
PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SEASON 2011/2012 EDITION Southern Hemisphere

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

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

Precisions approved by the FIS Council in Ljubljana (SLO) June 2011

1. RULES OF THE ALPINE FIS POINTS

Competitors Registration

2.1 Registration

- Competitors are registered by using the FOU System on the FIS website via the Members Section, <http://www.fis-ski.com/>. Change the status "active" to "inactive" for all those competitors who should not be included on the FIS points list anymore. Competitors with the status "active" will be considered as registered for the coming season. Injured competitors must remain active with the FIS to maintain injury protection.
- All competitors who reached their 15th birthday before the end of the calendar year (Art. 607 of the ICR) will be considered. Only competitors who have signed the Athletes Declaration as per ICR art. 203.3 may be registered for a FIS License. The National Ski Association is responsible that they have appropriate insurance and have signed the FIS athlete's declaration. Active (in the FIS points list). The status "active" remains also if athletes do not participate at a FIS event. Status changes from "active" to "inactive" can only be done between 01.06. and 31.12.

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~~Inactive (not in the FIS points list). Athletes with status "inactive" will automatically be changed to "active" by FIS as soon as they participate at a FIS event.~~

FIS Points calculation / Injury Protection

4.2 FIS Points

4.2.1 Base FIS Points list (BL)(*)

The Base FIS Points list (BL) will be published middle of June.

4.2.1.1 The average of the best two results in each event during the past season will be used for the calculation of the BL list.

- 4.2.1.2 For a competitor who has obtained only one result in any of the alpine events (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G or Super Combined), during the past season period, 20% (+) of his result will be added to the result.
- 4.2.1.3 For a competitor who has not obtained results in any of the alpine events (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G or Super Combined), during the past season period, 50% (>) will be added to the previous BL points.
- 4.2.1.4 If the status as injured is approved, and a competitor has not started more than five (5) times in one event and / or fifteen (15) times across all events during the valid season 10% (#) will be added to the competitor's BL if the current points are not better than the protected points.
- 4.2.1.6 If a competitor drops out of the top 30 of the WCSL at the time of the BL_r calculation he will receive his real FIS Points (min. 6 FIS Points).
- 4.2.1.7 *Correction Value (z):*
Before the allocation of points for the top 30 WCSL takes place at the beginning of the season a correction (z) will be made to all FIS points which comprises the difference between the points of the 31st competitor and 6 FIS points for the BL.
- 4.2.2 Normal FIS Points list (NL)
The list number one will be published 1st July based on the BL.
- 4.2.2.1 The NL will reflect the average of a competitor's best two results in each event during the current period if the points are better as the BL.
- 4.2.2.2 If a competitor drops out of the top 30 of the WCSL during the current period he will receive his real FIS points if the calculated points are better than the BL (min. 6 FIS Points).
- 4.2.2.3 Only one Result
With BL points: this result will be added to his BL points and divided by two.
Without BL points:20% will be added to his result.
- 4.2.35 Anti-Doping Rule violation
 An athlete subject to an anti-doping rule violation will have previously achieved FIS points deleted, according to article 10.1.2 FIS Anti-Doping Rules.
- 4.2.46 Validity Period
 The validity period of the results is the current one-season.
- 4.3 Integration of the World Cup Starting List (WCSL)
 The top 30 competitors on the WCSL will be allocated FIS points between 0 and 5.99. The 31st ranked competitor will have 6 points on the integrated FIS list if real points are less as 6.
- 4.6 Injury Status

- 4.6.1 Registration
When a competitor injures himself and applies for the injury protection, the National Ski Association must apply to the FIS as soon as possible or latest 30th of April for the approval, using the official form and submitting a medical certificate. This official form and medical certificate is valid only for one season. (WC: see WC Rules art 21.2)
- 4.6.1.1 Conditions
- At least ~~6 FIS lists~~ 8 (eight) months must have been published passed between the time of the injury and the competitors 1st start.
 - Competitors must remain registered as active with the FIS to maintain injury protection.
 - A competitor has not started more than five (5) times in one event and / or fifteen (15) times across all events during the valid season.
- 4.7 Professional Obligations or Military Service
If a National Ski Association submits in advance an application for a “study or military status” certifying that a racer will not be able to compete due to professional obligations (studies) or military service and has indicated why and how long the competitor was prevented from racing, the procedure will be handled according art. 4.6.
- 5.2 Identification
- * Base List
 - # injury status protection according art. 4.2.1.4
 - + competitors who have only one result in that event during the past season art. 4.2.1.2 (20%)
 - > competitors who have not obtained results in that event during the past season art. 4.2.1.3 (50%)
 - injured but real points
 - C Points confirmation

2. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

Art 200

Change of Licence

- 203 Change of Licence to participate in FIS Races
- 203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence to participate in FIS races when the competitor has proven his/her nationality and therefore eligibility by submitting a copy of his/her 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/her 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/she wishes to compete. In addition, the competitor must have had his/her principal legal and effective place of residence in the new country for a minimum of two (2) years immediately prior to the date of the request to change registration to the new country/National Ski Association. ~~An~~ exception to the two year residency rule may be waived where if the athlete was born in the territory of the new country, or whose mother or father is a national of the new country. Furthermore the competitor is required to submit a detailed explanation with the application about his/her 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/she 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/she 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 ~~there to be truly exceptional circumstances and~~ it is contrary to the spirit of the rule and in the best interests of ~~snow sport~~ 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 fulfill all the criteria required to apply for a change of National Ski Association licence registration, ~~T~~ the onus shall be on the ~~athlete-competitor~~ to demonstrate in writing to the

satisfaction of the FIS Council that ~~such~~ exceptional circumstances exist and it is in the best interests of the International Ski Federation to grant the change.

203.5.4 ~~Every A~~ competitor ~~automatically loses~~will retain his ~~old~~ FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association. ~~The FIS Council may grant exceptions for justifiable cases~~ 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.

Appeals Commission

225.1.2 The Chairman shall appoint 3 members, which may include himself, to the Appeals Commission from the Discipline Rules Sub-Committee ~~(or Discipline Committee if there is no Rules Sub-committee)~~ for each case appealed or submitted to be heard, whose decisions shall be by majority vote.

Art 600-1240

New Ages Group (up from the season 12/13)

607.3 Classification at International Competitions
Admitted years of birth

FIS Competition Year	12/13	13/14	<u>14/15</u>
<u>U14 (K1)</u>	2000 1999	2001 2000	2002 2001
<u>U16 (K2)</u>	1998 1997	1999 1998	2000 1999
<u>U18 (Juniors I)¹⁾</u>	1996 1995	1997 1996	1998 1997
<u>U21 (Juniors II)</u>	1994 1993 1992	1995 1994 1993	1996 1995 1994
Licensed	1996 and earlier	1997 and earlier	1998 and earlier

Environmental regulation for Homologations

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

Assignments of Technical Delegates in DAR competitions

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

Delete last sentence

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. ~~If the poles are fixed using large wooden or plastic bases (bucket gates) no colouring substance is required.~~

Independent DH and SG courses

614.1.6 DH and SG at WSC and OWG
Alpine men's and ladies Downhill and Super-G competitions should be carried out on independent courses, but start and finish installations short sections of the courses can be used for both genders.

Super Combined 2nd Run clarification

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

Missing pole

661.1.4.1.3 ~~In the event that~~ 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).

Proposal DH in Two Runs

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:

- 550 m – 1100 m

For all other FIS races:

- 450 m - 1100 m (Junior 700 m)

[2 Run race](#)

[- 350 m – 450 m](#)

701.1.2

Ladies' Courses

For all competitions:

- 450 m - 800 m (Junior 700 m)

[2 Run race](#)

[- 350 m – 450 m](#)

701.1.3

Entry League Races (ENL) Ladies' and Men:

1 Run Race:

- minimum 400 m - 500 m

2 Run Race:

- minimum ~~350-300~~ m - ~~500-400~~ m

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

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

706.2.32 The [placing result](#) will be determined by the addition of the two runs. The rule "Starting order for the 2nd run" (art. 621.11) will be used.

706.2.43 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.

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

General Characteristic DH course

702.2 General Characteristic of the Courses

A Downhill is characterised by the ~~five-six~~ components of technique, courage, speed, risk, ~~and~~ 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

~~Natural unevenness of the ground may be left in place.~~

~~The approaches to lips and drop-offs that lead to jumps should, where possible be gradual.~~

~~Fall zones and/or safety installations should be planned, where necessary, on the outside of curves.~~

Courses should normally be approx. 30 m wide. The inspector assigned for course homologation decides whether this width is sufficient and if

necessary, may order widening. He can also permit a width of less than 30 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part permits 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. Natural surfaces may be left in their natural state.

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

~~Unprotected, bound straw bales must not be used. The function of safety installations arrangements must safely withstand the weather conditions typical of for alpine skiing.~~

Remove outside gate

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.

903.1.3 A Giant Slalom consists of a variety of long, medium and ~~small-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.

1003.1.3 At places where outside gate must be removed, in exceptional cases decided by the Jury the turning gate serves as a gate.

Losing a ski

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 natural race line of the slalom. 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 passed the natural gate line. If the racer has not correctly passed the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole and does not follow the natural 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.

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 natural race line of the Giant Slalom. 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 passed the natural gate line. If the racer has not correctly passed the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole and does not follow the natural race line, then he has to climb back up and pass

around the missed turning gate. Where there is an outside gate (first and last gate, delayed gate) art. 661.4.1. is valid.

Team Competitions / Parallel (new wording)

- 1210 General Team Competitions
- 1211 Combined Team Event
The Event consists of two runs (Super-G & Slalom) and four series in each run.
- 1211.1 Participation
All ~~National Ski Associations~~Teams with at least 4 competitors (2 Men and 2 Ladies) that are qualified to participate in respective events (Super G and Slalom) are authorized to enter.
- 1211.1.2 Participants per Nation Team
Per ~~Nation Team~~ and run a maximum of 2 Ladies and 2 Men must start. The total team size ~~per Nation~~ is limited to a maximum of 6 competitors.
- 1211.3 Enrollment
The ~~Nations Teams~~ are enrolled in the reverse order of total FIS points. Ladies will receive bibs from 1 to 4 and Men from 5 to 8, ordered alphabetically.
- 1211.4 Ranking
The sum of rank positions of the competitors per ~~Nation Team~~ from each of the series (1 competitor per ~~nation team~~ is a series) of both runs establishes the Winner of the ~~Nations~~ Team Event.
In case of a tie of the total sum of rank positions, the number of best rank positions from individual series (1L, 2M, 3L, 4M, 5L, 6M, 7L and 8M) is considered. Should there still be a tie; the total sum of the times of all Series will count.
- 1211.6 Start limitation
One and the same competitor must only start once per run at the FIS ~~Nations Combined Team~~ Event.
- 1212 Parallel Nations Team Event
- 1212.1 Type of Event
A Nations Team event will be conducted as a parallel event using GS gates and flags.
- 1212.2 Team Size
The total team size per Nation is limited to a maximum of 6competitors; at least 2 competitors from ~~eachone~~ gender. A competitor can only start a run once.
- 1212.3 Team Entry
The entries for a Nation 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 (3rd 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 (2nd last)
The best nation, according to the team ranking, will receive bib number 1 and the last nation will receive the last bib number.
Ladies 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 Blue” Nation 1 L1 against “Course Red” Nation last L1
“Course Blue” Nation 1 M1 against “Course Red” Nation last M1
“Course Red” Nation 1 L2 against “Course Blue” Nation last L2
“Course Red” Nation 1 M2 against “Course Blue” 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/her Nation. In case of a tie of an individual leg, both nations are awarded 1 point.
If there is a tie ~~after completing four races~~ at the end of the heat (2:2) the Nation with the lowest combined time of the best individual lady 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 raceleg, 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 race winner.
- 1212.8 Reasons for Disqualifications (immediate and without protest)
 - Changing from one course to another
 - Interference with the opponent, voluntary or not.
 - Not passing through a gate correctly (ICR art. 661.4.2)
- 1212.9 Awards

- The OC can present awards to the competing teams and can award special prizes for individual competitors, such as fastest lady 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 WC City Events in accordance with Rules specifically established for such events by the appropriate FIS Committee.
- 1220 Parallel Events
- 1222 Vertical Drop
 The vertical drop of the course ~~must~~should be between 80 and 100 m. There ~~must~~should be between 20 and 30 gates, not counting the start and finish. The run time of each race should be between 20 and 25 seconds.
~~K1: maximum 60 m and 12-15 gates.~~
~~K2: maximum 80 m and 15-22 gates.~~
- 1223 Choice and Preparation of the Course
- 1223.3 ~~A lift next to the course is essential to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.~~The Organiser must provide transport for the athletes back to the start in the shortest time possible.
- 1224 The Courses
- 1224.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, ~~poles or curve markers~~; each gate ~~marker~~ is composed of two slalom poles with a GS gate flag stretched between them and fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 690).
- 1224.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and flags are red for the course on the left ~~going down~~ and blue for the other course on skier's right. If there are more than two courses, the organiser must use different colours for the other courses such as green or orange. The bottom of the flags must be ~~at least~~ approx. 1 m above the snow.
- 1224.4. The first gate in each course ~~must~~should be placed no less than 8 m from the start and no more than 10 m.
- 1224.5 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate~~marker~~, the separation between the two ~~tracks~~courses must be well ~~defined~~marked so that they direct each competitor towards the middle part of the respective finish.
- 1225 Distance between the Two Courses
 The distance between two corresponding ~~markers~~gates (from turning pole to turning pole) ~~must~~should be no less than 6 m and no more than ~~7-8~~ m.

- The distance between the starting gates ~~must-should also~~ be the same as between the two courses.
- 1226 Start
- 1226.1 Start Device
 Two ~~hinged~~ gates each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height and approved by the FIS shall be used. The ~~starting block (behind the skis) gates~~ must be covered with teflon to protect the skis. The weight for each hinge gate is 30 kg. ~~Opening of the gate is by electric control (battery 24 v.). The bolt (lock) system should utilise an electromagnet so that the start gun opens simultaneously the hinge gates (outwardly).capable of simultaneous and/or delayed opening and connected to the timing devices~~ This start system could also be manually operated.
- 1226.2 The Jury and the starter together will control the start. The start signal can only be given after the Jury has given the competitors permission to start. Any starting system can be employed provided that the system guarantees a simultaneous start and meets 1226.1.
- 1226.3 False Starts
- 1226.3.1 If the competitor ~~does not have at least one ski tip touching the hinge gate~~ goes through the gate before the start command,
- 1226.3.2 If the competitor does not have both ski poles set ~~in the market places~~ behind the closed gate.
- 1226.3.3 if the competitor uses the start gates for assistance.
- 1226.4 Start Command
 Before the starter gives the command of either "Ready - Set" or "Attention - Prêt" or "Achtung - Bereit" and the ~~subsequent firing of the starting gun~~ starting signal which opens the hinge-start gates, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready, ~~by asking the competitor starting in the red course "Red ready?" or "Rouge prêt?" or "Rot fertig?" and then the competitor in the blue course "Blue ready?" or "Bleu prêt?" or "Blau fertig?". Only after both competitors have answered "yes" or "oui" or "ja", the starter can give the start command.~~
- 1226.5 If one or both ~~starting machines~~ start gates ~~have clearly been blocked~~ fail to open through a mechanical fault, the start must be repeated.
- 1227 Finish
- 1227.3 It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and ~~exit~~ to keep the courses separated after the finish line.
- 1228 Jury and Course Setter
- 1228.2 The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the parallel course, he must conduct an

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

1229 Timing

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered. With several electric eyes and an automatic print-out, the first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following competitors stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receive the time difference in 1/1000-seconds to the first competitor. For some special events (NTE) running times may be used to determine rankings, break ties or the award of prizes

1230 Execution of a Parallel on Two Courses

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

1230.2 Formation into PairsHeats

1230.2.1 Sixteen ~~pairs-heats~~ of competitors are formed.....

1230.2.3 Start order: following the order of the appended table, from top to bottom. All ~~groups-heats~~ race in succession their first run and then their second. The lower starting number goes down the red course first, the higher number the blue course. For the second run it is reversed. This same system is used for all elimination runsrounds including the finals.

1230.3 Round of sixteen

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

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

1230.4 Quarterfinals

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

1230.4.2 ~~From the losing four competitors, positions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are determined by the time difference of each loser from the winner. The losing four competitors receive the same rank. (5th).~~

1230.5 Semi-finals and Final

- 1230.5.1 The four qualified competitors start according to the start ~~system from top to bottom~~table.
- 1231 Control of the ~~Races~~Runs
 The gate judges are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate judge is supplied with a flag which corresponds to the colour of the course he is controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a disqualification in his section of the course.
~~An official (judge) with a yellow flag is~~A Jury member located approximately half way down the course. ~~He~~ judges whether a gate judge's raising the red or blue flag was justified or not. ~~The raising of the yellow flag on the red or blue course and~~ confirms the disqualification of the competitor.
- 1232 Disqualifications / Did Not Finish
- 1232.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:
 - false start (art. ~~4106.3~~1226.3)
 - changing from one course to another
 - ~~disturbing interfering with an~~ opponent, voluntarily or not
 - ~~straddling one ski inside a gate or pole with the other ski outside~~
 - ~~turn not executed on the outside of a gate~~
 - ~~not finishing~~Not passing through a gate correctly (art 661.4.2)
- 1232.2 ~~If both competitors fall in either the first or second run of any round, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will advance to the next round. If both competitors do not finish, the competitor who successfully skied the furthest distance will advance to the next round~~The competitor who is disqualified in, or who does not finish the first run of a heat will start the second run with a penalty time.
- 1232.3 The competitor who is disqualified in, or does not finish the second run of a heat is eliminated
- 1232.34 The competitor that does not finish or is disqualified in the first run does not start in a second runIf both competitors do not finish the second run, the result of the first run counts. If both were disqualified or did not finish the first run, the competitor who skied the furthest distance in the second run will advance to the next round. In case of a tie after two runs, the result of the first run will count.
- 1232.5 Penalty Time; The maximum penalty time will be 0.50 sec. In all cases the maximum time difference for the first run of each pairing can never be higher than the penalty time. If both competitors are tied after the second run the competitor who wins the second run advances to the next round. If both competitors are disqualified in the second run the competitor who skied the furthest distance before disqualification advances. If both competitors are disqualified at the same gate in the second run then the competitor who won the first run will advance.

- 1233 Slalom Rules
In the case of issues or items not covered in 1220 – 1232 the Rules for Slalom (Art 800) must be considered. Special Rules for Cups may also be applied.~~All slalom rules remain in effect, including the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.~~
- 1240 KO System
- 1241 Mode and time frame
 Due to organisational reasons it should not be ~~accepted~~ permitted to hold another event on the same day.

Precisions approved by the FIS Council in Oberhofen (SUI) November 2010 and Ljubljana (SLO) June 2011

2. WORLD CUP

World Cup Rules

- 4.1.2 Duration
 All expenses for accommodation and food incl. non-alcoholic beverages must be paid according to the precisions below, from at least the night before the...

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Arrival/Departure

The Organiser only has to pay for the accommodation and full board according to the World Cup rules.

Only if an earlier arrival date is announced according to art. 4.5, the team leader may find an agreement with the Organiser about the duration. In any case the above mentioned precisions cannot be extended.

Additional costs due to an early arrival or a late departure have to be paid by the teams.

In case of late arrival or early departure there is no right ~~to~~ of compensation of expenses.

In necessary cases, the Chief Race Directors can decide special agreements.

Upon request of a Team Captain the Organiser (Hotel) must hand over a corresponding confirmation after regular settlement is made. The confirmation is valid for the group of persons mentioned on the official World Cup entry form.

- 4.1.3 Precision
 Latest when the startlists are ready, the ~~OG~~ Organiser must hand out to the Team Captains a voucher which shows the total number of nights for free accommodation and full board (art. 4.1 & 4.2) and the total number of

persons (art. 4.3 & 4.4) who pay the maximum prize of CHF 100.-- for accommodation and full board.

5.2 Expenses

The following expenses have to be paid by the Organisers of FIS World Cup events to the National Ski Associations, including VAT.

5.4 Payment of travel expenses

The ~~Organising Committee~~Organiser ~~should preferably~~must pay the expenses electronically by bank transfer to the respective National Ski Association latest seven (7) working days after the last competition. An itemised confirmation of payment must be provided to the authorised person of the NSA and included in the bank transfer details. Bank transfer fees are covered by the Organiser.

6. Prize money

The Organiser must make available at least CHF 100'000.-- per race for prize money (excluding VAT). For individual competitions (DH, SG, GS, SL and SC) this sum is divided to the 10 best competitors, in case of classical combined evaluations to the 3 best. The amount of prize money and its method of distribution must be communicated to FIS before October 15th.

If more than one competitor is on the same rank, the amount of the next rank(s) is added and divided by the number of competitors concerned.

The payment ~~should preferably~~must be paid electronically by bank transfer latest seven (7) working days after the last competition, taking into consideration the local tax laws. An itemised confirmation of payment must be provided to the athlete electronically. Bank transfer fees and value added tax (VAT) are covered by the Organiser.

The Organising Committee must assist the competitors with matters relating to taxation problems with prize money in the country in which the competition is held.

18.1 Cancellation during an event and new allocation

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

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

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

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

3. SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

1.2.1 Geometric features

For MAS racers the following specifications in regard to ski length and

radius (except Super-G) are recommendations. The [Specifications-
minimum ski length](#) for Super-G skis ~~are-is~~ compulsory ~~also~~ for MAS racers.

1.2.1.1 *Ski length*

MAS: No length, [width or ski radius](#) restriction for Ladies ~~over the age of
60~~ [above 55](#) and Men ~~above 65 years of over the~~ [age of 70](#).

3.2 Thickness of ski boot soles

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

Ladies, Men, Children I and II maximum 43 mm

Ladies & Men MAS maximum 45 mm ([Recommendation](#))

Recommendation for children younger than 11 years

The height of the skis and the boots should be the same as in the categories CHI I and CHI II.

9.2 Specifications

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

6. Crash helmets **(Not valid before November 2011)**

The use of crash helmets is compulsory for all events.

Only helmets are permitted whose shell and padding cover the head and ears. The National Ski Associations are advised to provide their teams only with crash helmets which satisfy the minimum requirements for the respective event and which have been certified by recognised institutes.

Helmets with spoilers or edges that protrude are not permitted.

Certain helmets must show a smooth top surface for safety reasons.

Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the respective discipline and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS 98, etc.

Soft ear protections are only allowed for SL events.

[For alpine speed events \(DH/Super G\), the helmets must fulfil the following specific additional requirement: the maximum deceleration measured during the impact established based on the test described in the norm EN 1077 Class A must be equal or lower to 230g \(NB: according to standard EN 1077 Class A: equal or lower to 250g\). The helmet must bear a specific label / marking of minimum 1sqcm applied by the manufacturer on the](#)

[outside shell and stating "DH/SG" confirming that such requirement is fulfilled.](#)

4. SPECIAL QUOTAS / QUOTENFRAGEN – SONDERQUOTEN

Nat 1=Gastgebernation; Nat 2=Organisator

<i>Date / Datum</i>	<i>Place / Ort</i>	<i>Nat 1</i>	<i>Nat 2</i>	<i>Events / Bewerbe</i>	<i>Cat /Kat</i>	<i>Special Quota</i>
All	All	NZE	NZE	All	FIS, NC	GBR M: 20
17.-20.08.2011	Cornet Peak	NZE	JPN	GS, SL	FIS	USA L 30 USA M 30
17.-20.08.2011	Cornet Peak	NZE	JPN	GS, SL	FIS	NZE L 30 NZE M 30
All	All	NZE	NZE	All	FIS,NC	USA L 40 USA M 40

FIS Office,
Oberhofen, 30. June, 2011