

To the

- **National Ski Associations**
- **Members of the FIS-Council**
- **Committee Chairmen**

Oberhofen, 5th June 2008
SL/er

**FIS Council Meetings in conjunction with the 46th International Ski Congress,
26th to 31st May 2008 in Cape Town (RSA)**

Dear Mr. President,
Dear Skifriends,

In accordance with art. 32.2 of the FIS Statutes we take pleasure in sending you
today

**A SHORT SUMMARY
of the most important decisions of the
FIS Council Meetings in Cape Town (RSA)**

The main areas of the Meetings of the Council in Cape Town were the review of the Congress Book of the 46th International Ski Congress, discussion of the proposals of the National Ski Associations and Technical Committees, as well as the nomination of the various FIS Committees for the period 2008 – 2010.

The following “short summary of decisions” is limited to Council decisions not directly related to the Congress Agenda.

1. Members present

- a) The following Council Members were present at the Meetings in Cape Town 25th to 29th May 2008:

President Gian-Franco Kasper, Vice-Presidents Yoshiro Ito, Bill Marolt, Carl Eric Stålberg and Leonid Tyagachev

Members: Gaetano Coppi, Jaakko Holkeri, Milan Jirasek, Janez Kocijancic, Sung-Won Lee, Eduardo Roldan, Pablo Rosenkjer, Peter Schröcksnadel, Sverre Seeberg, Patrick Smith, Fritz Wagnerberger and the Secretary General Sarah Lewis.

Excused: Michel Vion

- b) At the first Meeting of the newly-elected Council for the period 2008 - 2010 on 31st May 2008, the following Members were present:

President Gian-Franco Kasper

Members: Jaakko Holkeri, Milan Jirasek, Janez Kocijancic, Sung-Won Lee, Alain Metthiaz, Giovanni Morzenti, Eduardo Roldan, Pablo Rosenkjer, Sverre Seeberg, Carl Eric Stålberg, Fritz Wagnerberger, Werner Woerndle and the Secretary General Sarah Lewis.

Excused: Bill Marolt, Leonid Tyagachev

Following the decision of the 43rd International Ski Congress on 7th June 2002 that "the Congress shall elect 16 Council Members and the Council shall elect 4 Vice-Presidents at its first meeting after the closing of the respective Congress", the Council elected the following 4 Vice-Presidents of the International Ski Federation according to the agreement of geographical representation:

Yoshito Ito, Bill Marolt, Carl Eric Stålberg and Leonid Tyagachev

2. Minutes from the Council Meeting in Bariloche 2007

The minutes from the Council meeting in Bariloche (ARG), 5th November 2007 were unanimously approved.

3. The FIS World Championships

3.1 **Report on the 2008 FIS Skiflying World Championships**

The Council expressed its sincere thanks to the Organising Committee and the German Ski Association for the organisation of the above event, which took place 22nd to 24th February 2008 in Oberstdorf.

3.2 Reports future FIS World Championships

The Council Members from the respective nations reported on the following upcoming events, whilst the main presentations were delivered to the International Ski Congress:

- FIS Alpine World Ski Championships 2009, 2nd to 15th February in Val d'Isère (FRA): a written report was submitted
- FIS Nordic World Ski Championships 2009, 18th February to 1st March in Liberec (CZE): Council Member Milan Jirasek
- FIS Freestyle World Championships 2009, 1st to 8th March in Inawashiro (JPN): Vice-President Yoshiro Ito
- FIS Snowboard World Championships 2009, in Gangwon Province (KOR), 16th to 25th January 2009: Council Member Sung-Won Lee
- FIS Skiflying World Championships 2010, Planica (SLO): Council Member Janez Kocijancic
- FIS Alpine World Ski Championships 2011, Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GER), 8th to 20th February 2011: a written report was submitted
- FIS Nordic World Ski Championships 2011, Oslo (NOR), 22nd February to 6th March: Council Member Sverre Seeberg
- FIS Freestyle World Championships 2011, Deer Valley (USA): Vice-President Bill Marolt
- FIS Snowboard World Championships 2011, La Molina (SPA): Council Member Eduardo Roldan

The Council acknowledged the progress reports from the respective Council Members and Organising Committees and that all the various preparations appear to be going according to schedule.

The Council approved the dates for the FIS World Ski Championships 2011 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GER) and Oslo (NOR). On the subject of the 2011 and 2013 Championships in the alpine and nordic events, the Council expressed its concern that the television and marketing rights holders, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) has still not yet appointed an agency to handle the marketing rights.

Furthermore, the Council confirmed the following organisers of Championships:

- the Italian Winter Sports Federation as organiser of the 2009 Roller Ski World Championships in Piglio (Frosinone)

- the Austrian Ski Association with the Grass Skiing World Championships in Rettenbach-Bad Tatzmannsdorf
- the Norwegian Ski Association as organiser of the 2011 FIS Telemark World Championships in Rjukan and Aure/Hemne/Kristiansund as organiser of the 2011 FIS Rollerski World Championships.

3.4 Election of Organisers of FIS World Championships 2012 and 2013

No application was received for the 2013 FIS Snowboard World Championships by the 1st May 2007 deadline and consequently the Council extended the deadline. On 28th May 2008, the Canadian Snowsports Association submitted a candidacy with Stoneham, Quebec.

On Thursday, 29th May 2008, in accordance with the FIS Statutes, the Council elected the organisers of the following FIS World Championships:

- 2012 FIS Skiflying World Championships: Vikersund (NOR)
- 2013 FIS Snowboard World Championships: Stoneham, Quebec (CAN)
- 2013 FIS Freestyle World Championships: Voss (NOR)
- 2013 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships: Val di Fiemme (ITA)
- 2013 FIS Alpine World Ski Championships: Schladming (AUT)

The results of the voting were as follows:

Snowboard Events

Stoneham, Quebec (CAN)	unanimously appointed
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Freestyle Events

Voss (NOR)	unanimously appointed
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Skiflying Events

Vikersund	11
Harrachov	5

Nordic Events

3rd ballot:

Val di Fiemme (ITA)	8
Falun (SWE)	5
Zakopane (POL)	2

2nd ballot:

Val di Fiemme (ITA)	7
Falun (SWE)	5
Zakopane (POL)	3
Lahti (FIN)	1

1st ballot:	
Val di Fiemme (ITA)	6
Falun (SWE)	4
Zakopane (POL)	3
Lahti (FIN)	2
Oberstdorf (GER)	1

Alpine Events

Schladming (AUT)	10
Beaver Creek/Vail	4
St. Moritz (SUI)	1
Cortina (ITA)	1

The Council decided that in the future, the presentations of the Candidates will take place on the first day of the Congress week in order to permit the Council Members additional time to study the projects presented. The election itself shall remain on the Thursday.

4. The FIS Junior World Championships

4.1 Reports 2008 Championships

- FIS Nordic Junior World Ski Championships in Zakopane (POL), 25th February to 1st March 2008 - Ski Jumping and Nordic Combined Events: Council Member Milan Jirasek
Malles (ITA), 22nd to 29th February 2008 - Cross-Country and U23 Events: Council Member Gaetano Coppi [originally scheduled in Szczyrk (POL), 3rd to 10th February 2008]
- FIS Alpine Junior World Ski Championships in Formigal (SPA), 23rd February to 1st March 2008: Council Member Eduardo Roldan
- FIS Snowboard Junior World Championships in Valmalenco (ITA), 16th to 23rd March: Council Member Gaetano Coppi [originally scheduled in Khanty-Mansiysk (RUS), 24th to 30th March 2008]
- FIS Freestyle Junior World Championships 2008 in Airolo (SUI): the organiser withdrew its candidature in December 2007 and the Championships were not carried out.

The Council acknowledged the reports on each of the Championships and thanked the Organising Committees and their National Ski Associations for excellent events.

4.2 Future Championships

- FIS Alpine Junior World Ski Championships 2009 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GER): Council Member Fritz Wagnerberger

- FIS Alpine Junior World Ski Championships 2010 in La Parva/EI Colorado (CHI): Council Member Pablo Rosenkjer

At the Meeting in Cape Town Council Member Pablo Rosenkjer reported on his recent inspection of both resorts. Thereafter, the Council decided to provisionally approve the replacement sites in Chile of La Parva and El Colorado after the withdrawal of Chillan, subject to the inspection and outcome of the test events in August 2008. In the event that the facilities do not correspond with the requirements for the Championships, the event in Chile will be automatically cancelled.

- FIS Nordic Junior World Ski Championships 2010 in Hinterzarten (GER): Council Member Fritz Wagnerberger

The Council acknowledged progress reports on behalf of the various Organising Committees and will appoint Council representatives to the 2009 Championships at its meeting in autumn 2008.

4.3 Candidates for future FIS Junior World Championships

The Council appointed the following organiser for future Championships:

Nordic Events

2009	France with Chamonix/Praz de Lys
2011	Estonia with Otepää

Furthermore, the Council decided that due to the significant increase in numbers following the inclusion of the U23 cross-country events since 2006, the FIS Nordic World Junior Championships would revert to the juniors only, with the U23 Cross-Country events carried out separately, potentially in connection with a Continental Cup event or other event.

Alpine Events

France with the Mont-Blanc region (Chamonix, Les Houches, Megève and St-Gervais) - year of the championships to be confirmed in November 2008.

The Council decided that the elected Organisers of the senior world championships in the respective disciplines (Nordic, Alpine, Freestyle and Snowboard) will also be obliged to organise the junior championships 1 or 2 years before or after their major event.

Furthermore, the Council confirmed the Swiss Ski Federation with Rieden as organiser of the 2008 FIS Grasski Junior World Championships to be carried out from 31st July to 3rd August.

5. The International Olympic Committee

5.1 Youth Olympic Games

FIS President Gian Franco Kasper reported on further details provided by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) regarding the Youth Olympic Games with the first winter edition taking place in 2012.

On 31st March 2008, the IOC announced that four Candidates have submitted applications to host the Winter Youth Olympic Games: Harbin (China), Innsbruck (Austria), Kuopio (Finland) and Lillehammer (Norway). Their files will be analysed by a panel of experts representing the Olympic Movement, after which the IOC Executive Board will decide whether to select a shortlist of Youth Olympic Games Candidate Cities by August 2008. The shortlisted cities will be further evaluated by an IOC Evaluation Commission and the election by the IOC members and the announcement of the host city will take place in December 2008.

The IOC has communicated to FIS the following elements relating to the FIS disciplines at the Youth Olympic Winter Games:

Quota

320 athletes

Disciplines and events

Alpine: Slalom, Giant Slalom, Combined, Super-G

Cross-country: Short distances and sprint

Snowboard: Half pipe and Snowboard Cross

Freestyle: Moguls and Ski Cross

Ski Jumping: Individual competition

Nordic Combined: Individual competition

Age group

14 to 16

Number of days of competition

3 days of competition (if all events take place at the same time)

Competition and training venues

Same venues for training and competition

Technical officials

The number of technical officials will need to be defined according to the disciplines chosen. In order to increase the participation of young people within all dimensions of the YOG, the IOC encourages all IFs to share their proposals on the concept of "young officials" in their sport.

In regards to qualification systems, the IOC is currently finalising the principles which will be applied to ensure a balance between winter universality, performance and continental representation. FIS will receive, from the IOC within the next few months, the principles which

will apply to the Youth Olympic Games regarding the qualification systems.

The FIS Council requested the President Gian Franco Kasper to re-visit the number of participants with the IOC. Even though other International Federations have requested having 17 and 18 year olds participating, the IOC's direction is to have the youth category of 14 -16 year olds as adopted for the European Youth Olympic Festival (EYOF) since many years.

5.2 Olympic Winter Games Vancouver 2010

The report from the Vancouver Organising Committee, VANOC was presented at the International Ski Congress. There were no issues raised at the FIS Council Meeting that required a decision of the FIS Council.

5.3 Olympic Winter Games Sochi 2014

The report from the Vancouver Organising Committee, Sochi 2014 was presented at the International Ski Congress. There were no issues raised at the FIS Council Meeting that required a decision of the FIS Council.

6. AIOWF

The General Assembly of the Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations (AIOWF) will take place on 3rd June 2008 in Athens (GRE). It will be followed the next day by the annual meeting between the Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations and the IOC Executive Board.

7. GAISF

The 42nd GAISF General Assembly will take place in Athens (GRE) on 6th June 2008 as part of SportAccord, which includes the General Assemblies of AIOWF, ASOIF (Association of Summer Olympic International Federations), ARIFS (Association of Recognised International Federations) and the IOC Executive Board.

8. Financial matters

The Council approved the report of the Treasurer as well as the internal and external auditors on the accounts and balance sheet for the period 1st January 2006 to 31st December 2007, acknowledged the satisfactory financial situation at present and agreed to submit the accounts to the Congress.

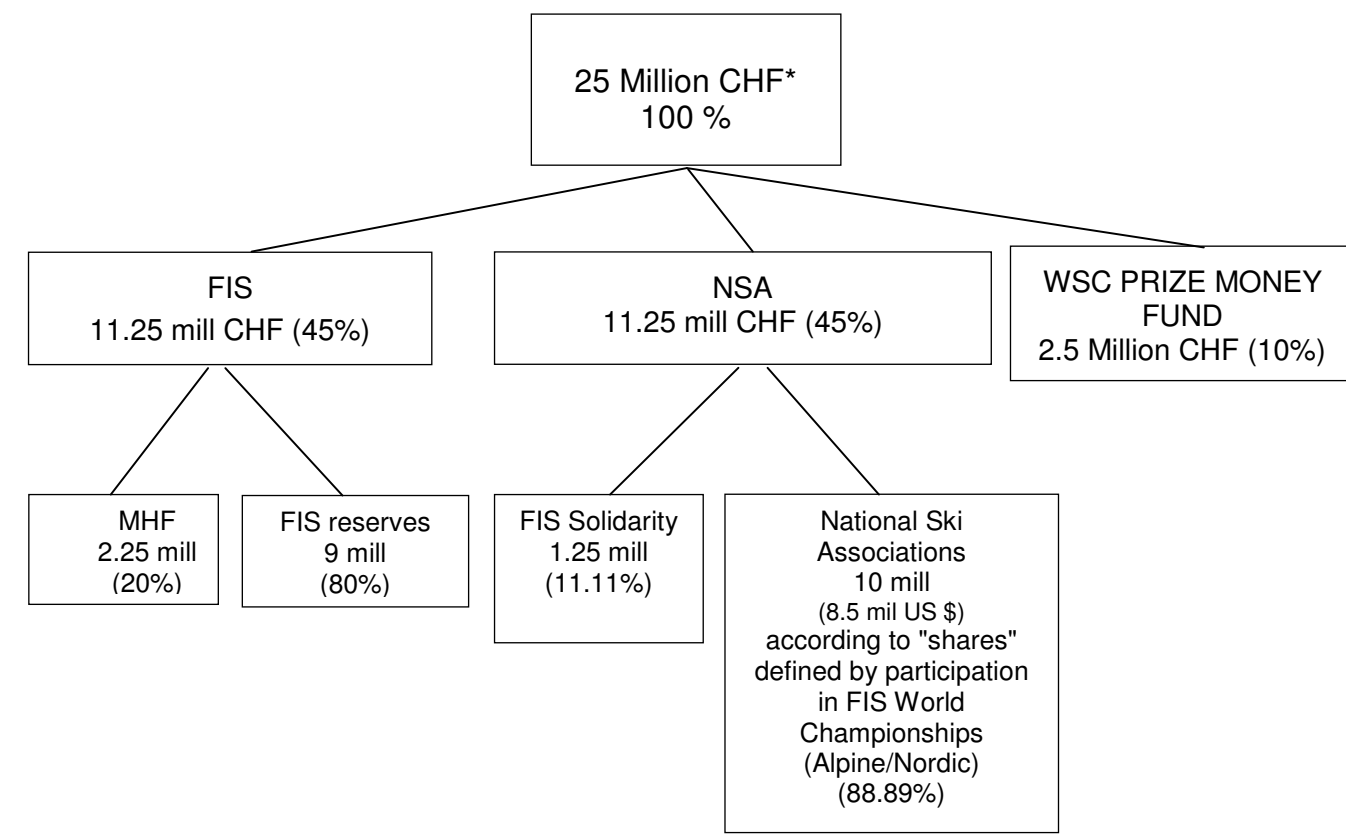
In view of the current financial position of FIS, the Council decided to propose to the Congress to that the basic support to the National Ski Associations should be CHF 10 million in the 2008 - 2010 period. Furthermore, the Council proposed to the Congress to maintain the same percentages for the payment of FIS financial support, with the basic amount paid out to all ordinary member National Ski Associations at 12.5% and the remaining 87.5% divided according to the shares defined by participation in the FIS Alpine and Nordic World Ski Championships.

Furthermore based on the successful results of the last financial period, the Council unanimously agreed to propose to the Congress for the fourth successive time, a "special distribution for the promotion of skiing" of the operating surplus of CHF 25 million. Of this total amount, CHF 11.25 million will be distributed to the National Ski Associations with CHF 1.25 million of this reserved for FIS Solidarity projects. The CHF 10 million funds distributed to the National Ski Associations are to be used for the promotion of skiing and will be paid out equally in 2008 and 2009 according to the shares from the 2007 FIS World Championships. CHF 9 million will be transferred to the reserves of the International Ski Federation, with CHF 2.25 to the Marc Hodler Foundation. Furthermore a further 10 % of the total amount, CHF 2.5 million, will be placed into a fund to build up a reserve for the payment of prize-money at future FIS World Championships from 2011.

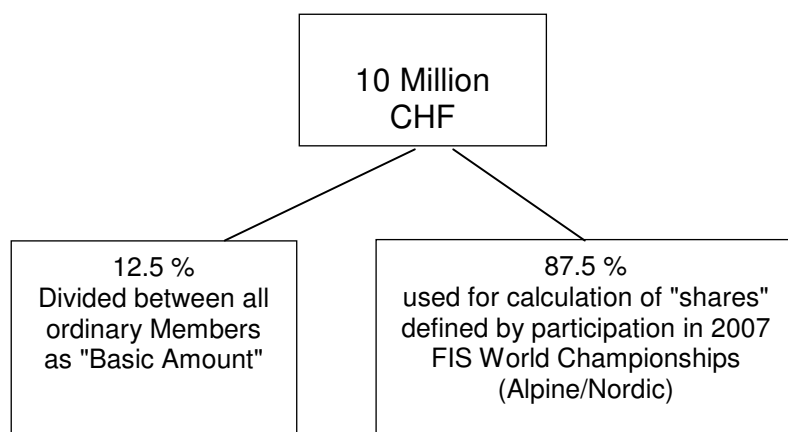
The Council decided that the financial support would be paid to the National Ski Associations in US Dollars.

FIS will distribute a total of CHF 21.25 million to the National Ski Association during the next two-year Congress period comprised of CHF 11.25 "special distribution" and CHF 10 million financial support, in addition to the Aid & Promotion programme activities and support. For a full explanation see the following diagram:

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SKIING
from result of period 2006 - 2007



FIS - NATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION
FINANCIAL SUPPORT 2008 - 2009



*Total result CHF. 25'106'318.59 (CHF 106'318.59 to be allocated to FIS capital)

8.1 Financial Support for Seminars

The Council approved a number of seminars and training courses for the Technical Committees' various TD, judges homologation, trainer seminars and courses.

8.2 FIS Solidarity

The Council acknowledged the approval of the Finance Commission for a number of projects which complied with the criteria philosophy for support from FIS is to contribute towards assisting special projects or activities that are not part of the regular day-to-day work of a National Ski Association and for which the applicant has shown initiative and efforts in obtaining support from other sources.

8.3 The Marc Hodler Foundation

The Council as the Patronage Committee of the Marc Hodler Foundation acknowledged the report of the President of the Foundation Fritz Wagnerberger on the accounts per 31st December 2007 and the budget for 2008 and agreed to submit the accounts to the Congress for information.

Aid and promotion for developing nations

At its Meeting in Cape Town, the Council approved the written report on the programme "Aid and Promotion for developing ski nations" for 2007/2008 and the budget for the period 1st May 2008 – 30th April 2009 which is the same as for the previous period, namely CHF 3 million. The Council acknowledged the highly constructive work that has been undertaken over the years to support the developing nations and decided that the programme should continue to be targeted at similar performance levels to the present, which are designed to encourage activity and not to support competition participation for elite level athletes. Since the programme is financed by the income generated from the registration fees of candidates for the FIS World Championships it is important to recognise that the amount of funding available for the programme can fluctuate from period to period. Specifically for this financial period, there were an extremely high number of candidates.

9. Marketing and television

Sponsorship agreements

The Council approved the following sponsorship and service agreements including extensions to the Ski Jumping and Nordic Combined title sponsorship agreements:

Title and presenting sponsors of the FIS World Cups

Title sponsor Cross-Country World Cup

"Viessmann" signed up to 2008/2009
presented by "Rauch" signed up to 2008/2009

A proposal for an extension of the agreement until 2011/2012 has been submitted by Viessmann through their agency APF, whilst negotiations with a new sponsor are at an advanced stage. The Council therefore tabled the decision about approval of the title sponsor for the Cross-Country World Cup as from 2009/2010 until autumn 2008 and welcomed the interest of a new company to ski sponsorship.

Title sponsor Ski Jumping World Cup

"e.on ruhrgas" signed up to 2008/2009
presented by "Viessmann" approved up to 2011/2012

Title sponsor Nordic Combined World Cup

"DKB" signed up to 2008/2009
presented by "Rauch" approved up to 2011/2012

Title sponsor Alpine World Cup

Audi signed up to 2011/2012

Title sponsor Freestyle World Cup

open

Title sponsor Snowboard World Cup

LG Electronics signed for the season 2008/2009 with an option for 2009/2010

Data and timing sponsors of the FIS World Cups

Data/timing service FIS Cross-Country/Nordic Combined World Cup

"Polar" signed until 2007/2008

Data service FIS Ski Jumping World Cup

"Ricoh" agreed until 2007/2008, option until 2010/2011

Data service provider Nordic disciplines

"ST Sportservice" (former WIGE Data) signed up to 2008, under negotiation for the period until 2010/2011 subject to a full review of all tasks

Data and timing service FIS Alpine World Cup

"Longines" signed up to 2009/2010

Data service FIS Snowboard World Cup

"LG Electronics" signed up to 2008/2009 with an option for 2009/2010

Timing service FIS Snowboard World Cup

"Swatch" signed up to 2008/2009

Additional FIS partners

FIS official cars

"Audi" signed up to 2011/2012

FIS clothing partner

"Halti" signed up to 2009/2010

FIS World Cup trophies/medals

"Joska" signed up to 2010

Copy/fax service

"Ricoh" agreed up to 2007/2008, option until 2010/2011

Starting bibs, etc.

"O. Stalder AG" signed up to 2008/2009

Snowmaking Service

"Sufag" signed up to 2009/2010

Cableways

"Doppelmayr"/"Garaventa" signed up to 2007/2008, no new agreement has been signed at this stage

Temporary infrastructure

"Nüssli" signed up to 2009

Telecommunications

"Riedel Communications" (Telecom Sportservice), signed up to 2010

Special Project "Bring Children to the Snow"

At the November 2007 Meeting in Bariloche, the Council approved a project that it believes is crucial for the future of ski sport, "Bring Children to the Snow". The idea of the campaign is to develop a worldwide project to encourage children and families to skiing and to the snow which is vital for the future of our sports.

After analysing submissions a number of highly qualified agencies to the detailed tender document, CNC (Communications & Network Consulting), based in Munich with offices worldwide was appointed to develop the campaign. Their main activity during the period of engagement which extends until the end of August 2008 will centre around generating support from national government agencies, tourism organisations, partners and sponsors for the campaign. Their task includes devising key messages and tangible activities to promote skiing to children and families that can be implemented by the National Ski Associations and other parties. Think globally act locally.

At the Council Meeting in Cape Town, CNC's representatives gave a detailed presentation about the project. Additionally the Congress received a summary of this important campaign.

Optimisation of the FIS Alpine World Cup

In November 2007, the Council appointed Infront to develop a project designed to consider ways to optimise the impact of the FIS Alpine World Cup further through the series branding, marketing and communication.

Since then, the project team of Niklas Carlsson, FIS Event Manager and Mark Buttermann from Infront have undertaken a series of interviews and meetings with experts representing the different parties involved in the FIS Alpine World Cup including the National Ski Associations, Organisers specialising in different areas including sport, general organisation and marketing as well representatives of broadcasters, media and sponsors.

At the Council Meeting at its Meeting in Cape Town (RSA), the project team presented the status of the Optimisation Project. The Council acknowledged the highly professional work carried out so far and will consider the proposals at the next Council Meeting that arise out of the outcome of the project analysis.

10. Doping cases

Report from the Chairman of the FIS Doping Panel

International Doping Cases

The FIS Doping Panel found that Maxim Odnodvortsev (KAZ), Cross-Country skier, violated art. Article 2.1 of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules, Presence of a Prohibited Specified Substance, Testosterone (T/E ratio >4 – T/E ratio reported 10.9, IRMS negative) and sanctioned the athlete to a period of ineligibility of two (2) years from 29th May 2008 until 9th April 2010, with credit for the period of provisional suspension from 9th April 2008 to 28th May 2008.

Violations of FIS and IOC Anti-Doping Rules during the Olympic Winter Games 2006 in Torino

On 22nd November 2007, the FIS Doping Panel issued its decisions in the cases of Austrian Cross-Country skiers Roland Diethard, Johannes Eder, and Martin Tauber, who were found to have committed anti-doping rule violations upon the occasion of the XX Olympic Winter Games in Torino 2006. These athletes have been suspended according to the provisions of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules for two years, commencing from the date of the decisions, namely from 22nd November 2007 until 21st November 2009. All results achieved by the athletes in competition since 18th February 2006 are disqualified and all medals, points and prizes received in such competition are forfeited.

The FIS Doping Panel found that Roland Diethard and Martin Tauber committed an anti-doping rule violation contrary to Article 2.6 of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods). In the case of Johannes Eder, the FIS Doping Panel found that the athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation contrary to Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited

Substance or Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.

The allegations raised against the athlete Juergen Pinter were dismissed since they were not found to meet the standard of proof required to sanction the athlete according to the FIS Anti-Doping Rules. However, the Panel reserves the right to re-consider this case in the event of evidence arising in the continuing investigations.

In April 2006, the IOC Executive Board disqualified the above athletes from the events in which they competed at the XX Olympic Winter Games in Torino and declared the athletes permanently ineligible for all future Olympic Games in any capacity. Additionally the IOC transferred the files to the International Ski Federation (FIS) to consider whether it should take any further action within its own competence.

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On 28th February 2008, the FIS Doping Panel issued its decision in the case of the former head coach of the Austrian Cross-Country team Emil Hoch who was found to have committed anti-doping rule violations upon the occasion of the XX Olympic Winter Games in Torino 2006.

The hearings took place on 18th September and 5th December 2007. Following the hearings and a thorough review of the cases, the FIS Doping Panel has found that the former head coach of the Austrian Cross-Country team Emil Hoch committed anti-doping rule violations contrary to Article 2.6.2 (Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in connection with an athlete) and to Article 2.8 (Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted violation) of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.

Regarding the violation of Article 2.6.2, Emil Hoch is declared ineligible from participating directly or indirectly in any capacity in any FIS sanctioned events for a period of two years. Furthermore, regarding the violation of Article 2.8, Emil Hoch is declared ineligible from participating directly or indirectly in any capacity in any FIS sanctioned event for life.

The allegations raised against the Austrian team officials Markus Gandler, Dr. Peter Baumgartl, Andreas Eder, Gerald Heigl, Markus Kürschner and Dr. Hannes Lechner were dismissed since they were not found to meet the standard of proof required to sanction the officials according to the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.

However, the FIS Doping Panel admonished Markus Gandler for not having shown greater diligence and active initiative in the supervision and control of the athletes and officials which comprised the Austrian Cross-Country and Biathlon teams at the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin 2006.

In the case against Dr. Peter Baumgartl, the FIS Doping Panel did not find a violation of either Article 2.6 or 2.8 of the FIS Anti-Doping Code. Yet, the Panel found that in view of Dr. Peter Baumgartl's position as the team's Head Medical Director, he shares in the collective fault of the Austrian Ski Association in not having exercised more thorough organisational control and supervision over the athletes in question. The Panel argued that although Dr. Peter Baumgartl knew that dangerous and prohibited practices had taken place in Salt Lake City (USA) and were continuing to take place, he chose to look in the other direction. The Panel admonished him not having shown greater diligence and active initiative in supervising and controlling the medical well-being of the athletes which comprised the Austrian Cross-Country and Biathlon teams at the XX Olympic Winter Games in Torino in 2006.

The decision of the FIS Doping Panel in relation to Emil Hoch has been appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

On 25th March 2008 the FIS Doping Panel dismissed the charges against athlete Markus Hasler who represented the Cross-Country team of Liechtenstein and resided with the Austrian Cross-Country team during the XX Olympic Winter Games in Torino in February 2006 since the Panel could not find any direct or circumstantial evidence to support the charges that Mr. Hasler was in possession of, or practiced a prohibited method, prior to or on the date of the search and seizure on 18th February 2006 at the residence of the Austrian Cross-Country team in Torino.

* * *

Concerning the Austrian Ski Association itself and its leaders and officials, the IOC Executive Board issued the following decision of 24th May 2007:

„The file is referred to the Fédération Internationale de Ski (and the International Biathlon Union) so that they may consider any action to be taken within their competence against the Austrian Ski Association, its responsible leaders, staff members and support personnel“.

On 31st March 2008, the FIS Doping Panel convened a hearing to provide the Austrian Ski Association with an opportunity to be heard by the panel, before issuing its report for the consideration of the FIS Council during its meeting in Cape Town. Dr. Klaus Leistner, Secretary General of the Austrian Ski Association attended, whilst the President Peter Schröcksnadel submitted a written report.

The FIS Doping Panel submitted a comprehensive report □ransferred the entire situation relating to the doping cases of the Austrian Cross-Country Teams at the Olympic Winter Games in Torino 2006 and Salt Lake City 2002.

At its Meeting in Cape Town (RSA), the Council approved the recommendation of the chairman of the FIS Doping Panel Justice Patrick Smith to sanction the Austrian Ski Association as follows:

- there is no evidence that Peter Schröcksnadel had any personal liability for the events that transpired at the Torino Olympic Winter Games
- Markus Gandler shall be removed from the FIS Cross-Country Committees of which he is a member
- the Austrian Ski Association acknowledges that it has some responsibility for the Torino affair inside the cross-country sector of its organisation
- the Austrian Ski Association will accept and pay a fine of CHF 1,000 for every athlete and support staff member found to have violated anti-doping regulations. The low amount of financial sanction considers the fine of CHF. 1 million that has already been paid to the International Olympic Committee.

National cases

The following decisions from national cases that have been reported to FIS were acknowledged by the Council:

Name	Nat.	Disc.	Event tested	Substance/ Method	Sanction	Dates suspension
Ondrei Horyna, 3150105	CZE	CC	IC	Prednisolone and metabolites	6 months by CZE, appealed to total 2 years	7.1.-24.4.2007 25.4.2007-24.10.2007 18.1.2008-18.7.2009
Mikel Urigoitia Ugalde, 1494980	SPA	SB	OOO	Carboxifinasteride	18 months	11.01.2007 – 10.07.2008
Igor Zaluzhskij, 481004	RUS	AL	IC	THC	1 year	02.03.2008 – 01.03.2009
Stanislav Bogdanov, 3480629	RUS	CC	IC	Etamivan	6 months	10.01.2008 – 09.07.2008
Alexander Artoshin, not FIS registered	RUS	SJ	IC	THC	1 year	21.01.2008 – 20.01.2009
Pavel Zhguliov, not FIS registered	RUS	SJ	IC	THC	1 year	21.01.2008 – 20.01.2009
Ivan Tchumyshev, 5422	RUS	SJ	IC	THC	1 year	22.02.2008 – 21.02.2009

Revision of the WADA Code

The revised World Anti-Doping Code was published following the WADA Executive Board Meeting at the end of the World Anti-Doping Conference in Madrid (SPA) in November 2007. At the meeting of the WADA Foundation and Executive Boards in May 2008, the revised International Standards for Testing (IST) that are a mandatory part of the procedures for testing were approved. The Council approved the Code and Standards and decided to submit them to the 2008 FIS Congress for ratification.

The overall philosophy of the changes to the World Anti-Doping Code is to make it an even more efficient tool and find a balance between harmonisation, the efficient fight against doping and the required flexibility to assess the unique facts of each case. In total, the review process generated 1954 changes.

(Downloads are available on the WADA website <http://www.wada-ama.org> in the section World Anti-Doping Code).

Furthermore the Council approved the WADA Model Rules for International Federations, which are the basis of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.

International Standards for Testing / Registered Testing Pool

The National Ski Associations have been provided with the annual information about the FIS Registered Testing Pool containing explanatory details and the names of athletes that are qualified for inclusion. In this correspondence information has also been communicated about the new procedures contained in the mandatory WADA International Standards for Testing that are valid from 1st January 2009. The following information is a summary that is important for the National Ski Associations, the athletes and team officials.

According to the Procedural Guidelines to the FIS Anti-Doping Rules the FIS International Registered Testing Pools are defined based on the valid standings/rankings (depending on the discipline) as of 1st May of each year. An athlete remains in the FIS Testing Pool until further notice, respectively until the yearly update of the FIS Testing Pool is sent to the NSA.

If an Athlete who is qualified for the FIS Registered Testing Pool has retired, he/she has to send the retirement form to FIS. If the Athlete decides to return to competition, re-registration by his/her National Ski Association must be in accordance with the FIS Anti-Doping Rules Art. 5.6, namely Art. 5.6.2 "... A period of three months is required between re-registration and actual return to competition.

Anti-Doping Administration Management System (ADAMS)

In order to assist the anti-doping administrative tasks, WADA has developed an on-line Anti-Doping Administration Management System, otherwise known as "ADAMS". The system can be accessed from anywhere in the world through the internet and has been constantly improved based on the experience of users in the ADAMS system. The ADAMS system is now compulsory for many of the National Anti-Doping Agencies and is used by WADA and FIS and Athletes are strongly recommended to use the ADAMS system for the purpose of entering whereabouts. With the introduction of the new International Standard for Testing, the importance of filing whereabouts will be a key element for the Athletes to fulfil their obligations of the WADA Code and the FIS Anti-Doping Rules. The ADAMS system is now also set up to receive short notice changes directly, by using mobile phone text messages (sms).

(More information can be obtained from several sources, notably the Athletes documentation from the following FIS ftp-site:

<ftp://ftp.fis.ch/ADAMS/>. There the Athletes User Guide (English, French, German) can be found as well as the Athletes User Video (only in English). Other languages are also available on the WADA Website .

In order to be able to use the system a password is required which can be obtained from FIS Antidoping (e-mail: antidoping@fis.ch, Tel. +41 33 244 61 24, Fax +41 33 244 61 71). Please do not hesitate to contact FIS Antidoping if you have any questions.

As from 1st July 2008 Sarah Fussek who replaces Madeleine Erb as anti-doping administrator will be available to support ADAMS users and provide training).

Changes relating to the Rules and Procedures for Whereabouts Filing

With the new WADA regulations coming into effect on 1st January 2009, all out-of-competition testing may only be carried out unannounced. Therefore the doping control officers will not be allowed to make a phone call to the Athletes in the event that they are not at the location on their whereabouts or the whereabouts is insufficient to locate the Athletes. It is essential to send whereabouts with a specific address or information so that the Athlete can be located for testing.

Whereabouts must be submitted on a quarterly basis with details of where the Athlete is training, working, or doing other activities, etc. on a daily basis. The whereabouts must be submitted before each quarter with due date the last day of the month before the next quarter (31st March, 30th June, 30th September, 31st December).

Whilst the new WADA International Standards for Testing require the provision of whereabouts information every day as in the past, a whereabouts failure will only be based on a period of one hour per day between 6.00 and 23.00, where the Athlete must be present at the location given on their whereabouts information. In the event that insufficient whereabouts information is submitted for other periods of the day, this may be considered as a whereabouts filing failure.

In order to get used to the new WADA Rules for Whereabouts that take effect from 1st January 2009, Athletes are recommended to begin with this practice immediately.

11. Appointment of jury members

The Council appointed respectively confirmed the jury members for the upcoming FIS World Championships, FIS Junior World Ski Championships, Olympic Winter Games and other major events:

2009 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Liberec (CZE)

Cross-Country

Technical Delegate	Marco Mapelli, ITA
TD Assistant	Erik Röst, NOR
Jury Members	Jussi Prykäri, FIN Janet Gates, CAN

Equipment Control	Vegard Ulvang, NOR
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Ski Jumping

Technical Delegate	Sandro Sambugaro, ITA
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TD Assistant	Yukata Minemura, JPN
Chief Distance Measurer	Pekka Hyvärinen, FIN
Jumping Judges	Vaclav Kraml, CZE Johann Bachmayer, AUT William Trachsel, FRA Geir S. Loeng, NOR Janez Bester, SLO David Piquet, SUI
Equipment Control Equipment Control Ladies Technical Support	Jouko Toermaenen, FIN Eva Ganster, AUT Sepp Gratzler, FIS
<u>Nordic Combined</u>	
Technical Delegate TD Assistant	Harald Aarhus, NOR Toni Guggemoos, GER
Equipment Control Technical Support	open Guntram Kraus, FIS
Medical Supervisor	Larry Gaul, USA

2009 FIS Alpine World Ski Championships, Val d'Isère (FRA)

Technical Delegate Ladies Ladies Jury	Germain Barrete, CAN Jill Firstbrook, USA Luis Roig Vivas, SPA Kari Briker, SUI
Technical Delegate Men Men's Jury	Jan Erik Hedstroem, SWE Hugo Bertsch, AUT Silvano Maison, ITA Wilfried Däuber, GER
Medical Supervisor	Toni Wicker, AUT

2009 FIS Freestyle World Championships, Inawashiro, (JPN)

Technical Delegate Assist Technical Delegate	Jyrki Säämänen, FIN Iain Mackay, GBR
Head Judge Assist Head Judge	Uli Menrad, GER Oleg Kitov, RUS
Judges	Midori Takano, JPN Frank Howell, USA Ola Sundequist, SWE

Olivier Grange, FRA
 Stefan Buob, SUI
 Timo Kanninen, FIN
 Ian Hutchings, CAN

Score Verifier Steve Brown, AUS

Equipment Control Chris Robinson, CAN

Medical Supervisor Bob Morrell, CAN

2009 FIS Snowboard World Championships, Gangwon Province, (KOR)

Technical Delegates Mike Mallon, USA
 Josh Lyle, AUS

Head Judge Johan Korin, FIN
 Assist Head Judge Steén Webster, NZE

Judges Marcello Centurione, CAN
 Steve Brown, AUS
 Kyoji Yokoyama, JPN
 Ola Sundequist, SWE
 Stefan Williner, SUI

Score Verifier Jesus Fiochi, SPA
 Video Control: Peter Krogoll, GER

Start Referee Viktor Krstevski, MKD
 Finish Referee Michael Neuenschwander, SUI

Equipment Control Bill Slattery, USA

Medical Supervisor Eero Hyvärinen, FIN

2009 Winter Universiade, Harbin (CHN)

Technical Delegates

Cross-Country Tomas Jons, SWE
 Ski Jumping Gert Aigmüller, AUT
 Nordic Combined Joe Lamb, USA
 Alpine Michihiko Nakamura, JPN
 Alpine Matjaz Kranjc, SLO
 Freestyle Chris Moore, CAN
 Snowboard Peter Krogoll, GER
 Snowboard Head Judge: Ola Sundequist, SWE

Scoring Judges: Marcello Centurione, CAN
 Stefan Williner, SUI
 Ishikura Yochi, JPN
 Steve Brown, AUS
 Iztok Sumatic, SLO

2009 FIS Alpine Junior World Ski Championships, Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GER)

Ladies and Men's events

Technical Delegates to be appointed on receipt of names

Men's events

Medical Supervisor Hubert Hörterer, GER

2009 FIS Nordic Junior World Ski Championships, Chamonix-Praz de Lys (FRA)

Cross-Country

Technical Delegate Ms. Kari Mette Vika, NOR
 Jury Niklas Turku, FIN

2009 EYOF Slask-Beskidy (POL)

Alpine Skiing

Technical Delegate to be appointed on receipt of names

2010 Olympic Winter Games, Vancouver (CAN)

1. Cross-Country

Technical Delegate Uros Ponikvar, SLO

Jury Tomas Jons, SWE
 Bente Skari, NOR

Ski Jumping

Technical Delegate Sandro Pertile, ITA
 TD Assistant Geir S. Loeng, NOR
 Judges CAN, CZE, GER, JPN, POL, SWE
 Chief Distance Measurer Paul Ganzenhuber, AUT

Nordic Combined

Technical Delegate Günter Csar, AUT
 TD Assistant Lech Pochwala, POL

Alpine Skiing

Ladies' Events:

Technical Delegate
Jury

Peter Krogoll, GER
Lorenzo Conci, ITA
Thomas Gurzeler, SUI
Jana Palovicova, SVK

Men's Events:

Technical Delegate
Jury

Greg Johnson, USA
Peter Obernauer, AUT
Jean Francois Leduc, FRA
Per Lund, NOR

Freestyle Skiing

Technical Delegates

Jeffrey Lange, USA

Technical Assistant

Walt Hiltner, AUS
Jerome Roche, FRA

Head Judge
Assist Head Judge

Martine Kohly, FRA
Garry Dargan, AUS

Judges

Oleg Kitov, RUS
James Bates, CAN
Reinhard Krampfl, GER
Tina Sundequis, JPN
Pipsa Pojavirta, FIN
Morten Skarpaas, NOR
Susan Verdier, CAN

Score Verifier

Wayne Hinkel, CAN

Snowboard

Technical Delegates

Fredrik Bergström, SWE
Franz Weiss, AUT

Head Judge

Johan Korin, FIN

Video Control
Equipment Control
Jury*:
Jury*:
Jury*:

Peter Krogoll, GER
Bill Slattery, USA
Andreas Görlich, GER
Markus Malsiner, ITA
Tom Winters, USA

(Jury* = Video Control, Start Referee, Finish Referee)

2010 FIS Skiflying World Championships, Planica (SLO)

Technical Delegate	Bertil Palsrud, NOR
TD Assistant	Franck Salvi, FRA
Chief Distance Measurer	Pierre Bally, FRA
Jumping Judges	SLO, CZE, FIN, JPN, NOR, SUI
Equipment Control	Sepp Gratzer, FIS
Technical Support	Jouko Törmänen, FIN
Medical Supervisor	Inggard Lereim, NOR

2010 FIS Nordic Junior World Ski Championships, Hinterzarten (GER)

Cross-Country

Technical Delegate	Jakub Vodrazka, CZE
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2011 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Oslo (NOR)

Cross-Country

Technical Delegate	Tiit Pekk, EST
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11.1 Appointment of key technical officials in World Championships Organising Committees

The Council approved the following proposals for the chief of competition/race, chief of course/hill and other key technical officials for future FIS World Championships:

2009 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Liberec (CZE)

Cross-Country

Chief of Competition	Michal Lamplot
Ass. Chief of Competition	Zora Honzlova
Race Secretary	Petra Skalicka
Chief of Course	Zdenek Seidl
Chief of Stadium	Petr Mach

Ski Jumping

Chief of Competition	Leos Skoda
Ass. Chief of Competition	Rostislav Jozifek
Race Secretary	Ladislav Kosek
Chief of Hill	Zdenek Jirasko

Nordic Combined

Chief of Competition	Stanislav Slavik
Ass. Chief of Competition	Michael Georgiev
Race Secretary	Lucie Slavikova
Chief of Hill	Zdenek Jirasko
Chief of Course	Zdenek Seidl

Chief of First Aid Services for all disciplines	Lenka Halamova
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2009 FIS Alpine World Ski Championships, Val d'Isère (FRA)

Chief of competition/race (Men)	Patrick Bonnevie
Chief of competition/race (Ladies)	Bernard Pascal-Mousselard
Chief of Course (Men)	Gerard Vuillermoz
Chief of Course (Ladies)	Stephane Bonnevie

2010 Olympic Winter Games, Vancouver (CAN)Alpine Skiing

Chief of Race Men	Darrel MacLauchlan
Chief of Course Men	John Benbow,
Chief of Race Ladies	Bruce Holliday
Chief of Course Ladies	Rick Hume

2011 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Oslo (NOR)

Chief Executive Officer	Åsne Havneld
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12. World Cup Calendars

At its meeting on 5th November 2007 in Bariloche, the Council approved the FIS World Cup calendars for the 2008/2009 season. In Cape Town, the Council approved the final versions as published on the following pages that are also available on the FIS Website.

The Council acknowledged the organisation of a promotional event in Moscow on Red Square on 22nd November 2008, that is specifically designed to stimulate interest for alpine skiing as part of the build up to Sochi 2014. The biggest ramp ever will be built in Moscow and the best 14 ranked men and 2 Russians will participate in an invitational parallel slalom which is however not part of the FIS World Cup.

Furthermore, the Council decided that the framework for the FIS World Cup calendars should be based on four year advanced planning, with key dates and events such as the Opening, Finals and classic events. The possibility to include new developing sites in certain pre-defined periods in the calendar should be left open until latest the spring 18 months before the season in

question. The calendars for the seasons 2009/2010, 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 will be proposed to the Council by the technical committees for review at the Council Meeting in November 2008.

Concerning the request from Canada to consider the inclusion of a ladies event in Panorama, the Council acknowledged that a meeting will take place in summer 2008 between Canada, USA and the FIS Race Directors to review the future North American calendars from 2009/2010.

**FIS CROSS-COUNTRY WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09**

Date	Day	Site	Nation	Ladies	Men	Remarks	
Period I							
22.11.	Sat	Gällivare	SWE	10 km F	15 km F	Mass Start	
23.11.	Sun	Gällivare	SWE	4 x 5 km	4 x 10 km		
29.11.	Sat	Kuusamo	FIN	Sprint C	Sprint C		
30.11.	Sun	Kuusamo	FIN	10 km C	15 km C		
06.12.	Sat	La Clusaz	FRA	15 km F	30 km F		
07.12.	Sun	La Clusaz	FRA	4 x 5 km	4 x 10 km		
13.12.	Sat	Davos	SUI	10 km C	15 km C		
14.12.	Sun	Davos	SUI	Sprint F	Sprint F		
20.12.	Sat	Düsseldorf	GER	Sprint F	Sprint F		
21.12.	Sun	Düsseldorf	GER	Team Sprint F	Team Sprint F		
Period II							
Tour de Ski							
27.12.	Sat	Oberhof	GER	2.5 km F	3.75 km F	Prologue Handicap Start	
28.12.	Sun	Oberhof	GER	10 km C	15 km C		
29.12.	Tue	Prague	CZE	Sprint F	Sprint F		
31.12.	Wed	Nove Mesto	CZE	10 km C	15 km C	Mass Start Final Climb	
01.01.	Thu	Nove Mesto	CZE	Sprint F	Sprint F		
03.01.	Sat	Val di Fiemme	ITA	10 km C	20 km C		
04.01.	Sun	Val di Fiemme	ITA	9 km F	11 km F		
16.01.	Fri	Vancouver	CAN	Pursuit	Pursuit	Mass Start	
17.01.	Sat	Vancouver	CAN	Sprint C	Sprint C		
18.01.	Sun	Vancouver	CAN	Team Sprint F	Team Sprint F		
24.01.	Sat	Otepää	EST	10 km C	15 km C		
25.01.	Sun	Otepää	EST	Sprint C	Sprint C		
30.01.	Fri	Rybinsk	RUS	10 km C	15 km C		
31.01.	Sat	Rybinsk	RUS	Sprint F	Sprint F	Mass Start	
01.02.	Sun	Rybinsk	RUS	Pursuit	Pursuit		
13.02.	Fri	Val di Dentro	ITA	Sprint F	Sprint F		
14.02.	Sat	Val di Dentro	ITA	10 km C	15 km C		
Period IV							
07.03.	Sat	Lahti	FIN	Sprint F	Sprint F		Mass Start
08.03.	Sun	Lahti	FIN	10 km F	15 km F		
12.03.	Thu	Trondheim	NOR	Sprint C	Sprint C		
14.03.	Sat	Trondheim	NOR	30 km C	50 km C		
World Cup Final							
18.03.	Wed	Stockholm	SWE	Sprint C	Sprint C	Handicap Start	
20.03.	Fri	Falun	SWE	3.3 km F	5 km F		
21.03.	Sat	Falun	SWE	Pursuit 5+5	Pursuit 10+10		
22.03.	Sun	Falun	SWE	10 km F	15 km F		

FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Liberec (CZE), 19th February – 1st March 2009

**FIS SKI JUMPING WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09**

Date	Day	Site	Nation	Hill	Event	Remarks	
II. Period							
29.11.	Sat	Kuusamo	FIN	HS 142	night/Team	Opening	
30.11.	Sun	Kuusamo	FIN	HS 142			
06.12.	Sat	Trondheim	NOR	HS 131	night		
07.12.	Sun	Trondheim	NOR	HS 131			
13.12.	Sat	Pragelato	ITA	HS 140	night		
14.12.	Sun	Pragelato	ITA	HS 140			
20.12.	Sat	Engelberg	SUI	HS 137			
21.12.	Sun	Engelberg	SUI	HS 137			
III. Period							
29.12.	Mon	Oberstdorf	GER	HS 137	night		Four Hills Tournament
01.01.	Thu	Garm.-Partenkirchen	GER	HS 140			
04.01.	Sun	Innsbruck	AUT	HS 130			
06.01.	Tue	Bischofshofen	AUT	HS 140	night		
IV. Period							
10.01.	Sat	Tauplitz/Bad Mitternd	AUT	HS 200	Ski Flying		
11.01.	Sun	Tauplitz/Bad Mitternd	AUT	HS 200	Ski Flying		
16.01.	Fri	Zakopane	POL	HS 134	night		
17.01.	Sat	Zakopane	POL	HS 134	night		
24.01.	Sat	Vancouver	CAN	HS 140			
25.01.	Sun	Vancouver	CAN	HS 140			
V. Period							
31.01.	Sat	Sapporo	JPN	HS 134	night		FIS Team Tour
01.02.	Sun	Sapporo	JPN	HS 134			
07.02.	Sat	Willingen	GER	HS 145	night/Team		
08.02.	Sun	Willingen	GER	HS 145	night		
11.02.	Wed	Klingenthal	GER	HS 140	night		
14.02.	Sat	Oberstdorf	GER	HS 213	night/Flying		
15.02.	Sun	Oberstdorf	GER	HS 213	Flying/Team		
VI. Period							
07.03.	Sat	Lahti	FIN	HS 130	Night/Team	Nordic Tournament	
08.03.	Sun	Lahti	FIN	HS 130			
10.03.	Tue	Kuopio	FIN	HS 127	night		
13.03.	Fri	Lillehammer	NOR	HS 138	night		
14.03.	Sat	Vikersund	NOR	HS 207	Night/Team		
15.03.	Sun	Vikersund	NOR	HS 207	Flying		
20.03.	Fri	Planica	SLO	HS 215	Ski Flying		Final
21.03.	Sat	Planica	SLO	HS 215	Flying/Team		
22.03.	Sun	Planica	SLO	HS 215	Ski Flying		

FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Liberec (CZE), 19th February – 1st March 2009

**FIS NORDIC COMBINED WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09**

Date	Day	Site	Nation	Hill	Dist.	Format	Remarks	
II. Period								
29.11.	Sat	Kuusamo	FIN				Opening	
30.11.	Sun	Kuusamo	FIN					
06.12.	Sat	Trondheim	NOR					
07.12.	Sun	Trondheim	NOR					
13.12.	Sat	T.B.C.						
14.12.	Sun	T.B.C.						
20.12.	Sat	Ramsau	AUT					
21.12.	Sun	Ramsau	AUT					
III. Period								
27.12.	Sat	Oberhof	GER					
28.12.	Sun	Oberhof	GER					
03.01.	Sat	Schonach	GER					
04.01.	Sun	Schonach	GER					
IV. Period								
10.01	Sat	Val di Fiemme	ITA					
11.01.	Sun	Val di Fiemme	ITA					
16.01.	Fri	Vancouver	CAN					
17.01.	Sat	Vancouver	CAN					
24.01.	Sat	Ruhpolding	GER					
25.01.	Sun	Ruhpolding	GER					
V. Period								
31.01.	Sat	Chaux-Neuve	FRA				Final	
01.02.	Sun	Chaux-Neuve	FRA					
07.02.	Sat	Seefeld	AUT					
08.02.	Sun	Seefeld	AUT					
14.02.	Sat	T.B.C.						
15.02.	Sun	T.B.C.						
07.03.	Sat	Lahti	FIN					
08.03.	Sun	Lahti	FIN					
14.03.	Sat	Vikersund	NOR					
15.03.	Sun	Vikersund	NOR					

FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, Liberec (CZE), 19th February – 1st March 2009

**FIS ALPINE WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09 (LADIES)**

Date	Day	Site	Nation	DH	SG	GS	SL	SC	NTE	Remarks	
October 08											
25 – 26	Sat – Sun	Sölden	FIS/AUT			X				Opening L&M	
November 08											
15 – 16	Sat – Sun	Levi	FIN				X			L&M	
28 – 29	Fri – Sat	Aspen	USA			X	X				
December 08											
05 – 07	Fri – Sun	Lake Louise	CAN	XX	07						
13 – 14	Sat – Sun	La Molina	SPA			X	X				
19 – 21	Fri – Sun	St. Moritz	SUI	X	X			19		SG/SL	
28 – 29	Sun – Mon	Semmering	AUT			X	X			Night SL	
January 09											
04	Sun	Zagreb	CRO				X				
10 – 11	Sat – Sun	Maribor	SLO			X	X				
17 – 18	Sat – Sun	Zauchensee	AUT	X				17		DH/SL	
23 – 25	Fri – Sun	Cortina d'Ampezzo	ITA	X	23	25					
30 – 31	Fri – Sat	Garmisch Partenk.	GER		X		30			L&M	
February 09											
20 – 22	Fri – Sun	Tarvisio	ITA	X	22			20		DH/SL	
March 09											
28 – 01	Sat – Sun	Bansko	BUL	X	X						
06 – 07	Fri – Sat	Ofterschwang	GER			X	X				
11 – 15	Wed- Sun	Are	FIS/SWE	X	X	X	X		X	Finals L&M	
Total resorts 16 / competitions 36					8	7	8	9	3	1	

FIS Alpine World Ski Championships, Val d'Isère (FRA), 3rd to 15th February 2009

**FIS ALPINE WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09 (MEN)**

Date	Day	Site	Nation	DH	SG	GS	SL	SC	NTE	Remarks	
October 08											
25.-26.	Sat-Sun	Opening Sölden	FIS/AUT			X				Opening L&M	
November 08											
15.-16.	Sat-Sun	Levi	FIN				X			L&M	
29.-30.	Sat-Sun	Lake Louise	CAN	X	X						
December 08											
04.-07.	Thu-Sun	Beaver Creek	USA	X	X	X		X		DH/SL	
13.-14.	Sat-Sun	Val d'Isère	FRA			X	X				
19.-20.	Fri-Sat	Val Gardena	ITA	X	X						
21.	Sun	Alta Badia	ITA			X					
28.	Sun	Bormio	ITA	X							
January 09											
06.	Tue	Zagreb	CRO				X			Night	
10.-11.	Sat-Sun	Adelboden	SUI			X	X				
16.-18.	Fri-Sun	Wengen	SUI	X			X	X		DH/SL	
23.-25.	Fri-Sun	Kitzbühel	AUT	X	X		X*	K*			
27.	Tue	Schladming	AUT				X			Night	
31.-01.02	Sat-Sun	Garmisch Partenk.	GER	X			X			L&M	
February 09											
21.-22.	Sat-Sun	Sestriere	ITA			X		X		SG/SL	
March 09											
28.-01.	Sat-Sun	Kranjska Gora	SLO			X	X				
07.-08.	Sat-Sun	Kvitfjell	NOR	X	X						
11.-15.	Wed-Sun	Are	FIS/SWE	X	X	X	X		X	Finals L & M	
Total resorts 18 / competitions 38					9	6	8	10	3 + K	1	

FIS Alpine World Ski Championships, Val d'Isère (FRA), 3rd to 15th February 2009

**FIS FREESTYLE WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09**

Date	Day	Site	NAT	MO	AE	SX	HP	Remarks	
December 08			333.1.1						
14.	Sat	Moscow	RUS	14				City night final DM	
18.	Thu	Meribel	FRA	18					
19.-20.	Fri-Sat	Lianhua Mountain	CHN		19/20				
January 09									
05.	Mon	St. Johann (Tirol)	AUT			05		Night final	
10.-12.	Sat-Mon	Les Contamines	FRAU			10	12	Night final HP	
14.	Wed	Flaine	FRA			14			
18.-19.	Sun-Mon	Lake Placid	USA		18	19			
24.-25.	Sat-Sun	Mont Gabriel	CAN	24	25				
29.-31.	Thu-Sat	Deer Valley, Park City	USA	29/31	30		29	DM / AE night final	
February 09									
06.-07.	Fri-Sat	Cypress	CAN	07	06	07		MO / AE night final	
13.-14.	Fri-Sat	Åre	SWE	13/14					
14.	Sat	Moscow/St Petersburg	RUS		14			City night final	
19.-21.	Thu-Sat	Myrkdalen- Voss	NOR	20/21		19			
21.	Sat	Kiev	UKR		21			City night final	
24.	Tue	Branäs	SWE			24			
March 09									
11.	Wed	Grindelwald	SUI			11		Swiss SX Week	
15.	Sun	Meiringen-Hasliberg	SUI			15		Swiss SX Week	
19.-21.	Thu-Sat	La Plagne	FRA	18		20	19	DM night final	
17 locations / 11 nations /64 competitions					11/11	8/8	10/10	3/3	

FIS Freestyle World Championships, Inawashiro (JPN), 1st to 8th March 2009

**FIS SNOWBOARD WORLD CUP
CALENDAR 2008/09**

Date	Day	Site	NAT	PAR	HP	SBS	SBX	BA	Remarks	
SEPTEMBER 08										
06.-07.	Sat-Sun	Cardrona	NZE		6-7					
12.-13.	Fri-Sat	Chapelco	ARG				12-13			
OCTOBER 08										
10.	Fri	Landgraaf	NED	10					PSL	
18.-19.	Sat-Sun	T.b.d.	AUT	18-19					PGS	
25.	Sat	London	GBR					25		
30.-31.	Thu-Fri	Saas-Fee	SUI		30-31					
NOVEMBER 08										
08.-09.	Sat-Sun	Wittenburg	GER		8-9					
15.	Sat	Stockholm	SWE					15		
DECEMBER 08										
06.	Sat	Grenoble	FRA					6		
14.	Sun	Limone Piemonte	ITA	14					PGS	
19.-21.	Fri-Sun	Arosa	SUI	21			19-20		PSL	
JANUARY 09										
07.-10.	Wed-Sat	Bad Gastein	AUT	X			X		PAR tbd	
14.-15.	Wed	Gujo	JPN		14					
31.	Sat	Oberland	GER	31					PGS	
FEBRUARY 09										
05.-07.	Thu-Sat	Bardonnechia	ITA		6-7	5				
12.-15.	Thu-Sun	Cypress	CAN	15	14		12-13		OWG Testevent	
18.-22.	Wed-Sun	Stoneham	CAN	22	21		19-20	18	PGS	
27.-01.	Fri-Sun	Sunday River	USA	01			27-28		PGS	
MARCH 09										
07.	Sat	Moscow	RUS					07		
12.-15.	Thu-Sun	La Molina	SPA	15	14		12-13		PGS	
19.-22.	Thu-Sun	Valmalenco	ITA	22	21		19-20		Finals	
Total resorts 21 / competitions 34					11	9	1	8	5	

FIS Snowboard World Championships, Gangwon (KOR), 15th to 25th January 2009

13. Proposals and requests from National Ski Associations and FIS Committees

13.1 International Competition Rules (General)

The Council approved the following changes to the competition rules in regard to the provisions for insurance:

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 require liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; whereby it is recommended that this sum is at least CHF 3 million; this sum can be increased according to decisions of the FIS Council (World Cup etc).

Additionally, the policy must explicitly include insurance claims of the athletes.

Communications / Internet

Under the proposals for changes to the Rules for Freestyle Skiing (Item 13.7, pages 65 to 70) the Council approved the following addition to the regulations that will be applicable to all disciplines, relating to the provision of stable high speed internet access in order that live timing can be generated and the partial results and final results transmitted in real-time immediately after verification:

“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 (ADSL) is required for World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games competitions.”

13.2 Requests for change of licence

At its Meeting in Portoroz in spring 2007, the Council approved revised regulations for amending Article 203.5 relating to change of licence registration and provisionally implemented them forthwith, subject to the final decision of the FIS Congress in 2008 (FIS Congress 2008, Agenda Item 9.3).

For the interim period until the 2008 FIS Congress in Cape Town, the change of licence registration for the following athletes who conform to the new regulations in compliance with the above regulations and submitted the necessary documents were approved:

- Urban Zamernik (Ski Jumping), born 1991 – change from Slovenia to Croatia
- Cynthia Denzler (Alpine Skiing), born 1983 – change from USA to Colombia
- Muzaffer Fazioglu (Alpine Skiing), born 1987 – change from USA to Turkey
- Christian Vail (Alpine Skiing), born 1984 – change from Switzerland to Denmark
- Sven Hintermann (Alpine Skiing), born 1991 – change from Slovenia to Switzerland
- Martina Dubovska (Alpine Skiing), born 1992 – change from Slovakia to Czech Republic
- Annemarie Straub (Cross-Country Skiing), born 1977 – change from the Netherlands to Italy
- Katherine Calder (Cross-Country), born 1980 – change from Australia to New Zealand
- Ivan Babikov (Cross-Country), born 1980 – change from Russia to Canada
- William Lunn (Freestyle), born 1982 – change from Great Britain to Ireland
- Korath David Wright (Snowboard), born 1985 – change from Canada to the Bahamas
- Erol Kerr (Freestyle/Alpine), born 1986 – change from USA to Jamaica

13.3 The Cross-Country Committee

On request of the Cross-Country Committee, the Council approved the following proposals:

Changes to the ICR Cross-Country

- 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](#)
- 302.1.2 NSA appointed officials are:
- 303 The Jury and its Duties
- 303.1 Members of the Jury

- 303.1.1 For all Olympic Winter Games (OWG) and World Ski Championships (WSC) the following will serve in the Jury:
- the TD, who is chair of the Jury
 - the Assistant TD
 - the Chief of Competition
 - ~~the FIS Race Director~~
 - two other foreign members appointed by the FIS. They are appointed by the FIS Council on proposal by the CCC.
- ~~Each day of competition the jury will consist of the TD, the Assistant TD, the Chief of Competition, the FIS Race Director and one of the two other members.~~
- 303.1.2 For WC and JWSC the Jury will consist of the following:
- the TD, who is chair of the Jury and carries the deciding vote
 - the Assistant TD (appointed by FIS)
 - the Chief of Competition
 - the National TD Assistant (appointed by the host NSA in cooperation with the regional TD coordinator)
 - ~~the FIS Race Director~~
- 304 The Role of the Technical Delegate (TD) and Assistant Technical Delegate (ATD) at WC, WSC, OWG, JWSC
- 304.6 Assistant TD (WC, WSC, OWG, JWSC)
The Assistant TD must possess a TD-licence for Cross-Country. And is responsible for the following special functions:
- Inspection of the validity of the stadium and courses after arrival
 - Responsible for the correct and timely preparation of the competition facility (Stadium, course, athletes area, warm up track, service area)
 - Connection to trainers
 - Completion of the TD report from with any additional comments deemed relevant.
- 305.1.1.1 The TD has a right to reimbursement for his travel expenses ~~up to a maximum of CHF 500*~~ (highway taxes included), as well as free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to agreed inspections as well as the trip to the competition (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment of a per kilometre fee of CHF 0.70 or equivalent). In addition a fixed daily rate of CHF ~~80~~ 100 is added for the travel days to and from, as well as each day of the assignment, which includes postage charges for mailing reports, etc. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last race) are not permitted. If overnight

accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary, this must be justified and reimbursed separately.

~~The maximum payment for personal vehicle transportation cannot exceed the equivalent cost of an airfare in economy class.* The maximum payment of CHF 500 is valid for all races except WC and COC.~~

306 FIS Race Director (RD)
~~This official is nominated by the FIS for competitions of the highest category (see art. 302.1.1 and 302.1.2). The FIS Race Director must possess a TD-License for Cross-Country.~~

306.1 The main duties of the RD are:

- ~~to represent the interests of the International Ski Federation~~
- ~~to schedule and conduct inspections of the OWG, WSC, WC, JWSC sites~~
- ~~to ensure that the FIS Hosting Agreement is signed between FIS, the NSA and the LO/OC~~
- ~~to oversee that all aspects of the organizer's contract are correctly fulfilled~~
- ~~to monitor the proper operation of the event according to the regulations and guidelines of FIS and to report issues to the FIS Sub-Committees as necessary~~
- ~~to provide coordination and support to all Jury members by providing information and advice~~
- ~~to be responsible for manage and collaborate with FIS Cross-Country Marketing aspects~~
- ~~to be the main representative from FIS who will interface with the Host Broadcaster and determine specific race schedules and contingencies.~~

~~Control and follow up of the agreement between FIS, NSA and the OC.~~

~~to be in contact with the Organiser concerning~~

~~— the organisation of the competition~~

~~— control of invitations~~

~~— starting times in accordance with FIS overall competition program and the TV coverage~~

~~— quality of accommodation and prices~~

~~— transport of teams~~

~~— preparation of media work~~

~~— commercial markings~~

~~— equipment control~~

~~The RD controls that the required liability insurance is in place~~

~~He will meet with the TD to discuss important issues~~

307.2.3 Minutes which contain all topics of discussion, [jury decisions](#) and the recommendations made must be taken at the Team Captains' meeting.

313.2 Table for Distances and Course Lengths

Race Format	Competition Distance (km)	Course Length (km)
Interval start competition	5, 7.5, 10, 15, 30, 50	2.5, 3.3, 3.75, 5, 7.5, 10, 12.5, 15, 16.7
Mass Start competition	10, 15, 30, 50	2.5, 3.3, 3.75, 5, 7.5, 10
Popular competitions	No limitations	No limitations
Pursuit competition	5, 7.5, 10, 15	2.5, 3.3, 3.75, 5, 7.5, 10
Relay competition (teams with 3 or 4 competitors, can include mixed gender)	2.5, 3.3 , 5, 7.5, 10	2.5, 3.3, 3.75, 5
Individual Sprint Men	1 – 1.4 <u>1.8</u>	0.5 – 1.4 <u>1.8</u>
Individual Sprint Women	0.8 – 1.2 <u>1.4</u>	0.4 – 1.2 <u>1.4</u>
Team Sprint Men	2x(3-6) 1 – 1.4 <u>1.8</u>	0.5 – 1.4 <u>1.8</u>
Team Sprint Women	2x(3-6) 0.8 – 1.2 <u>1.4</u>	0.4 – 1.2 <u>1.4</u>

This table is valid for organizing multi-lap races but when choosing a short course with many laps the overall distance, start format and course width must be considered.

Individual sprint competitions can be carried out on one or more laps. Team Sprint competitions should normally be carried out on one lap.

313 The Homologation

313.1 Norms for Courses

At OWG, WSC, JWSC and WC competitions, the upper value of the ranges given below should be applied.

313.1.1 Height Difference (HD)

The difference in height (HD) between the lowest and highest points of a competition course may not exceed:

0.4 – 1.4 <u>1.8</u> km Sprint	30 <u>50</u> m
2.5 km	50 m
3.3 km	65 m
3.75 km	75 m
5 km	100 m
7.5 km	125 m
10 km	150 m
15 km and over	200 m

313.1.2 Maximum Climb (MC)

The difference in height of a single climb (PHD) must not exceed these limits but can be interrupted by a section of undulating terrain that does not exceed 200 m in length or a down hill that does not exceed 10 m. PHD.

0.4 -1.8 km Sprint <u>free</u>	0-30 m
0.4 – 1.4 1.8 km <u>Sprint classical 10 – 30 m, (average gradient 12 – 18 %)</u>	
2,5 km	50 m
3,3 km	50 m
3,75 km	50 m
5 km	50 m
7.5 km	65 m
10 km and over	80 m

313.1.3 Total Climb (TC)

The total climb (TC) should be within:

0.4 – 1.4 1.8 km Sprint <u>free</u>	0 – 60 m
<u>0.4 – 1.8 km Sprint classical 20 – 60 m</u>	
2,5 km	75 – 105 m
3,3 km	100 – 135 m
3,75 km	100 – 150 m
5 km	150 – 210 m
7.5 km	200 – 315 m
10 km	250 – 420 m
15 km	400 – 600 m
30 km	800 – 1200 m
50 km	1400 – 2000 m

313.1.4 Width of Courses:

The width of courses must be according to the following table from the Homologation Manual.

Category Homologated for these competitions

- A Individual CLASSIC technique. (minimum width 3 m)
- B Same as A + Individual FREE technique, Relay CLASSIC technique (minimum width in up hills 4 m)
- C Same as B + Relay FREE technique, Mass Start CLASSIC technique, Sprint CLASSIC technique (minimum width in up hills 6 m)
- D Same as C + Relay BOTH techniques, Mass Start FREE technique, Sprint FREE technique (minimum width in uphill is 9 m)

E Pursuit competitions: Two courses category C and D or one course with a minimum width in uphill 12 m.

The requirements for width is based on measurements when the course is prepared for skiing and fenced off for the competition.

313.2 Norms for Course Profiles and Homologation Procedure see Homologation Manual available on FIS Website.

Note:

All remaining articles in section 313.2.1 – 313.5.3 will be removed from the ICR and transferred to the Cross-Country Homologation Manual.

333 Official Entries for the Organiser

333.1 Official FIS entry forms must be sent by the Organiser used to all relevant Nations in an electronic or paper form. As a minimum, the required data fields shown in the Official FIS Entry Form must be included. An online registration process should also be provided, this method also must include all required data fields. For WC and WSC this entry process must include the required information for all competitors within the defined quota and as well for any additional Nations' quota that has been determined by the FIS Cross Country Committee. These entries will normally be divided into the following groups depending on the number of entries: Group I, Group II, Group III, Group IV (Seeded – Red Group) and the National Group.

332.2 Receiving Official Entry Information for a Specific Competition

333.2.1 Official entries and grouping information (when required) must be received and checked by the competition secretary two hours before the Team Captains' meeting.

333.2.2 If the team's written proposal for grouping will be used to determine the starting order, then has not been received two hours before the draw, the competition secretary will use the order of the written entry to assign the competitors into groups unless other specific instructions are provided.

333.2.3 The starting order will be determined so that the competitor with the best points will have the most advantageous start position. For this purpose, the Competition Secretary will be required to compile the

current point values for each competitor within the valid points list as per defined in Article 334.

333.2.34 At the OWG, WSC and WC the Team Captains for competitors in the seeded group must attend a meeting with the TD at least three hours before the Team Captains' meeting in order to give their recommendations regarding the starting order position of the seeded groups. ~~The jury will decide the starting order of the groups and post this information one hour before the deadline for submitting grouping lists.~~

333.3 Using Grouping to Determine the Starting Order

333.3.1 Each Team Captain may propose the grouping of his competitors. Before the draw, the Team Captain must distribute his competitors evenly within the groups. If a nation enters more competitors than there are groups, the extra competitors must be distributed among the groups, one per group, at the option of the Team Captain. This rule also holds for teams with fewer competitors than groups.

Example:

Teams:		Groups:			
		I	II	III	IV
Team A	8 entries	2	2	2	2
Team B	6 entries	1	2	1	2
Team C	3 entries	1	-	1	1

With 20 competitors or less, use groups I and II; with 21 - 40 competitors, use groups I, II and III; with more than 40 competitors, use all four groups.

The normal starting order of the groups will be is the National Group then Group I, II, III,IV.

~~For WC the National Group is normally limited to 15 athletes.~~ The groups are drawn in starting order. The grouping of the competitors can not be changed during the draw.

The start numbers will be drawn within each group.

334 Methods of Grouping Using a Points System to Determine the Starting Order

334.1 ~~Grouping can be made on the basis of the FIS Points list. The Seeded Group is an exception and will always be a~~

~~separate group. Refer to the Rules and Guidelines of the FIS Points.~~

The starting order will normally be made on the basis of the FIS Points; overall list, distance list or sprint list. The Seeded Group is an exception and can also be determined by current World Cup Standings. Refer to the Rules and Guidelines of the FIS Points to determine valid lists. Current WC Standings for the first competitions in a new season will refer to the distance or sprint standings from the previous year.

334.2 At OWG, WSC and WC, a Seeded Group (~~group IV~~) will be formed from the top 30 men or ladies on the World Ranking List. No men or ladies within the ranking of 30 will be substituted. Maximum 4 competitors per nation plus the World Champion of the respective discipline is allowed to start in a WSC.

The start order of groups for Distance or Sprint competitions has the following priority: the Seeded Group has the most advantageous position, next a group for competitors with FIS points for the required discipline; ordered by pts, next a group for competitors with only overall points, ordered by pts; ~~next~~ and lastly a group for those with no FIS points are drawn, ~~and finally the National Group; ordered by points and/or drawn.~~

334.3 At OWG, WSC and WC, the Seeded Group is defined as the top 30 competitors in the current World Cup Standing (distance or sprint). The current Overall WC Leader is added as one additional if not already included. No men or women within the ranking of top 30 will be substituted if they are not entered. All competitors who are eligible to be in the Seeded Group must start the competition within the Seeded Group. Maximum 4 competitors per nation plus the World Champion of the respective discipline are allowed to start in a WSC.

334.3.1 For interval start distance competitions the seeded group normally starts last. Within this seeded group competitors are started in reverse order of their current distance WC standing (best are at the end). The Overall WC Leader is always assigned the last starting position in this group. The remaining competitors are ordered by FIS Distance Points followed by all other competitors according to the priorities in art. 334.2.

340.1.2 In all competitions poles may be changed. Skis may be changed only if:

1. The skis or bindings are broken or damaged. The equipment failure must be proven to the Jury after the competition.
2. Equipment exchange boxes are in place at the competition.

In the case of any ski exchange, the competitor must do it outside of the track without help from any other people.

~~In all competitions poles may be changed. One ski may be changed if the ski or the binding is broken or damaged. The equipment failure must be proven to the Jury after the competition.~~ Waxing, scraping or cleaning of the competitor's skis during the competition are forbidden. Exception: In classical technique competitors may scrape their skis to remove snow and ice, and add wax if necessary. Competitors can only be handed replacement equipment (skis, poles), tools and materials that are available in retail stores (wax, scrapers, corks). The competitor must do this outside of the track without help from any other people.

351.3.2 The mass start should be carried out using a handicap start system. This means that the highest ranked athlete (FIS Points List) has the most favourable start position followed by the next highest ranked athlete or team etc. This can be organized using angled start lines (arrow >>>) with each competitor separated by a fixed distance interval

351.4.1 The starter must provide all competitors with the opportunity to start at their correct times. An assistant must be placed after the start will take appropriate action in the event of a false start by recalling the competitor or near the starter and is responsible for recording the details for any registering the violations at the start.

351.5 False Start Consequences

351.5.1 For competitions using interval starts or pursuit starts (Pursuit with a break) any competitor who makes a false start will not be recalled to the start line by a race official or Jury Member. These false start infractions must be reported to the Jury and the Jury will decide on the appropriate sanction.

351.5.2 For all competitions using a mass start, any false start will result in a "restart" of the competition. The starter is required to give a restart signal (second shot) and must

have assistants placed an effective distance down the tracks where it is possible to turn the competitors back.

- 360.3.6.1 Electronic and/or mechanical start gates can be used for the elimination heats if approved by the TD, TD Assistant or FIS RD. For WC they must accommodate 6 competitors in a single row for the quarter finals (18 m wide for free technique). The start area is prepared with a start line and a pre-start line that are 2 meters apart. Competitors are organized on the pre-start line where instructions are given and start lanes designated. The starter gives the command “take your start positions” and the competitors advance to the start line and take a “set” position. When all competitors are in their set positions the starter will give the command “Set”. After the set command is given, all competitors must remain motionless and in their “set” position. After approximately 2-5 seconds from when the set command is given the start gates are opened with a simultaneous start signal.
- 360.4.5 The number of finish corridors should be equal to the number of competitors in the heat up to a maximum of 4 finish corridors. For OWG, WSC, JWSC and WC, this is a requirement. The corridors should be a minimum of 30 m.
- 372.1.2 Preparation of the Relay Start Grid
~~The relay mass start should have 100 meters of parallel tracks, where each competitor is forbidden to leave the track. Then there will be a zone where the tracks converge into the competition course. There must be no factors along the course that cause congestion. The relay start lines will be prepared as an arrowhead grid, refer to ICR Article 351.3.~~
- 376.8.1 This is achieved by the arriving competitor, with a tap of the hand on any part of the next competitor's body while both competitors are in the relay exchange zone. The jury will determine the sanction if an exchange contravenes these rules, ~~both competitors must be recalled to the relay exchange zone where a correct handover must take place before the next competitor taking over can start.~~ The next competitor may only enter the relay exchange zone when summoned. Any way of pushing the starting competitor is forbidden.
- 392 Disqualifications
- The jury must meet and decide if a competitor is to be disqualified (see art. 223.3.3) All relevant evidence must be carefully considered and the competitor must have the opportunity to defend himself (see art 224.7). The Jury

must also take into account the level of the competition and the age of the competitors. A competitor will be considered to be disqualified if he Examples that can lead to a disqualification.

393.4.4 A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury. In this case, the money deposit must be returned. ~~A withdrawal of the protest is however, no longer possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury takes, for reasons of time, an intermediate decision, e.g. a decision "with reserve".~~

394.3 Submission

All evidence must be in writing to be substantiated. Proof and evidence are to be included. Evidence submitted too late must be declined by the FIS. (See 225.3) In order to file an appeal it must be accompanied with a deposit of CHF 500, which will be refunded if the appeal is upheld.

World Cup rules

1.1 Organisation, Number of Competitions, Awarding of Competitions

1.1.1 The FIS Overall World Cup Cross-Country consists of individual competitions on distances longer than 5 km (Distance World Cup) and on Sprints shorter than 1.4 km (Sprint World Cup). In addition the two prologues (Tour de Ski and World Cup Final) count for the Sprint World Cup, check the special regulation.

Furthermore, a number of relays and Team Sprints are organised which are included in the Nations Cup.

Implementation of a fixed calendar:

- WSC and OWG year: 8 Sprint competitions and 12 – 13 Distance competitions will be organised. ~~The ratio Distance – Sprint for the Overall World Cup will be 2:1, for instance with 12 Distance races, points from 6 best Sprints count for the Overall World Cup. If 13 Distance races are organised, points from 6 best Sprints count for the Overall World Cup and if 14 Distance races are organised, points from 7 best Sprints count for the Overall World Cup.~~

4.1.1 World Cup Points during Mass Start events

World Cup points will be distributed according the following fomula during a competition:

World Cup Points

<u>1st Place</u>	<u>15 points</u>
<u>2nd Place</u>	<u>10 points</u>
<u>3rd Place</u>	<u>5 points</u>

Race length Number of sprint points

<u>10 km</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>11 until 20 km</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Pursuit</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>30 km</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>50 km</u>	<u>5</u>

In order for these points to be awarded, the competitor must complete the Competition..

4.3 The Winners

4.3.1 The winner of the Overall FIS World Cup Cross-Country is the athlete, male and female, who scores the highest number of World Cup Distance points and World Cup Sprint points ~~in the ratio 2 : 1 from all Distance and all Sprint competitions. In the World Cup season 2007/ 08 count 18 Distance, 9 Sprint~~ and the finale ranking of the „Tour de Ski“ (factor 4) and the World Cup Final competitions for the Overall World Cup.

8. Carrying Costs

Special regulation for the Tour de Ski results (Red Group)

- Distance races: All results incl. the last stage will count for the Red Group Distance list. The athlete has to fulfil the entire Tour.
- Sprint races: Both sprint competitions ~~and the Prologue~~ will count for the Red Group Sprint list. The athlete has to fulfil the entire Tour.

8.5 Wax Cabins

At all FIS Sprint and Distance competitions each team has the right for minimum of 10 m² (1 to 2 athletes) and 15 m² (3-5 athletes). For more than 5 athlete, each athlete has the right to get 22 m² for waxing and 1 m² for changing/athletes lounge. If a team arrives with the motor home (wax cabins on the truck), the connections and the parking space has to be available for the team, but the team has to inform the OC latest 30 days before the competitions with the request form for the motor home and the wax cabins size will be reduced by the truck size.

Tour de Ski rules

1. **Basic Rules**

- Only entry for all FIS TOUR DE SKI Stages is possible. Abandonment in one race will lead to exclusion from the rest of the FIS TOUR DE SKI.
- This also includes ICR 340.1.5 (overlapping). In other Tour competitions an interval start, an athlete will be excluded from the rest of the Tour de Ski if he loses:

Interval start (> 5 km)

- more than 18 % for ladies and
- more than 15 % for men.

Interval start (< 5 km)

- more than 23 % for ladies and
- more than 20 % for men

Handicap Start counts like a Mass Start competition

2. **FIS World Cup Points for the FIS TOUR DE SKI**

FIS World Cup points will be awarded after the last Stage according to the final FIS TOUR DE SKI standings. The factor will be 4, i.e. the FIS TOUR DE SKI winner will receive 400 points (4 x 100 points in the regular FIS World Cup Cross-Country races), as follows:

1. = 400 points	11. = 96 points	21. = 40 points
2. = 320	12. = 88	22. = 36
3. = 240	13. = 80	23. = 32
4. = 200	14. = 72	24. = 28
5. = 180	15. = 64	25. = 24
6. = 160	16. = 60	26. = 20
7. = 144	17. = 56	27. = 16
8. = 128	18. = 52	28. = 12
9. = 116	19. = 48	29. = 8
10. = 104	20. = 44	30. = 4

In addition to the Overall World Cup points awarded, each stage will also receive the following World Cup points. In order for these points to be awarded, the competitor must complete the Tour de Ski by crossing the finish line at the final competition of the Tour de Ski. The daily World Cup points at the Tour de Ski will count for the overall and the discipline World Cup standings. On the last day, the winner of the day (fastest time on this stage for those specific stage race) will get the World Cup points and Daily Prize--Money.

1. = 50 points	6. = 20 points	11. = 12 points
2. = 40	7. = 18	12. = 11
3. = 30	8. = 16	13. = 10
4. = 25	9. = 14	14. = 9
5. = 23	10. = 13	15. = 8
1. = 50 points	11. = 24 points	21. = 10 points
2. = 46	12. = 22	22. = 9
3. = 43	13. = 20	23. = 8
4. = 40	14. = 18	24. = 7
5. = 37	15. = 16	25. = 6
6. = 34	16. = 15	26. = 5
7. = 32	17. = 14	27. = 4
8. = 30	18. = 13	28. = 3
9. = 28	19. = 12	29. = 2
10. = 26	20. = 11	30. = 1

3. FIS TOUR DE SKI Prize Money

Place	Tour Leader (CHF), except the last stage	TOUR Total (CHF)
1 st	2'500	
Total	for each gender 15'000	30'000

Place	Final Tour Team Cup (CHF)	TOUR Total (CHF)
1 st	10'000	
2 nd	6'000	
3 rd	4'000	
Total	20'000	20'000

World Cup Final rules (new)

1. Basic Rules

- Only entry for all FIS WORLD CUP FINAL Stages is possible. Abandonment in one race will lead to exclusion from the rest of the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL. This also includes ICR 340.1.5 (overlapping). In an interval start, an athlete will be excluded from the rest of the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL if he loses:
 - Interval start (> 5 km)
 - more than 18 % for Ladies and
 - more than 15 % for Men.
 - Interval start (< 5 km)
 - more than 23 % for Ladies and
 - more than 20 % for Men
- Handicap Start counts like a Mass Start competition

In special conditions the jury can adapt the percentages.

- The overall results for the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL will be based on the overall time score in the four FIS WORLD CUP FINAL Stages. Sprint competitions will count as well.
- There will be a bonus system for the top 30 in the Sprint races. The Sprint bonus seconds for the overall FIS WORLD CUP FINAL ranking are as listed below. Bonus seconds are subtracted from the competitor's actual race time before being added into the overall time score.

1 st place = 60 seconds	16 th place = 15 seconds
2 nd place = 56 seconds	17 th place = 14 seconds
3 rd place = 52 seconds	18 th place = 13 seconds
4 th place = 48 seconds	19 th place = 12 seconds
5 th place = 44 seconds	20 th place = 11 seconds
6 th place = 42 seconds	21 st place = 10 seconds
7 th place = 40 seconds	22 nd place = 9 seconds
8 th place = 38 seconds	23 rd place = 8 seconds
9 th place = 36 seconds	24 th place = 7 seconds
10 th place = 34 seconds	25 th place = 6 seconds
11 th place = 32 seconds	26 th place = 5 seconds
12 th place = 30 seconds	27 th place = 4 seconds
13 th place = 18 seconds	28 th place = 3 seconds
14 th place = 17 seconds	29 th place = 2 seconds
15 th place = 16 seconds	30 th place = 1 second

- There will also be bonus seconds for intermediate points in competitions during the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL. Bonus seconds will be 15, 10 and 5 seconds for the first three athletes at a designated intermediate point. Up to 10 km for Ladies and 15 km for Men, there will be one and more bonus intermediate points. In 15 km and more for Ladies, and 30 km and more for Men, there will be two bonus and more intermediate points. In Mass start competitions the top three of the Stage will also get bonus seconds (15, 10 and 5 seconds).
- The FIS TOUR DE SKI Sprint Ranking will be calculated on the basis of the bonus seconds as detailed above. The winner of the FIS TOUR DE SKI Sprint Ranking will be the athlete (male & female) who has collected the most bonus seconds by the end of the FIS TOUR DE SKI.

Daily Bonus Seconds

Stage # and Date	Race	Distance	Technique	Start	Bonus Seconds
1. Stage Wednesday, March 18, 2009	Sprint	1.1 km W 1.1 km M	Classic	Individual/ Mass	For the athletes in the finales: 60", 56" etc.
2. Stage Friday, March 20, 2009	King of "Bakken"	3.3 W 5.0 km M	Free	Individual	Top 3 15", 10" + 5"
3. Stage Saturday, March 21, 2009	Pursuit	5+5 km W 10+10 km M	Classic/ Free	Mass	1 and more intermediate points and Finish Top 3: 15", 10" + 5"
4. Stage Sunday, March 22, 2009	Handicap Start	10 km W 15 km M	Free	Handicap	

2. FIS World Cup Points for the FIS World Cup Final

FIS World Cup points will be awarded after the last Stage according to the final FIS World Cup Final standings. The factor will be 2, i.e. the FIS World Cup Final winner will receive 200 points (2 x 100 points in the regular FIS World Cup Cross-Country races), as follows:

1. = 200 points	11. = 48 points	21. = 20 points
2. = 160	12. = 44	22. = 18
3. = 120	13. = 40	23. = 16
4. = 100	14. = 36	24. = 14
5. = 90	15. = 32	25. = 12
6. = 80	16. = 30	26. = 10
7. = 72	17. = 28	27. = 8
8. = 64	18. = 26	28. = 6
9. = 58	19. = 24	29. = 4
10. = 52	20. = 22	30. = 2

In addition to the Overall World Cup points awarded, each stage will also receive the following World Cup points. In order for these points to be awarded, the competitor must complete the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL by crossing the finish line at the final competition of the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL. On the last day, the winner of the day (fastest time on this stage for those specific kilometers) will get the World Cup points and Daily Prize Money.

1. = 50 points	11. = 24 points	21. = 10 points
2. = 46	12. = 22	22. = 9
3. = 43	13. = 20	23. = 8

4. = 40	14. = 18	24. = 7
5. = 37	15. = 16	25. = 6
6. = 34	16. = 15	26. = 5
7. = 32	17. = 14	27. = 4
8. = 30	18. = 13	28. = 3
9. = 28	19. = 12	29. = 2
10. = 26	20. = 11	30. = 1

FIS WORLD CUP FINAL Prize-Money

Place	Overall Prize-Money (CHF)	TOUR Total (CHF)
1 st	41250	
2 nd	27500	
3 rd	13750	
4 th	9625	
5 th	6875	
6 th	4125	
7 th	2750	
8 th	2063	
9 th	1375	
10 th	687	
Total	for each gender 110'000	220'000

Place	Sprint Ranking Prize-Money (CHF)	TOUR Total (CHF)
1 st	5'000	
2 nd	2'500	
3 rd	1'250	
4 th	750	
5 th	500	
Total	for each gender 10'000	20'000

Place	Daily Prize-Money (CHF)	TOUR Total (CHF)
1 st	5'000	
2 nd	3'000	
3 rd	2'000	
Daily Total	for each gender 10'000	80'000

GRAND TOTAL	CHF 320'000
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In case of competition cancellation the prize-money has to adapted.

4. FIS World Cup Final Starting Order

Stage 1 (Prologue)

For the individual Sprint qualification the top 30 according to the current World Cup Overall points will start first and the starting order within the group is drawn according to the current World Cup Overall Standings. Following the top 30 according the overall World Cup standing, all

athletes with overall World Cup points will be set after the first group. Then without any World Cup Overall points are assigned starting numbers according to their FIS Sprint points that means the athlete with the highest FIS points starts with the last number in the sprint qualification.

Stage 2 (Interval Start, "King of Bakken")

All athletes registered to compete will start in reverse order according to the current FIS World Cup Final standings after the 1st Stage.

Stage 3 (Pursuit)

For the Pursuit competition the Overall FIS World Cup Final Leader after 2 Stages is assigned the first start position and bib and the remaining competitors are assigned the next start positions in order to their current FIS World Cup Final standings after 2 Stages.

Stage 4 (Handicap Start)

The starting bibs will be according to the current FIS World Cup Final standings after 3 Stages. To prevent too large start time differences, the Jury can decide upon the use of the "wave start".

5. Quotas FIS World Cup Final

The following table displays the suggested quotas for athletes and team staff members. There will be no national quota. The calculations are based on Distance quota (D Quota) plus 50 % of the Sprint quota (S Quota), rounded downward.

Only the overall World Cup winner from 2007/08 gets an additional spot.

National quotas exist for the FIS WORLD CUP FINAL 2008/09 and are five.

6. The Maximum Number of Team Officials, Medical and per National Team:

Calculation staff member	
Athletes	Staff
15 >	15
11 to 15	12
8 to 10	10
5 to 7	8
< 5	6

No right for World Cup prizes for additional staff members.

7. Reimbursement

The organisers pay for the living costs (accommodation, food etc.) for the competitors on the current Red Group Lists (pay lists), 30 best Men and Ladies according to the current World Ranking Lists (Sprint and Distance), their coaches and officials as follows:

- For a maximum of one coach per nation and gender, if there are three or more athletes per gender in the Red Group Lists (Sprint and Distance lists).

Travel costs will be paid once by the organisers to the teams. The Red Group List and their qualified coaches get free accommodation, for at least two nights before the first FIS World Cup Final competition until at least the morning after the last FIS World Cup Final competition.

8. Leader Bib

The current leader of the FIS World Cup Final wears the FIS World Cup Final overall leader bib. The current leader of the Sprint ranking wears the Sprint leader bib. If the same athlete is leading the Overall and the Sprint ranking, the athlete will wear the Overall leader bib and the second in the Sprint leader ranking will wear the Sprint leader bib.

9. FIS WORLD CUP FINAL Prize-Money

The prize-money will be paid after the last Stage.

10. Ceremony

The flower ceremony and prize giving ceremonies are standardized.

Introduction with the FIS World Cup Final fanfare:

- Ceremony
- Ranking of the day 3-1
- Handing over the FIS World Cup Final Leader Bib
- Handing over the FIS World Cup Final Sprint Leader Bib
- Official persons OC (1-2) & maid of honors.

11. Postponement/Substitution

There will be no postponement or substitution of FIS World Cup Final competition in the case of a cancellation of an individual Stage except if there is no Stage scheduled for the following day. In this case, the Tour

Board and Jury can decide to postpone a Stage by 24 hours.

Qualification Race FIS Nordic World Ski Championships 2009

New qualification standard:

Ladies - 120 FIS distance points instead of 90 according to the last FIS point list before the WSC.

Men - 90 FIS distance points instead of 60 according to the last FIS point list before the WSC.

13.4 The Jumping Committee

On request of the Jumping Committee, the Council approved the following proposals:

Changes to the ICR Ski Jumping

404.2.1 Distance Measurer

The measuring area of a distance measurer must not exceed the following ranges:

<u>up to 60 % w every of the Hill Size (HS)</u>	5 meters;
from 60 % <u>to w 80 % w every HS</u>	4 meters;
from 80 % <u>to w HS every 100 % HS</u>	3 meters.

410 The Jumping Hill

411 Standards for the Construction of Jumping Hills

The Sub-Committee for Jumping hills provides detailed construction norms which are available from the International Ski Federation, CH-3653 Oberhofen. These norms must be used for the planning and construction of a Jumping hill.

411.21 Classification of the Jumping Hills according to sizes.

The class of the hill will be determined by the ~~L-point~~ distance w of the L-point (HS):

Hills are classified by sizes s as follows:

Small hills	w from	20 m to	49 m
Medium hills	w from	50 m to	84 m
Normal hills	w from	85 m to	109 m
Large hills	w	110 m and larger	
Flying hills	w	185 m and larger	

Description	Width HS	Respective Width w
Small hills	20 m to 49 m	20 m to 44 m
Medium hills	50 m to 84 m	45 m to 74 m
Normal hills	85 m to 109 m	75 m to 99 m

<u>Large hills</u>	<u>110 m and larger</u>	<u>100 m and larger</u>
<u>Flying hills</u>	<u>185 m and larger</u>	<u>170 m and larger</u>

Large hills for which ZU the hight difference between the lowest point in the outrun and the edge of the takeoff exceeds 88 m will not be homologated by the FIS.

Whenever new twin-hill construction is to take place, the difference between w the distances at HS on the normal and large hill should be a minimum of 25 eters.

411.12 The Geometrical Elements for the Jumping Hill (Fig. 1)

Inrun

A highest start place

B lowest start place

E₁ the beginning of the radius curve

E₂ the end of the curve, the beginning of the takeoff

T the edge of the takeoff

e the length of the inrun from the highest start place to the beginning of the takeoff table

e_s the length of the starting place area

t the length of the takeoff

y the gradient of the straight section of the inrun

α the gradient of the takeoff

r₁ the radius of the curve ~~from of~~ the inrun ~~to the takeoff~~ at point E₂

Profile of Landing Area

T the edge of the takeoff of the hill (=coordinate origin)

s the height of the takeoff

P the beginning of the landing area

K construction point ~~(table point)~~

L the end of the landing area

U the start of the outrun area, lowest point of the profile

HS the measured distance (Hill Size) from the edge to the takeoff to the ~~L point~~ end of the landing area L

w distance between the edge of the takeoff and the construction point K, measured according to ICR art. 415.1

h the height difference from the edge of the takeoff to the K point

n the horizontal distance from the edge of the takeoff to the K point

h_P the height difference from the edge of the takeoff to the P point

n_P the horizontal distance from the edge of the takeoff to the P point

Z_U	the height difference from the edge of the takeoff to the lowest point <u>U</u> of the curve r_2
l_1	the length of the curve P-K
l_2	the length of the curve K-L
l_3	the length of the curve of the landing area P-L
a	the length of the outrun
β_o	the tangent angle of the landing hill knoll at the base of the takeoff
β_P	the tangent angle at P point
β	the tangent angle at K point
β_L	the tangent angle at L
r_L	the landing hill radius <u>P-L</u>
r_{2L}	<u>the radius curve at L</u>
r_2	the radius curve between L to outrun <u>at U</u>
b_1	the prepared-clear width of the inrun
b_2	width at the base of the takeoff
b_k	the <u>prepared</u> width at the K point
b_u	the <u>prepared</u> width at the end of the r_2 radius and the start of the outrun

411.3 Description of the Side Profile (Fig. 1)
~~The Ski Jumping Committee provides the standardised data and formulas for the geometric elements of the jumping hill. Information may be obtained by contacting the International Ski Federation FIS, CH-3653 Oberhofen.~~

411.3.1 The Inrun
 The inrun is composed of a straight section with \square gradient, followed by a curve from 0 to the end of the curve with the radius joined to r_1 , rising at the beginning of the takeoff and a straight takeoff table with length t and gradient \square . Starting places must be set above area e_s with the same distance between them.

411.4 The following jumping hill requirements are essential and must be complied with when preparing a hill for competition.

The relationship value between the written speed velocities v_o in m/s (= km/h : 3.6) and lengths in m.

$$t = 0.25 v_o \quad (\text{guiding value})$$

$$s = 0.025 w, \text{ at least } 0.70 \text{ m} (\text{guiding value})$$

~~Width of the prepared areas of the jumping hill~~

The clear width between the guard rails at the inrun is at least:

Inrun

$$\begin{aligned}
 b1 &= 1.5 \text{ m} && \text{for } w < 30 \text{ m} \\
 b1 &= 1.0 \text{ m} + \frac{Kw}{60} && \text{for } 30 \text{ m} \leq w \leq 84.74 \text{ m} \\
 b1 &= \frac{2.25 \text{ m} + w}{100} && \text{for } 85 \text{ m} \leq w \leq 109.99 \text{ m} \\
 b1 &= 2.50 \text{ m} && \text{for } w > 110.00 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

to maximum of 25 cm more than these values.

Minimum width of the prepared areas of the Landing area and Outrun:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b2 &= 0.06 Kw, \text{ with a minimum of 3 m} \\
 bK &= 0.20 Kw, \text{ with a minimum of 6 m} \\
 bA &= 0.22 Kw, \text{ with a minimum of 6.5 m.}
 \end{aligned}$$

411.5.1

The Inrun

The inrun for the jumping hill is to be designed to provide the necessary speed vo at which a maximum jumping distance for the hill can be reached. ~~The given conditions of the inrun track shall determine the choice of starting place to be used.~~ The layout of the starting gates shall be equal in their distance apart and with a maximum height difference between each starting place not exceeding 0.40 m. In addition, the starting places shall be numbered so that the lowest starting place is designated as start gate number 1.

The prepared snow surface of the inrun must equal the designed snow depth of the profile boards. To the outside of the profile boards, a guard rail of 0.5 m in height is to be constructed. The minimal placement of the guardrails shall be from the start till 1 m from the edge of takeoff. The distance between the guardrails and the prepared $b1$ width should not exceed an additional 25 cm in overall width.

It is essential that the inrun area within the guardrails is free and clear of all obstructions that could endanger a fallen jumper. At the upper most placement, a flaring outwards of each of the guardrails shall occur. In addition, the upper edge of the guardrail shall be tapered and rounded downwards to ensure additional safety at the beginning of the guardrail.

411.5.2

The Landing Area

From the bottom of the take off, the entire designed width of the landing slope must be prepared with snow. No obstacles are allowed in the prepared area and movable devices must be removed when the hill is in use.

The placement of guardrails on both sides of the landing hill is required for the safety of a fallen jumper or stopping of a runaway ski. The guardrail shall be of a height of 70 cm above the prepared snow profile of the landing hill. The minimal placement of the guardrails on the landing hill shall be from $0.1 Kw$ to the end of the transition curve ~~(for~~

~~existing facilities as from 2008~~). From the end of the transition curve to the exit gate and around the entire outrun area the height of the guardrail shall be 1 meter above the prepared snow profile. The snow profile height as well as the distance markers (paddles) should be marked on the guardrails. In addition, the guardrails must be parallel to the landing hill profile.

It is essential that the landing hill area within the guardrails is free and clear of all obstructions that could endanger a fallen jumper.

The upper edges of all guard rails must be rounded. The guard rails must be set up in such a way that a stray ski of a fallen Jumper cannot go through.

411.5.3

The Judges Tower

The five judging compartments shall be separated by solid partitions and have a minimum size of ~~0.8 m~~ 1.0 m width and 1.2 m depth. ~~It is recommended that~~ the compartments shall ascend upward towards the takeoff and according to the flight trajectory path of the jumper.

The height difference between the window sill and compartment floor should be 1.0 m. The compartment walls shall be constructed in a way that prevents a Judge from viewing the given score of the other Judges. The compartment for the chief of competition as well as other competition officials must be constructed in such a way that it eliminates mutual distractions and interference with the Judges abilities to execute their duties.

When two jumps share a common outrun it is not necessary to have two Judges towers when the height difference of the K point of the two hills does not exceed ~~3~~ 5 m. The Judges tower must be positioned on the side of the smaller of the two jumping hills. The placement of the tower and judging compartments shall be calculated on the horizontal distance from takeoff and the height norms for the larger hill. ~~However, the horizontal distance must not be less than the minimum distance norm given for the smaller hill.~~

411.5.4

The Coaches Stand

For jumping hill facilities, where international competitions are to be organised, coaches must have two suitable stands (for 20 persons each). One stand should be in the area near the edge of the takeoff and the second should have an unobstructed view of the ~~first~~ portion of the jumpers flight and the landing.

For OWG, WSC and WCS events, coaches' stands for 40 coaches must be available.

413

Ski Flying Hills

Particular rules apply to Ski Flying hills. The new building or reconstruction of any current Ski Flying hill may be started only after plans have been approved by the FIS. The following restrictions and requirements must also be met:

- $h:n$ must be at least 0.60 ~~for K greater than 170 m.~~
- The maximum value of v_0 is 29 m/s.
- The height difference between the edge of the takeoff platform and the lowest point of the transition curve ~~from K~~ to the outrun flat shall be ~~no greater than~~ \leq 130 m.
- the width of the landing slope at K (b_k) must be ~~at least 0.18 K~~ $b_k \geq 0,18 w.$

414

The Approval of Jumping Hills

Jumping competitions listed in the FIS Calendar may be carried out only on jumping hills with current FIS approval and an official hill certificate.

The Sub-Committee for Jumping Hills provides certificates for normal, large, and Ski Flying hills.

Small and medium jumping hills must be homologated by National Ski Associations if no international competitions are to be arranged. Standards of National Ski Associations for small and medium size hills can deviate from FIS standards.

The new standards are valid for jumping hills that will be built or reconstructed after January 1, ~~2001~~2008.

Certificates for jumping hills awarded by the FIS before January 1, ~~2001~~2008 on the basis of the pre-existing construction standards are still valid.

415.1

Jumping Distances

Distance markings shall be put on both sides of the landing from the distance of $0.5 K$ ~~to the Hill Size~~ w down to 5 m below the point L (HS). Specific rules for Ski Flying hills are determined by the respective jury To correctly put the distance markings, take a measuring tape, and measure from the two extreme sides of the takeoff edge down the landing slope to the point that is 50% of the K point (rounded up to a full m). At this measured point, put the appropriate distance marking on both left and right sides of the landing slope. Measure along the slope in 1 m intervals to mark the location of the other distance markings.

For the measuring of the distances with a technical system (technical distance measuring), the approval of the Jumping Committee is required for its operational validity.

415.2 Inrun Speed

The devices for the measurement of inrun velocity v_0 shall be placed as follows:

- The measured distance is 8 m.
- The second photocell beam must be located 10 m before the edge of the takeoff.
- The photocell beam must be 0.2 m above the snow profile.

For jumping hills listed on the FIS competition calendar ~~Hill Size (HS)~~ 85 m and larger, inrun velocities must be measured during all training periods and throughout competition.

417.1 Requirements for the Inrun and Takeoff

The preparation of the snow must be such that it is completely level and at the exact height of the profile boards. This profile should allow a snow depth of minimally 20 cm. The necessary snow density is achieved through packing.

The tracks must be prepared with the help of technical equipment (a track cutter, track plane or inserted profile boards or something similar) according to the following measurements:

- Distance between both centre of tracks for Jumping hills with w over ~~84-75~~ m: 30 - 33 cm
- Width of track: 13.0 - 13.5 cm
- Depth of track: at least 2 cm for normal hills and 3 cm for large and flying hills.

The following regulations are valid for OWG, WSC, SFWC, JWSC and WCS events:

- In winter, the inrun tracks must be prepared with artificial snow or ice.
- The inrun tracks must be able to be cooled if required.
- The tracks have to be made by track cutters.
- It has to be assured that surface water caused by rain or warm weather can be drained from the track.

The preparation of the inrun and takeoff must provide all competitors with the same conditions throughout each competition round. If it is necessary to change or prepare the inrun during the competition because of snowfall, falls, or long holds, there must be a sufficient number of trial jumps before the competition can continue. In the case of poor and hazardous conditions, the Jury will base its decision on the performance of the forerunners and the effects of the weather on them. ...

Changes to the Specifications for Competition Equipment

4. Ski Jumping suits

... 10 mm. During the jump the zipper must be completely closed.

The design of the suit (seams) must conform to the image "Ski Jumping Suits" in the enclosure (of the actual rules).

The maximal tolerance in the size of the suit is 6 cm to the body size at any part of the suit. Exceptions are: the anterior sleeve length where the maximum tolerance is 6 cm (8 cm for ladies), to accommodate the fit of the suit over the boot, a maximum tolerance of 10 cm is given to the suit below the knee and the anterior crotch length, where no tolerance is permitted.

Changes to World Cup Rules

5. WCJ Prizes

5.2 FIS World Cup Trophy

The winner ...

...provided by the FIS.

The winner of the Overall FIS World Cup (including Ski Flying events) receives the small World Cup trophy, which will be provided by the FIS.

6. Reimbursement of Expenses

6.1 Nations' Quota for the Reimbursement of Expenses

- Key for the quota of officials:

1 – ~~4~~ - ~~3~~ athletes 2 officials

~~5~~ – ~~6~~ - ~~4~~ - ~~5~~ athletes 3 officials

6 – 7 athletes 4 officials

6.2.1 Accommodation

Room and full pension in a good hotel in the competition resort ..

... of the rooms on the day of the competition.

Two single rooms per nation must be provided.

13.5 The Committee for Nordic Combined

Following various discussions in regard to the current problems with the Nordic Combined discipline and a "brainstorming" with a number of experts, the Council decided to appoint Walter Hofer as responsible for Nordic Combined, as well as Ski Jumping. A position for Uli Wehling as Race Director with regard to support of the on-site implementation of the competitions will be defined.

The Council decided to approve the way forward presented by Walter Hofer and the Nordic Combined and Ski Jumping Committee Chairmen on behalf of the respective committees.

A test phase of the proposed format for Nordic Combined comprised of one jump followed by 10 km run on a 2.5 km loop will be carried out in the summer. A thorough analysis will be carried out with the National Ski Associations and experts during the test phase. Thereafter the Nordic Combined Executive Board will convene and submit their proposals to the National Ski Associations in accordance with the funnel system. Following receipt of the feedback, the Nordic Combined Committee will consider the proposals and submit these to the Council.

The level below World Cup will become Continental Cup instead of World Cup B and the events will be organised in conjunction with the Men's and Ladies Ski Jumping Continental Cup series. This will enable the sharing of infrastructure components which will create certainly efficiencies for Organisers.

The new system for Nordic Combined will commence as from the upcoming World Cup 2008/09 season. There will be no impact on the programme for the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships 2009 in Liberec.

13.6 The Alpine Committee

On request of the Alpine Committee, the Council approved the following proposals:

Qualification Modus for FIS Alpine World Ski Championships

1.1 Qualification race

Qualification races will take place for Technical Events.

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

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

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

- The enrolment is done according to WCSL points followed by FIS points.
- 1.2 Final race

A maximum of 75 competitors are allowed to participate at the 1st run.

- 1.3 Limitation for the 2nd run of the Final race

Only the first 30 competitors from the 1st run are qualified.

Executive Board

To stage the Nations Team Event (NTE) at the World Cup Finals Are 2009 on Sunday 15 March 2009.

Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors

New F Values

DH: 1320

SL: 600

GS: 880

SG: 1060

SC: 1240

Quotas National Junior Race (NJR)

- 1.6 Special abbreviation NJR (National Junior Race) for JUN races with limited participation (max. foreign quota 25). If more than 25 foreign competitors are present, the minimum quota will be 2 per-nation, irrespective of their national FIS quota.

Injury Status Condition

- 4.6.1.1 “..After participation in more than eight ten (10) races, or a maximum of four (4) races per discipline, after the injury date.....”.

Sub-Committee for Rules and Control

- 801.2 Delayed Gates

- 801.2.3 A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 6 m.
The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin, vertical or delayed gates) may not be less than 0.75 m.
The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive open or closed gates may not be less than 6 m, nor more than 13 m (valid for all categories/levels).

- 803.2 A Slalom must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates and at least three hairpin-combinations. Slalom must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delayed gates .
Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.

Art 701.1.1 and 701.1.2 Reduction Vertical Drop Downhill competitions

- 701.1 Vertical Drop
- 701.1.1 Men's Courses
 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and FIS Continental Cups
- 800 m (in exceptional cases 750 m, for Continental Cups 550 m) - 1100 m.

For all other FIS races:

- ~~500~~ 450 m - 1100 m (Junior 700 m)

- 701.1.2 Ladies' Courses
 For all competitions:
- ~~500~~ 450 m - 800 m (Junior 700 m)

- 701.1.3 Entry League Races (ENL) Ladies' and Men:

1 Run Race:

- minimum 400 m - 500 m

2 Run Race:

- minimum 350 m - 500 m

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

- 706.2 Downhill in Two Runs

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

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

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

Sub-Committee for Alpine World Cup

Proposal to change Art. 11.1.2:

400 points changed to 500 points - valid from season 09/10:

- 11.1.2 ~~400~~ 500 World Cup points
Competitors who achieved at least ~~400~~ 500 World Cup points during the current season. If ~~400~~ 500 points are achieved during the Final, the competitor is qualified for the following events of the Final.

Sub-Committee for Intercontinental Cup

Overall winners qualified for World Cup over the Continental Cups

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

Youth and Children's Questions

Giant Slalom in two Runs

- Art 901.1.4 Giant Slalom for Children's II must consist of two runs, and for Children I this possibility should be granted.

Vertical Drop Super G

- Art 1001.1.1.3 Children's Courses
- Children I: minimum ~~225~~ 250 m, maximum 350 m
- Children II: minimum 250m , maximum ~~450~~ 400 m

13.7 The Freestyle Committee

On request of the Freestyle Committee, the Council approved the following proposals:

Changes to the ICR Freestyle

- 3020.2.2.1 The Chief of Inrun and Chief of Jumps are assistants to the Chief of Course for Aerials. These officials prepare

and maintain the different aerial jumps and associated transitions and inruns.

3020.2.11 The Bib Coordinator is responsible for the preparation, assignment, distribution and collection of all bibs provided to the competitors' and other officials.

3034 Advisory Competitor Committees

3034.1 The Competitor Advisory Committees

3034.1.1 Every FIS authorized international competition shall have a competitor Advisory Committees formed prior to the start of competition to advise the Jury Organizing Committee. For each event (ladies and men) there shall be separate Advisory Committees consisting of:

- The Chief of Course
- Two athletes' representatives

For each competition in every event, one coach will be appointed as a Connection Coach at team leaders meeting.

If start groups are to be used, one representative from each start group must be on the advisory committee. The coach and athletes' representatives may not be from the host nation.

The Athletes and Coach groups Committee should inform the Jury TD or the FIS Freestyle Coordinator of its chosen athletes' representatives for the Advisory Committees in due time; if none are identified, they will be appointed at the Team Captains' Meeting.

3034.1.2 The members of the Advisory Committees report in an advisory manner directly to the Jury and are non-voting members of the Jury.

3034.1.3 The Advisory Committees shall monitor and provide input into all aspects of the competition pertaining to their participation.

3034.2 Jump and Air Bump Shapers

3034.2.1 For the express purpose of shaping and grooming the jumps in aerials and the airbumps in Moguls and Dual Moguls, the Team Captains shall elect up to 2 shapers per special type of jump (i.e.: the Floater Air Bumps, the Large Kickers, the Small Kickers). These individuals will be responsible for the final preparation of the jumps and

- [airbumps](#). In competitions other than World Cup, alternate jump preparation arrangements can be determined at the Team Captains meeting.
- 3034.2.2 These individuals must be prepared to perform this task at least one day prior to Official Training.
- 3041.1 Communications / Internet
For all international competitions, there must be direct communication (telephone or radio, etc.) between the Start, judges stand and in the case of [Ski Cross, Moguls and Dual Moguls](#), the Finish. In Olympic Winter Games the communications must be assured by fixed wiring. In the data service area, access to the internet (ADSL) is required for World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games competitions.
- 3041.2.3 For the ski cross qualification and final, a reaction time will be measured and displayed at the start. The time will be measured from when the start gate is opened [until a point 10 meters from the start gate](#). The reaction time will be measured and displayed to the 1/100 of a second. This is required for World Cups, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games
- 3041.5 Timing and Data Area
The minimum size of the timing and data area is 3 x 4 meters. Tables, chairs, electrical sources and heat [need to be provided](#). The location of the timing and data area is defined according to the specific course specifications.
- 3043.4.3 Mogul Start
- 3043.4.3.1 The Mogul start commands begins with a warning ten seconds before the start.
- A start command will then given: '[Competitor Ready! 3, 2, 1, Go!](#)'
- 3060 Competition Protocol
- 3060.1 Definition of Competition
 Freestyle competitions consist of five events:
- Aerials AE
 - Dual Moguls DM
 - Moguls MO
 - Ski Cross SX
 - HalfPipe HP

Freestyle competitions must provide the opportunity for both ladies and men to compete.

~~A combined result can only be calculated from a competition comprising Mogul and Aerial events.~~

~~3060.2.5 Combined~~

~~3060.2.5.1 To receive points in Combined a competitor must have started in the following 2 events: MO, AE (see 3047.2.3).~~

~~3060.2.5.2 Combined Calculation~~

~~The Combined competition shall take place using only the Qualification scores and the Combined will be calculated comparing only Combined skiers. A Combined skiers score in each event will be divided by the score of the highest scoring Combined skier in that event. The resultant will be multiplied by 10 to determine the event score. The 3 event scores will be added together with the highest total score winning.~~

4505 Execution of Ski Cross

4505.1 Finals are based on either 32 men/or 16 ladies and men / 4 skiers per heat or either 48 men or/ 24 ladies and men / 6 skiers per heat.

4501.1.2 The following additional criteria shall apply to course specifications;

World Cup, World Championships and OWG
Length-1050m +/- 150m
Vertical Drop-215m +/- 35m

Continental Cup
Length- minimum 750m
Vertical Drop minimum 165m

National Championships / FIS
Length- minimum 650m
Vertical Drop- minimum 130m

4501.2.1 A Ski Cross gate consists of a triangular gate panel attached to one non-breakaway outside pole and one stubby pole on the inside of the gate flag.

4503.1 The course setting shall be performed by the Connection Coach together with the Chief of Course in consultation with the Jury and the Athlete Advisory Committee.

- 4505.2 Ski Cross will be run according to a single knockout format. Timed runs are used to qualify skiers for the Ski Cross.
- For World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Games, the best 16 Ski Cross competitors present will be drawn according to their highest ranking on the WC points list or FIS points list (published several times a year). If the skiers are tied, the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by a draw.
- The first group will be randomly drawn.
- The remaining competitors will be ranked according to their higher points on the World Cup points list or the FIS points list.
- For other FIS Competitions, the best 16 Ski Cross competitors present will be drawn according to their highest ranking on the FIS points list. The remaining skiers will ranked according to their FIS Point ranking.
- The non-ranked skiers are assigned bibs based upon a random draw.
- 4505.4 Determination of place
- Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body ~~or skis~~ that cross finish line.
- 4507.1 Start lane choice during each heat based only on the skiers qualification ~~ing time~~ results. First in the qualification can chose their lane, the second fastest the next lane and so on in each heat. Assignment of new bibs numbered based on the results of the time trials will aid to determine lane selection in the start. A missed start is a DNS. It is the skier's responsibility to arrive at the start in time to compete
- 4508.2.1 shall be ranked as they finish. Re-runs will only be given pursuant to the applicable provisions of Rule 3057
- 4508.2.2 Re-runs shall not be granted solely as a result of an incident of intentional contact and all athletes, other than those that receive a DSQ pursuant to Rule

Changes to the the World Cup Rules

4.5 Waxroom

The Organizers are responsible for making adequate ski preparation and storage facilities available to all nations. These facilities must be heated, ventilated and secure.

13.5.3 Ski Cross:

Maximum Team Size (Men's plus Ladies Quota) is sixteen (16).

Maximum eight (8) per gender

Minimum 40 FIS-points in Ski Cross on the valid FIS points list or 100 points on the Alpine FIS points list.

13.8 The Snowboard Committee

On request of the Snowboard Committee, the Council approved the following proposals:

Changes to the ICR

2201.5 Number of gates
The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows:
~~11-15% of the vertical drop in meters = number of turns by rounding up or down of the decimals.~~ It is recommended to set with a distance of between ~~2520-3027~~ meters between turning gates in GS (exception: bananas). The results list should show # of turns/ # of gates. Example 25 (turns)/30 (gates).

2502.2 Technical Data Parallel Giant Slalom
For Parallel Giant Slalom (PGS) the vertical drop of the course must be between 120 and 200 meters with a minimum of 18 gates. It is recommended to set around 25 gates in PGS with a horizontal distance (turning pole to turning pole) of between 20-~~257~~ meters.
The course should have a length on the ground of minimum 400 meters and a maximum of 700 meters – recommended is around 550 meters.
In general the courses should have the same variety of terrain like a GS and with enough width of minimum 40 meters.

~~2505.3 — The Technical Delegate and the starter together will control the start. In order to coordinate their functions, the Technical Delegate should have a start platform set up between the hinge gates, either in front of or behind so that he can see the entire race course. The start signal~~

~~can only be given after the Technical Delegate has given the competitors permission to start.~~

2509.1.2.2 Tie-Breaking in Qualification

If two or more riders with two qualification runs are tied, the ties will be broken by the best run of two. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Standing (at World Cup events) or current FIS points (at FIS/CoC level events). If they are still tied all will receive the same rank but the rider with the higher bib number will be ordered first. The exception is if they are tied for the 16th place (see 2509.1.2.3)

2707.1 Start ramp and Start gates

The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly leave the start. Push off posts must be installed - part of the start gate – for all events.

The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events. The four/six start boxes ~~(each 90 cm wide, 30 cm height and between each start box 50 cm free space)~~ have to open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates himself. The starting block (behind the board) must be covered with teflon to protect the board. The System should be mechanical controlled for reasons of reliability and portability. Therefore, electronic systems are not approved unless authorised by FIS. All start devices for FIS World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games need to be approved by FIS.

The measurement should be as follows:

<u>Width between the Gates</u>	<u>90 – 100 cm</u> <u>(recommended 100 cm)</u>
<u>Hight of the board</u>	<u>30 – 40 cm</u> <u>(recommended 40 cm)</u>
<u>Width between handles</u>	<u>80 – 90 cm</u> <u>(recommended 80 cm)</u>
<u>Length of the handles</u>	<u>10 cm</u>
<u>Width of the handles</u>	<u>3 – 4 cm (recommended 4 cm)</u>
<u>Adjustability</u>	<u>yes</u>
<u>Distance between the gates</u>	<u>50 – 60 cm</u> <u>(recommended 60 cm)</u>

2705.1.3 Ties in Qualification

If two or more riders have the same best time, their ties will be broken by their total time of two runs. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Standing (at World Cup events) or current FIS points.

(at FIS/CoC level events). If they are still tied, all the riders will receive the same rank but the rider with the higher bib number will be ordered first. These tie-breaking rules do not apply for the riders tied for the qualification rank (16th ladies or 32nd men place). If two or more riders are tied for 16th or 32nd place, all riders will run as many run-offs as needed until the ties are broken. In this run-off both (or more) riders run together. This rule does not count for OWG. During the OWG the run-off will be an individual run. In case of a tie lane choice will be decided by draw at the start.

2702.1

General characteristics of the courses.

The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep ideally 14°-18° in average) with varied terrain. The SBX slope must be a minimum of 40 m wide (as wider as better). Under certain conditions for short sections (50 m or less) the course width maybe a minimum of 20 m. The most important part is from the start to the first bank (minimum 80 meters straight better 100-150 m) – where it should be not to steep (approx. 13-15°) a long flat area with features in it to separate the riders before the first bank.

The ideal SBX slope will allow for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features:

Banks (crescent shaped), Double Banks, Single, Double, or Triple Jumps Rollers, Offset Rollers - (Single, double, triple, etc.), Step-up jumps, spines and double spines, Pro style jumps, Hip jumps, Table top jumps, Step-down jumps. Medium or long GS type turns can be included (but not recommended) only when building a feature is not possible.

Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps will not be permitted under any circumstances and a Snowboard Cross should not contain a corner jump at the last feature. The features should be designed so that competitors are attempting to gain speed and not having to break before each one.

2705.6Competition clothing

Ski suits must be two pieces – pants and a separate top. Form – fitting speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Non protruding body protection and padding is recommended. Protection equipment must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body.

2804.4

Heat Format

- 2804.4.1 Qualification:
Competitors will be grouped into heats of:
Men: 5-35 per heat, Women: 5-25 per heat.
- 2804.4.2 The seeding will be done as follows:
- Number of heats will be decided by the jury before the TC meeting, based on time and entered participants on competition.
 - Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on WC points list or FIS points list in Big Air. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw).
 - If there will be two heats, the competitors will be divided with even and odd ranking:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 3, 5, 7 etc., Heat 2: Ranking 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.
 - If there will be three heats, each third competitor will be in each heat from the ranking:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 7 etc., Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8 etc.
Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 9 etc.
 - Every heat will receive warm-up for 15-30 minutes (decided by the jury), directly followed by the two qualification jumps with the best jump to count.
- 2804.4.3 Qualification to Final will be as follows:
Men
With two heats: top ~~four~~five ranked competitors from each heat ~~+ the top two following highest scores from all the remaining competitors.~~
With three heats: top three ranked competitors from each heat + the top one following highest score from all the remaining competitors.
- 2804.4.4 Finals: (10 men / women – best 2 ~~runs~~jumps out of 3)
~~Start order for finals is the reverse ranking of top three/four from heat one, then reverse ranking from top three/four heat two, then reverse ranking from top three/four heat three, followed by reversed highest scores.~~
~~In the finals the ten men and the six women will have the opportunity to take three jumps. Only the two highest individual scores will count. The winner will be determined by the competitor with the two highest combined scores of the three runs.~~
Start order for final jump 1:
In case of two heats the riders will be seeded according to their results in the qualification. Numbers 1 of each heat will be seeded at position 10 and 9. Numbers 2 will be

seeded at position 8 and 7. The numbers 3 will be seeded at position 6 and 5 etc.

In case of three heats the riders will be seeded according to their results in the qualification. Numbers 1 of each heat will be seeded at position 10, 9 and 8. Numbers 2 will be seeded at position 7, 6 and 5. Numbers 3 will be seeded at position 4, 3 and 2. The highest scored rider of all heats will be seeded at position 1.

The position of numbers 1 respectively numbers 2 and 3 will be determined by their scores.

Start order for final jump 2:

The start order for final jump 2 is the same as in final jump 1.

Start order for final jump 3:

All riders will be seeded in reversed order of their best single result out of final jump 1 and 2.

Ranking:

The final score of each competitor will be determined by adding the best score of final jump 1 or 2 plus the result of final jump 3. The counted trick from jump number 1 or jump number 2 must be different from jump number 3. Jump 3 always counts.

Jumps are different if there is:

- a clear difference of number of rotations
- a different take off (switch stance & normal/forward)
- a clear different direction of rotation

New Snowboarding Events

The Council decided to table the Snowboard Committee's proposal to introduce new Snowboarding events that reflect the current trends to the next Council Meeting in autumn 2008.

World Cup Rules

4.2.1 An injured rider within top 10 of the WCSL who is not active anymore during the current season will receive an additional personal quota spot for the next season. As soon as the rider has entered two or more FIS events this right will be lost. An injury status as such will only be valid for the next season and the season after. The proper document(s) has to be submitted to the FIS office according to the FIS rules.

4.4 Competition Format for Parallel Events

Qualification:The course is set parallel from the beginning.Each competitor has one timed run — odd numbers (1,3,5,...) on red course, even numbers (2,4,6,...) on blue course.The top 16 ranked women and men on the red and the top 16 ranked women and men on blue course (32 women and 32 men) advance to the Elimination Round.**Elimination Round (32 women and 32 men):**

Course exchange: The top 16 women and men from the red course qualification run on the blue course. The top 16 women and men from the blue course qualification run on the red course. Run 1 from the Qualification and run 2 from the Elimination will be added together (“one red run and one blue run”). The top timed 16 athletes per gender advance to the finals.

Finals (according to ICR rule 2519):

16 women and 16 men will compete in the finals. There are two runs per heat with a delayed start for the second run of each heat (the riders in the second run start with the time difference of their first run). The first rider who crosses the finish line in the second run will advance. All existing Parallel format rules apply.

13.9 Medical Committee

On request of the Medical Committee, the Council approved the following Regulations for Rescue Services that will be included in the International Competition Rules from the 2008/2009 season (northern hemisphere):

FIS Event Organiser Medical Support Requirements for Alpine, Snowboard and Freestyle Disciplines**1. Medical Services required from Event Organisers**

The health and safety of all those involved in a ski, snowboard or freestyle 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 and level of the event being held (World Championships, World Cup, Continental Cup, FIS-level, etc.)
- 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/Event Medical Director 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, the back up plan must be in place before recommencing the official training or competition.

1.1 Required Facilities & Resources

On site facilities

- The Event Organising Committee (OC) must assure that emergency medical services are available for each official day of training and competition.
- Medically equipped tent or clinic in close vicinity of the base/finish of event location for initial triage and minor issues.
- Public facility for medical care of spectators
- Top of course medical station for athlete needs prior to competition
- Intermediate medical course stations depending on event
- A minimum of one Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) ambulance for competitor transport must be available for **all** Alpine, Snowboard and Freestyle events and Categories stationed at base with a back-up plan if transport is used.
- Alpine Speed events, Freestyle Aerials and SkiCross, Snowboard Cross and Big Air competitions must have a fully equipped Advanced Cardiac Life Support Team and an immediate replacement available with transport at the base of the event at all times during official training or competition.
- For Alpine Speed disciplines at World Championships and World Cups a rescue helicopter must be available unless prohibited by law. The rescue helicopter and medical support must be capable of immediate patient off-hill evacuation.
- For Freestyle Aerials and SkiCross, Snowboard Cross and Big Air at World Championships and World Cups a critical care transport Helicopter must be available, if the transport to a level I trauma centre (for definition of a level I trauma centre see reference in the FIS Medical Guide) is expected to take more than 20 minutes.

1.2 Personnel/Staff

Specific job descriptions with requirements must be created according to the specific requirements of the event.

Event Medical Director

This individual is responsible to direct and coordinate all medical services provided at the event. This person is usually a member of the Organising Committee and reports to the committee regarding

medical issues with the event. This individual should be competent in Emergency Medical Care, triage and evacuation procedures, and have a good understanding of operational procedures of all systems with respect to the event and as such, have a good understanding of the sport with regard to possible injuries or incidents that could occur. If this person is not a medical doctor, then one should be appointed as an advisor for the event.

Specific responsibilities:

- Outline facilities and resources required for the event.
- Establish an evacuation plan for injured athletes – for all possible locations within the “field of play” from site of injury to initial triage to hospital or trauma centre if indicated.
- Secure availability of all necessary facilities, resources and personnel to support evacuation plan through working inter-relationships.
- Create a back up plan/system that could be operational if one or more major evacuation is utilized.
- Establish a separate plan and/or staff for visitors, spectators of the event depending on expected crowds.
- Define specifically the personnel roles and responsibilities and communicate these clearly to all parties involved.
- Review the emergency medical plan with the Organising committee and event staff to discuss the interactions with other aspects of the event – clarify communications protocol.
- The Event Medical Director should review the overall medical plan at the initial team captains meeting for all coaches and team medical personnel. At this time, he/she should establish a specific medical meeting/orientation with all team physicians and/or medical personnel to review the specific evacuation medical plan in detail.
- Support of the Technical Delegate with the record and track all incidents that occur during official training and competition with the completion of the FIS Injury Report for each athlete injury.

Ski Patrol

- Act as first responders to a downed athlete.
- Ski patrol must have adequate and experienced skills in skiing.
- The staff is to be placed along the course so they always have the athlete in view.
- Numbers/staffing determined by the nature and course of the event.
- Consideration of additional staffing to fill positions left open following response to an accident quickly and efficiently so as to not delay the competition.

Trauma Teams

- Determined from the overall medical plan regarding specific needs for event. Generally positioned along course where

they can reach any critically injured athlete within 4 minutes maximum time limit.

- These teams generally consist of medically trained individuals that are Advance Cardiac or Advance Trauma Life Support qualified and/or paramedic with capability of advanced airway management.

Team Physicians

- Team physicians may only assist with the field of play athletes care and stabilization under direction of event medical staff.

1.3 Information to the Teams

General Medical Coverage of Competition Protocols must be published and given to all teams in their information packs for their medical personnel. This should include:

- On-Course medical support map with details of all stations (staffing/equipment/supplies)
- Evacuation protocols for each level of injury from course with criteria for helicopter transport
- Location/contact phone of Clinic or level I Trauma Centre that athlete would be transported to - depending on Level of Injury
- Contact for Event Medical Director
- A listing of all local medical services to include the phone contact and address for location. This information should include: local medical clinics, physicians, dental offices, pharmacies and the contact information for the level I Trauma Centre .
- A medical meeting for the persons taking care of medical matters in the teams will take place prior to the first official training (for Alpine downhill events after the first course inspection) or the competition and minutes and a signed attendance list must be taken. This can provide the more detailed information regarding evacuation procedures from the course. The time of this meeting must be communicated at the team captains meeting

Injury Surveillance System (ISS)

The Council acknowledged the report of the Medical Committee on the Injury Surveillance System which has been in existence for two years. In conjunction with the Oslo Sport Trauma Research Centre, FIS has implemented a research project designed to evaluate injuries and the circumstances in which they occur, in order to evaluate measures that may be taken in the future to try to reduce them. The high number of injuries that have occurred over the past two seasons is certainly of great concern and the Council committed support to enhancing the ISS

research further, subject to evaluation of the next stage in the project and the budget.

13.10 The Committee for Competition Equipment

On request of the Committee for Competition Equipment, the Council approved the following proposals:

Changes to the Specifications for the Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings:

B. Alpine Competition Equipment

1. Alpine racing ski

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

1.2.1.1 Ski length

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

Downhill

Ladies FIS: 210 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Men FIS: 215 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Super-G

Ladies FIS: 200 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Men FIS: 205 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Giant Slalom

Ladies FIS: 180 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Men FIS: 185 cm / -5 cm tolerance

1.2.1.2 Profile width

For FIS and ENL minimum 60 mm

1.2.1.3 Radius

The radius has to be marked on the ski.

Giant Slalom

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

2.1.2 Maximum height

For FIS and ENL events the maximum height is 55 mm

- 3.2 Thickness of ski boot soles
FIS, ENL, Children I :maximum 45 mm

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

- 1.2.1.1 Ski length

For children younger than 11 years: Use only one pair of skis in all events if the ski length is shorter than 130 cm.

- 3.2. Thickness of ski boot soles

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

- 9.3 Specifications for children

Children under 11 years should use back protectors (also for CHI I and CHI II)

New rules for the Freestyle Competition Equipment:

- E. Freestyle Competition Equipment

1. Definition

Competition equipment

The term „competition equipment“ embraces all items of equipment used by the athletes in competition skiing, including clothing and implements that serve a technical function. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit. In this connection the following points must be observed:

- a) The principle of safety
- b) The principle of fairness

- 1.1. Competition implements

Competition implements refer to those parts of the equipment, which fulfil essential functions for the competition and which are inseparable from the competition.

Examples: skis, bindings, boots, poles, clothing, helmets, ski goggles.

1.2 Additional equipment (accessories)

Additional equipment (accessories) to competition equipment are those components or implements which have an influence on the technical function of the competition equipment and which are attached directly to the equipment by means of recognised fastenings. Accessories do not perform essential functions for the competitions.
Example: plastic tip covers, additional weights.

1.3 Auxiliary equipment

Auxiliary equipment refers to those components of the competition equipment which do not fulfil an essential function, and which do not fall under the heading of additional equipment.
Example: measuring instruments.

2. Commercial Markings on Equipment

Specifications on page 30 - 33 and refer to ICR 207.

2.1. Freestyle Competition Equipment

Only measurements which are carried out by the appointed FIS equipment measurement experts using the official FIS measurement tools are valid.

The results of measurements carried out at the time are valid and final, irrespective of previous measurements.

2.2 Freestyle skis

2.2.1 Definition

Skis employed in Freestyle competition events where the principal source of motive power is gravity. To assist with directional and speed control, the edges of the running surface are constructed from hard materials and sealed into the ski.

2.2.2 Criteria

2.2.3 Geometric features

There are no limitations or restrictions for ski length and radius.

2.2.4 Ski length

No limitations. (See 4306.1.1 is, 4206.1.1)

- 2.2.5 Profile width
No limitations
- 2.2.6 Radius
No limitations
- 2.2.7 Overall height of sectional view
No limitations.
- 2.2.8 Camber
No limitations.
- 2.2.9 Contour, length and height of shovel
No limitations
- 2.2.10 Contour of tail
No limitations.
- 2.2.11 Running surface
No limitations.
- 2.2.12 Running Groove
No limitations.
- 2.2.13 Flexibility
No limitations with regard to the rigidity in all grades of flex.
- 2.2.14 Mass
No limitation with regard to weight and distribution of mass.
- 2.3 Construction
 - 2.3.1 Type
No limitation with regard to composite structure.
 - 2.3.2 Ski components
Running surface: no limitations with regard to material and dimensions.

Torsion box: no limitations with regard to material and dimensions.

Edges: no limitations with regard to material and dimensions.
Of top surface: no limitations with regard to material and dimensions.
Core: no limitations with regard to material.

2.3.4 Durability

With regard to the mounting of bindings, national norms and at least the „Ö-Norm 4030“, that is the equivalent of DIN- and ISO-norms, must be fulfilled.

3. Additional equipment

No additional equipment is permitted which

- a) makes use of foreign energy (e.g. heaters, chemical energy accumulators, electric batteries, mechanical aids, etc.)
- b) causes or intends to cause changes in the outer conditions of the competition to the disadvantage of fellow competitors (e.g. changes to piste or snow)
- c) increases the risk for the users or other persons, when used for the purpose it was intended for

3.1 Safety bindings

Safety bindings function as strain limiters. That is, these devices transfer specific demands occurring during skiing to an acceptable limit, and when this limit is overstepped, they release their firm hold to the ski. (See 4306.1.2, 4206.1.2, 4008.2.2)

3.2 Anti-vibration plates

Mounting of such plates is permitted under the following conditions:

3.3 Width of ski surface

The plates may not exceed the width of the ski surface.

3.4 Maximum height

For FIS, ENL, Children I and Children II events the maximum height for the season 2008/09 the maximum is 50 mm.

3.5 Ski stoppers

The ski stopper is a catching apparatus for skis, whose function is to stop or bring to a standstill the loose ski following the release of the safety binding within the intermediate area of the skiers fall. In competitions and official training skis without ski stoppers are not permitted. Ski Stoppers must be mounted in such a way as not to impede the operation of the device. The manufacturer is responsible for a perfect function of the ski stoppers.

4. Ski boots

Ski boots are robust footwear developed especially for skiing, offering protection against jolts and bumps as well as injury from ski edges and other external causes. The ski boot encloses the foot firmly, while at the same time allowing the movement necessary for skiing techniques, in that the ankle has the room it needs to move, but at the same time allowing the transfer of every steering movement completely to the ski.

The relevant national and international guidelines and norms establish the requirements.

Thickness of ski boot soles

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

Ladies & Men	maximum 45 mm
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5. Ski poles

The ski pole is a sports article whose function should aid the skier, facilitate balance and, if necessary, enable stopping. The national and international guidelines and norms establish the minimum requirements for ski pole tips, grips, shaft, baskets, straps, length, etc. Due to risk of injury, metal baskets are not permitted.

6. Competition suits

6.1 Ski Cross

(From Freestyle ICR Ski Cross see page 69; 4511.4)

Ski suits

Ski suits must be two pieces- pants and a separate top. Form-fitting, speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Non-protruding body protection and padding is recommended.

Protection equipment must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body. The gap in the material must be a minimum 60mm, measured anywhere around the circumference of the mid thigh, the knee, the top of the ski boot, on the lower body and around the elbow and the bicep on the upper body.

6.2 Moguls

No limitations.

6.3 Aerials

No limitations.

- 6.4 HalfPipe
No limitations.
- 6.5 Helmets
The use of helmets is compulsory for all events. (See ICR 3054.6, 4008.2.1, 4306.1.3, 4206.13, 4511.3)
- The National Ski Associations shall require their athletes to use helmets which conform to recognized and appropriate standards including CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM F2040, etc.
7. Ski goggles
Ski goggles are devices protecting the eyes against weather and rays with optically correct lenses. Their aim is to guarantee good, contrast-free visibility in all weather conditions. The use of ski goggles is recommended.
8. Ski gloves
Gloves offer protective covering against weather and external forces. The wearing of gloves is strongly recommended. Protective padding along the entire length of the glove is permitted. The use of protective guards in the form of shields, which are pulled over the glove, is permitted.
9. Back protectors
- 9.1 Definition
The back protector is an additional item of equipment, which protects the athlete's back against weather and external forces. The use of back protections is recommended.
- Specifications
The back protector must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete's spine and lay flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector has to be situated in the area of the spinal column. Fastening of the back protector may take place with a stomach belt, straps or suspenders. The maximum thickness has to be in the middle part and may not exceed 45 mm; the thickness reduces towards the edges of the back protector. The back protector may be worn exclusively under the competition suit.

13.11 The Committee for Advertising Matters

On request of the Committee for Advertising Matters, the Council approved the following proposals:

Art. 2.5.2

The free space between the national ski association identification in the middle of the front of the headgear and the sponsor advertising (50 cm²) must be at least 1 cm.

Art. 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 leaderboard and TV interview locations).

FIS Advertising Rules:

Art. 2.2 Advertising on starting bibs, basic design elements, point 4:

In order to facilitate the identification of the participant, the start number is to be printed in black or dark-a contrasting colour, but not fluorescent. ~~For the same reason the base colour of the bib is to be kept white.~~

Art. 2.2 Advertising on starting bibs, basic design elements, point 1:

Symbols (names and logos) of only one and the same sponsor are permitted on the front as well as the back of all starting bibs of the race. The logo, product identification, and brand identification may not exceed 12 cm in height, whereby the letters or numbers may not exceed 10 cm. This brand identification can also be in two lines (12 cm in total height). In case that the neckline (upper border of bib) is used as a line of the above-defined brand identification, the repetition of the sponsor frequency is limited to three times.

Art. Nordic Events 4.2 Ski Jumping / Ski Flying and art. 4.2.5 Other elements:

Qualification bib

The bib will be presented to the winner of the qualification after its conclusion. This bib is then to be worn by the winner during the FIS World Cup competition itself. The organiser has the opportunity to show the bib number sponsor above the sponsor of the qualification on the qualification bib.

Art. 3.1.4 Finishing area / 4.2.4 Outrun:

Leaderboard

The leaderboard is positioned in a suitable place after the exit gate in order to film the athlete leading the competition. The advertising spaces of the leaderboard carry the name of the resort/region, the title sponsor and the bib sponsor of the race, which are equally divided.

* * *

The Council did not approve a new qualification bib with separate sponsor opportunities for Ski Jumping and Ski Flying events, or the request to use the athlete's name in addition to the starting number (all disciplines) .

13.12 The Committee for Telemark Skiing

On proposal of the Telemark Committee, the Council approved the following addition to the International Competition Rules for the Telemark Disciplines:

Art. 1907.7, Section "Classic"

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

The same text shall also be added as Art. 2004.7 in the Section "Sprint Classic"

13.13 The Committee for Grass Skiing

On proposal of the Grass Skiing Committee, the Council approved the following proposals:

ICR

606.5 Equipment Rules

606.5.5.1 Length of the binding plates: 220 to 240 mm (Japan)

606.5.5.2 Ski lengths

Cat.	max	min	girls	boys
Children up to 9 years	80 cm		X	X
Children 10–13 years	80 cm		X	X
Children 14 years	80 cm 85 cm		X	X
Children 15 years	starting 75 cm	as	Junior	Junior

606.5.9 Slide roller
It is only allowed to use 4 slide roller at the same time. The upper rolls are not permitted!

650.6.6.1 Sprint Downhill and Super-G
The certificate is valid for ten years from the date of issue. After that a re-homologation must be made.

806 Execution of the Slalom

- 806.1.2 World Cup (same for GS 906.1.2)
For Ladies and Men
Generally the World Cup Slalom consists of 2 runs..The intermediate ranking count for the FIS Points.
- 806.1.2.5 FIS Points
All ranked competitors on the intermediate ranking list get FIS points.
- 906 Execution of the Slalom
- 906.2.2 Starting order for the Final run
The best 15 Ladies and 30 Men according to the intermediate ranking list.
- 1006 Execution of the Super-G
- 1006.1 World Cup

For Ladies and Men
The World Cup Super-G consists of 1 run.
- 1006.2 World Cup Points

Ladies: the 15 best classified
Men: the 30 best classified
- 1006.3 FIS Points

All ranked athletes get FIS points. The first 15 classified Ladies and the first 30 classified Men get World Cup points.

Grass Ski World Cup Rules

- 3.2 Basic quota

For races of the FIS WC every National Ski Association, which is part of FIS, can sign up two (2) competitors under following conditions (basic quota).
- Art. 3.3 – 3.4 will only be valid when the number of participants rises over:
- | | |
|---------|----|
| Ladies: | 30 |
| Men: | 60 |
- 4.1 Competitors
- 4.1.1.1 Validity
Art. 4.1.1 is valid until a general sponsor could be found.

4.3 Hotel expenses

Hotel expenses for full board must not exceed CHF 75. -
If the regular hotel price at the location is less than CHF 75.-, it not permitted to exceed it.

8.1 Starting times

The fixed starting times have to be observed strictly. In case of postponements a decision is taken by the jury. (At all events where there is no planned TV coverage, the next competitor is only allowed to start when the previous one has crossed the finish line).

9.1.4.1 FIS points

9.1.4.2 Super Combined

All classified competitors who have finished both events, receive FIS Super Combined points

11.1.1 Formula

11.1.1.2 Points distribution

Ladies and Men:

The 30 best ranked athletes (individual and combined) receive points according to the following scale:

1 st rank	30 points
2 nd rank	29 points
3 rd rank	28 points
....	
30 th rank	1 point

11.1.1.3 Ranking list

To the thereof resulting ranking list, points will be awarded according to the following scale and added to the World Cup points (no allocation at individual events, only at the WC Final)

Table:

1. rank	300 points	46,. rank	45 points
2. rank	280 points	47,. rank	44 points
3. rank	260 points	48, rank	43 points
4. rank	240 points	49, rank	42 points
5. rank	220 points	50, rank	41 points
6. rank	200 points	51, rank	40 points
7. rank	180 points	52, rank	39 points
8. rank	170 points	53, rank	38 points
9. rank	160 points	54, rank	37 points
10. rank	150 points	55, rank	36 points
11. rank	145 points	56, rank	35 points

12. rank	140 points	57. rank	34 points
13. rank	135 points	58. rank	33 points
14. rank	130 points	59. rank	32 points
15. rank	125 points	60. rank	31 points
16. rank	120 points	61. rank	30 points
17. rank	116 points	62. rank	29 points
18. rank	112 points	63. rank	28 points
19. rank	108 points	64. rank	27 points
20. rank	104 points	65. rank	26 points
21. rank	100 points	66. rank	25 points
22. rank	96 points	67. rank	24 points
23. rank	92 points	68. rank	23 points
24. rank	89 points	69. rank	22 points
25. rank	86 points	70. rank	21 points
26. rank	83 points	71. rank	20 points
27. rank	80 points	72. rank	19 points
28. rank	77 points	73. rank	18 points
29. rank	74 points	74. rank	17 points
30. rank	72 points	75. rank	16 points
31. rank	70 points	76. rank	15 points
32. rank	68 points	77. rank	14 points
33. rank	66 points	78. rank	13 points
34. rank	64 points	79. rank	12 points
35. rank	62 points	80. rank	11 points
36. rank	60 points	81. rank	10 points
37. rank	58 points	82. rank	9 points
38. rank	56 points	83. rank	8 points
39. rank	54 points	84. rank	7 points
40. rank	52 points	85. rank	6 points
41. rank	50 points	86. rank	5 points
42. rank	49 points	87. rank	4 points
43. rank	48 points	88. rank	3 points
44. rank	47 points	89. rank	2 points
45. rank	46 points	90. rank	1 point

Junior Cup Rules (as addition to the World Cup rules, Section B)

1. Organisation
According to the ICR and WC rules. These rules apply for both Ladies and Men.
2. Events:
Slalom
Giant Slalom
Super-G
Super Combined
3. Competitions:
FIS races
FIS Junior World Ski Championships

4. Valuation:
According to the World Cup points scale:

Ladies and Men

1. rank	100 points
2. rank	80 points
3. rank	60 points
5. Terms of participation:
Ladies and Men
Season 2008: year of birth 1988 – 1993 (ICR Art. 607.3)
6. Prizes
 - 6.1 Medals:
The first three (3) competitors receive souvenir prizes.
 - 6.2 Diploma:
Ladies: Rank 1 – 6
Men: Rank 1 – 10
7. Leader bib:
The leader of the FIS Grasski Junior Cup wears the red leader bib.

14. Membership of FIS

14.1 **Grenada**

The Council confirmed its decision to propose to the 2008 FIS Congress to maintain the suspension of the Grenada International Sports Foundation.

14.2 **Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo**

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

14.3 Malta, Lesotho

The Council provisionally approved the applications for membership from the National Ski Association of Malta and the Lesotho Winter Sports Federation as associate members and decided to submit the applications to the 2008 International Ski Congress for consideration.

15. Future FIS Congress

15.1 FIS Congress 2010

The Council acknowledged the report of the Secretary General Sarah Lewis who recently visited Antalya with the Manager of FIS Travel Service Heinz Gurtner. The location of the Congress hotel is conveniently situated for the international airport and arrangements are progressing well with the support of the hotel's convention organisation.

15.2 FIS Congress 2012

The Council decided to consider applicants for hosting the 2012 International Ski Congress at its meeting in autumn 2008. Any National Ski Associations interested in applying can obtain details of the requirements from the FIS Office or from the Inside FIS section of the FIS website.

16. Meeting of the newly elected FIS Council

16.1 Constitution of the FIS Council

At the first meeting of the newly elected Council, the Council agreed on the following composition of the Council's Working Groups and Commissions for the period 2008-2010:

Finance Commission

Chairman and

Treasurer: Fritz Wagnerberger

Vice Chairman: Carl Eric Stålberg

Members: Janez Kocijancic, Bill Marolt, Giovanni Morzenti,
Sverre Seeberg
ex officio: Gian-Franco Kasper

FIS Doping Panel

Chairman: Patrick Smith (CAN)

Working Groups (delegations) for the following fields of activity:

- a) Alpine
(including Alpine Cups, FIS Points, Courses, Safety, etc.)
Members: Milan Jirasek, Janez Kocijancic, Sung-Won Lee, Bill Marolt, Alain Methiaz, Giovanni Morzenti, Eduardo Roldan, Pablo Rosenkjer, Sverre Seeberg, Leonid Tyagachev, Fritz Wagnerberger, Werner Woerndle
- b) Nordic
(including Jumping, Cross-Country, Nordic Combined, Long Distance Races, etc.)
Members: Jaakko Holkeri, Yoshiro Ito, Milan Jirasek, Alain Methiaz, Giovanni Morzenti, Sverre Seeberg, Patrick Smith, Carl Eric Stålberg
- c) Special questions
(including Eligibility, Medical, Equipment, Legal and Disciplinary Questions)
Members: Jaakko Holkeri, Milan Jirasek, Janez Kocijancic, Patrick Smith, Carl Eric Stålberg
- d) Relations
(including Recreation, Freestyle, Snowboard, Grass Skiing, IF's, etc.)
Members: Yoshiro Ito, Eduardo Roldan, Pablo Rosenkjer, Patrick Smith
- e) Working Group for Honorary Membership
Chairman: Yoshiro Ito
Members: Janez Kocijancic, Pablo Rosenkjer, Carl Eric Stålberg

16.2 Nomination of Committee Members

On proposal of the National Ski Associations the Council appointed the Committee Members for the period 2008 - 2010 (please see Appendix I) The Council decided that only one representative per nation could be nominated to a Committee which includes the Conference.

The Council rejected the inclusion of additional proposals for Committee Membership from the Alpine World Cup Organisers, Club 5+.

The Council appointed Vice President Carl Eric Stahlberg to lead a working group to review the criteria for a disciplines status within FIS, as directed by the decision of the 46th International Ski Congress.

16.3 Honorary Members of FIS Committees

The former and the new Council appointed the following Honorary Members of FIS Committees in recognition of their outstanding services. Furthermore the Council proposed to the Congress to elect Geoff Henke (AUS) as Honorary Member of FIS.

- Stig-Ove Gustafsson (SWE), Alpine Committee
- Lee Todd (USA), Cross-Country Committee
- Helmut Adams (ITA), Sub-Committee for Alpine Classification
- Jacques Fournio (FRA), Sub-Committee for European Cup
- Fredy Fuchs (SUI), Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses
- Karl-Heinz Klee (AUT), Legal and Safety Committee
- *Jana Gantnerova (SVK), Sub-Committee for Alpine Ladies
- Jean-Pierre Cochet (FRA), Sub-Committee for Rollerskiing
- Antonio Malugani (ITA), Sub Committee for Masters Racing

* At its Meeting on 31st May 2008, the Council decided to postpone the honorary committee membership of Jana Gantnerova in view of her nomination to the Alpine Executive Board.

17. Next meeting with the FIS Council

The Council decided to hold its next meeting on 14th November 2008, on invitation of the Finnish Ski Association in conjunction with its centenary during the FIS Alpine World Cup races in Levi (FIN).

In the future, the Council Meeting in the autumn will in principle always take place in at the FIS Office in Oberhofen (SUI).

The Council confirmed the date of its gathering during the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships in Val d'Isère on Tuesday 10th February 2009.

The Council Meeting in spring 2009 will take place in early to mid June in Vancouver on invitation of the Canadian Snowsports Association.

* * *

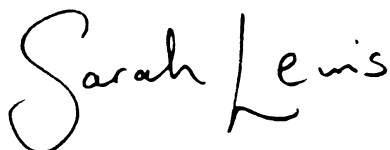
Proposals of National Ski Associations and Technical Committees, etc. for the autumn meeting have to be sent to the FIS Secretary General before 7th October 2008.

* * *

If you should have any further questions in regard to the decisions of the FIS Council, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretary General.

INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

Sarah Lewis
Secretary General

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sarah Lewis". The letters are cursive and fluid, with the first letter of each name being significantly larger and more stylized than the others.

Oberhofen, 5th June 2008
SL/er