



# **THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES (ICR)**

## **JOINT REGULATIONS FOR TELEMARCK**

APPROVED BY THE 48th INTERNATIONAL SKI  
CONGRESS, KANGWONLAND (KOR)

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## 1<sup>st</sup> Section

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### **200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions**

200.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under the applicable FIS Rules<sup>1</sup>.

#### **200.2 Organisation and Conduct**

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

#### **200.3 Participation**

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

#### **200.4 Special Regulations**

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

#### **200.5 Control**

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

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

### **201 Classification and Types of Competitions**

#### **201.1 Competitions with Special Rules and/or Limited Participation**

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

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

#### **201.2 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS**

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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, Rollerskiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combined, Nordic Combined with Rollerskiing or In-line, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country races
- 201.6.2 *Alpine Events*  
Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel Competitions, Combined, KO, Team Competitions
- 201.6.3 *Freestyle Events*  
Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Ski Cross, Half Pipe, Slopestyle, Team Competitions

- 201.6.4 *Snowboard Events*  
Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super-G, Half Pipe, 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 Downhill (SDH), Speed Downhill Junior (SDH Jun)
- 201.6.8 *Grass Ski Events*
- 201.6.9 *Combined Events with other Sports*
- 201.6.10 *Children's, Masters, Disabled Events, etc.*

## **201.7 FIS World Championship Programme**

- 201.7.1 To be included in the programme of the FIS World Championships, events must have a recognised international standing both numerically and geographically, and have been included for at least two seasons in the World Cup before a decision about their admission can be considered.
- 201.7.2 Events are admitted no later than three years before specific FIS World Championships.
- 201.7.3 A single event cannot simultaneously give rise to both an individual and a team ranking.
- 201.7.4 Medals may only be awarded at the FIS World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships in all disciplines (Alpine, Nordic, Snowboard, Freestyle, Grass Skiing, Rollerski, Telemark, Speed Skiing) when there are a minimum of 8 nations participating in team competitions and 8 nations represented in an individual event.

## **202 FIS Calendar**

### **202.1 Candidature and Announcement**

- 202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organising of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published "Rules for the Organisation of World Championships"
- 202.1.2 For all other competitions, the registrations for inclusion in the International Ski Calendar have to be made to FIS by the National Ski Association according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.
- 202.1.2.1 The applications of the National Ski Associations (NSA) have to be sent to FIS using the FIS Calendar program (<ftp://ftp.fisSKI.ch/Software/Programs/>) by 31<sup>st</sup> August (31<sup>st</sup> May for the Southern Hemisphere).



- 202.1.2.2**      *Allocation of competitions*  
Allocation of the competitions to the National Ski Associations is made through the electronic communication process between FIS and the National Ski Associations. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions, the calendars are subject to the approval of the Council, on proposal of the respective Technical Committee.
- 202.1.2.3**      *Homologations*  
Competitions that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on competition courses or jumping hills homologated by the FIS.  
The homologation certificate number must be indicated when applying for the inclusion of competition in the FIS Calendar.
- 202.1.2.4**      *Publication of the FIS Calendar*  
The FIS calendar is published by FIS on the FIS website [www.fis-ski.com](http://www.fis-ski.com). It will be updated to reflect cancellations, postponements and other changes continuously by FIS.
- 202.1.2.5**      *Postponements*  
In case of the postponement of a competition listed in the FIS Calendar, the FIS has to be informed immediately and a new invitation must be sent to the National Ski Associations, otherwise the competition cannot be considered for FIS points.
- 202.1.2.6**      *Calendar Fees*  
In addition to the annual subscription, a calendar fee is set by the FIS Congress and is due for each year and for each event listed in the FIS Calendar. For additional events, a 50% surcharge will be made in addition to the regular calendar fee for applications submitted 30 days before the date of the competition. The calendar fee for a competition that has to be rescheduled remains the responsibility for payment in full of the original organising National Ski Association.  
  
At the beginning of the season, each NSA will receive an invoice for 70 % of its total invoice from the previous season. This amount will be debited from its FIS account. At the end of the season each NSA will receive a detailed invoice for all registered competitions during the season. The balance will be subsequently be debited or credited to the NSA account at FIS.
- 202.1.3**      *Appointment of Race Organiser*  
In the event that the National Ski Association appoints a race organiser, such as an affiliated ski club, it shall do so using the form "Registration Form National Ski Association and Organiser" or by means of a similar written agreement. An application by a National Ski Association for inclusion of an event on the International Ski Calendar shall mean that the necessary agreement to organise the event has been established.
- 202.2**      **Organisation of Races in other Countries**  
Competitions which are organised by other National Ski Associations may only be included in the FIS Calendar when the National Ski Association of

the country concerned where the competitions will be organised gives its approval.

## **203 Licence to participate in FIS Races (FIS Licence)**

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

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

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

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

203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence to participate in FIS races when the competitor has 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. 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**

- 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.

## **206 Sponsorships and Advertising**

- 206.1 A National Ski Association or its pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organisation for financial sponsorship and or the supply of goods or equipment if the specific company or organisation is acknowledged as an Official Supplier or Sponsor by the National Ski Association.  
Advertising using photographs, likeness or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC, is forbidden.  
Advertising with or on competitors with tobacco or alcohol products or drugs (narcotics) is forbidden.
- 206.2 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation subject to the regulations of each National Ski Association.  
Competitors may not directly receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 205.6. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the contract.
- 206.3 Equipment goods supplied to and used by the national team must, with reference to markings and trademarks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 207.
- ### **206.4 Competition Equipment at FIS Events**
- Only the competition equipment, according to the FIS rules on advertising, provided by the National Ski Association, complete with the commercial markings approved by the National Ski Association, may be worn in FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championship competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.
- 206.5 Competitors are not permitted to take off one or both skis or snowboard before crossing the red line in the finish area, as defined by the organiser.

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

### **206.7 Winners presentation / Equipment on the podium**

At FIS World Ski Championships and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is allowed to take the following equipment on the podium:

- Skis / Snowboards
- Footwear: The athletes may wear their boots on their feet, but are not allowed to wear them anywhere else (such as around their neck). Other shoes cannot be taken on the podium during presentation except if they are worn on the feet.
- Poles: not on/around skis, normally in the other hand
- Goggles: either worn or around the neck
- Helmet: if worn only on the head and not on another piece of equipment, e.g. skis or poles
- Ski straps: maximum of two with name of the producer of skis; eventually one can be used for a wax company
- Nordic Combined and Cross-Country Ski Poles Clips. A clip can be used to hold the two poles together. The clip can be the width of the two poles, though not wider than 4 cm. The length (height) can be 10 cm. The long side of the clip is to be parallel to the poles. The commercial marking of the pole manufacturer can cover the entire surface of the clip.
- All other accessories are prohibited: waist bags with belt, phones on neckbands, bottles, rucksack/backpack, etc.

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

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

### **207 Advertising and Commercial Markings**

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

207.1 The rules covering advertising on equipment must be followed.

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

207.3 If a National Ski Association fails to enforce these rules or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to

suspend a competitor's licence. The competitor concerned and/or his National Ski Association have the right to make an appeal before a final decision is taken.

- 207.4 If an advertiser uses the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to his National Ski Association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal action against the company in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the company.
- 207.5 The FIS Council shall review if and how far infractions or breaches of rules have taken place in regard to qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising and support for the competitors.
- 207.6 In all competitions of the FIS Calendar (especially for the FIS World Cups) the "FIS Advertising Guidelines" must be observed in regard to advertising possibilities in the competition area, respectively in the TV area. These "FIS Advertising Guidelines", approved by the FIS Council, are an integral part of the FIS contracts with cup organisers.

## **208 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 proceedings 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. 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.

## **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*

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

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

#### *218.3.3 Results and Standings*

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

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](http://www.fis-ski.com) and from <ftp://ftp.fis-ski.ch/> followed by the discipline code and the name of the site: AL (Alpine), CC (Cross-Country), JP (Ski Jumping), NK (Nordic Combined); SB (Snowboarding), FS (Freestyle) etc. The individual competition can be identified by the competition codex as published on the detailed page of the calendar on [www.fis-ski.com](http://www.fis-ski.com).

## 219

### **Prizes**

#### 219.1

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

#### 219.2

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

#### 219.3

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

## 220

### **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 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 1<sup>st</sup>, at the latest, for the following season. The first year new developments can only be approved provisionally for the following season and must be finally confirmed prior to the subsequent competition season.

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

### **222.6 Controls**

Before and during the competition season or on submission of protests to the Technical Delegate at the competition concerned, various controls can be carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or official FIS Equipment Controllers. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that regulations were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the

presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognised institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

No testing of equipment or material in independent laboratories may be requested at races where a FIS Technical Expert has performed the controls, unless it can be demonstrated that the controls have not been carried out according to the rules.

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

## **223 Sanctions**

### **223.1 General Conditions**

223.1.1 *An offence for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that:*

- is in violation or non-observance of competition rules, or
- constitutes non-compliance with directives of the jury or individual members of the jury in accordance with 224.2 or
- constitutes unsportsmanlike behaviour

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

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

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

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

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

### **223.2 Applicability**

223.2.1 *Persons*

These sanctions apply to:

- all persons who are 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 223.3.1.1 also are liable to the FIS for fines and incurred administrative expenses. If such persons do not pay these fines, they shall be subject to a withdrawal of any permission to apply for accreditation to FIS events for a period of one year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- monetary fines
- disqualification
- impaired starting position
- competition suspensions

- withdrawal of accreditation from persons who had been registered through their National Association
- withdrawal of accreditation of FIS accredited persons

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

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

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

## **224 Procedural Guidelines**

### **224.1 Competence of Jury**

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

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

### **224.3 Collective Offences**

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

### **224.4 Limitation**

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

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

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

224.7 Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation according to 223.5 and 224.2), the person accused of an offence shall be given the opportunity to present a defence at a hearing, orally or in writing.

### **224.8 All Jury decisions shall be recorded in writing and shall include:**

224.8.1 The offence alleged to have been committed

- 224.8.2 The evidence of the offence
- 224.8.3 The rule (s) or Jury directives that have been violated
- 224.8.4 The penalty imposed.
- 224.9 The penalty shall be appropriate to the offence. The scope of any penalty imposed by the Jury must consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.
- 224.10 Remedies**
- 224.10.1 Except as provided for in 224.11, a penalty decision of the Jury may be appealed in accordance with the provisions in the ICR.
- 224.10.2 If an appeal is not filed within the deadline established in the ICR, the penalty decision of the Jury becomes final.
- 224.11 The following decisions of the Jury are not subject to appeal:**
- 224.11.1 Oral penalties imposed under 223.5 and 224.2
- 224.11.2 Monetary fines less than CHF 1'000.-- (One Thousand Swiss Francs) for single offence and a further CHF 2'500.-- for repeated offences by the same person.
- 224.12 In all remaining cases, appeals are to be directed to the Appeals Commission, as per the ICR.
- 224.13 The Jury shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission recommendations for penalties in excess of monetary fines of CHF 5'000.- and suspensions beyond the event in which the offence occurred (223.4).
- 224.14 FIS Council shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission comments with respect to any written penalty decisions by the Jury.
- 224.15 Costs of Proceedings**
- Fees and cash expenses, including travel expenses (costs of the proceedings) are to be calculated comparable to costs paid to TD's and are to be paid by the offender. In the case of a reversal of Jury decisions, in whole or in part, the FIS covers all costs.
- 224.16 Enforcement of Monetary Fines**
- 224.16.1 The FIS oversees the enforcement of monetary fines and the costs of proceedings. Enforcement costs are considered costs of the proceedings.
- 224.16.2 Any outstanding monetary fines imposed on an offender is considered a debt of the National Association to which the offender is a member.
- 224.17 Benefit Fund**
- All monetary fines are paid into the FIS Youth Promotion Fund.
- 224.18 These rules are not applicable to any violation of FIS Doping rules.

## **225 Appeals Commission**

### **225.1 Appointments**

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

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



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## 2<sup>nd</sup> Section

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### **1600 Rules Common to Alpine Events**

For the organization of FIS Telemark World Cup events, FIS World Telemark Ski Championships, FIS sanctioned National Telemark Ski Competitions and FIS sanctioned Junior Telemark Ski Competitions. The TICR shall be the governing regulations, in the event that the TICR is silent on an issue then the International Competition Rules (ICR) and the Alpine Competition Rules (AICR) should be used, by the jury, as long as the provision is relevant to Telemark.

#### **1601.2.1 Application for FIS Sanctioned Event**

1601.2.1.1 Prospective organizers shall submit an Application for a FIS Sanctioned Event for all FIS World Cups and World Championships to the FIS Telemark Committee no later than February 28 of the calendar year preceding the proposed event, or submission of such application after that date is subject to the FIS Telemark Committee's discretion.

1601.2.1.2 Prospective organizers for **national** level FIS sanctioned events shall apply to their National Ski Association for approval. Such events should be listed in the event in the FIS Calendar and payment of the respective fees. Failure to list an event in the FIS Calendar may disqualify an event from FIS sanction.

1601.2.1.3 The prospective organizer shall complete the FIS Telemark Competition Application form. The form is available on the web and be fax from the FIS Telemark Committee.

#### **1601.2.2 Application Fees**

1601.2.2.1 Application fees to organize a FIS World Cup Race or FIS World Championship event shall be submitted together with the Application for a FIS Sanctioned Event in the prescribed amount. No application will be considered or awarded without such fees. These fees are in addition to FIS Calendar Fees. See published schedule of fees.

1601.2.2.2 No refund shall be provided in the event of a withdrawal of such Application by the organizer or cancellation of an event by an organizer.

1601.2.2.3 No Application fee shall be assessed where the FIS Telemark Committee appoints a replacement organizer to remedy a withdrawal of Application or cancellation of an event as per paragraph 1601.2.2.2.

#### **1601.6 The Technical Delegate (TD)**

##### **1601.6.1 The Primary Duties of the TD**

The duties and responsibilities of the TD are set out in detail in Section 602 of the Alpine ICR. Without limiting the scope of these responsibilities, the primary duties of the TD are:

- to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to

- to see that the event runs smoothly
- to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties
- to be the official representative of the FIS

#### **1601.6.2 Prerequisites**

The TD must be a qualified official within the meaning of such qualification by each National Telemark Ski association and should possess a valid National certification or license, and a Certification from the FIS Telemark Committee or by the Committee's discretion. TD's for Telemark competitions should be familiar with the rules of the TICR and ICR.

#### **1601.6.3 Certification of the Technical Delegate**

A Technical Delegate may obtain certification by completing the following:

- 1) Be nominated by the National Telemark Ski Federation to be a TD. Such nomination should include a statement of qualifications and any national certifications.
- 2) Participate in two World Cup events as an unpaid assistant TD.
- 3) Receive the recommendation of the TD's who supervised him/her and the World Cup Coordinator.

#### **1601.8 World Cup Coordinator**

Is appointed by the Telemark Committee. See separate "Duties" document for complete job description.

#### **1601.8.1 Appointment**

The World Cup Coordinator is appointed by the FIS Telemark Committee.

### **1602 Officials, Medical and Technical Personnel**

1602.1 Quotas for the right of access to the racecourse for each nations' personnel; trainers, doctors and technicians, are decided by the jury. These quotas include the national team officials (team captain's etc.). For World Championships the maximum number is 10 persons. Armbands must identify these persons. Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of disqualification. The figures must be at least 12 cm high and easily legible. Persons accredited to ICR 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 organizers with responsibility for overall security (stewards, police etc.) insofar as these directions concern administrative matters. Instructions given by the jury have priority in all cases in regard to accredited journalists, coaches and team captains. \*Medical personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people etc.

Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide.

### **1603 Start Order and Group Draw**

1603.1 For the national races special regulations may be issued.

- 1603.2 The Jury makes the classification of the competitors who are present.
- 1603.3** The FIS ranking list worked out by the Telemark Committee must be used for the classification of competitors. Competitors, who do not appear in the last valid list, shall be assigned to the group to which competitors without points are assigned. In all cases of doubt, the jury will decide.
- 1603.4** A first group of the 15 best ranked competitors will be drawn, regardless of nationality. In case of an equality of points in the 15th rank, the first group can be enlarged accordingly.
- 1603.5** The remaining competitors with FIS points start in the second group in the order of the ranking list.
- 1603.6** All competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group.
- 1603.7** For the second run, the start lists derived from the results of the first run. The first 30 competitors will start in the reversed order.
- 1603.8 Accepted late entries start as the last ones in their group. If there are more than one, the start order is drawn.
- 1604** **Special Rules for Calculation of World Championships Overall Results**
- 1604.1 The World Champion is the one who has the shortest total time of the official disciplines.
- 1604.2 If two or more racers get the same time, the one with the lowest total time in Classic will be awarded the higher ranking.
- 1604.3 If 1604.1-1604.2 cannot separate the best placing, the racer with the lowest total time in Sprint will be awarded the higher ranking. If the latter results are the same the racers in question share the place.
- 1604.4 From fourth place onwards, rankings will be decided based only on the total time of the official disciplines.
- 1605** **Special Rules for Calculation of World Cup Overall Results**
- 1605.1 The World Cup Champion is the one who gets the highest overall sum of World cup points in the official disciplines.
- 1605.2 If 1605.1 cannot separate the best placing, the racer with the better result in Classic will be awarded the higher ranking, If the results in Classic are the same the racer with the better result in Sprint will be awarded the higher ranking. If the latter results are the same the racers in question share the place.

1605.3 The World Cup discipline Champion is the one who gets the highest overall sum of World Cup points in each of the official disciplines.

1605.4 If two or more racers get the same sum of World cup points, the one with the best placing will be awarded the higher ranking

**1605.5 World Cup points**

Competitors ranking first to 30<sup>th</sup> are awarded points in accordance with the following schedule:

1 <sup>st</sup> place 100 points	16 <sup>th</sup> place 15 points
2 <sup>nd</sup> place 80 points	17 <sup>th</sup> place 14 points
3 <sup>rd</sup> place 60 points	18 <sup>th</sup> place 13 points
4 <sup>th</sup> place 50 points	19 <sup>th</sup> place 12 points
5 <sup>th</sup> place 45 points	20 <sup>th</sup> place 11 points
6 <sup>th</sup> place 40 points	21 <sup>st</sup> place 10 points
7 <sup>th</sup> place 36 points	22 <sup>nd</sup> place 9 points
8 <sup>th</sup> place 32 points	23 <sup>rd</sup> place 8 points
9 <sup>th</sup> place 29 points	24 <sup>th</sup> place 7 points
10 <sup>th</sup> place 26 points	25 <sup>th</sup> place 6 points
11 <sup>th</sup> place 24 points	26 <sup>th</sup> place 5 points
12 <sup>th</sup> place 22 points	27 <sup>th</sup> place 4 points
13 <sup>th</sup> place 20 points	28 <sup>th</sup> place 3 points
14 <sup>th</sup> place 18 points	29 <sup>th</sup> place 2 points
15 <sup>th</sup> place 16 points	30 <sup>th</sup> place 1 points

1605.6 The World Cup Nation's Cup is awarded to the nation whose accumulated World Cup points are the highest at the end of the season. In the event that there is a tie then the team with the highest World Cup points in the Classic will be awarded the better result.

**1606 Gate Judges**

**1606.1 General Rules**

1606.2 A gate judge must have full knowledge of the rules concerning correct passage of the gates and the rules and instructions for gate judges.

1606.3 A gate judge's decision must be clear and unbiased.

1606.4 The organizer, whose responsibility it is to have a sufficient number of qualified gate judges available, appoints the gate judges.

**1700 Gates and Course Setting**

**1701 Course Setter**

**1701.1 Prerequisites**

1701.1.1 For World Championships - nomination by the national association to the Telemark Committee and- proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for international races

1701.1.2 For all other international races - nomination by the Telemark Committee or by the captains' meeting.

## **1701.2 Appointment**

1701.2.1 For World Championships, World Cup and Continental Cup the appointment is made by the jury at the Team Captains' meeting. The FIS Telemark Committee can, where appropriate, appoint course setters in advance of an event and will notify as necessary. Decisions made by the FIS Telemark Committee cannot be overruled except for Force Majeur.

1701.2.2 For World Cup and Continental Cup, the National Telemark Committee appoints the course setters.

1701.2.3 For all other international competitions the appointment is made by the Jury. For competitions in two runs, each run is set by a different course setter. One of the two course setters can be named by the organizer.

## **1701.3 Organization of Duty Assignment**

1701.3.1 The duty assignment of the course setters is determined by the FIS Telemark Committee

1701.3.2 Replacement of Course Setters

1701.3.3 For World Championships, the FIS Telemark Committee is to be notified, as well as the national association to which the course setter belongs. The Telemark Committee then immediately names a replacement course setter

1701.3.4 For all other competitions, either the Telemark Committee or the Jury names a replacement course setter.

1701.3.5 The replacement course setter must have the same qualifications as the absent course setter.

## **1702 The Course**

1702.1 The degree of difficulty must correspond to the average ability of the 30 best competitors in the race.

1702.2 Assistants and equipment, the organizer must have minimum two assistants available for carrying poles, and a crew with crowbars and drills etc. to en-sure the fixation of the poles and building of the course.

**1703****Marking of the Course**

1703.1

To mark hollows and changes in the terrain, small sprigs may be strewn in the course. This is especially important when the light is flat.

## **1800 Special Rules for Telemark Giant Slalom**

### **1801 The Course**

- 1801.1 Vertical drop: between 250 m and 450 m.
- 1801.2 Number of turns: 11 - 14 % of the vertical drop.
- 1801.3 The Telemark Giant Slalom race must consist of two runs

### **1802 General Characteristics**

- 1802.1 The course must make it possible to take all turns in the Telemark technique. Parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory must be marked with yellow panels.
- 1802.2 A Telemark giant slalom course consists of: a series of varied turns in giant slalom course and one jump.
- 1802.3 A correct and swift execution of all the turns must be possible. The course must not impose the use of acrobatic movements.
- 1802.4 The course must contain turns with large, medium and small radius in a natural variation.
- 1802.5 Zones where the Telemark technique is not compulsory must be marked with yellow panels.
- 1802.6 There must be a lift to the start area.
- 1802.7 The piste should be varied and it must be at least 30 meters wide, the competition area must be altogether free from rocks and tree stumps.(refer to Art. ICR 902.1).

### **1803 The Turn**

- 1803.1 All turns are to be executed in the Telemark technique.
- 1803.2 Definition of the Telemark technique.
  - 1803.2.1 The inner ski must be the hindmost ski. The distance between the tip of the inner boot and the heel of the outer boot must be at least one boot length, measured in the direction of the ski.
  - 1803.2.2 The heel of the inner ski must be clearly lifted from the ski
  - 1803.2.3 The turns must be linked together in one single, uninterrupted movement from one Telemark turn to the next. At all times there must be at least one boot length between the tip of the inner boot and the heel of the outer boot unless the next turn is being executed.

- 1803.3 The competitor himself decides where to execute the turn in relation to the gate.
- 1803.4 Skating steps are permitted as long as the rules in article 1803 are adhered to.
- 1803.5 To start a turn in the Telemark technique and end it as a parallel turn, or vice versa, is not allowed.
- 1803.6 Falling through a gate or passing through a gate on one ski only, is a penalty, finish gate excepted .

## **1804 Judging**

- 1804.1 For improper execution of the rule described in art. 1803 for each improper execution a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per turn, regardless of error(s) )

## **1805 Jump**

- 1805.1 The height of the jump must not exceed 1,5 m and the profile must follow the profile of the hill. Jump inclination should not be more than 20° greater than the landing zone. The flight curve must be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors making long jumps. The hill must be suited for jumps from 5 to 25 m.
- 1805.2 Kick jumps are not allowed.
- 1805.3 The minimum distance is indicated and marked by the Jury before the start of the inspection.
- 1805.4 The TD together with the Jury shall set the length of the jumping zone. The line will be set by observing the racer's practise jumps. If the jump line has been changed after inspection this information must be posted in the form of adequate written information at the start.
- 1805.5 The Jump distance is measured anywhere between the two boots at the point of landing.
- 1805.6 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.
- 1805.7 In addition, a penalty of three seconds is added to the total time of the competitor if the competitor does not reach the jump limit.
- 1805.8 There shall be a clear zone around the jump. This area will be 5 meters minimum on each side of the jump measured at the lip of the jump. The clear zone shall extend on both sides of the jump at the same distance to a point 50 meters below the jump and 10 meters above the jump. This



area must be kept clear of shovels, gates, bamboo, etc., except for break away gates, jump judges and the jury. Contrast indicators, such as pine boughs may be placed for safety.

## **1806 Inspection**

- 1806.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.
- 1806.2 The competitor must execute at least one practice jump. The organizer shall keep a record of the practice jumps. A competitor who fails to make a practice jump must be disqualified. Practice jumps must be performed during inspection. The competitors must stop in an area so not to interfere with the next competitors. The competitor must not ski through consecutive blue or red gates leading up to or exiting the practice jump.
- 1806.3 Marking parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, etc. must be marked before the inspection starts. The jump lines shall be set during the first practice jump period and not before the inspection.
- 1806.4 The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. Skiing through a gate ,or practicing turns parallel to the course or on the hill, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers. The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.

## **1807 Start Intervals**

- 1807.1 In Telemark races variable start intervals are used. The normal interval is 45 sec. The jury may decide on shorter or longer intervals if the conditions make it necessary.
- 1807.2 The Chief of Timing and Calculations decides the start of a competitor. He does not have to wait until the preceding competitor has finished his run, but must be observant so that the competitor does not get his run spoilt because of obstructions on the course.

## **1900 Special Rules for Telemark Classic**

### **1901 The Course**

1901.1 Vertical drop: between 300 m and 500 m.

1901.2 Average time for the 5 best senior men must be a minimum of 100 seconds.

### **1902 General Characteristics**

1902.1 The course contains a row of direction changes, which the competitor should master with the highest possible speed. The course must test the all-round skiing abilities of the competitor. It must be possible to take all turns in the Telemark technique. Parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, must be clearly marked with yellow panels.

1902.2 The Telemark classic course must consist of (counted in time), 30 to 40% cross country section and 60-70% Telemark section. Each section will include the appropriate obstacles such as the jump, 360, whoops, etc. There must also be one or two 360's - at least one jump and one other element, depending on what is possible with the terrain available. Time is based on the time of the top 10 men and the top 5 women.

1902.3 In the Telemark section, turns must be adapted to the Telemark technique. Gates where this technique is not compulsory, are to be marked (art. 1902.1).

1902.4 The Telemark section includes all gates, downhill yellow gates, the jump and the 360 if there are telemark gates immediately above and below the obstacle. The same criteria shall be applied to the whoops, S turn or other special elements. The cross country section is the portion of the race where no technique is specified including the 360 when it is after the last Telemark gate.

The super-T part must allow a higher speed than for the giant slalom part. It is important to set the course so that the Telemark technique comes naturally. Gates where the Telemark technique is not compulsory, are to be marked (art. 1902.1).

1902.5 The cross-country part uses a varying terrain with mostly easy uphill. The cross-country part should be placed in the last half of the course length and be laid out so that the competitors may overtake one another easily. There is no compulsory technique in the cross-country part.

1902.6 A 360 is defined as follows: the competitor shall turn 360 degrees around an internal obstacle and at the end of the turn cross his own tracks. The outer diameter of the noose shall be from 5 m to 8 m. There is no judging in the 360.

1902.7 The 360 must be so laid out that the competitors are able to take the full turn without walking.

- 1902.8 The speed upon entering the various elements (jump and 360 included), and the way these elements are laid out, should not be such as to cause the best participants any more difficulties than in the regular turns part. The elements must not be such as to constitute any kind of danger to the participants.
- 1902.9 There must be a lift to the start area.
- 1902.10 The piste should be varied and it must be at least 30 meters wide, the competition area must be altogether free from rocks and tree stumps.
- 1902.11 The race must consist of two runs if the calculated time for the best male competitor is less than 150 sec. The TD determines this.

### **1903 The Turn**

- 1903.1 In the giant slalom part, the turns must be executed in the Telemark technique when nothing else is permitted Art. 1803
- 1903.2 In the Telemark part, the turns must likewise be executed in the Telemark technique, when nothing else is permitted by art. 1803.2.3.

### **1904 Cross-country**

- 1904.1 There is no mandatory style or technique in the cross-country part.

### **1905 Judging**

- 1905.1 Break of the rules in art. 1903.1-1903.2: for each break a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per turn, regardless of error(s) )

### **1906 Jumps**

- 1906.1 The height of the jump must not exceed 1,5 m and the profile must follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve must be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors making long jumps. The hill must be suited for jumps from 5 to 30 m. Jump inclination should not be more than 20° greater than the landing zone.
- 1906.2 Kick jumps are not allowed.
- 1906.3 The TD together with the jury shall set the length of the jumping zones. The lines will be set by observing the racers practice jumps.
- 1906.4 The Jump distance is measured anywhere between the two boots.
- 1906.5 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.

- 1906.6 In addition, a penalty of three seconds is added to the total time of the competitor if the competitor does not reach the jump limit.
- 1906.7 Minimum number of jumps is one, maximum in one course is two.
- 1906.8 There shall be a clear zone around the jump. This area will be 5 meters minimum on each side of the jump measured at the lip of the jump. The clear zone shall extend on both sides of the jump at the same distance to a point 50 meters below the jump and 10 meters above the jump. This area must be kept clear of shovels, gates, bamboo, etc., except for break away gates, jump judges and the jury. Contrast indicators, such as pine boughs may be placed for safety.

## **1907 Inspection**

- 1907.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.
- 1907.2 The competitor must execute at least one practice jump. The organizer shall keep a record of the practice jumps. A competitor who fails to make a practice jump must be disqualified. Practice jumps must be performed during inspection. The jury may decide on the maximum number of practice jumps.
- 1907.3 Marking parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, etc. must be marked before the inspection starts. The jump lines shall be set during the first practice jump period and not before the inspection.
- 1907.4 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the 360.
- 1907.5 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the cross-country part.
- 1907.6 The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. Skiing through a gate ,or practicing turns parallel to the course or on the hill, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers. The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.
- 1907.7 The direction of the 360 will be decided by the jury prior to the racer's course inspection and marked clearly in dye.

## **1908 Start Intervals**

- 1908.1 In Telemark races variable start intervals are used. The normal interval is 60 sec. The Jury may decide on shorter or longer intervals if the conditions make it necessary.

1908.2 The Chief of Timing and Calculations decides the start of a competitor. He does not have to wait until the preceding competitor has finished his run, but must be observant so that the competitor does not get his run spoilt because of obstructions on the course.

## **1909 Special rules for Classic into FIS Telemark World Championships**

### **1909.1 Juniors**

For Junior athletes to qualify for the WSC Classic event, the athletes must have either less than 150 FIS points in the Classic or Sprint current FIS points list, or finish a race in the top 50% of the junior starting field rounded up to the nearest whole number (finish ranking not within margin of time) in any GS, CL or SP WC event in the current season or WSC event before the WSC Classic competition.

### **1909.2 Seniors**

In order for male and female athletes to qualify for the WSC Classic event, the athletes must have either less than 150 FIS points in the Classic or Sprint current FIS points list, or finish a race in the top 50 % of the starting field rounded up to the nearest whole number (finish ranking not within margin of time) in any GS, CL or SP WC event int the current season or WSC event before the WSC Classic competition.

## **2000 Special Rules for Telemark Sprint**

### **2001 The Course**

2001.1 Must consist of 15-25 turns

2001.2 Must include one jump

2001.3 Must include one skating section

**2001.4** Must include one 360 degree turns

**2001.5** Vertical drop must be between 100 and 200 meters.

### **2002 General Characteristics**

2002.1 Average time for the 5 best senior men for one run must be between 50 and 70 seconds.

2002.2 Telemark Sprint must consist of two runs

2002.3 There must be a lift to the start area.

2002.4 The piste should be varied and it must be at least 30 meters wide, the competition area must be altogether free from rocks and tree stumps.

2002.5 The cross-country part should be placed in the last half of the course length and be laid out so that the competitors may overtake one another easily.

2002.6 A 360 is defined as follows the competitor shall turn 360 degrees around an internal obstacle and at the end of the turn cross his own tracks. The outer diameter of the noose must be from 5 m to 8 m. There is no judging in the 360.

2002.7 The 360 must be so laid out that the competitors are able to take the full turn without walking.

2002.8 The speed upon entering the various elements (jump and 360 included), and the way these elements are laid out, should not be such as to cause the best participants any more difficulties than in the regular turns part. The elements must not be such as to constitute any kind of danger to the participants.

### **2003 Jump**

2003.1 The height of the jump must not exceed 1,5 m and the profile must follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve must be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors making long jumps. The hill must be suited for jumps from 5 to

25 m. Jump inclination should not be more than 20° greater than the landing zone.

- 2003.2 Kick jumps are not allowed.
- 2003.3 The shortest distance jumped should be average 15 m for the 5 best senior men. The minimum distance is fixed and marked by the chief of tracks and authorized by the TD before the start of the inspection.
- 2003.4 The TD together with the Jury shall set the length of the jumping zone. The lines will be set by observing the racers practice jumps.
- 2003.5 The Jump distance is measured anywhere between the two boots.
- 2003.6 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.
- 2003.7 In addition, a penalty of three seconds is added to the total time of the competitor if the competitor does not reach the jump limit.
- 2003.8 The TD together with the Jury should fix the minimum limit for the jump, so that 20 - 40% of the competitors reach it.
- 2003.9 There shall be a clear zone around the jump. This area will be 5 meters minimum on each side of the jump measured at the lip of the jump. The clear zone shall extend on both sides of the jump at the same distance to a point 50 meters below the jump and 10 meters above the jump. This area must be kept clear of shovels, gates, bamboo, etc., except for break away gates, jump judges and the jury. Contrast indicators, such as pine boughs may be placed for safety.

## **2004 Inspection**

- 2004.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.
- 2004.2 The competitor must execute at least one practice jump. The organizer shall keep a record of the practice jumps. A competitor who fails to make a practice jump must be disqualified. Practice jumps must be performed during inspection. The jury may decide on a maximum number of practice jumps.
- 2004.3 Marking for parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, etc. must be marked before the inspection starts. The jump lines shall be set during the first practice jump period and not before the inspection.
- 2004.4 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the 360.

2004.5 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the cross-country part.

2004.6 The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. Skiing through a gate, or practicing turns parallel to the course or on the hill, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers. The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.

2004.7 The direction of the 360 will be decided by the jury prior to the racer's course inspection and marked clearly in dye.

## **2005 The Turn**

2005.1 In the Telemark part, the turns must be executed in the Telemark technique, Art 1803.

## **2006 Cross-country**

2006.1 There is no mandatory style or technique in the cross-country part.

## **2007 Judging**

2007.1 Break of the rules in art. 1803 for each break a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per turn, regardless of error(s) )

## **2008 Start Intervals**

2008.1 In Telemark races variable start intervals are used. The normal interval is 30 sec. The Jury may decide on shorter or longer intervals if the conditions make it necessary.

2008.2 The chief of timing and calculations decides the start of a competitor. He does not have to wait until the preceding competitor has finished his run, but must be observant so that the competitor does not get his run spoilt because of obstructions on the course.

## **2050 Special Rules for Dual Version of the Telemark Sprint**

2050.1 The Telemark Sprint may be staged as a dual event at the option of the Organizer, so long as the course is wide enough for the setting of two parallel courses.

2050.2 The format shall be two equivalent courses, one red and one blue with timing and gate keepers for each course. Each course shall be run by each competitor once, provided that the competitor does not get



disqualified. The combined time for the red and blue course shall determine the winner. The dual format is for visual effect and spectator interest and is not to be construed as a “knock out” event.

2050.2.1 The starting order of the 2<sup>nd</sup> run is determined by reversing the finish order of the 1<sup>st</sup> run. If there is an unequal number of 1<sup>st</sup> run finisher, the 1<sup>st</sup> competitor (the slowest competitor) will race unopposed to ensure that there is a final pairing.

### **2050.3 Physical aspects**

2050.3.1 The dual Sprint shall use the same criteria as the Sprint for selection of course, section 2001 of the TICR

2050.3.2 The jump. The same criteria as Section 2003 shall be used with the following conditions: two jumps may be used for the dual, one for each course. A single jump may be used provided that it is wide enough for two competitors to use it safely at the same time.

2050.3.3 The 360. Two separate 360's must be used, one for each course.

2050.3.4 The Skate. The skating sections shall be parallel but separate for the competitors.

### **2050.4 Interference**

2050.4.1 A competitor who is interfered with may have a rerun. In order to have the rerun the competitor must immediately ski off of the course to the nearest official to state his interference and make a request for the rerun.

2050.4.2 Interference occurs when the course is blocked by a fallen competitor who did not clear the course soon enough.

2050.4.3 Objects in the course such as a lost ski pole, etc.

2050.4.4 Incidents beyond the will and control of the competitor, which cause significant loss of speed or lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitors time.

## **2100 Special Rules for Telemark Parallel Slalom**

### **2101 General Rules**

- 2101.1 Vertical drop: between 60 m and 100 m
- 2101.2 Average time for the 5 best senior men: between 20 sec. and 25 sec.
- 2101.3 One jump is permitted.
- 2101.4 The number of turns must be 11-17 gates.

### **2102 Jump**

- 2102.1 The jump must not exceed 1 m and the profile shall follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve shall be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors how makes long jumps. Kick jumps are not allowed.
- 2102.2 There is no minimum jumping distance, only judging.
- 2102.3 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not, a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.

### **2103 Judging**

- 2103.1 The rules for Telemark Giant Slalom, art. 1803-1803.6 apply.
- 2103.2 Break of the rules in art. 1803-1803.6 is for each break a penalty is added to the competitor (maximum 1 penalty per turn, regardless of error(s)).
- 2103.3 A competitor may be penalized with one to two penalties per run without time added, however, if the competitor claims three or more penalties he must be penalized with 1,5 sec.

### **2104 Inspection**

- 2104.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.
- 2104.2 Marking for jump: parts of the course where technique is not compulsory etc. must be marked before the inspections starts.

- 2200 Special Rules for Parallel Sprint**
- 2201 Gates and Course setup**
- 2201.1 General**
- 2201.1.1 In Parallel Sprint (PS) two competitors compete simultaneously side by side down two parallel courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the terrain and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible. The 360 turn and cross-country section can be the same or separate for each course (see below).
- 2201.1.2 The length and vertical drop is decided by the slope. It is important that the whole course can be viewed from one location (preferably the finish area). Recommended vertical drop is between 100m and 150m. Race time per run should be 30 sec. to 50 sec.
- 2201.1.3 To ensure a speedy execution of the race it is recommended that it is possible to dismount the lift close to the start. Snowmobile can be an alternative.
- 2201.1.4 The course must contain Telemark turns, one jump, one 360 turn and one cross-country section. It may also contain other elements, for example moguls, banked turns, etc.
- 2201.1.5 The rules for Sprint apply for the Parallel Sprint.
- 2201.2 Gates**
- Gates should consist of an inside turning gate only, which consists of two poles, and one flag. The distance between the two courses should be minimum 6 metres measured from the same poles at the two corresponding gates. The rules for passing the gate are the same as for the single gate GS rules.
- 2201.3 360-turn**
- The Jury can decide whether there is one 360-turn for each course or a common 360-turn for both courses. If there is one 360-turn for both courses the 360-turn should be at least 12m in diameter on the top of the 360 and 2m high. There must be a B-net around the 360 turn (0.8m behind the highest point and must not interfere the racer).
- 2201.4 Cross-Country section**
- The cross-country section should be slightly undulated, and must be sufficiently wide that the competitors can pass each other. The Jury decides whether there is only one cross-country track for both courses or two separate.
- 2201.5 Jump**
- The height of the jump must not exceed 1 meter. The flight curve should follow the terrain. The first gate after the jump must be placed in such a

distance that long jumps are not punished. The jump length should be between 5 and 15 meters.

## **2205 Start**

### **2205.1 Start Ramp**

The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts should be installed on the starting installation for all events. The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

### **2205.2 Start Gates**

Two different procedures to start with different start gates are possible:

- Simultaneously  
The gates have to open simultaneously for both runs and a competitor must not be able to push the gates open.
- Delayed  
The gates have to open simultaneously in the first run. In the second run the start gates open with the time difference of the first run. Competitors must not be able to push the gates open.

### **2205.3 False Starts**

Disqualification will take place:

- If a competitor manipulates the starting gates
- If a competitor tries to pass the starting gates before the final starting signal has been given (audible and/or visible).

### **2205.4 Malfunction of the start gate**

If one or both starting gates have clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction, without the competitor touching the gate before the starting signal was given, the start must be repeated.

### **2205.5 Start command**

Before the starter releases the start gate or gives the word of command "go" or single audible signal, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking: "red course ready, blue course ready, attention". "Racers ready" MUST only be used in conJUNCTION with an audible command (series of short beeps followed by one louder starting beep when doors open).

## **2206 Finish**

The finish must be marked clearly with poles and finishing line in the same colour of the course. The width of the finishing line must be sufficient for two competitors to pass at the same time.

## **2208 Timing**

### **2208.1 Qualification**

The running time of each competitor will be registered with two independently homologated timing systems.

**2208.2 Finals**

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered with two independent homologated timing systems. The first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time “zero”, the following competitor (2<sup>nd</sup>) stops the clocks (chronometers) and receives the time difference in 1/100-seconds to the first competitor.

**2209 Execution of the race**

**2209.1 Determining the starting sequence**

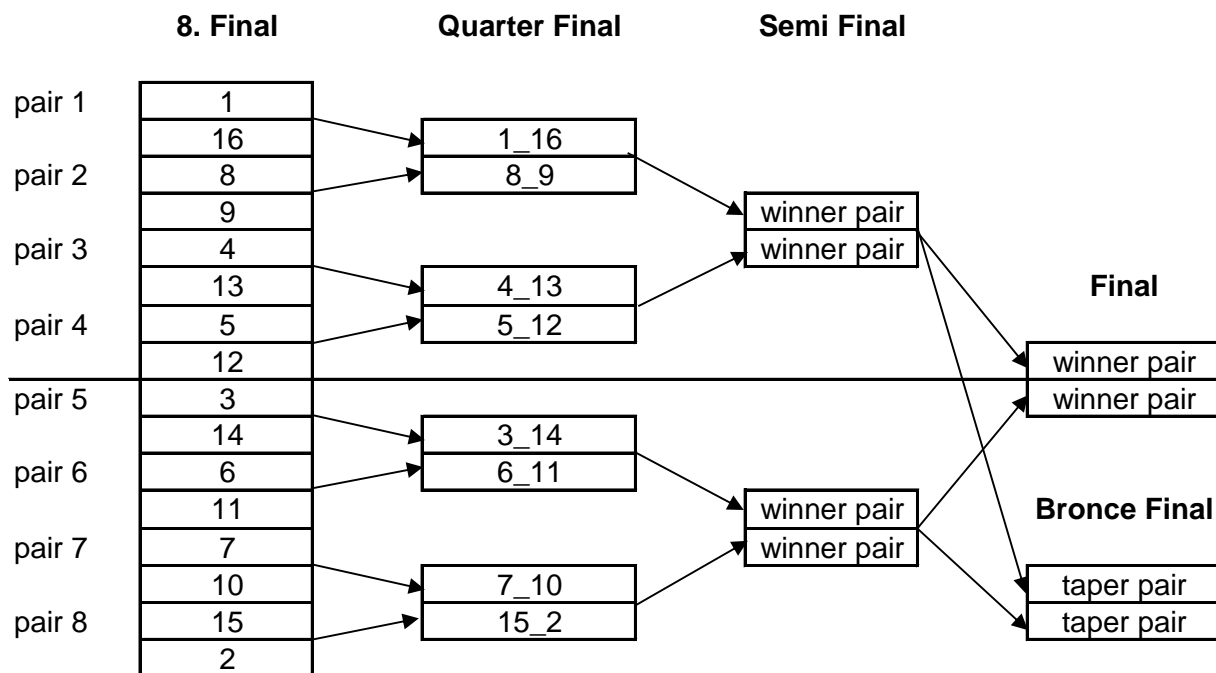
2209.1.1 To determine the seeding/pairing, a qualification race should be run. It is acceptable for the results of a race the day before to be used. If it is not possible to execute a qualification or to use the results of the day before, the standings in this discipline of the WC should be used.

2209.1.2 The qualification must be executed with electronic timing.

2209.1.3 The qualification is ideally on a parallel sprint course. If there is not enough time a single qualification run may be used, where the men use one course, the women the other course. If there is no qualification run possible the starting field must be of 32 racers determined by the rankings from current published FIS TPS point list. The jury decides the execution of the qualification.

2209.1.4 If two competitors register the same time in the qualification, the seeding is determined by actual standing of the FIS points in this discipline.

2209.1.5 See illustration for the set up of pairs.



**2209.2. Course Inspection**  
Course inspection follows rules according to Sprint (see Art. 2004 Inspection).

**2209.3. Execution**

2209.3.1 Each round has two runs, with skiers racing once in each course (red and blue).

2209.3.2 The competitor with the lowest start number starts in the red course in the first run.

2209.3.3 The winner of the pair (after two runs) continues to the next round. The figure above illustrates the starting sequence.

2209.3.4 The two competitors losing the semi-final compete for the third and fourth place. The final rounds are organized so that the second run in the final is last.

2209.3.5 If both men and women, or senior and junior compete, all the finals should be run in sequence.

**2211 Gates and Course Judges**

**2211.1 Gates Judges**

2211.1.1 The gate judges must stand outside the course on both sides. Maximum two gates per judge.

2211.1.2 The gate judges must have flags with the same colour as the course they are supervising (red or blue), used to signal penalty.

2211.2.3 The gate judges must have a yellow flag to signal disqualification. See point 2215 Disqualifications/Sanctions.

**2211.2 Course Judges**

2211.2.1 The race must have two course judges one for each course.

2211.2.2 Penalties and disqualifications are indicated by the course judges after the 360-turn. Such indications must be by the use of clearly displayed panels. Penalties are indicated with 0, 1, 2, X. Where:

0 = no penalty

1 = 1 penalty

2 = 2 penalties

X = Max. penalty (more than 2 penalties or DSQ according 2215.1.1)

Panels must correspond with the colour of the course they refer to. The panels must be at least 80 cm (h) x 60 cm (w).

## **2212 Judging**

### **2212.1. The Turn**

- 2212.1.1 The turns should be made using the Telemark Style (see Art. 1803).
- 2212.1.2 The jump judge and gate judge signals penalty with a flag in the same color as the course (red or blue).
- 2212.1.3 For each flag a penalty of approx. 1 second of extra skating will be applied.
- 2212.1.4 Three or more flags (incl. jump) result in a disqualification in that run.
- 2212.1.5 If both competitors are disqualified in the first run, the competitor that has reached the shortest distance gets the penalty. Both competitors continue to the next run.
- 2212.1.6 If a competitor is disqualified in the second run, he loses the pair.
- 2212.1.7 If both competitors are disqualified in the second run, the competitor that has come furthest wins the pair and continues to the next round.
- 2212.1.8 If both competitors are disqualified in the second run, and it is difficult to determine who reached furthest, the time difference from the first run determines the winner of the pair.
- 2212.1.9 The jury has final decision in case of doubt.
- 2212.1.10 The jury can demand a re-turn of the pair.
- 2212.1.11 During the qualification, penalties are applied in exactly the same way as the Sprint. In the finals extra penalty is applied through extra skating distance.

### **2212.2 The Jump**

- 2212.2.1 There is one Jump Judge for each course. He measures distance and style.
- 2212.2.2 The competitor must clear the distance and has to perform Telemark style on the landing to avoid a flag in the Jump Zone.

### **2212.3 The Course Setting**

- 2212.3.1 The Course for TPS is a single gate GS in accordance with Alpine ICR art. 904.
- 2212.3.2 The distance between the turning gates should be 24-26m with a minimum offset of 3m. Discretion should be used where the terrain dictates otherwise.

## **2213 The Finish/winning the pair**

### **2213.1 Time difference**

The time difference is measured when the competitors cross the finishing line. The time difference from the first run is carried to the second run. The combined time difference determines the winner of the pair.

### **2213.2 Maximum time difference**

The maximum time difference which can be applied per run is 4 seconds, whether or not a competitor fails to finish, is disqualified or is slower by more than 4 seconds.

### **2213.3 Separate tracks**

The final section of the cross-country section must be at least 15m long and with separate tracks for the blue and red course. The competitor is not permitted to change track in this section.

## **2215 Disqualification/ Sanctions**

### **2215.1 Qualification round:** Causes for disqualification are as follows: (in accordance with Sprint Rules):

- Entering the wrong course, disturbing the opponent, voluntarily or not
- Incorrect passing of the gate
- Not finishing the run with at least one ski on
- Unsportsmanlike behavior in one section of the course. If the Course Judge considers there are grounds for disqualification, the jury must convene for the final decision

#### **2215.1.1 Final round:** Causes for max. penalty are the following:

- False start
- Entering the wrong course, disturbing the opponent, voluntarily or not
- Incorrect passing of the gate
- Not finishing the run with at least one ski on
- Unsportsmanlike behaviour in one section of the course. If the Course Judge considers there are grounds for disqualification, the jury must convene for the final decision
- Three flags. See section about Judging

**2215.2** The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish the first run of a round will start in the second with maximum penalty time. The maximum penalty time is 4 seconds.

**2215.2.1** The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish/abandons in the second run is eliminated.

**2215.2.2** In case both competitors do not finish, the competitor that passes the most gates:

First run: wins the first run

Second run: advance to the next round



## 2220

## Points

2220.1

Point scale to be applied if there is no qualification race:

1. place	100 points
2. place	80 points
3. place	60 points
4. place	50 points
5. – 8. place	40 points
9. – 16. place	20 points
17. – 32. place	10 points

2220.2

If there is a qualification race the points according to Art. 2220.1. are applied for the ranking of the parallel race for 32 competitors. Should the final be of 16 competitors then the racers ranked 17 to 30 in the qualification race should receive the points according to Telemark World Cup points table. If the final is of 8 racers then the same principle applies starting from the 9<sup>th</sup> position points.

## **2300 Special Rules for Team Parallel Sprint**

### **2301 Gates and Course setup**

#### **2301.1 General**

2301.1.1 The Team Parallel Sprint (TPS) is a team event in accordance with the Parallel Sprint (PS) ICR Rules art. 2200. With the following exceptions:

2301.1.2 1 Team for each nation.  
In every team is 1 lady and 2 men.  
Lady vs lady  
Men vs men

### **2302 Execution of the race**

#### **2302.1 Determining the starting sequence**

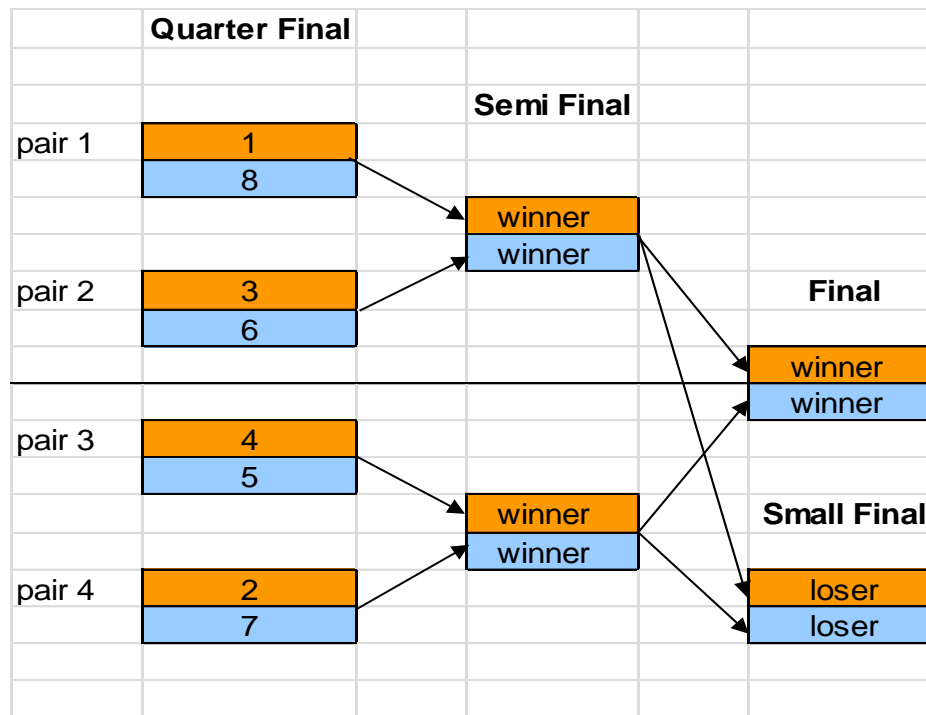
2302.1.1 The best 8 nations according to the Overall Telemark World Cup Nations' Cup ranking will qualify for the TPS.

2302.1.2 Each nation is allowed to nominate up to 2 substitutes (1x lady, 2x men) who can be a replacement for a racer prior to the start of the first round. All racers and substitutes must be nominated at the team captain's meeting and their start order must be declared. This order will remain for all rounds.

2302.1.3 Where a nation is forced to withdraw their competition will be given a bye. If the withdrawal is in the first run of any round then the competing nation does not need to complete that round.

2302.1.4 The setting of the pairs is 1 vs 8, 3 vs 6, 4 vs 5 and 2 vs 7

2302.1.5 See illustration for the set up of pairs.



1<sup>st</sup> lady of the better ranked team starts in the red course  
 1<sup>st</sup> man of the better ranked team starts in the blue course  
 2<sup>nd</sup> man starts in the drawn course.

## 2302.2 Execution

- 2302.2.1 Each racer will race on the blue and red course in each round.
- 2302.2.2 The highest ranked nation will start on the red course with the lady followed by the two men.
- 2302.2.3 The winner of the round is the nation who wins two pairs first.
- 2302.2.4 In the event of a tie then the team with the least accumulated time difference will proceed to the next round. If after this there is still a tie then the least accumulated team time will count with the faster team proceeding. If there is a third tie then the time of the fastest individual run in that round will determine the winning nation.
- 2302.2.5 The two runners' up in the semi-final will compete in the small final for third and fourth place. The subsequent rounds will be conducted alternatively so that the final to determine first and second place is the last race

## 2500 Special Rules for Telemark Equipment

### 2501 Boots

- 2501.1 The boot must be commercially available.

2501.2 The boot must be made for Telemark (free heeled) skiing and have a sole which is flexible under the toe ball.

2501.3 The specific boot must be produced in more than 100 pairs per year.

## **2502 Fitting**

2502.1 The boot may be custom fitted.

2502.2 The fitting may include non-rigid fit aids; footbeds, foam, inner boots etc.

2502.3 Stiff materials can be used provided they do not extend from the original shell, add to the rigidity of the boot or contribute to the structural integrity (jet sticks, non-stock cuffs)

## **2503 Up-dating**

2503.1 Boot models may be updated.

2503.2 Closure systems (.i.e. buckles, laces, and straps) may be modified to upgrade previous generations of a specific model to be like its currently available generation. The number of buckles shall, however, not exceed the number of buckles of the currently available boot from the same manufacturer.

## **2504 Repairs**

2504.1 Boot models may be repaired to restore "like new" structural integrity.

2504.2 Boots may be re-soled.

2504.3 Internal stiffeners may be welded or replaced with similar material.

## **2505 Skis**

2505.1 The ski must be commercially available.

2505.2 The ski must be produced in more than 100 pairs per year, special racing skis of existing models exempt.

## **2506 Modifications**

2506.1 The skis must be commercially available. There is no limitation of ski measurements.

## **2507 Bindings**

2507.1 The binding must be commercially available.

- 2507.2 The binding shall attach the toe of the boot to the ski while leaving the heel free to execute the Telemark techniques.
- 2507.3 The binding must allow the sole of the boot to flex at the toe ball.
- 2507.4 The binding must be produced in more than 100 pairs per year.
- 2507.5 The binding must be intended for Telemark (free heeled) skiing.
- 2507.6 The binding may be modified in the following ways: the physical dimensions of the binding may be reduced - spacers may be added. There is no limit to the height.
- 2507.7 Ski stoppers or safety straps are mandatory.
- 2507.8 Release bindings are recommended.

## **2508 Poles**

- 2508.1 Two straps/grips are allowed on each pole.

## **2509 New equipment**

- 2509.1 Equipment resulting from new innovations or development, must be commercially available. See also the FIS Specifications for Competition Ski Equipment.

## **2510 Other Equipment**

- 2510.1 Equipment not specified in art. 2500-2508.1 is permitted as long as it is used as originally intended and complies with art. 2500-2508.1.

## **2511 Equipment Control**

- 2511.1 Competitors wearing non-regulation equipment shall not be allowed to start. The TD's decision is final and binding.
- 2511.2 It is the duty of the competitors to submit their equipment for control to the TD if there is any doubt about it being in accordance with the rules.
- 2511.3 It is not allowed to change competition equipment during the race, with exception of broken pole(s).

## **2512 Crash Helmet**

- 2512.1 If a competitor or forerunner fails to wear a crash helmet, he will not be allowed to start.
- 2512.2 Rule 2512.1 applies to all official disciplines.

## **2600 Special Rules for Cold Weather Safety**

- 2600.1 There are three main factors to be considered by the Jury regarding cold weather safety; the temperature, the duration of the exposure and the clothing and other protection against cold weather. These factors must together with any other relevant information such as "the wind chill factor" must be taken into consideration when a decision is made regarding cold weather. A temperature in the air of minus 15 degrees C. corresponds to minus 40 degrees for a competitor skiing in 50 km p.h.
- 2600.2 *15 degrees C.* At temperatures down to minus 15 degrees C., races in all disciplines may be carried through, but there should be a warm shelter in the area.
- 2600.3** *15.5 to - 20 degrees C*  
If the temperature is between minus 15 and minus 20 degrees C at any point on the course, all races for seniors may be carried through. There must, however, be a warm shelter available, recommendations regarding cold weather protection must be given to competitors and to competition officials. The medical personnel must check the competitors for frostbite, in particular in the face. The temperature may be much higher up at the start, and the safety measures and possible cancellation should be considered accordingly. If the 30 temperature at the start is very low, there should be a warming tent for the competitors awaiting their turn. Discarded warm clothing must be brought down to the arrival soonest possible.
- 2600.4** *20.5 degrees C and lower*  
At temperatures below minus 20 degrees C in a major portion of the course, classic Telemark competitions must be delayed or cancelled.
- 2600.5** *22.5 degrees C and lower*  
At temperatures below minus 22 degrees C in a major portion of the course, all Telemark competitions must be delayed or cancelled.