



---

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

---

## **PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SEASON 2010/2011 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.

---

### **Corrections to the ICR 2008**

- 608.12.4.3**      *Course characteristics and recommendations:*
- Number of Direction changes 20%-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 lead the skier comfortably.
  - Forerunners or course testers should be available for course setting

- 801.2.4**      *Number of Direction Changes:*
- Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup:*
- 30% to 35% of the vertical drop, +/- 3 direction changes
- FIS, Continental Cup, Entry League races and Children competitions:*
- 30% to 35% of the vertical drop +/- 3 direction changes

### **807**

#### **Crash Helmet**

All competitors and forerunners mustare obliged to wear a crash helmet forthat conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race that meets the FIS Equipment Specifications.

~~Helmets used in FIS Snowsports must be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and must bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.~~

Soft ~~year~~ protection is only ~~allowed~~permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

## Corrections to the "Specifications For Competition Equipment And Commercial Markings"

### 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). ~~The back protector must be fastened in place with a stomach belt. 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.

**Precisions approved by the FIS Council in Levi (FIN) November 2008, in Vancouver (CAN) June 2009 , Zürich (SUI) November 2009 and Antalya (TUR) June 2010.**

#### 1. ICR 2008

##### Precision Timing Rule

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

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

Calculation of the correction

Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary the 10 nearest competitors.

The sum of the 10 time differences is divided by 10 and rounded up or down, to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

##### Photo Finish System

###### New

###### 611.3.2.2

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 using a correction factor. The correction factor is the difference between the time taken by the Photo Finish System and the electronic times (where

possible) of the 3 competitors before the missed time. Where there is not 3 previous competitors then the time of a competitor(s) immediately after the missed time can be used.

The sum of the 3 (or less) time differences divided by 3 (or less) is applied to the photo finish time of the competitor without electronic time.

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.

## Super Combi Method of Draw

New 621.3.3 If the Slalom run takes place before the DH or SG, competitors who are shown as DNS, DNF or DSQ will start in the DH or SG run with their original bib after the last qualified competitor in the Slalom run. With the exception of OWG, WSC, WC and EC competitions.

## Other changes

- 614.1.2.2 *Marking of the gates*  
The position of the gate poles ~~are to 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.
- 614.1.2.3 *Numbering the gates*  
The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course, ~~and the numbers attached to the outside pole or where there is no outside pole the number will be attached to the turning pole.~~ 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:  
  - ~~twigs stuck in the snow on the inside and/or outside of the racing line before and after the gate~~  
and/or
  - 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, notably on the approaches indicating changes in terrain, jumps, etc.
- 615.3 *Crossing of the Finish Line and Recording of the Times*  
The finish line must be crossed:  
  - on both skis or
  - on one ski or
  - with both feet in case of a fall ~~in the immediate finish area between the last gate and finish line.~~ In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.
- 661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without com-

mitting a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line.

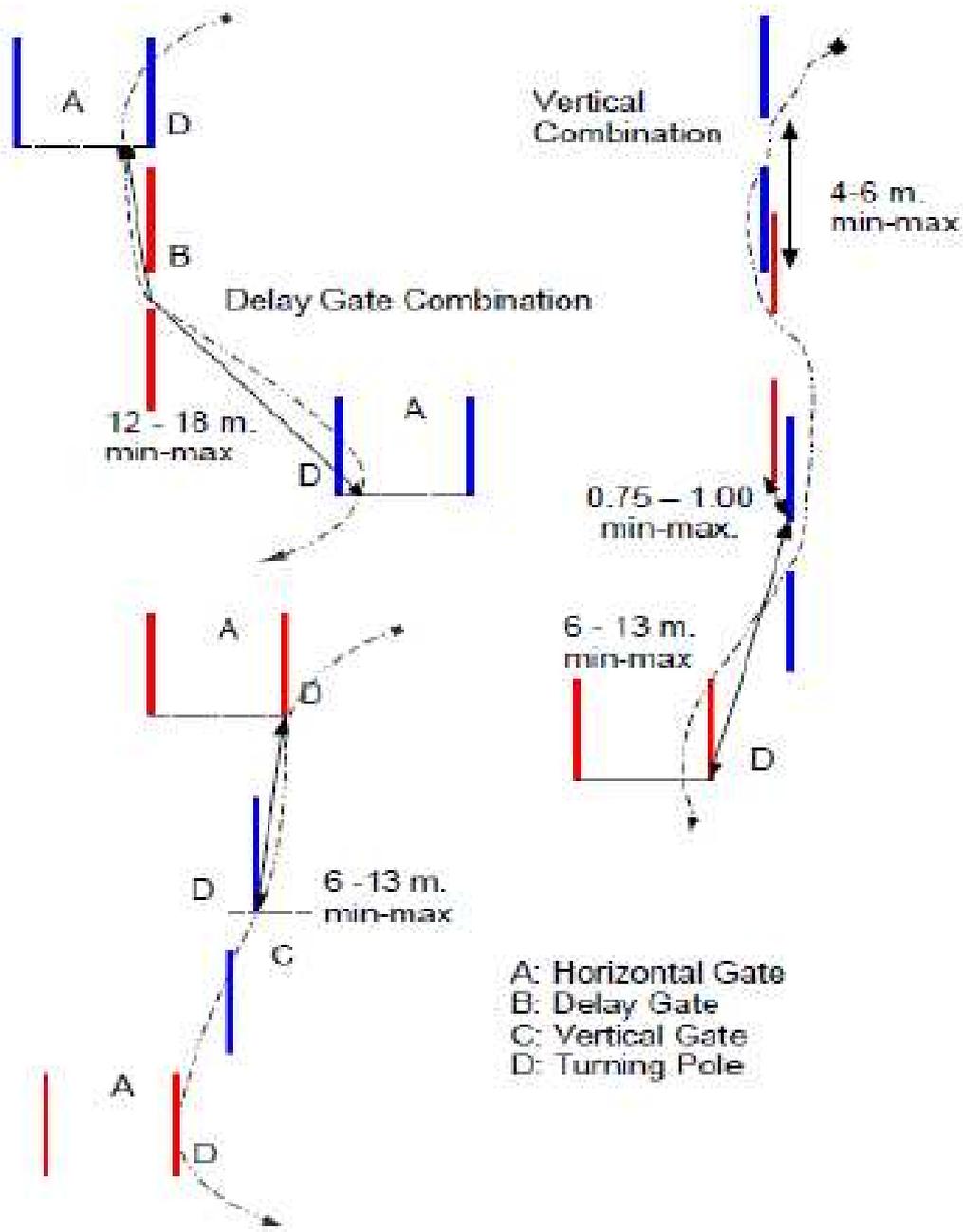
~~Where there is no outside pole both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side following the natural course of the slalom.~~

This rule is also valid when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate. ~~or by stepping up the racer must climb up to the level of the turning pole, horizontally to the fall line.~~

661.4.1.2 The gate line in Slalom is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole. ~~or where the outside pole has been removed, it is the imaginary shortest line from the turning pole where the fault occurred to the turning pole immediately above.~~

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

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 6.00 m and not more than 13 m (valid for all categories). Exception Children competitions - not more than 12 m. Recommended 10 m. The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin or, vertical ~~or delayed gates~~) must not be less than 0.75 m and not more than 1.00 m.. The gates in hairpin or vertical combinations must be set in one a straight line. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.



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. It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delayed gate combinations. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.

803.3

Gates and Combinations of Gates

The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are: horizontal (open) gates, vertical (closed) gates, vertical combinations, hairpin combinations and delay gates combinations.

#### 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 ~~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.

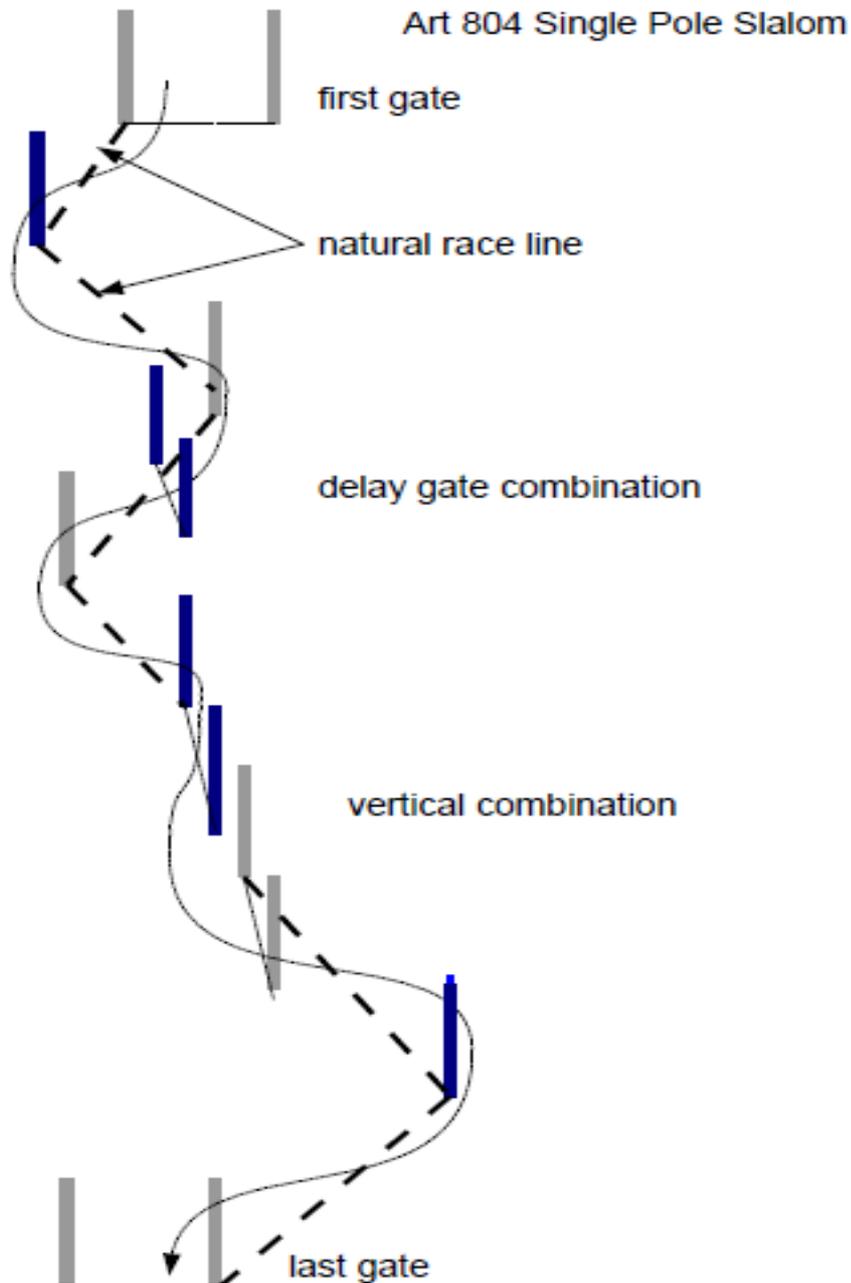
#### New 804 Single Pole Slalom

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

804.1 Single Pole Slalom is permitted only in International FIS level competitions (see art. 201.3.4, 201.3.5 and 201.3.6)

804.2 A Single Pole Slalom has no outside pole, except for the first and the last gate, a delay 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 natural race line of the slalom. The natural race line is an imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole, which the racer has to cross. If the racer has not correctly passed 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, delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical) art. 661.4.1 is valid.



### Course Inspection

601.4.6.1

*From a technical standpoint particularly by:*

- Opening or closing the race courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
- Determining the method of the Competitors course inspection
- Jury inspection of the course before the race

*For Downhill:*

- Arrangement of an additional competitor's inspection in unusual weather conditions

608.12.5

*Kombi Inspection*

A normal competitors 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.

### 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 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 race course. Racers are not permitted to enter the 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.

628.4 skis through a gate or practices turns parallel those required by gates on the course or otherwise violates the rules of Competitors inspection. (614.3)

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 shall conduct a complete inspection of the course. ~~carrying their numbers. The time of the inspection is determined by the Jury.~~

### ~~804 Inspection of the Course~~

~~See art. 614.3.804.1~~

~~904~~ — ~~Inspection of the Course~~  
—— ~~See art. 614.3.~~

~~1004~~ — ~~Inspection of the Course~~ ——  
—— ~~See art. 614.3.~~

## SG Course setting

### 603.7 Duties of the Course Setters

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

1001.3.4 The Super-G has to be set as follows:  
~~For FIS level events 7% of the vertical drop equals the minimum maximum number of gates, respectively direction changes of direction.~~  
~~For OWG, WSC, WC, WJC and COC level events 6% of the vertical drop equals the minimum number of direction changes. If the vertical drop is between 400 and 500 m, a minimum of 32 direction changes must be set and if the vertical drop is between 500 and 650 m a minimum of 35 direction changes must be set for men. A minimum of 30 gates must be set for ladies. The minimum number of gates (men 35, ladies 30) counts only those requiring change of direction.~~  
~~In case of Ladies' and Men's events held together (same start, resp. same finish), the Men's rule is valid also for the Ladies (minimum 32 direction changes if the VD is less than 500 m / 35 if it is higher than 500 m).~~

The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 1003.1.1). Children's competitions: minimum 8%, maximum 10% direction changes of the vertical drop. Entry League (ENL) Men: minimum ~~10~~7% of the vertical drop

## Minimum Vertical Drop SG Men

### **1000 Super – G**

#### 1001.1.1 Men's Courses

~~For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup and FIS Continental Cups:~~  
~~- 400m - 650m~~

~~For all other FIS Competitions:~~  
~~- 350m - 650m~~

## Skis for SG K1

1003.1.5 *Course Setting for K1*

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

## Team Captains Meetings and Draw

604.3 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 programme. 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. ICR 216 and 217 apply in all cases.

## Forerunners

### **605 Forerunners**

- 605.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three ~~(qualified)~~ forerunners who ~~meet all regulations of the International Competitions Rules (ICR) similar to all participating competitors~~ have signed the FIS Athletes Declaration. The forerunner is a member of the Organizing 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 must-should have the skiing ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

## Homologation of the Courses

- 650.3 Recipients  
The request must be accompanied by the following documents in quadruplicate multi-page pdf format, ~~and one copy each~~ sent or given to: ~~the inspector for~~.
- 650.4.1 *A description of the course, containing:*  
....
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in ~~new- degrees or~~ percentages)
  - ~~transport possibilities~~ emergency evacuation arrangements for injured competitors ~~outside the course~~
  - artificial snow making installations
  - Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in ~~kilometres~~ kilometers
- ....

~~650.4.4 A statistical record of the amount of snow on the course (for Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships during the previous ten years, for other races during the previous five years).~~

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

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

#### 650.6.1 *The Applicant*

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

At the same time the ~~National Ski Association~~ applicant must ~~pay~~ remit the equivalent of CHF 150.-- per homologation to the National Ski Association.

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

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

#### 650.6.3 *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 his inspection and sends a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association. The inspector will receive ~~four copies~~ a pdf copy of the homologation papers ~~for before his inspection at the site~~. After his inspection, he writes his inspection report and marks the required improvements in red on the course plan. After checking all other documents, he sends ~~three copies~~ the complete set of documents to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses in multi-page pdf format. The latter will examine and ratify them. The homologation documents will be loaded on the FIS Web site and send a copy to each of the following:

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

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

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

If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will send the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant and a [pdf](#) copy to the appropriate National Ski Association ~~and~~, the FIS [and the inspector](#).

The homologation certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the ~~month and~~ year in which the homologated certificate was issued, [and the number of courses registered in that year. The expiry date is indicated.](#)

~~The homologation Certificate will only be issued if the fee is paid.~~

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

##### 650.6.6.1 *Downhill and Super-G*

The certificate is valid for five years from ~~the date~~ [1 November\\* of the year](#) of issue. After that a rehomologation must be made.

[\\*\) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1 July of the year of issue.](#)

##### 650.6.6.2 *Slalom and Giant Slalom*

The certificate is valid for ten years from [1 November\\* of the year](#) ~~the date~~ of issue. After that a rehomologation must be made.

[\\*\) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1 July of the year of issue.](#)

##### 650.6.6.3 *For all Events*

Homologation certificates are valid (within periods in art. 650.6.6.1 and 650.6.6.2) as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred.

Natural changes can consist of:

- erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown.

Artificial changes are:

- the construction of buildings, lifts,
- the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks, etc.,
- [the installation of snowmaking hydrants, snow retention fences or other significant hardware.](#)

## 2. **World Cup**

### World Cup Rules

#### 3.2 Downhill / Super-G:

Minimum requirements:

Maximum ~~12080~~\* FIS points in the respective event according to the valid FIS points list (valid also for 500 points competitors and those qualified from Continental Cups). [\\* valid as from season 2011/12](#)

- 4.6.1           Ski rooms:  
The OC must make available heated working facilities (facilities in the hotels, containers, separate facilities in larger infrastructures) to prepare and store skis and other ski equipment. These facilities shall have a surface of minimum 15 m<sup>2</sup> (reference surface for two workstations) with height of 2.40m. They shall be equipped with sufficient power and electricity sockets and be adequately ventilated. They shall be lockable. Such facilities can be requested only for team personnel specified as servicemen (servicemen code) on the entry form (4.4) or on the FIS approved SRS list.
- 8.2               Starting intervals  
The Chief Race Director determines the starting intervals, up to max. 2 minutes 30 seconds (for a small number of competitors only!) and TV breaks together with TV and OC (after considering TV transmission, length, most interesting parts of the course, TV sequences, etc.).  
On the competition day, decisions about eventual changes (weather conditions, etc.) are made by the Chief Race Director.
- 13.2             Winners of the events  
The winners of the events shall be honored as "Winner of the Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G and Super Combined World Cup".  
For Super Combined at least two events must be held.

## Nations Team Event at the World Cup and FIS Alpine World Ski Championships

### Rules

1.               Type of Event
  - The race will be conducted as a parallel GS
  - GS gates and flags will be used
  
2.               Eligibility of the Teams
  - To include the best 16 nations qualified on the overall WC Nations Cup standing after the last WC race, ~~before the WSG~~prior to the event.
  - 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.
  - The final entries for the Nation Team Event (without names) must be done within 24 hours after the last scheduled World Cup race (Ladies or Men) has finished, prior to the event.
  
3.               Seeding of the Teams
  - 16 Nations will form 8 heats as follows:
  - Bracket list will be arranged as follows:  
Heat 1 : Nation 1-16  
Heat 2 : Nation 8-9  
Heat 3 : Nation 5-12

Heat 4 : Nation 4-13

Heat 5 : Nation 3-14

Heat 6 : Nation 6-11

Heat 7 : Nation 7-10

Heat 8 : Nation 2-15

- The best nation, according to the current Nations' Cup standing, will receive bib number 1 and the last nation will receive bib number 16.
- Ladies will receive bibs from 1 to 4 and Men from 5 to 8, in alphabetical order.
- If a heat is incomplete (for instance only 10 nations at start), the nation present will automatically qualify for the next round. (a bye)

4. Running the Competition

- Each individual race (leg) between two opponents consists of one run.
- The start order will be as follow:

“Course Blue” Nation 1 L1 against “Course Red” Nation 16 L1

“Course Blue” Nation 1 M1 against “Course Red” Nation 16 M1

“Course Red” Nation 1 L2 against “Course Blue” Nation 16 L2

“Course Red” Nation 1 M2 against “Course Blue” Nation 16 M2

The blue course will be located on the skier's right

5. Points Scoring

- The winner of each individual race (leg) scores 1 point for his/her nation
- In case of a tie of an individual race (leg), both nations are awarded 1 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 lady and the best individual man (or second best in case of a tie for the best time) will win the heat.
- If both competitors fall in any race, 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 race winner.

6. Causes for Disqualifications (immediate and without protest)

- Changing from one course to another
- Disturbing the opponent, voluntary or non- voluntary
- Not passing through a gate correctly (ICR art. 661.4.2)
- Turn not executed on the outside of the gate

7. Awards

- 100.000 CHF Prize Money Fund
- Top three nations winner 90%
  - 20% goes to the NSA
  - 70% goes to the participating competitors
- Special Prizes 10% Individual by competitor
  - 5% Fastest Run Ladies
  - 5% Fastest Run Men

8. World Cup points  
World Cup points will be distributed as follows:

- Ladies (same as Men)

1 <sup>st</sup>	200
2 <sup>nd</sup>	160
3 <sup>rd</sup>	140
4 <sup>th</sup>	120
5 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup>	60
9 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	30

The Executive Board recommended to use the name of “Toni Sailer” for this event.

### City Event Rules (Munich 02.01.2011)

#### **Qualification:**

The top ranked 15 Ladies and the top ranked 15 Men of the Overall World Cup Starting List (WCSL) are qualified for this parallel event.

The hosting nation may apply for one wild card for Ladies and one for Men if there are no qualified athletes among the top 15 ranked athletes from that nation. If the hosting nation is presented in the top 15, automatically the top ranked 16<sup>th</sup> athlete of the Overall World Cup Starting List (WCSL) is ~~qualifies~~ automatically. If qualified athletes do not enter the event, the 16<sup>th</sup> ranked and following athletes of the Overall World Cup Starting List (WCSL) may enter

#### **Modus:**

Parallel event. (ICR Art.1220 -1231) Disqualifications: No disqualification in the first run of the round. Maximum time penalty: 0,50 sec. Disqualification 2nd run of the heat: ICR Art 1232.1 – 1232.2 If neither both competitors do not finishes the second run, the result of the first run counts. If both were disqualified or did not finish the first run, the competitor who successfully 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 counts. The rules of the ICR and the World Cup rules are valid.

#### **Points:**

World Cup points are awarded to all competitors.

#### **Schedule:**

All losers of the first round are awarded 15 World Cup points for the individual World Cup Overall.

All losers of the second round are awarded 30 World Cup points for the individual Word Cup Overall

The winner is awarded 100 points

The second is awarded 80 points

The third is awarded 60 points

The fourth is awarded 50 points for the individual World Cup Overall.

**Prize Money:**

Minimum prize money per gender: 100.000 CHF

**Payment of expenses:**

~~Per competitor for one serviceman and two officials~~ The Organiser has to pay for the accommodation and full board, according to the World Cup rules, for one serviceman and two officials per competitor. -

**Travel Expenses:**

According to Art. 5.1 World Cup rules

**Insurance:**

According to Art.7 World Cup rules

**Duration:**

Arrival: 01.01.2010

Departure: 03.01.2010 after breakfast

**Event schedule:**

Arrival 01.01.2010

Start training, Free skiing and presentation of the participating competitors.

Exact time to be announced after coordination with TV

02.01.2010 Qualification:

First round of the event with 8 heats for Ladies and 8 heats for Men.

First run and second run. total time: 30 minutes

Quarter Finals, half finals and finals: total time: 1hr 30 minutes.

The rundown order and the starting times will be announced after coordination with TV

The organizer must guarantee transport for the athletes back to the start in the shortest time possible.

**Course:**

The course and the situation at the finish area must be approved by the Chief Race Director. The basic preparation of World Cup courses must be guaranteed by snow-making facilities with sufficient capacity.

The race course maintenance must reach the standards of the World Cup.

**3. Continental Cup**

Starting Order

**3.1.4** *Validity of the Basic List*

After the second (EC, FEC, SAC, ANC), third (NAC in GS and SL events) race in that event in the current season the basic list will be deleted. In NAC for DH, SG and SC only two events will be used before the basic list will be deleted.

Only the Cup points gained in the current season count. Exception: Indoor races are not considered.

3.2.1 *Special Group: 450 (EC) 400 (NAC, FEC) 200 (SAC, ANC) Cup points*

Competitors who have accumulated at least 450 (EC), 400 (NAC, FEC), 200 (ANC, SAC) Cup points in the overall classification in the past or current season of that Continental Cup may start as number 16 in all events in that Cup only, unless they have a right to start in the first 15. If there is more than one competitor with 450 (EC) 400, (NAC, FEC) 200 (SAC, ANC) Cup points then they start in the order of their Cup points in that event, or FIS points if they have no Cup points.

If due to injury a competitor cannot make use of this facilitation, he may use it at the first 3 races of the following season. This is valid for a maximum of 3 starts irrespective of the events.

Precisions WC Qualification

5.4.4.1 Three from the same nation (European Cup ~~only~~)

If the top three competitors in one event, excluding the COC overall winner come from the same nation, only two may start in any one World Cup race, also if there are two or more competitors from the same nation ex aequo on third place.

5.4.4.2 *Two or three from the same nation (NAC)*

A maximum of two competitors of one nation, excluding the COC overall winner, may start in any one World Cup race, also if there are two or more competitors from the same nation ex aequo on second place.

5.4.4.3 *Two from the same nation (FEC, SAC, ANC)*

If two or more competitors of the same nation are ex aequo on 1st place, only one may start in any one World Cup race, excluding the COC overall winner.

South American Cup Quotas

SAC.2.3 Higher quotas

Each nation ARG-BOL-BRA-CHI may enter up to 30 competitors (30 men and 30 ladies) in events organised in any one of the other nations. All competitors must have a valid FIS code and have no more than 160 FIS Points in SL and GS, 180 FIS Points in SG and DH as follows:

- SL and GS: qualifying through any of the five events

- DH: qualifying through DH or SG

- SG: qualifying through DH, SG or GS

- Super Combined (with DH): qualifying through DH or SG

- Super Combined (with SG): qualifying through DH, SG or GS

In any case each nation ARG-BOL-BRA-CHI has a basic quota of 4 competitors (4 ladies and 4 men), the only requirement being that the competitors have a valid FIS Code (even if they are without FIS points). The organizing nation may double the basic quota to 8 competitors (8 ladies and 8 men)

#### SAC.2.3.1 *Organising Nation*

The organising nation may enter a quota of 50 competitors; in addition they are entitled to any of the 30 places the other nation (Chile in Argentina, Argentina in Chile) does not fill. All competitors must have a FIS code and [fulfill the SAC 2.3 regulations](#). ~~can participate (even if they are without FIS points).~~

#### SAC.2.3.3 *Normal FIS quotas for visiting nations*

The organising nation has the right to allow a nation from other regions up to double their normal FIS quota. All competitors must appear on the valid FIS points list and have **no more than** 140 FIS points in SL and GS, 160 FIS points in SG and DH as follows:

- SL and GS: qualifying through any of the five events
- DH: qualifying through DH or SG
- SG: qualifying through DH, SG or GS
- Super Combined (with DH): qualifying through DH or SG
- Super Combined (with SG): qualifying through DH, SG or GS

National Federations applying for SAC.2.3.3 must apply in writing, accompanied **by anying** the official entry form, at least ten days prior to the competition or first official training. A decision will be made by the Organising Committee five days prior to the competition or first official training.

#### SAC.2.3.4 *Athletes from African Continent*

Athletes from the African Continent may start in the South American Cup (SAC) races with the same qualification status as the South American racers (**i.e. must** have a FIS code and [fulfill the SAC 2.3 regulations](#)). ~~can participate even if they are without FIS points).~~

## 4. **FIS Alpine World Ski Championships**

### Qualification WSC System

- 1.1 Qualification race:  
Qualification races can take place for Technical Events.  
The best 50 competitors present will qualify directly to the finals.  
All other competitors will compete in a qualification race from where the best 25 will qualify to the final. Additionally the best 25 nations on the board who are not represented by the best 75 already qualified competitors have the right to name one athlete who participated in the qualification race to participate in the final. These competitors must have less than 120 FIS points in the respective event. All competitors participating in the qualification race will be included on the official results list of the respective race of the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships. Replacement of injured or ill athletes verified by the Medical Supervisor of the top 50 present athletes may only be made by athletes with at least the same or better WCSL / FIS points than the 50<sup>th</sup> on the board. Only the WCSL / FIS points of the originally entered 50<sup>th</sup> competitor count. There is no

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

1.2

Final race

A maximum of 100 competitors are allowed to participate at the 1<sup>st</sup> run

1.3

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

Only the first ~~30-60~~ competitors from the 1<sup>st</sup> run are qualified.

## 5. Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings

### B. Alpine Competition Equipment

#### 5. Racing suits

Competition suits and clothing worn underneath, such as underwear, etc., may not be plasticised or treated by any chemical means (gaseous, liquid or solid) and must have a minimum permeability of 30 litres per m<sup>2</sup>/sec. Seams may only exist in order to join the portions of the suit. Outer tucks and darts are not allowed. The suits must be equally porous in all parts, both from the outside in and from the inside out.

Minimum air permeability is established whereby the unstretched fabric must show a medium air permeability of a minimum of 30 litres per m<sup>2</sup>/sec under 10 mm of water pressure.

Competitors are allowed to protect all parts of the body with so called protectors in all events:

~~for Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super G suits' the shoulder, scapular region, arms and legs may be specially protected.~~

-In Downhill, protectors may not be integrated into the competition suit itself.

-In all events these protectors must be worn underneath the plombed racing suit. (Exception forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL, and shin protection used in SL)

Protectors must fulfill the 30 liter permeability rule with the exception of the shoulder, scapular region, chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed.

~~Protectors must fulfill the 30 litre permeability rule with the exception in Downhill of the shoulder, arm sections as well as the knee and shins, and in Super G, Giant Slalom and Slalom, the shoulder, scapular region chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed. No plasticized surfaces.~~

## 6. Working Group for Alpine Technical Equipment

### Gate Panels

The Gate Panels to be used in World Cup starting with the season 2010/11 must fulfil the following requirements.

#### **Requirements and Tests:**

##### **1. Normal approach**

The panel must not release from the poles during normal gate approach.

##### **Test:**

A drop pendulum contacts the inside pole at a height of 70 cm above ground with a momentum of 110 Ns. This corresponds e.g. to the contact of the mass of 10 kg with a velocity of 40 km/h. The panel must not ~~remove~~ release from the

poles during 30 repetitions. The test is conducted for poles of type A (29-32 mm) and B (25-28.9 mm) with a flex pole as the inside pole and a fix pole as the outside pole.

## **2. Release in case of collision**

The panel must release from the pole when athletes collide with the gate.

### **Quasi-static test:**

The maximum pull force to release the panel along the poles upwards is determined. The maximum force must not exceed 50 N neither at room temperature nor -20°C.

### **Dynamic test:**

The pendulum rod of a drop pendulum contacts the panel in the middle between the poles with a momentum of 70 Ns. This corresponds e.g. to the contact of the mass of 30 kg with a velocity of 8 km/h. For 5 repetitions the panel has to be released every time. The test is conducted for poles of type A (29-32 mm) and B (25-28.9 mm) with a flex pole as the inside pole and a fix pole as the outside pole.

## **3. Geometrical design and colours**

The panel must have the size of ca. 0.75 m wide x 0.50 m high (GS, SG, and DH). The panel area must be between 0.375 and 0.3 m<sup>2</sup>. Ordinarily, no colours other than red or blue are permitted (Exception see ICR 701.3.2 and 1104.2).

## **4. Wind permeability**

The panel must be made of wind-permeable material.

## **5. Advertising on panels**

Advertising on the panel must not affect the requirements 1 to 4.

## **6. Validity**

The FIS certification of release panels is valid for 2 years. Certified panels must have an imprint or an insert documenting the manufacturer and the year of homologation. ICR Art. 680.2.1.2, 690, 690.1, 690.2, 701.3.2, 901.2.2, 1001.3.2 und 1224.1 must be adapted.

## **7. Special Quotas / Quotenfragen – Sonderquoten**

Datum	Ort	Nat 1	Nat 2	Disz	Kat	Sonderquote
27.7.-28.07.2010	Cardrona	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	USA 40
30.7.-01.08.2010	Treble Cone	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	USA 40
30.8.-01.09.2010	Coronet Peak	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	NC	USA 40
06.09.2010	Mt. Hutt	NZE	NZE	SG	NC	USA 40