violates in any way rules of competitors' inspection (art. 614.3)

628.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start (art. 613.6, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4, 1226.3)

628.6 violates rules of the start or starts in a manner that is not permitted by the rules (art. 613.3)

628.7 requests a re-run which proves not to be valid (art. 623.3.2)

628.8 continues to race after committing a gate fault or after a complete stop or violates the rule Loss of one Ski (art. 614.2.2, 614.2.3, 614.2.4)

628.9 fails to cross the finish line correctly (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. 615.1.6).

628.12 takes skis to the official ceremonies (art. 206.6)

628.13 receives outside help during a competition (art. 661.3)

628.14 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 207.1) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the competition area (art. 205.5, 223.1.1)

628.15 has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of art. 627 rules.

629 Disqualifications

A competitor will be disqualified if he:

629.1 participates in the race under false pretences

629.2 jeopardises the security of persons or property or causes actual injury or damage

629.3 does not pass through a gate correctly (art. 661.4) or does not start within the time limits defined by art. 613.7.

640 Protests

640.1 A Jury must only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence.

640.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous decision where new evidence exists that relates to the original Jury decision.

640.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under art. 641. Appeals can be made as per art. 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:
- 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 accompany 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 not possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury takes, an intermediate decision for reasons of time, e.g. a decision "with reserve".

644.6 Protests not submitted on time in the correct manner or submitted without the protest fee will not be considered.

645 Authorisation

The following are authorised to submit protests:
- National Ski Associations
- Trainers
- 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, the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials, the competitor in question and the protesting team captain or trainer must be invited to attend by the TD or Referee.
In addition any other requested evidence such as videotape, photos, and films should be checked.

646.3 At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by 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 must be applied and interpreted in such a way that fair proceedings 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 Appeals

647.1 The Appeal

647.1.1 *Can be made:*
- against the decisions of the Jury regarding monetary fines as per art. 224.11
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a race (art. 625)
- against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated race should count for FIS points
- against the official result. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

647.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS Office only by the National Ski Association.

647.1.3 *Time Limits*

647.1.3.1 Appeals against Jury decisions must be submitted to the Appeals Commission within 48 hours of their announcement.

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

647.1.4 *Decisions concerning appeals are taken by:*
- the Appeals Commission
- the FIS Court.

647.2 Postponing Effect

Evidence submitted (protest, appeal) will not cause a postponement of the sanction.

647.3 Submission

All appeals must be in writing. Proof and evidence are to be included. Appeals submitted after the deadlines (art. 647.1.3.1 and 647.1.3.2) will be declined by the FIS.

650 Rules regarding the Homologation of Competition Courses

650.1 General

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

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

650.1.2 *Exceptions*

Exceptions may be granted on request.
Only the FIS Council can grant exceptions or deviations from the prescribed technical data.

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

650.2 Request

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

650.3 Documents

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

650.3.1 A description of the competition course, containing:

- contact address with telephone number and e-mail
- the name of the competition course
- the location of the competition course
- the type of alpine event(s) for which the homologation is requested (see art.201.6.2)
- in case of re-homologation, the old homologation number and the name of the inspector that approved it
- the start point expressed in meters above sea level
- the finish point expressed in meters above sea level
- the vertical drop expressed in meters
- the surface length of the competition course expressed in meters (real developed length)
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in percentages)
- emergency evacuation arrangements for injured competitors
- possible helicopter landing sites
- evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres and time, in winter conditions, and medical facilities available on site
- possible water supply for the competition course
- artificial snow-making installations
- a description of the access facilities to the start and finish areas, and of the uphill transport with the turnaround time (time necessary from Finish to Start)
- a description of the start and finish areas including details of the terrain, aspect and facilities for spectators, and description of the shelters for the competitors at the start and finish
- a description of the communication system and the available number of lines for Timing (pairs) showing type and number of underground/permanent or temporary cables including number of outlets along the competition course
- details about available radio apparatus

650.3.2 A map with the competition course shown on it: this document should show the course's location within the rest of the ski resort, lifts, other courses, parking lots, etc.

650.3.3 A profile indicating the vertical drop and the lengths (horizontal and actual (slope) measured on site) of the competition course (contours at the same scale) including gradients.

650.3.4 A large and comprehensive image on which the competition course is marked. The size shall be at least 900x900 pixels. The image should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial image will be acceptable.

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

650.3.6 A certification that any development/improvement work on the ski slopes subject to approval or re-approval has been made in accordance with the existing national laws and with local and national regulations relating to the environment.
The environmental certification shall be provided only in case of:

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

650.4 The Homologation Inspector

650.4.1 Description

To be proposed to FIS for consideration as International Homologation Inspector, an individual must first be recognised within his National Ski Association as having completed the National Ski Association education and training process (if any) and as having been active and competent as a National Ski Association inspector, for both Speed (DH, SG) and Technical (GS, SL) events.
To hold a valid FIS Homologation Inspector licence the inspector must have a solid experience of several years in Alpine Skiing competitions like, as an example, National Ski Association Homologation Inspector or FIS TD/Referee or Chief of Race/Course or high level Team Coach/Athlete, and should have skills such as engineering, GIS, architecture, forestry, relevant computer skills and to be physically capable.
This experience allows the inspector to assess correctly the suitability of the competition courses with FIS technical requirements of the requested event (vertical drop, gradient, width, etc) and especially assess correctly the risks of a given competition course; the inspector must inform the Homologation Applicant about technical issues and mainly about safety issues for which the inspector must be able to propose solutions.

650.4.2 Nomination, Education and Development

The candidate must participate in at least 3 inspections with favourable recommendation of experienced Inspectors (in agreement with the Sub-Committee Chairman) and submit to the Chairman his own documentation and Inspection Report. The candidate should also participate at the bi-annual Update and attend the annual Sub-Committee meeting session.

After successful completion of previous necessary steps, the candidate obtains a valid Homologation Inspector license and can be assigned to individual missions.
The Sub-Committee may decide not to issue an Inspector license if the candidate has not fulfilled all necessary requirements or is deemed to be unsuitable and needs to continue to train.

650.4.3 *Appointment*

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will study the homologation request and appoint an inspector to examine the competition course. The Inspector for Downhill and Super-G courses (including Downhill courses to be used for Entry League races) should not belong to the country requesting a first homologation.
Sufficient space must be provided on Downhill, Giant Slalom and Super-G courses, or on an emergency track or road or on the competition course itself, for the evacuation of competitors injured during the competition or training.

650.5 Homologation Procedure

650.5.1 *The Applicant*

The Applicant (ski resort, owner, organiser, club) will send the request for homologation through its National Ski Association to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses and will deliver copy of the required documents submitted with the request, before the on-site inspection, to the assigned Inspector. In the request the Applicant and the National Ski Association must clearly recognise that the directed improvements of the competition course and the instructions for safety are mandatory for the Applicant. In case of non-compliance, the appointed TD has full right to cancel the race (see art. 601.4.9.1). The Applicant must reimburse travel and accommodation (full board) expenses directly to the Inspector.

The travel from his home to the competition 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

650.5.1.1 The Applicant (ski resort, owner, organiser, club) is responsible for the observance of applicable environmental regulations during development of the competition course including completion of any improvement required by the Inspector.

650.5.1.2 The Applicant must accompany the Inspector during the inspection, and for DH and SG the usual course setter of the race should be present as well. If the Inspector orders only minor improvements, the condition of the competition courses after completion of these improvements must be reported to the Inspector as soon as possible. For more extensive work, the Inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary.

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

650.5.2 The National Ski Association

The request for homologation prepared by the Applicant must be submitted by its National Ski Association to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses. The National Ski Association will check if the Applicant has reimbursed the Inspector's expenses and if not will require the Applicant to meet this obligation.

650.5.3 The Inspector

After the request for homologation has been received by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses, from the Applicant via the National Ski Association, the Chairman will appoint an Inspector. The Inspector immediately contacts the Applicant about the time for the inspection and receives a copy of the homologation documents before the inspection. After the inspection, if no further work is needed, the Inspector writes the Inspection Report. In case improvements are required on the competition course, the Inspector directs these to the Applicant and makes sure that those works have been carried out before filling the final on-line Inspection Report. After checking all other documents, the Inspector uploads the complete set of documents on the FIS Website through the "Homologation On Line System".

It is left to the discretion of the Inspector to decide whether, in addition to the summer inspection, a second inspection in winter will be necessary in consideration of different conditions in winter. This applies especially to safety regulations and the placing of nets. In case the competition course is not suitable for international races or for the given event, the Inspector writes the Inspection Report and sends it to the Chairman of the Sub Committee for Alpine Courses. The request will then be deleted and the National Ski Association will be informed.

650.5.4 Issue and Publication of the FIS Homologation Certificate

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will examine and ratify the documents received via the "Homologation On Line System". The Chairman may ask the Inspector for further clarifications or amendments as he has the right to refuse the Certificate's issue if the Chairman considers that the race competition course or the documentation are not compliant with FIS rules or FIS standards. If the inspection report is positive then the Homologation Certificate will be issued and immediately published on the FIS website, together with the complete set of documents (Homologation Booklet) that will be visible to the authorised FIS Members (TDs, Inspectors, etc) having a valid FIS Member access.

The FIS System will automatically send a digital copy of the Homologation Certificate and Booklet to the Applicant, to its National Ski Association and to the Inspector, while the original 'paper' copy of the Homologation Certificate will be sent by standard mail only to the Applicant.

650.5.4.1 The Homologation Certificate itself sets out the name and event of the competition course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated competition courses,

the month and year in which the Certificate was issued. The expiration date is indicated.

650.5.4.2 The Applicant's National Ski Association will be invoiced for the relative Homologation Fee (depending on how many competition courses and how many alpine events on the same competition course), to cover the administrative costs.

650.5.5 Expiration of the Application

If the requested work has not been completed within four years after the inspection is carried out and the homologation cannot be granted, the competition course will be deleted from the list of pending homologation applications. For further consideration a new application is required.

650.5.6 Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate

650.5.6.1 Downhill and Super-G

The certificate is valid from the date of issue: it will expire on 1st July*, five (5) years later. A re-homologation must be carried out before a new certificate is issued.

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1st November.

650.5.6.2 Slalom and Giant Slalom

The certificate is valid from the date of issue: it will expire on 1st July*, ten (10) years later. A re-homologation must be carried out before a new certificate is issued.

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1st November.

650.5.6.3 For all Events

Homologation certificates are valid (within periods in art. 650.5.6.1 and 650.5.6.2) as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred.

Natural changes can consist of:

- erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown.

Artificial changes are:

- the construction of buildings, lifts,
- the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks etc.
- the installation of snow-making hydrants, snow retention fences or other significant hardware.

650.5.7 Compulsory Report

The National Ski Association which has obtained the homologation of a competition course is responsible to report to the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses when any natural or artificial changes have occurred (see art. 650.5.6.3). The Chairman is then allowed to investigate and if necessary order a new inspection.

650.5.8 Additional TD Report

Technical Delegates may submit Additional Reports to the Chairman of the Sub Committee for Alpine Courses whenever experiencing problems related to the competition courses or non-compliance with current FIS Rules and Regulations: it is duty of the Chairman to investigate and in appropriate cases suspend the homologation.

650.5.9 *Relationship between Homologation, Snow and Weather as well as Special Conditions*

An organiser should not depend entirely on the homologation of a competition course by the FIS, but also take note of the prevailing snow and weather conditions e.g. a Downhill course homologated by the FIS may be unsuitable for holding Downhill races when there is insufficient snow depth, unfavourable surface snow conditions, dense fog, heavy snow fall, storm or rain.

655 Competitions under Artificial Light

655.1 Competitions under artificial lights are permitted.

655.2 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 Floodlights must be placed so that the light does not alter the topography of the competition course. The light must enable the competitor to discern the terrain and must not alter the depth perception or definition.

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

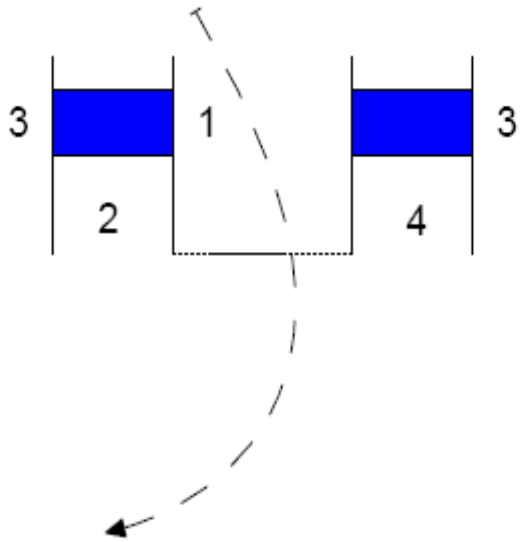
655.3 The TD together with the Jury must check in advance that the lighting conforms to the rules.

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

660 Gate Judges' Instructions

661 Control of Passage (Explanation)

Fig A Giant Slalom/Super G/Downhill



1.Turning Pole

2.Turning Gate

3. Outside Pole

4. Outside Gate

Fig B Parallel

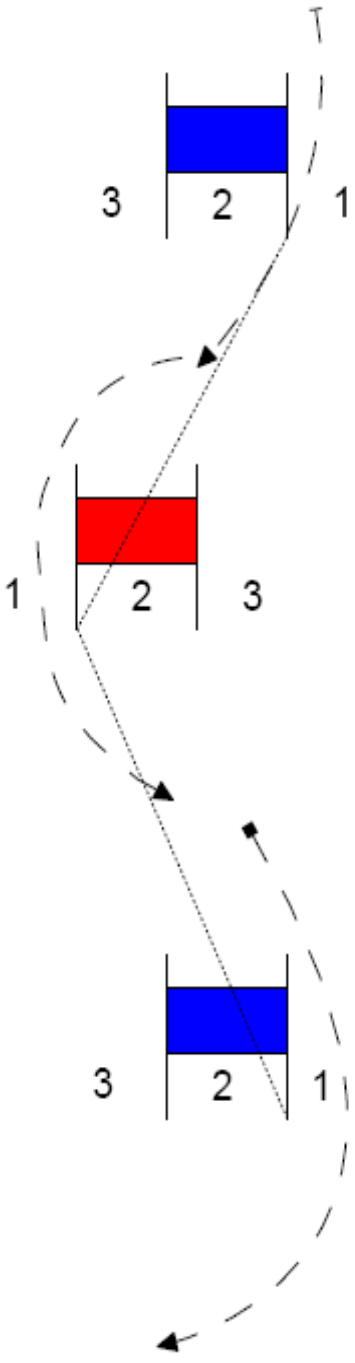
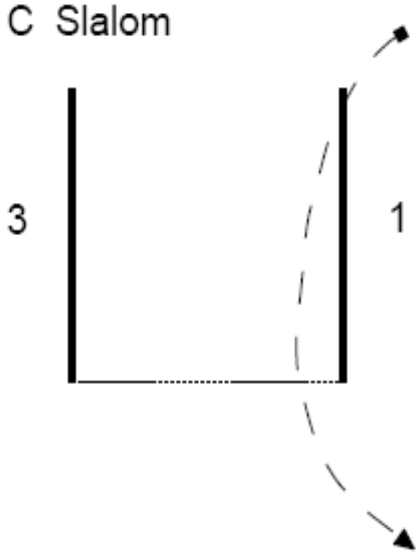


Fig C Slalom



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 (1st or 2nd)

661.2 If a competitor fails to pass through a gate (or a gate marker) correctly according to art. 661.4 the Gate Judge must immediately record the competitor's bib number and the gate number(s) where the fault occurred.

661.2.1 A drawing of the fault committed is essential.

661.3 Should a competitor receive outside help, for instance after a fall, the Gate Judge must record this on his check card. (art. 628.13)

661.4 Correct Passage

661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have crossed the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have crossed the gate line. This rule also applies when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate. (art. 614.2.3)

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 panels between them, is the shortest imaginary line between the turning pole and the outside gate at snow level (art. 661).

661.4.1.2 The gate line in Slalom is the shortest imaginary line between the turning pole and the outside pole

661.4.1.3 If 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 (marks in the snow). This is also valid in the case of a missing turning pole (or gate).

661.4.2 In Parallel, the passage is correct when both ski tips and both feet have passed the turning pole in the direction of the turn (art. 661, fig. B).

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. 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 opinion. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race is 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, 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 Jury members on request.

665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1st and 2nd 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 panels.

667.2 He should assist in keeping the course clear and remove any markings made on the course by competitors 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 details of the incident on his check card and have the card available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The competitor may apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run.

668 Location and support of the Gate Judge

668.1 The gate judge must be so placed that he can safely but properly observe the terrain, gates and course sections for which he is responsible, He should be near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor.

668.2 Organisers are obliged to outfit gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. Identification or clothing should be of a colour that will not be confused with a gate panel.

668.3 The gate judge must be in his location well before the start of the run. Organisers should provide gate judges with protective clothing against adverse weather where necessary and should 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.

669.2 The organiser must inform the Jury of the number of gate judges available for 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.

670 Video control

When the organiser has the equipment for official video control, the Jury will appoint an official video controller. The duties of the video controller are to observe the competitors' passage through the course.

680 Poles

All poles used in alpine events are described as slalom poles and are either rigid poles or flex-poles.

680.1 **Rigid Poles**

Must be round, uniform poles without a bending device and should be of the same material and dimensions as the flex pole. Rigid poles may be used for the outside gate or pole and in exceptional cases (e.g. high wind) as the outside pole of the turning gate (see art 680.2.1.2).

680.2 **Flex poles**

Flex poles are fitted with a bending device. They must conform to the FIS specifications.

680.2.1 *Use of Flex-poles*

Flex-poles must be used for all alpine competitions published in the FIS Calendar except Downhill. The use of flex poles may be requested by the Jury for Downhill.

680.2.1.1 *Slalom*

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 panel between them. The gate panels should be fixed or tied so they should 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 Panels for Giant Slalom Super-G and Downhill

Gate panels which conform to the FIS Specifications must be used for all Giant Slalom, Super-G and Downhill competitions published in the FIS Calendar. A list of homologated panels is published on the FIS Website. Arts. 701.3.2, 901.2.2 and 1001.3.2 remain valid.

690.1 **Release in case of collision**

Gate panels should release from the pole when a competitor gets caught by it. The gate panel must meet the test requirements for this as defined in the specifications for Gate Panel Homologation.

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

During normal collisions, the gate panel should not release from the pole. The gate panel must meet the test requirements for this defined in the specifications for Gate Panel Homologation.

690.3 **Wind permeability**

The panel must be made of wind-permeable material.

690.4 **Advertising on Panels**

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

695 Colours

For Major Events (art. 201.3.1) and Cups (art. 201.3.2 and 201.3.3) different alternative colours for poles and panels may be used. Orange can be used instead of red at all FIS levels. Poles and panels should be the same colour.

Particular Rules for the different Events

700 Downhill

701 Technical Data

701.1 Vertical Drop

701.1.1 *Men's Courses*

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cups:
- 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 m) – 1100 m

For Continental Cups:
- 500 m – 1100 m

For all other FIS races:
- 450 m - 1100 m (U21-U18, 700 m)

2 Run race
- 350 m – 450 m

701.1.2 *Women's Courses*

For all competitions:
- 450 m - 800 m (U21-U18, 700 m)

2 Run race
- 350 m – 450 m

701.1.3 *Entry League Races (ENL) Women's and Men:*

1 Run Race:
- 400 m - 500 m

2 Run Race:
- 300 m - 400 m

The competition course must be homologated for Downhill with the start and finish positions for ENL indicated.

701.2 Course Length

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

701.3 Gates

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

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

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

701.3.2 For gate panels, rectangular panels are to be used, approximately 0.75 m wide by 0.50 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 a luminous orange colour may be used. If the safety netting is the same colour as the gate panels (usually red or blue), and where the gates cannot be seen properly against the backdrop of the safety netting, an alternative colour for the gate panels (usually blue or red) may be used on those gates.

701.3.3 The width of the gates must be at least 8 m.

702 The Courses

702.1 Joint Regulations for Downhill Courses

Downhill courses for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, and the FIS World Cup must be specifically inspected, in order that they not only comply with the technical requirements, but are also technically demanding.

702.2 General Characteristics of the Courses

A Downhill is characterised by the six components of technique, courage, speed, risk, physical condition and judgement. It must be possible to ski the Downhill course from the start to the finish with different speeds. The athlete adapts speed and performance to his ski technical skills and to his individual self-responsible judgement.

702.3 Particular Regulations for the Course Layout

Courses should normally be approx. 30 m wide. The inspector assigned for competition course homologation decides whether this width is sufficient and if necessary, may order widening. He can also permit a width of less than 30 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the competition course before and after the narrow part permit this. Fall zones should be planned, where necessary, on the outside of curves. Possibilities to control speed should be made specifically for the approach to lips, drop- offs and jumps.

Not all parts of the course need necessarily to be skied at full speed. Surfaces may be left in their natural state.

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

The function of safety installations must withstand weather conditions typical for alpine skiing.

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 must 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 outside gate must be removed, in exceptional cases decided by the Jury, the turning gate serves as a gate. (see art. 904.3)

703.2 Preparation and Inspection of the Course

703.2.1 For all Downhill competitions listed in the FIS Calendar, the competition 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 advisor's or homologation report, or as determined between the organiser and the Technical Delegate (for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Championships and World Cup Referee or Assistant Referee) prior to the arrival of the teams.

703.2.2 Before the start of the training on the first official training day, there must 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 should conduct a complete inspection of the course.

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

704 Official Training

Special regulations may be issued for Downhill training for the Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and FIS Continental Cup.

704.1 Obligation to Participate

Official training forms an integral part of the competition. Competitors are required to participate in the training. All qualified competitors entered for the competition must have been entered and drawn in all official training runs. This is also valid where substitutes are authorised by special rules.

704.2 Duration

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

704.2.1 A reduction in the number of training days or at least one training run may be decided on by the Jury.

704.2.2 Official training need not necessarily be on consecutive days.

704.3 Race-ready Preparation

The entire facilities (start, course, and finish area) must be completely prepared and ready 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. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide.

704.5 Priority on the Lift Facilities to the Start

Organisers must arrange for competitors and specifically accredited officials to have assured priority on the lift facilities to the start in order to use the training times without waiting.

704.6 Training Numbers

Competitors must wear training numbers (bibs) for all official training.

704.7 Start Order

The Start Referee, or an official appointed by the Jury, must verify from a start list that the competitors start training in the order of the training start list, and that start intervals are maintained.

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 Recorded times must be given to the team captains at latest at the team captains meeting but may also be announced over the loud speaker or published on the scoreboard after each competitor's run.

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 line. Continuing the Downhill training run 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 may be organised for the competitors on the day of the race.

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

705 Yellow Flag

705.1 Inspection

The Jury may, define the position of the yellow flags for the training and for the race if required which can be waved to alert the next competitor.

The flags must be positioned before the first inspection and should be recognisable by the competitors.

705.2 Training

When a competitor is stopped in training by the yellow flag, he has the right to re-start from the point where he has been stopped.
At the request of the competitor, a Jury member may allow him a re-run if this is possible from the point of view of the organisation and any delay resulting there from. If a re-run is approved it is the responsibility of the competitor to present himself to the start referee before the last competitor has started, otherwise this approval will be withdrawn.

705.3 Race

When a competitor is stopped during the race he has the right to a re-run provided 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.

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!" or "start stop, yellow flag" the Start Referee must close the start. He must respond immediately via radio confirming that the start is closed, and state the start number of the last competitor to have started as well of the start number of the competitor held at the start ("start stop confirmed, number 23 on course, number 24 at the start").
The Jury member who called the "start stop" is also responsible for requesting yellow flag(s) that are necessary to stop competitor(s) on course.

706 Execution of the Downhill

706.1 Downhill in One Run

A Downhill will be carried out in one run.

706.2 Downhill in Two Runs

706.2.1 A Downhill in two runs can be organised with the required vertical drop as stated in the ICR.

706.2.2 The result will be determined by the addition of the two run times. The rule "Starting order for the 2nd run" (art. 621.11) will be used.

706.2.3 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.

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

706.2.5 Downhill races carried out in two runs must be identified as such in the FIS Calendar, provided the competition course has a vertical drop according to art. 701.1.

706.2.6 In exceptional cases where carrying out the original Downhill is jeopardized (unfavourable snow or atmospheric conditions), the Jury is permitted to conduct the Downhill in two runs.

707 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the FIS Equipment Specifications.
Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

800 Slalom

801 Technical Data

801.1 Vertical Drop

801.1.1 Men's Courses

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:
- 180 - 220 m

For all other races of the FIS:
- 140 - 220 m

801.1.2 Women's Courses

For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:
- 140 - 220 m

For all other FIS races:
- 120 - 200 m

801.1.3 U16 - U14 Courses
- 100 - 160 m

801.1.4 Entry League Races (ENL) Women and Men
- 80 m - 120 m (Men 140)

Races in 3 runs:
- minimum 50 m

801.2 Gates

801.2.1 A slalom gate consists of two poles (art. 680) or where there is no outside pole the gate will consist of a turning pole.

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 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 U16 - U14 competitions:

- between 7 m and 11 m

The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin or vertical) must be not less than 0.75 m and not more than 1 m. The gates in hairpin or vertical combinations must be set in a straight line. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m (U16 - U14 Competition 15 m) from turning pole to turning pole.

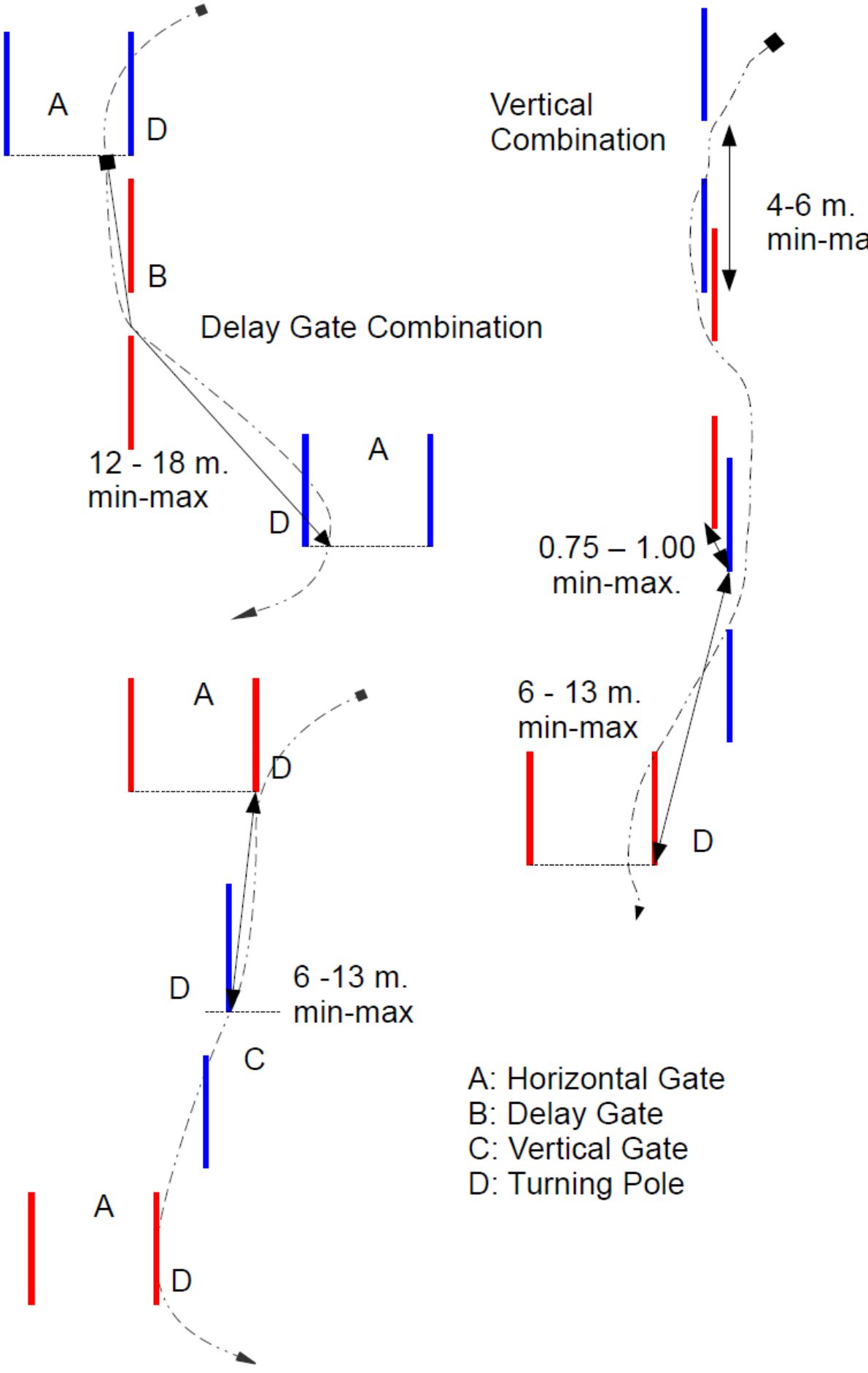
801.2.4 *Number of Direction Changes: (number of direction changes by rounding up or down of the decimals) for all FIS events:*

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

Exception for U16 - U14 competitions:

32% to 38% +/- 3 direction changes

801.2.4.1 Exception for cases where the number of direction changes cannot be fulfilled due to unusual terrain, the Homologation certificate will show that an exemption has been granted.


A
D
B
Delay Gate Combination
12 - 18 m.
min-max
A
D
Vertical
Combination
4-6 m.
min-ma
0.75 – 1.00
min-max.
6 - 13 m.
min-max
D
A
D
D
6 -13 m.
min-max
C
A
D
A: Horizontal Gate
B: Delay Gate
C: Vertical Gate
D: Turning Pole

802 The Courses

802.1 General Characteristics of the Course

802.1.1 At Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships the course must be set on slopes with a gradient of approximately 33% to 45%. It may even be below approximately 33%, but may exceed approximately 52% 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 radius. 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 surface that is as hard as possible. If snow falls during the race, the chief of course must ensure that it is packed or, if possible, removed from the course.

802.2 Width

The competition course should be approximately 40 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope.

803 Course Setting

803.1 Course Setters

803.1.1 Pre-inspection

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 Gate Combinations

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 consisting of two gates. It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delay gate combinations.

803.2.1 U14 – U16

- U14: minimum 2 and maximum 4 hairpin combinations and minimum 1 and maximum 2 vertical combination consisting of maximum 3 gates.

- U16: minimum 3 and maximum 6 hairpin combinations and minimum 1 and maximum 3 vertical combinations consisting of 3 - maximum 4 gates.
- It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delayed turns

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: horizontal (open) gates, vertical (closed) gates, vertical combinations, and hairpin combinations and delayed gates combinations.

803.4 Setting

In setting 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 too sudden sharp braking on competitors, 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 gate passages 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 Where possible 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.
- If necessary 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.

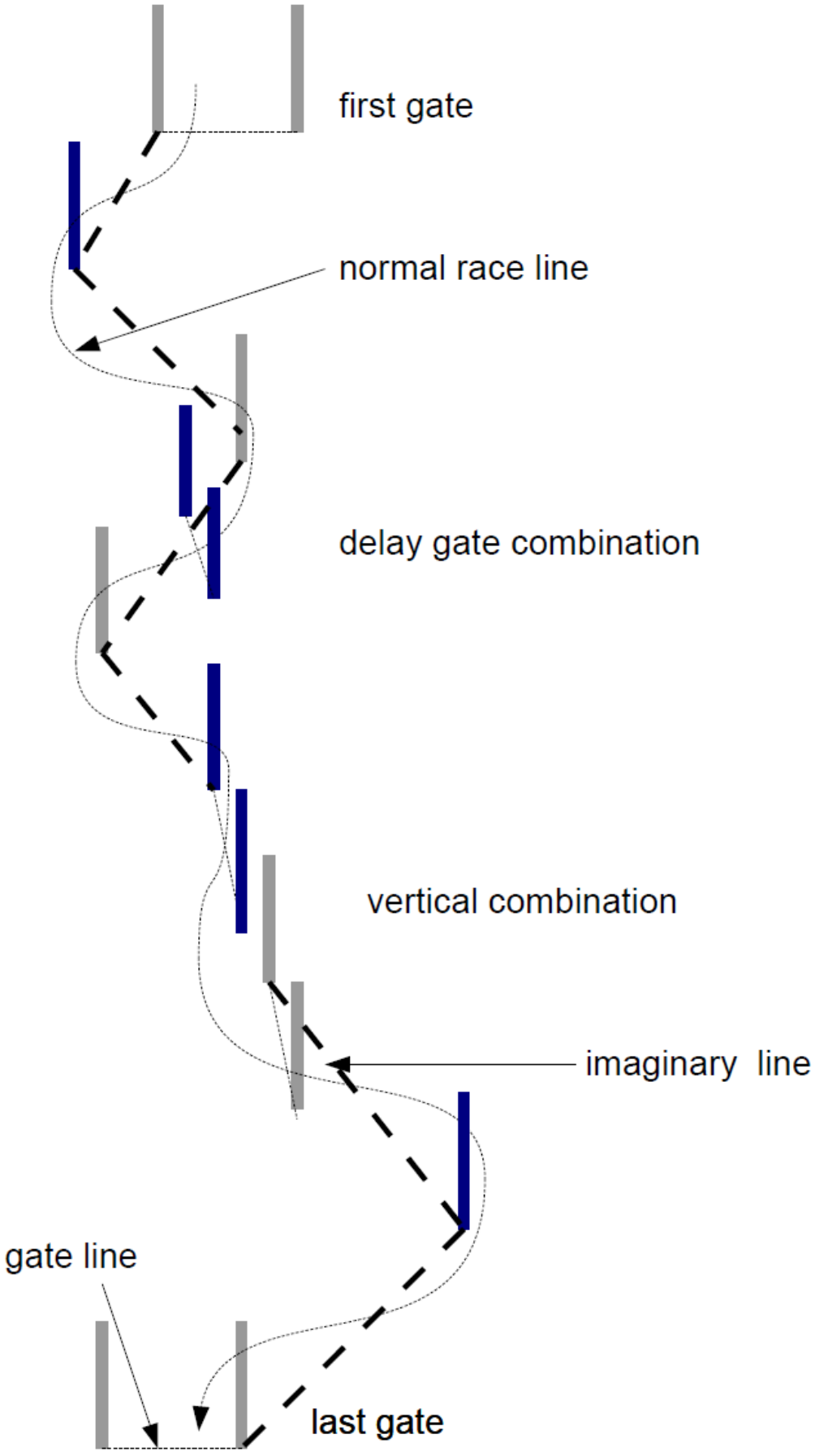
804 Single Pole Slalom

All rules of the ICR are valid, except as follows:

804.1 Single Pole Slalom is permitted in all International FIS Competitions.

804.2 A Single Pole Slalom has no outside pole except the first and the last gate, a delayed gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical).

804.3 Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the normal race line of the slalom crossing the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must meet both requirements. If the competitor has not correctly crossed the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole and does not follow the normal race line, then he has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning pole. Where there is an outside pole (first and last gate, delayed gate, and combinations (hairpin, vertical) art. 661.4.1. is valid.


first gate
normal race line
delay gate combination
vertical combination
imaginary line
gate line
last gate

805 The Start

805.1 Start Intervals

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

805.2 Starting Order

805.2.1 In the first run in sequence of the start numbers.

805.2.2 For the second run see art. 621.11

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. Early 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 art. 805.3, otherwise he will be disqualified.

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 permitted. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

806.2 Limitations in the Second Run

The Jury has the right to reduce the number of competitors for the second run to half on the first run start list. The decision has to be made no later than one hour before the start of the first run.

806.3 Video and Film Control

At Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and FIS European 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 must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the FIS Equipment Specifications.
Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

900 Giant Slalom

901 Technical Data

901.1 Vertical Drop

901.1.1 *Men's Courses*
- 250 m - 450 m

901.1.2 *Women's Courses*
- 250 m - 400 m

901.1.3 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup the minimum vertical drop is 300 m (Women and Men).

901.1.4 *U16 - U14 Courses*
- 200 m - 350 m

Giant Slalom for U16 must consist of two runs. For U14 the organiser may choose either one or two runs.

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

901.2 The Gates

901.2.1 A giant slalom gate consists of 4 slalom poles (art. 680.2.1.2) and 2 gate panels.

901.2.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate panels are to be approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approx. 1 m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole (see also art. 690).

901.2.3 The gates must be at least 4 m and at most 8 m wide. The distance between the nearest turning poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m. In U16 - U14 competition the distance between turning pole and turning pole must be not more than 27 m.

901.2.4 *The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows (number of direction changes by rounding up or down of the decimals):*
- 11% - 15% of the vertical drop in meters
- U16 - U14: 13% - 18% of the vertical drop
- Entry League (ENL): 13% - 15% of the vertical drop

902 The Courses

902.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The competition course should normally have a width of approximately 40 m.
The inspector authorised to homologate the competition 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 approximately 40 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 competition course must be prepared as for the Downhill race. The parts of the course where gates are set and where competitors have to turn must be prepared as for a Slalom.

903 Course Setting

903.1 Setting

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

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

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 short 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. At places where the outside gate must be removed in exceptional cases decided by the Jury the turning gate serves as a gate.

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

904 Single Gate Giant Slalom

All rules of the ICR are valid, except as follows:

904.1 Single Gate Giant Slalom is permitted only in International FIS level Competitions (see art. 201.3.4, 201.3.5 and 201.3.6).

904.2 A Single Gate Giant Slalom has no outside gate, except for the first and the last gate and delayed gates.

904.3 Where there is no outside gate, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole of the turning gate on the same side, following the normal

race line of the Giant Slalom crossing the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must meet both requirements. Where there is an outside gate (first and last gate, delayed gate) art. 661.4.1. is valid.

904.4 All rules and regulations dealing with the width of the course should be considered, as if there is an imaginary outside gate.

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. 621.11

906 Execution of the Giant Slalom

906.1 A Giant Slalom must always be decided by two runs (women and men). 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 Limitations in the Second Run

The Jury has the right to reduce the number of competitors for the second run to half on the first run start list. The decision has to be made no later than one hour before the start of the first run.

906.3 Video Control

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

907 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the FIS Equipment Specifications.
Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

1000 Super-G

1001 Technical Data

1001.1 Vertical Drop

1001.1.1 Men's Courses

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

- 400 m - 650 m

For all other FIS competitions:

- 350m – 650m

1001.1.2 *Women's Courses*

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

- 400 m - 600 m

For all other FIS competitions:

- 350 m - 600 m

1001.1.3 *U16 - U14 Courses*

- 250 m - 450 m

1001.1.4 *Entry League Races (ENL)*

- 350 m - 500 m

1001.2 Course Length

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

1001.3 Gates

1001.3.1 A Super-G gate consists of four slalom poles (art. 680.2.1.2) and two gate panels.

1001.3.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate panels are to be approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approx. 1 m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away (art. 690).

1001.3.3 The gates must be at least 6 m and at most 8 m wide for open gates and at least 8 m and at most 12 m for vertical gates.

1001.3.4 *The Super-G must be set as follows: (number of direction changes by rounding up or down of the decimals)*

For FIS level events 7% of the vertical drop equals the minimum number of direction changes. For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Junior Championships and Continental Cup level events 6% of the vertical drop equals the minimum number of direction changes.

The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 1003.1.1).

U16 - U14 competitions: minimum 8%, maximum 12% direction changes of the vertical drop.

Entry League (ENL): minimum 7% of the vertical drop

1002 The Courses

1002.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

The terrain should be undulating and hilly if possible. The competition course should normally have a width of approximately 30 m.

The inspector authorised to homologate the competition 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 approximately 30 m

depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the competition course before and after the narrow part enable this.

1002.2 Preparation of the Course

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

1002.3 Free-skiing on the Competition Course

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

1002.4 Homologation of Youth Super-G courses

All competition courses used for U16 - U14 Super-G must be homologated. If the course to be used is homologated for FIS Giant Slalom, then a safety inspection by a FIS Technical Advisor is required**.**

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.

1003.1.2.1 At places where outside gate must be removed, in exceptional cases decided by the Jury the turning gate serves as a gate.

1003.1.3 Where the terrain allows it jumps may be set.

1003.1.4 U16 - U14 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 U16 - U14 level of skill. They should learn controlled speed and gliding.

1003.1.5 Course Setting for U14

Different courses must be adapted for U14 and U16, which should have turning radiuses corresponding to their age. The ski to be used is the appropriate Giant Slalom skis for U14 events.

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.

1007 Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear a crash helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the FIS Equipment Specifications.
Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

1008 Yellow Flag

Art. 705 also applies.

1100 Combined

1100.1 Common Rules

Based on art. 201.6.2 and art. 201.6.9 Alpine Combined competitions may 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, Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, World Cup, Continental Cups), these rules are considered an integral part of the ICR.

1100.3 The following possibilities of Combined events are possible:

- Alpine 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 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 Organising 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 Organisers and must be announced in the race notice and the programme. Changes may be made by the Jury.

1101 Alpine Combined

1101.1 Is the result of a Downhill or Super-G run (speed event) and a single Slalom run held according to the technical regulations for Slalom and those for Downhill or Super-G. The Alpine Combined event consists of two runs. (see art. 621.3.3, 621.11.2, 627.7)

1101.2 Downhill and Super-G events of Alpine Combined must be held on courses specifically homologated for Downhill or Super-G 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 are not 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 art. 700 to 1000 and other FIS Disciplines or other types of sport (e.g. 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 General 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. 1100.7. 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.

1211 Combined Team Event

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

1211.1 Participation

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

1211.1.2 Participants per Team

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

1211.2 Competition courses

Women and Men ski on the same course.

1211.3 Enrollment

The Teams are enrolled in the reverse order of total FIS points. Women 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 Team from each of the series (1 competitor per team is a series) of both runs establishes the Winner of the 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 Women, 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 Combined Team Event.

1212 Alpine Team Event

1212.1 Type of Event

An Alpine Team event will be conducted as a parallel using Giant Slalom gates and panels.

1212.2 Team Size

The total team size per Nation is limited to a maximum of 6 competitors; at least 2 competitors from one gender. A competitor can only start a run once.

1212.3 Team Entry

The entries for the Alpine Team Event (without names) must be within 24 hours before the scheduled start of the team event.

1212.4 Team Ranking

The teams will be ranked in accordance the sum of each entered competitors FIS points, from lowest total points to highest.

1212.5 Seeding of the Teams

The entered teams will be seeded into heats (4, 8 or 16) based upon their ranking. A bracket list will be arranged as follows (Example for 8 Heats):
Heat 1: Nation ranked 1 vs Nation ranked 16(last)
Heat 2: Nation ranked 8 vs Nation ranked 9
Heat 3: Nation ranked 5 vs Nation ranked 12
Heat 4; Nation ranked 4 vs Nation ranked 13
Heat 5: Nation ranked 3 vs Nation ranked 14 (3^{rd} last)
Heat 6: Nation ranked 6 vs Nation ranked 11
Heat 7: Nation ranked 7 vs Nation ranked 10
Heat 8: Nation ranked 2 vs Nation ranked 15 (2^{nd} last)
The best nation, according to the team ranking, will receive bib number 1 and the last nation will receive the last bib number.
Women will receive bibs starting from 1 and then Men, starting from 5, in alphabetical order. If a heat is incomplete the remaining nation will automatically qualify for the next round (a bye).

1212.6 Running the Competition

Each individual leg between two opponents consists of one run.
The start order will be as follow (as an example for Heat 1):
“Course Red” Nation 1 W1 against “Course Blue” Nation last W1
“Course Red” Nation 1 M1 against “Course Blue” Nation last M1
“Course Blue” Nation 1 W2 against “Course Red” Nation last W2
“Course Blue” Nation 1 M2 against “Course Red” Nation last M2
The blue course will be located on the skier’s right

1212.7 Points Scoring

The winner of each individual leg scores 1 point for his Nation. In case of a tie of an individual leg, both nations are awarded1 point.
If there is a tie at the end of the heat (2:2) the Nation with the lowest combined time of the best individual woman and the best individual man run time (or second best in case of a tie for the best time) will win the heat.
If both competitors fall in any leg, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will be the winner. If both competitors fail to finish, the competitor who successfully skied the furthest distance will be the leg winner.

1212.8 Reasons for Disqualifications (immediate and without protest)

- Changing from one course to another
- Interfering with the opponent, accidentally or not.
- Not passing through a gate correctly (art. 661.4.2)
- Stepping back (art. 614.2.3)

1212.9 Awards

The OC can present awards to the competing teams and can award special prizes for individual competitors, such as fastest woman or man or persons winning most points.

1212.10 Cup points

Cup points can be distributed based upon the decision of the appropriate Cup Sub-Committee.

1213 Special Cup Rules

Special, limited events may be run, such as World Cup City Events in accordance with Rules specifically established for such events by the appropriate FIS Committee.

1220 Parallel

1221 Definition

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

1222 Technical data

Minimum vertical drop should be: 50 m (ENL: 35 m)
Minimum direction changes should be: 15 (ENL: 12)
Minimum length of the competition course should be: 160 m (ENL: 120 m)

1222.1 Jumps

Jumps are permitted.
Recommendation:

- for Level 0 and 1: 2 (two) jumps
- for all other Levels: 1 (one) jump

1223 Choice and Preparation of the Course

1223.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit two courses, preferably slightly concave (permitting a view of the whole course from any point). The terrain variations should be the same across the surface of the slope. The course layouts should have a similar profile.

1223.2 Over the full width of the competition course, the snow should be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for Slalom, so that it is possible to offer similar race conditions on both courses.

1223.3 The Organiser must provide transport for the athletes back to the Start in the shortest time possible.

1223.4 The competition course must be entirely closed off. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for coaches, competitors and servicemen.

1224 The Courses

1224.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, each gate is composed of two slalom poles with a Giant Slalom gate panel stretched between them and fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 690). Poles and panels are red for the course on skier´s left and blue for the course on skier´s right. The bottom of the panel must be approx. 1 m above the snow. Not valid for PSL.

1224.2 The same course setter sets both courses and makes sure they are equal and parallel. He must ensure that the courses flow is smooth and that there is variety in the turns and that the courses have rhythm changes

1224.3 After the last gate, the separation between the two courses must be marked to direct each competitor towards the middle part of their respective finish.

1225 Distance between the two Courses

The distance between two corresponding gates (from turning pole to turning pole) should be no less than 8 m. The distance between the centre of the start doors should be the same as between the two courses.

1226 Start

1226.1 Start Doors

Two start doors approved by the FIS must be used. The doors must be capable of simultaneous and/or delayed opening and connected to the timing devices.

1226.2 The start signal can only be given after the Jury has given permission to start.

1226.3 Start Command

The Starter ensures that the competitors are ready by asking "Red course ready – Blue course ready - Attention” - and then activates the starting signal which opens the start doors.

1226.4 If one or both start doors fail to open the start must be repeated.

1227 Finish

1227.1 The finish areas should be symmetrical. The finish line must be parallel with the start doors.

1227.2 The finish line is split in two parts and marked. Each of these must be at least 8 m wide.

1227.3 It is necessary to visually divide the finish to keep the competitors separated after the finish line.

1228 Jury and Course Setter

1228.1 The Jury is established according to art 601.4

1228.2 The Course Setter is appointed by the Jury of the competition (if not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the parallel course, he must conduct an inspection and study the competition course in the presence of the Jury.

1229 Timing

In Parallel it is possible to measure either the difference in time (at Finish) or the individual run times (Start to Finish). If run times are recorded, the difference in time has to be calculated from the run times (in 1/100th seconds). The Jury has to announce at the Team Captains Meeting, which timing method will be used.

1230 Execution of a Parallel

1230.1 All Parallels will take place in two parts.

1230.1.1 *Qualification Run:*

All Parallels must have a qualification run for all eligible competitors. The starting order for the Qualification run shall be determined by FIS points. Cups may establish a special order.

The fastest 32 competitors from the qualification run will advance to the first round (round of 32) of the Elimination Heats. In case of a tie for the 32nd position, the higher bib number is the qualified competitor. Exception for FIS/ENL where the Event programme may permit 64 competitors.

1230.1.2 *Elimination Heats*

Each Elimination Heat between two competitors consists of two runs. The competitors change courses for the second run (Run-rerun).

1230.2 Formation into Heats

1230.2.1 The competitors receive bibs numbered 1 to 32 as classified from the Qualification run (rank 1 = Bib 1) and keep them until the end of the competition.

1230.2.2 In the round of 32, sixteen heats of competitors are formed according to the Brackets list. (see art 1234)

1230.2.3 Start order: following the order of the Bracket list, from top to bottom. All heats race in succession their first run and then their second. For each pair the competitor, who is listed first or respectively on top of the pairing, will start on the red course for his first run. For the second run the competitors change courses.
The following rounds follow the Bracket list from top to bottom.

1230.2.4 The Jury decided the method of inspection.

1230.2.5 The losing 16 competitors are ranked according to the total time of their run and rerun of the round of 32, followed by competitors without a total time ranked according to time from the Qualification run. (17^{th} – 32^{nd}).

1230.2.6 Competitors having a bye must start.

1230.3 Round of sixteen

1230.3.1 The sixteen qualified competitors start according the Bracket list in heats from top to bottom.

1230.3.2 There are eight that qualify for the quarter-finals.

1230.3.3 The losing eight competitors are ranked according to the total time of their run and rerun of the round of sixteen, followed by competitors without a total time ranked according to time from the Qualification run. (9^{th} – 16^{th}).

1230.4 Quarter-finals

1230.4.1 The eight qualified competitors start according to the Bracket list in heats from top to bottom.

1230.4.2 The losing four competitors are ranked according to the total time of their run and rerun of the Quarter-finals, followed by competitors without a total time ranked according to time from the Qualification run. (5^{th} – 8^{th})

1230.5 Semi-finals and Final

1230.5.1 The four qualified competitors start according to the Bracket list in heats from top to bottom.

1230.5.2 The losers of the semi-finals race their first run before the finalist's race their first run, then the semi-finalists race their second run and then the finalists race their final run.

1231 Control of the Runs

The Jury determines the method of control of the runs.

1232 Disqualifications / Did Not Finish

1232.1 Reasons for disqualification are the following:

- changing from one course to another
- interfering with an opponent, accidentally or not

- Not passing through a gate correctly (art. 661.4.2)
- Stepping back (art. 614.2.3)

1232.2 Penalty Time

The penalty time will be 0.50 sec. In all cases the time difference for the start of the second run of each pairing can never be higher than the penalty time.

1232.3 The competitor who is disqualified first or does not finish in the first run of a heat will start the second run with a penalty time. If both competitors are disqualified or did not finish in the first run the competitor who completed the most gates before disqualification or did not finish is the winner of the first run.

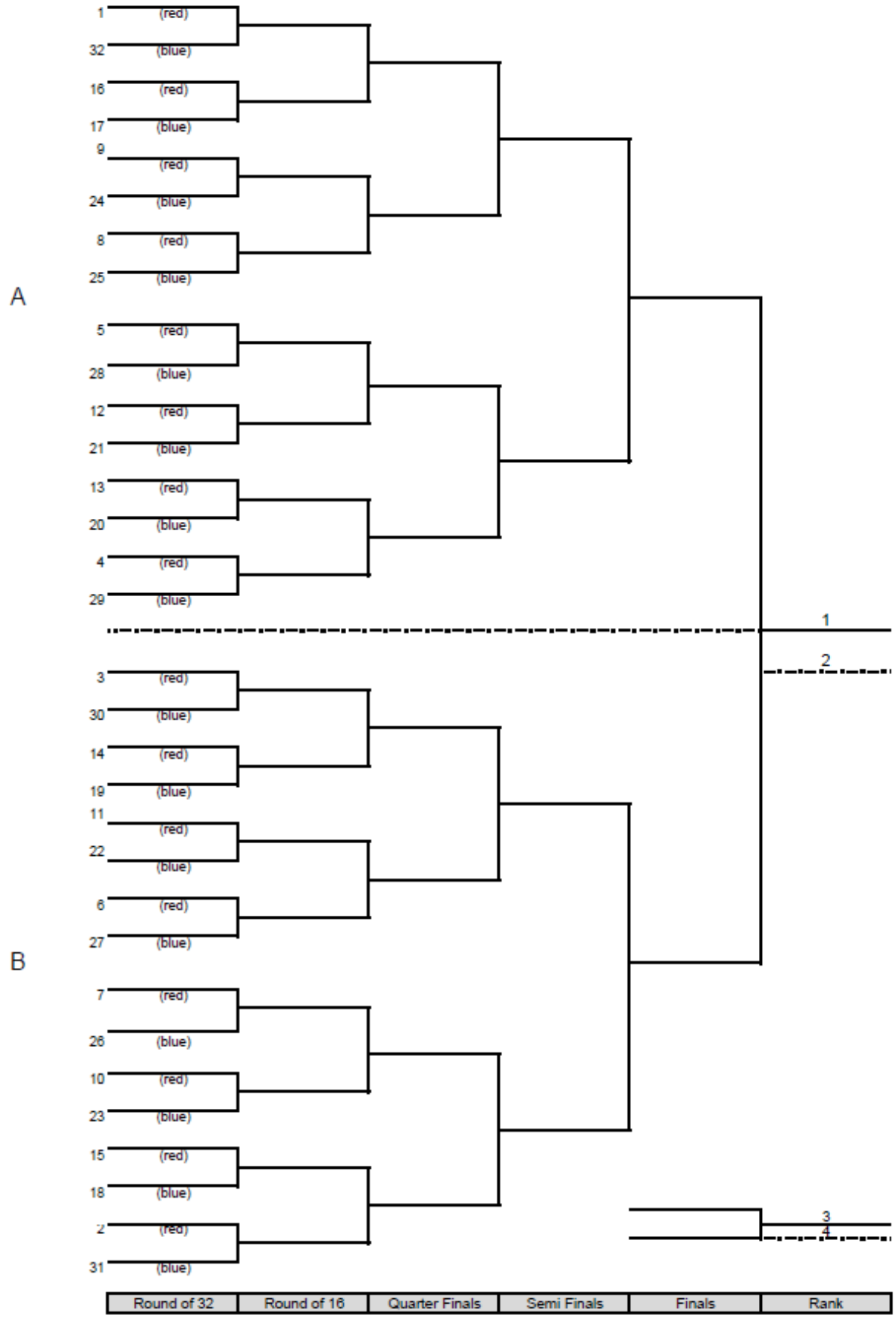
1232.4 If both competitors do not finish the second run, the result of the first run counts. If both competitors were tied after the first run, the winner of the second run or the competitor who completed the most gates in the second run will advance to the next round. If only one competitor is disqualified or does not finish in the second run of a heat the competitor is eliminated.
If both competitors are tied after the second run the competitor who wins the second run advances to the next round.

1232.5 In case of a tie in both runs the competitor with the lower bib will advance to the next round. If this happens in the Final and/or the Small Final, competitors will be ranked equally (tie).

1233 Slalom (PSL) or Giant Slalom (PGS)

In the case of issues or items not covered in art. 1220 – 1232 the Rules for Slalom or Giant Slalom (art. 800 or 900) must be considered. The registration of the event in the FIS calendar must indicate whether Slalom or Giant Slalom rules are applied. Special Rules for Cups may also be applied.

1234 **Bracket List**



1240 KO System

1240.1 Participation

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

1241 Mode and time frame

Due to organisational reasons it should not be permitted to hold another 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, 1st run - course 2*

The thirty (30) fastest competitors from the Preliminary Round start in an elimination heat (the 30th against the 1st, etc.). The three (3) best lucky-losers are qualified for the next run and are ranked in order of their race time after the 15 qualified competitors.
If two competitors from the same heat do not finish (DNF) or are disqualified (DSQ) in the 1st run, the lucky-loser option is adopted (the fourth (4th) best lucky-loser will be qualified for the 2nd run). In case of a tie, both competitors advance to the next run.

Break

1241.3 *Intermediate Round, 2nd run - course 3*

The fifteen (15) qualified competitors plus the three (3) fastest lucky-losers (only two (2) lucky-losers in case of a tie in the 1st Intermediate Round) again compete in an elimination run (the 18th against the 1st, etc.).
If two competitors from the same heat are DNF or DSQ in the 2nd run, the lucky-loser from the 2nd run will be qualified for the 3rd 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 2nd Intermediate Round) start in the reversed order of their times in the 2nd run of the Intermediate Round.

1242 Results after the Intermediate Rounds and the Final

1242.1 After the 1st 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 2nd 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 1st 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 2nd Intermediate Round).

1242.4 The Final result will be established by adding the 2nd and 3rd run = Winner

1242.5 Protest time: 5 minutes after the last heat (after each run).

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
A				
Abbreviations		end of 3rd section		
Accreditation, Control		601.4.9.1		
Accreditation, Sanctions	223.1.4 223.2.1 223.3.1 223.5 223.6 224.2 224.7 226.1			
Accreditation, Service personnel / suppliers	220.f			
Accreditation, Signature	211.1.3			
Accreditation, Teams	216.3	**604.f**	704.5	
Advertising, Competitions	**206.f** 207. f 208.3.1 220.2	614.1.1 690.4		**FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings**
Advertising, Competitors	see: Competitors, Advertising and Sponsorship			
Advertising, Equipment / Outfit	see: Equipment, Advertising and Commercial Markings			
Age Limits		**602.1.4.1** **607.f** 608.3		
Agreement, Race Organiser	see: Organiser, Appointment / Agreement			
Alpine Combined			**1101.f**	
Announcement / Programme / Race Notice	213 **214**			
Appeal, Commission	224.12 224.13 224.14 **225.f**			
Appeal, Deadline	224.4. 224.10.2			
Appeal, Doping Cases	203.2.1			
Appeal, Further / FIS Court	**225.4.f**	647.1.4		**FIS Statutes**
Appeal, License	207.3			
Appeal, Remedies	223.1.4. **224.10.f** 224.11.f	640.3 **647.f**		**FIS Statutes**
Appointment, Course Setters	see: Course Setter, Appointment			
Appointment, Jury members	see: Jury, Appointment			
Appointment, Organising Committee	see: Organising Committee, Appointment			
Appointment, Race Organiser	see: Organiser, Appointment / Agreement			
Appointment, TD	see: TD, Appointment			
Artificial Light		**655.f**		
Athletes Declaration	203.3 204.1.6 215.5	605.1		**FIS Athletes Declaration**
Award Ceremony, Prize Giving	205.4 206.6 **206.7** 206.8 213.7 **219.f**	**619**		
Award Ceremony, Prize	see: Prizes			

ICR INDEX (2018) ENGLISH (A - Z)	1st section	2nd section	3rd section	SPECIAL RULES
B				
Betting	see: Gambling			
Bibs / Start Numbers	206.7.3 207.1.3	601.3.3 605.2 605.5 **606.1** 628.2 628.3	704.6 1100.5 1211.3 1241.1	**FIS Advertising Rules / FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings**
Blue colour	see: Dye			
C				
Calculation, Results	see: Results, Calculation			
Calendar, FIS	200			**FIS Calendar**
Cancellation, Competition	202.1.2.4 214.3 226.2	601.4.6.2 601.4.9.1 602.4.2		
Chief of Course		**601.3.2**	802.1.4 803.4.6	
Chief of Finish Area		**601.3.9.1**		
Chief of Medical and Rescue Service	**221.6**	**601.3.8**		**FIS Medical Guide**
Chief of Race		**601.3.1** 601.4 601.4.1.3 601.4.2.4 601.4.5.2	1228.1	
CIT				**Special Rules**
Classification, Competitions	see: Competitions, Classifications			
Climb Back		**614.2.3** 661.4.1 663.f	804.3	
Closed Course	see: Course, closed			
Coaches / Trainers	205.8 200.6 216.3 216.4 217.3 220	**604.f** 613.1 614.1.4 645 646.2	703.2.2 703.2.4 1223.4	
Combined	201.6.2 201.6.9	608.12 617.3.2 621.3 621.3.2 627.7	**1100.f**	
Competition, Cancellation	see: Cancellation, Competition			
Competition, Duration	see: Duration, Competition			
Competition, Equipment / Outfit	see: Equipment / Outfit, Competition			
Competition, Interruption	see: Interruption, Competition			
Competition, Organiser	see: Organiser, Competition			
Competition, Postponement	see: Postponement, Competition			
Competition, Suits	see: Equipment / Outfit, Competitors (Suits)			
Competition, Termination	see: Termination, Competition			
Competitions, Classifications / Types / Levels	**201.f**	618	1100.2	
Competitors, Advertising and Sponsorship	204.1.4 **206.f** **207.f**			
Competitors, Equipment / Outfit	see: Equipment / Outfit, Competitors			
Competitors, FIS Licence	see: FIS Licence			

ICR INDEX (2018) ENGLISH (A - Z)	1st section	2nd section	3rd section	SPECIAL RULES
Competitors, Insurance	see: Insurance, Competitors			
Competitors, Obligations and Rights	**205.f** 215.5.	601.4.3.1		
Competitors, Qualification	**204.f** 211.3			
Continental Cup	201.3.3			**Rules for the FIS Alpine Continental Cups**
COORP				**Special Rules**
Course		**614.f**		
Course Length		617.3.4	701.2 1001.2	
Course Setter		601.4.6.1 601.4.10 **603.f** 614.1.2	803.1 803.4.6 903.1.4 1224.3 **1228.f**	
Course Setter, Appointment		**603.2.f**		
Course Setter, Replacement		**603.5.f**		
Course Setting		601.4.6.1 608.12.1 **614.1.2.f** 615.1.2	703,f 803.f 903.f 1003.f	
Course, Closed	220.4 220.5.f	601.4 604.1 614.1.4 627.4	1002.3	
Course, Homologation	see: Homologation, Course			
Course, Preparation		601.3.2 601.4.6.1 603.8.1	703.2 802.1.4 902.2 1002.2 1223.f	
Court of Arbitration for Sport	203.2.1			**FIS Statutes**
Court, FIS	see: Appeal, Further / FIS Court			
Crash Helmet	206.6 206.7	**606.4** 608.7.2 627.6	707 807 907 1007	**FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings**
D				
Deadline, Appeals	see: Appeal, Deadline			
Deadline, Entries	see: Entries, Deadline			
Deadline, Protests	see: Protests, Deadline			
Decisions, Jury	see: Jury, Decisions			
Directives, Jury	see: Jury, Directives / Instructions			
Did Not Finish (DNF)		601.3.4 617.3.4 627.7	1232.4	
Did Not Start (DNS)		601.3.3 617.3.4 627.7		
Direction changes		608.12.4.3 617.3.4	801.2.4 901.2.4 1001.3.4	
Directives, Jury	see: Jury, Directives / Instructions			
DISABLED				**Special Rules**

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
Disciplines, FIS	see: FIS Disciplines			
Disqualifications (DSQ)	223.3.2 223.3.3 223.6 223.8	601.4.10 613.7 617.2 617.3.4 627.7 **629.f** 643.4	805.4 1212.8 1231 1232	
Doping	203.2.1 204.1.1 205.2 **221.f** 224.18 226			**FIS Anti-doping Rules**
Double Entries	see: Entries, Double			
Downhill	201.6.2	601.4.f	**700**	
Draw (Group Draw)	213.4 **217.f**	601.3.7 601.4.6.2 601.4.10 604.3 - 608.5 **621.f**		
Duration, Competition		624.1.2.2	704.2	
Duration, Run / Competition	see: Run, Duration			
Duties, Jury	see: Jury, Duties			
Duties, Referee	see: Referee, Duties			
Duties, TD	see: TD, Duties			
Dye	see: Marking (Gates, Course)			
E				
Electronic Media (TV, Radio, New Media)	**208.f**			
Entries	213.8 214.2 **215.f** 217.2	601.4.9.1 604.4		
Entries, Deadline	213.8 215.1			
Entries, double	215.2	621.12		
Entry League		650.4.3	701.1.3 801.1.4 901.1.5 901.2.4 1001.1.4 1001.3.4	
Equipment / Outfit, Competitors	**222.f** 224.6	601.3.3 601.4.9.2 **606.f** 608.8.f 615.1.7 627.2 627.6 641.1		**FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings**
Environmental (Homologation)		650.5.1.1		
Equipment / Outfit, Competitors (Suits)		**606.2**		

ICR INDEX (2018) ENGLISH (A - Z)	1st section	2nd section	3rd section	SPECIAL RULES
Equipment / Outfit, Sponsorships and Advertising and Markings	**206.f** **207.f** 220.2	601.4.6.3 606.6 627.1 627.2 628.1 628.11		**FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings**
European Cup		603.2.2	806.3	**Rules for the Alpine FIS Continental Cups**
Events	200.1 201.4.f **201.5** 201.6.f		700 1240	
Ex aequo (equally placed)	219.2	617.3.3		
F				
Fair Play	see: Unsportsmanlike manner			
False start	see: Start fault			
Film Rights	**209.f**			
Finish		614.1.1 **615.f**	704.3 803.4.5 1227	
Finish, Controller		612.6		
Finish, Photo	see: Photo Finish			
Finish, Red line		615.1.5 628.1.10		
Finish, Referee		601.3.4 601.4 615.4 628.9 628.11		
FIS Calendar	200.1 **202.f** 213 218.3.2			**Rules for the FIS Calendar and Registration Fees**
FIS Court	see: Appeal, Further / FIS Court			
FIS Disciplines	**201.4.f**			
FIS, Internet Policies	208.1 208.5.1 218.2 **218.3.f**			
FIS Licence	**203.f** 204.1 204.2 207.3			
FIS Points	202.1.2.5 203.5.4 218.3.3 218.3.4	601.4.9.1 611.2 **618** 621.2 626 647.1.1	1210.4	**Rules for the Alpine FIS Points**
FIS Points, Limit of Competitions		607.3		
FIS Races	201.3.4	2nd section	3rd section	
Force majeure (unforeseeable event)		601.4.4.2 601.4.9.1 613.6 805.3.1		

ICR INDEX (2018) ENGLISH (A - Z)	1st section	2nd section	3rd section	SPECIAL RULES
Forerunners		601.4.6.1 **605.f** 608.12.3.3 608.12.4.3	707 807 907 1007	
Free-skiing			1002.3	
G				
Gambling, Betting	**205.8**			
Gate		608.12.3.2 608.12.4.2 614.1.2.2 614.1.2.3 615.1.2 623.1.2 **661**	701.3.f 801.2.f 803.2 803.3 901.2.f 1001.3.f 1224	
Gate Fault		601.4.10 **661.4.f**		
Gate Fault, must not continue		614.2.2 628.8		
Gate Judges		601.3.5 601.4.6.1 601.4.10 608.12.9 624.2 646.2 **660** **669**	1231	
Gate line		**661.4.f**		
Gates, Non-essential changes		614.1.5		
Gates, Number of gates / direction changes		608.12.4.3	703.1 801.2.4 901.2.4 1001.3.4 1222	
Gates, Numbering		601.3.5 614.1.2.3		
Gate Panels,		601.4.6.1 614.1.4 668.2 680.2.1.2 **690.f**	701.3.2 901.2.2 1001.3.2 1224.1	**FIS Specifications for Gate Panels (Homologation)**
Gate Panels, Advertising		690.4		**FIS Advertising Rules**
Gate Passage, Explanation		**661 661.4.f**		
Gates, Reset			906.1	
Giant Slalom Single Gate			904	
Giant Slalom	201.6.2		**900**	
H				
Helmets	see: Crash Helmets			
Homologation, Course	202.1.2.3	601.4.9.1 **650.f**	702.3 1002.4 1101.2	
Homologation, Gate Panels		**690.f**		
Homologation, Slalom poles		**680.f**		
Homologation, Timing Equipment		**611.2.f**		
I				

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
Inspection, Competitors		601.4.6 603.7.4 608.12.5 614.1.5 614.3.2 614.3.3 628.4	703.2.f 704.2 704.8.5 705.1 1230.2.4	
Inspection, Course Setter		603.7.1	803.1.1 1228.2	
Inspection, Jury		601.3.3 601.3.4 601.4.6.1 614.3.1		
Instructions, Jury	see: Jury, Directives / Instructions			
Insurance, Competitors	204.2 205.6.6 212.4			
Insurance, Organiser	**212.f**	601.4.9.1		
Interference, Competitor		**623.2.f**		
Internet Policies, FIS	see: Data Exchange; Internet Policies			
Interruption, Competition		601.4.6.2 605.5 623.2.7 **624.f** 626		
Intervals, Start	see: Start, intervals			
J				
Jury		**601.4.f**		
Jury, Appointment		**601.2.f** 601.4.1.f 601.4.2.f 601.4.3.f		
Jury, Decisions	211.1.3 216.4 223.5 223.6 **224.8.f**	**601.4.5.f** **601.4.7** 604.2.1 614.3.3 640.3		
Jury, Directives / Instructions	200.2 205.1 205.3 223.1.1 224.8.3	601.4.6.3 601.4.9.2 641.6 643.6		
Jury, Duties		**601.4.6 .f**		
Jury, Tenure		601.4.4		
Jury, Voting		601.4.5		
K				
KO System			**1240**	
L				
Level, Competitions	see: Competitions, Classifications / Types / Levels			
Licence, FIS	see: FIS, Licence			
M				
Marking (Gates, Course)		601.3.5 601.4.9.1 614.1.2.1 **614.1.2.2** **614.1.2.4**		

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
Masters				**FIS Master Rules Alpine**
Medical Examinations, Competitors	204.1. 221.1 221.2 221.5	627.3		**FIS Medical Guide**
Medical Service, Organisers	**221.6**	601.3.8 601.4.6.2 601.4.6.3 601.4.9.1	704.4	**FIS Medical Guide**
Microphones		616		
N				
New Media	see: Electronic Media			
Not Permitted to Start (NPS)		627		
Number of Gates	see: Gates, number of gates / direction changes			
Numbering (Gates)	see: Gates, numbering			
O				
Officials, Organiser	213.3	**601.3.f** 612.f		
Officials, Teams		**604.1.f**		
Olympic Winter Games	201.3.1 208.2.4 218.1.1	2nd section	3rd section	**IOC Rules**
Organiser, Appointment / Agreement	202.1.3			**World Cup Agreement**
Organiser, Competitions	**211.f**	600		
Organiser, Insurance	see: Insurance, Organiser			
Organising Committee	**211.2**	601.1 601.2.4		
Organising Committee, Appointment Members		**601.3.f**		
Outfit, Competitors	see: Equipment / Outfit, Competitors			
P				
Parallel Events		608.8	**1220**	
Penalties, Sanctions	**223.f**	613.6 627.f **628.f** 629.f		
Photo Finish		611.3.2.2		
Points, FIS	see: FIS Points			
Poles	see: Slalom Poles			
Postponement, Competition	202.1.2.4 202.1.2.5 214.3 217.6	602.4.2		
Preparation, Course	see: Course, Preparation			
Prize Money	205.4 219.1 223.3.2			
Prize-giving	see: Award Ceremony			
Prizes	204.1.3 205.4 **219.f** 223.3.2			
Programme / Announcement / Race Notice	see: Announcement / Programme / Race Notice			

ICR INDEX (2018) ENGLISH (A - Z)	1st section	2nd section	3rd section	SPECIAL RULES
Protests	222.6	601.3.7 601.4.6.3 601.4.9.3 606.2.3 **640 - 646** 647.2		
Protests, Deadline	206.8 224.10.2	601.4.4.2 612.7 **617.2.f** **643.f**	1242.5	
Publications, Results	see: Results, Publications			
Q				
Qualification, Competitors	see: Competitors, Qualifications			
Questions, not covered by the rules		601.4.7		
Quotas, Competitors	200.3	608.4.f **618**		**see also Rules for FIS Alpine Points and Precisions**
R				
Race Organiser	see: Organiser			
Race Points		617.3.2 617.3.4 **618**	1210.5	
Radio	see: Electronic Media			
Radios		601.3.8 **601.4.8** 601.4.9.1 611.1		
Red Line, Finish	see: Finish, Red Line			
Referee	223.8	601.2.f 601.4 **601.4.1.f** **601.4.2.f** **601.4.10** 603.7.1 613.7 615.4 617.2.2 623.3.1 646.2	1228.1	
Remedies	see: Appeal, Remedies			
Replacement, Course Setter	see: Course Setter, Replacement			
Replacement, TD	see: TD, Replacement			
Re-run		601.4.6.2 **623.f** 628.7 666.1	705.2 705.3	
Rescue Service	see: Medical Guide			
Results, Calculation		611.2.1 **617.f** 647.1.1	1100.7 1210.2 1242	**World Cup, Timing and Data Booklets**
Results, Publications	**218.f**	601.3.7 601.4.9.3 612.4. 612.7 617.f 643.5		

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
Rights and Obligations, Competitors	see: Competitors, Rights and Obligations			
Run, Duration	see: Duration, Competition			
Run, First		601.4.10 605.4 627.7	805.2.1 903.1.1 905.1	
Run, Second, Limitations		603.2.3 608.6.6 **621.11.f**	706.2 805.2.2 806.2 903.1.1 905.2 906.1 906.2	
Run, Termination	see: Termination, Run			
Runs		603.2.3 608.12.6	701.1.3 706.1 706.2 801.1.4 806.2 901.1.4 906 1006	
S				
Sanctions, General Conditions	200.6 203.5.5 **223.1.f** 224.15 224.16			
Sanctions	**223**			**FIS Statutes**
Sanctions, Appeal	see: Appeal, Sanctions			
Sanctions, Appeal Commission	see: Appeal Commission			
Sanctions, Applicability	**223.2 .f**	601.5		
Sanctions, Further Appeals	see: Appeal, Further			
Sanctions, Penalties	see: Penalties, Sanctions			
Sanctions, Procedural Guidelines	223.9 **224 .f**	601.4.6.3 611.3.3		
Sanctions, Recognition	200.6 203.5.5			
Sanctions, Remedies	see: Appeal, Remedies			
Sanctions, Violations	**226.f**			**FIS Statutes**
Second Run	see: Run, Second			
Service Personnel, Teams	**220.f**	613.1 614.1.4		
Single Gate Giant Slalom	see: Giant Slalom Single Gate			
Single Pole Slalom	see: Slalom Single Pole			
Ski Brakes		**606.3** 627.6.		
Slalom	201.6.2		**800**	
Slalom Poles		614.1.2.f **680.f**	703.1.3 801.2 803.2.1 803.4.6 803.5 901.2 1001.3	**FIS Specifications for Flex-poles (Homologation)**
Slalom Single Pole			**804**	
Snow Seed		621 .10		
Sportsmanlike manner	see: Unsportsmanlike manner			

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
Sponsorship, Competitors	see: Competitors, Advertising and Sponsorship			
Start		**613**		
Start Fault (False Start)		**613.7**	805.4 1223.1 1226.3	
Start Intervals		601.4.6.1	704.7 805.1	
Start Numbers	see Bibs, Start Numbers			
Start Order	217	601.4.6.1 605.5 620 **621**	704.7 706.2.3 805.2 905.2 1005	
Start Referee		601.3.3		
Start, Delayed		613.6		
Start, Not permitted (NPS)		**627.f**		
Start Officials		601.3.3 612		
Start Signal		613.4	805.3 1226.2	
Start, Valid / False		601.3.3 613.7 628.5 629.3	805.4 1226.3	
Statutes, FIS	223.1.4			**FIS Statutes**
Stepping back	see : climb back			
Suits, Competitions	see: Competitions, Suits			
Super-G			**1000**	
Suppliers	206 220			
T				
TD (Technical Delegate)	200.5	602		
TD, Appointment		602.2		
TD, Duties	200.5	601.4.9 602.1.1		
TD, Expenses		602.5		
TD, Replacement		602.3		
Team Captains	216.f 217.3	604.2.f 645		
Team Captains Meetings	216	601.3.1 601.3.7 604.3		
Team Competitions	**201.6**		1210.2 1220	**Rules for the Nations WSC**
Team, Sponsorship and Advertising	206			
Team, Timing		611.4		
Teams, Service Personnel	see: Service Personnel, Teams			
Technical Advisor		601.4.11		
Television, Media Rights	**208**			**Broadcasters Manual**
Termination, Competition		601.4.6.2 624		
Termination, Run		624 806.1 906.1		
Timing		**611.f**		**Timing Booklet and Appendix**

ICR INDEX (2018) ENGLISH (A - Z)	1st section	2nd section	3rd section	SPECIAL RULES
Timing, Hand Timing		611.2.2 611.3.1 611.3.2.1		
Timing, Officials		601.3. 6 612		
Timing, Technical Installations		611.f		
Trainers	see: Coaches / Trainers			
Training, Official, Duration		601.4.4.1 601.4.6.f 605.1 606.3 621.4 621.7 624 627.5	703.2 704 705.2	
U				
UNI				**Special Rules**
Unsportsmanlike Manner / Behaviour	204.1.1 205.5 223.1.1	627.1		
V				
Vertical drop		601.4.9.1	701.1 801.1 901.1 1001.1 1222	
Video Control		670	806.3	
Voting / Franchise, Jury	see: Jury, Voting			
W				
Warm up, Slope		614.1.3		
World Cup, FIS	201.3.2 211.1.3	2nd section	3rd section	**FIS World Cup Rules**
World Ski Championships	201.3.1 202.1.1 207.1.1 207.1.2 208.1 215.4	2nd section	3rd section	**see also : Major Events**
Y				
Yellow Flags		601.4.6.1 623.1.3	705 1008	
Youth Competitions	201.6.10	602.2.3 607 **608** 621.3.1	801.1.3 801.2.3 801.2.4 803.2.1 901.1.4 901.2.4 903.1.4 906.2 1001.1.3 1001.3.4 1002.4 1003.1.4 1210.7	
Youth Kombi		608.9		

ICR INDEX (2018)	1st	2nd	3rd	SPECIAL
ENGLISH (A - Z)	section	section	section	RULES
NOTE: This Index is an aid - No claim for completeness !				

Abbreviations National Ski Association (NSA)

ALB	Albania
ALG	Algeria
AND	Andorra
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ASA	American Samoa
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BAR	Barbados
BEL	Belgium
BER	Bermuda
BHA	Bahamas
BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina
BLR	Belarus
BOL	Bolivia
BRA	Brazil
BUL	Bulgaria
CAN	Canada
CAY	Cayman Island
CHI	Chile
CHN	China P.R
CMR	Cameroon
COL	Colombia
CRC	Costa Rica
CRO	Croatia
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czechia
DEN	Denmark
EGY	Egypt
ESA	El Salvador
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
FIJ	Fiji
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
GBR	Great Britain
GEO	Georgia
GER	Germany
GHA	Ghana
GRN	Grenada
GRE	Greece
GUA	Guayana
HKG	Hong Kong
HON	Honduras
HUN	Hungary
IND	India
IRI	Iran
IRL	Ireland
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ISV	U.S. Virgin Island
ITA	Italy
JAM	Jamaica
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KOR	Korea
KOS	Kosovo
KUW	Kuwait
LAT	Latvia
LES	Leshoto
LBN	Lebanon
LIE	Liechtenstein
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
MAD	Madagascar
MAR	Marocco
MDA	Moldova
MEX	Mexico
MGL	Mongolia
MKD	Macedonia
MLT	Malta
MNE	Montenegro
MON	Monaco
NED	Netherlands
NEP	Nepal
NOR	Norway
NZL	New Zealand
PAK	Pakistan
PER	Peru
PHI	Philippine
POL	Poland
POR	Portugal
PRK	D.P.R. Korea
PUR	Puerto Rico
ROU	Rumania
RSA	South Africa
RUS	Russia
SEN	Senegal
SLO	Slovenia
SMR	San Marino
SRB	Serbia
SUD	Sudan
SUI	Switzerland
SVK	Slovakia
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Swaziland
THA	Thailand
TJK	Tajikistan
TPE	R.O.C Taipei
TTO	Trinidad & Tobago
TUR	Turkey
UKR	Ukraine
URU	Uruguay
USA	United States of America
UZB	Uzbekistan
VEN	Venezuela
ZIM	Zimbabwe

Check List for vertical drop (VD), number of gates (NG) and number of direction changes (DC)

EVENT			OWG/WSC	WC	COC	FIS	CHI	ENL
DH (Art. 700) **Downhill**	W	VD	450 – 800					1 Run: 400-500m 2 Runs: 300-400m
	W M	Gate Panel	0.75 x 0.50 //**colour for gate panels** (see art. 701.3.2)					
	W M	VD	350 – 450 (2 Runs Race)					
	W M	NG	**as required**					
	M	VD	800 (750[1]) - 1100		500 - 1100	450 - 1100		1 Run: 400-500m 2 Runs: 300-400m
SL (Art. 800) **Slalom**	W	VD	140 - 220		120 - 200		100 - 160	80 – 120 3 Runs: 50 min
	W M	DC	**Number of direction changes**					
	W M	DC	30%-35% (+ / - 3)				32%-38%(+/-3)	30%-35% (+ / - 3)
	M	VD	180 - 220		140 - 220		100 - 160	80 – 140 3 Runs: 50 min
GS (Art. 900) **Giant Slalom**	W	VD	300 - 400		250 - 400		200 - 350[2)]	200 - 250
	W M	DC	**Number of direction changes**					
	W	DC	11% - 15%				13 % - 18%	13% - 15%
	M	Gate Panel	0,75 x 0,50 **red (orange)& blue (see art. 695)**					
	M	VD	300 - 450		250 - 450		200 - 350[2)]	200 - 250
SG (Art. 1000) **Super-G**	W	VD	400 - 600		350 - 600		250 - 450	350 - 500
	W M	DC	**Number of direction changes**					
	W	DC	6% min			7% min	8% - 12%	7% min
	M	Gate Panel	0,75 x 0,50 **red (orange)& blue (see art. 695)**					
	M	VD	400 - 650			350 – 650	250 - 450	350 - 500
P (Art. 1220) **Parallel**	W M	VD	Min 50m Min length 160m				Min 35m Min length 120m	Min 35m Min length 120m
	W M	NG	Min 15				Min 12	Min 12
		Gate Panel	0.75 x 0.50 **red course** / **blue course**					

1) **In exceptional case** (see art. 701.1.1)
2) **see art. 901.1.4**