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PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SEASON 2009/2010
EDITION Southern Hemisphere

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

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

Corrections to the ICR 2008

608.12.4.3

Course characteristics and recommendations:

- Number of Direction changes ~~20%~~ 10 % to 12% of Vertical drop.
- Recommended to have 3-5 different sections.
- Giant Slalom skis recommended.
- The course should test the skier's ability to react and adapt to an ever changing rhythm and radius, but allow the competitors smooth transition between the various sections of gates.
- Building terrain is optional but must allow course to flow smoothly.
- Include a minimum of one jump
- Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- The first and last gates should lead the skier comfortably.
- Forerunners or course testers should be available for course setting

801.2.4

Number of Direction Changes:

Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup:

- 30% to 35% of the vertical drop, +/- 3 direction changes
- FIS, Continental Cup, Entry League races and Children competitions:*
- 30% to 35% of the vertical drop +/- 3 direction changes

Precisions approved by the FIS Council in Levi (FIN) November 2008 and in Vancouver (CAN) June 2009.

1. ICR 2008

Single Pole Slalom (only for FIS and Childrens level competitions)

614.1.2.3 Numbering the gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course and the numbers attached to the outside pole or where there is no outside pole the number will be attached to the turning pole. Start and finish are not counted.

661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line.

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

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

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

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

Course Inspection

601.4.6.1 From a technical standpoint particularly by:

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

For Downhill:

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

608.12.5 Kombi Inspection

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

614.3 Inspection

614.3.1 Jury inspection

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

614.3.2 Competitor inspection

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

614.3.3 Jury decisions

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

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

703.2.2 Before the start of the training on the first official training day, there must be an inspection by the Jury with the technical advisor, if present, and generally also in the presence of the team captains or trainers.

703.2.3 Before the start of the first official training the competitors shall conduct a complete inspection of the course. ~~carrying their numbers. The time of the inspection is determined by the Jury.~~

804 **Inspection of the Course**

804.1 See art. 614.3.

904 **Inspection of the Course**

See art. 614.3.

1004 **Inspection of the Course**

See art. 614.3.

SG Course setting

603.7 Duties of the Course Setters

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

1001.3.4 The Super-G has to be set as follows:

For FIS level events 7% of the vertical drop equals the minimum maximum-number of gates, respectively direction changes of direction.

For OWG, WSC, WJC and COC level events 6% of the vertical drop equals the minimum number of direction changes. If the vertical drop is between 400 and 500 m, a minimum of 32 direction changes must be set and if the vertical drop is between 500 and 650 m a minimum of 35 direction changes must be set for men. A minimum of 30 gates must be set for ladies. The minimum number of gates (men 35, ladies 30) counts only those requiring change of direction.

In case of Ladies' and Men's events held together (same start, resp. same finish), the Men's rule is valid also for the Ladies (minimum 32 direction changes if the VD is less than 500 m / 35 if it is higher than 500 m).

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

Team Captains Meetings and Draw

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

Forerunners

605 Forerunners

605.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three ~~(qualified)~~ forerunners who meet all regulations of the International Competitions Rules (ICR) similar to all participating competitors) have signed the FIS Athletes Declaration. The forerunner is a member of the Organizing Committee. In Downhill, the forerunners should participate in all training runs.

In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners.
The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.

605.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs).

605.3 The nominated forerunners must should have the skiing ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

Homologation of the Courses

650.3 Recipients

The request must be accompanied by the following documents in quadruplicate multi-page pdf format, ~~and one copy each~~ sent or given to: ~~the inspector for~~.

650.4.1 *A description of the course, containing:*

....

- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in ~~new degrees or percentages~~)
- ~~transport possibilities~~ emergency evacuation arrangements for injured competitors ~~outside the course~~
- artificial snow making installations
- Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in ~~kilometres~~ kilometers

....

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

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

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

650.6.1 *The Applicant*

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

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

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

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

650.6.3 *The Inspector*

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

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

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

650.6.4 *Issue of the FIS Homologation Certificate*

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

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

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

650.6.6 *Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate*

650.6.6.1 *Downhill and Super-G*

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

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1 July of the year of issue.

650.6.6.2 *Slalom and Giant Slalom*

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

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1 July of the year of issue.

650.6.6.3 *For all Events*

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

Natural changes can consist of:

- erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown.
Artificial changes are:
- the construction of buildings, lifts,
- the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks, etc.,
- the installation of snowmaking hydrants, snow retention fences or other significant hardware.

2. World Cup

Retirement and Return to Competition

10.4.4 Retirement and Return to Competition

The official retirement becomes valid through the notice of withdrawal of the National Ski Association to FIS. A re-inscription after September 1st will not be considered in the WCSL.

Art 5.6 of the FIS Anti Doping Rules are valid.

5.6.1 An Athlete who has been identified by FIS for inclusion in FIS's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to FIS that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FIS's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by FIS.

5.6.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to FIS may not resume competing unless he or she notifies FIS at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 National Ski Associations/National Anti-Doping Organisations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

Qualification for WC of the COC Overall Winners

3.8.1 Qualification for the FIS World Cup

Qualified competitors of the Continental Cups according to the Continental Cup rules qualify to start in that event of the FIS World Cup in addition to the national quota in the season following the result (Southern Hemisphere: same season) if they are classified within the first 350 of the valid FIS points list in the event concerned. Their costs for accommodation, food and beverage must additionally be paid by the Organizing Committee.

If the COC overall winner is already qualified in the event concerned, the National Ski Association cannot apply for an additional starting spot for the overall winner. If

top three competitors in one event, excluding the COC overall winner come from the same Nation, only two may start in any one World Cup race.

Travel Expenses

5. Travel expenses

The Organizing Committees of FIS World Cup events are required to pay to the participating teams the travel expenses for the best 45 competitors on the valid start list who started the race, for Super Combined according to the valid start list of the 2nd-1st run, if the competitor started the 2nd run.

If a competition is broken off or canceled after the official day of arrival, the travel expenses must also be paid to the corresponding teams (according to the starting list 1 - 45) if they are present on site.

3. Intercontinental Cup

Personal qualification for World Cup

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.

If the COC overall winner is already qualified in the event concerned, the national Ski Association cannot apply for an additional starting spot for the overall winner.

The Overall winners receive 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 on the FIS website.

5.4.4 *Three from the same nation (European Cup only)*

If all Top three competitors in one event, excluding the COC overall winner come from the same nation, only two may start in any one World Cup race.

Quotas European Cup Finals

EC 4.4 Europa Cup Finals

EC.4.4.2 *Qualification*

The conditions for the basic quota of two according to art.2.1 remain valid. The additional competitors in the national quota must have already scored European or World Cup points in the Overall Standings be ranked within the top 45 in the European Cup overall standings in the respective events. There is no moving up or replacement. Furthermore all competitors from the Special Group (450 points competitors) in the current season have the right to start. All top 30 competitors from the actual WCSL-list before the first Team Captain meeting have as well the right to start in the event concerned.

EC.4.4. *Organising Nation*

The organising National Association is entitled to a normal European Cup quota in SL/GS according to art.2.2, ~~plus five additional competitors. The five additional competitors must be qualified according to art. 2.2.2. For DH/SG the quotas according to EC.2.3.1 are valid (same conditions as during the season) whereby all competitors must fulfill 4.4.2, plus additional maximal 5 competitors which do not have to fulfill 4.4.2. Regarding DH/SG the same criteria as for the normal European Cup quota are valid (4.4.2 must be fulfilled), plus additional maximal its national quota, (max. 10 competitors), which do not have to fulfill 4.4.2, whereby the higher quota from DH or SG is valid.~~

Quotas for USA and CAN in DH

NAC.2.3.3. *DH quotas for USA and CAN*

20 Men and 20 Women will be invited from ~~each of~~ the visiting nations i.e. CAN and USA to attend the ~~NAC Cup DH NC speed events~~ that is being produced in conjunction with the ~~National Championships~~ NAC speed series. These positions will be included within the North American approved quotas.

4. Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings

B. Alpine Competition Equipment

5. Racing suits

Competition suits and clothing worn underneath, such as underwear, etc., may not be plasticised or treated by any chemical means (gaseous, liquid or solid) and must have a minimum permeability of 30 litres per m²/sec. Seams may only exist in order to join the portions of the suit. Outer tucks and darts are not allowed.

The suits must be equally porous in all parts, both from the outside in and from the inside out.

Minimum air permeability is established whereby the unstretched fabric must show a medium air permeability of a minimum of 30 litres per m²/sec under 10 mm of water pressure.

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

- for Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super G suits' the shoulder, scapular region, arms and legs may be specially protected.
- In Downhill, protectors may not be integrated into the competition suit itself.
- In all events these protectors must be worn underneath the plumbed racing suit. Protectors must fulfill the 30 litre permeability rule with the exception in Downhill of the shoulder, arm sections as well as the knee and shins, and in Super G, Giant Slalom and Slalom, the shoulder, scapular region arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed. No plasticized surfaces.

1. Alpine racing ski

~~Extension of the tolerance for skis and boots at FIS and ENL levels- (new rules were strictly applied for 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 WC/WSC/OWG/COG:	210 cm
<u>Ladies FIS/ENL</u>	<u>210 cm/ - 5 cm tolerance</u>
Men WC/WSC/OWG/COG:	215 cm
<u>Men FIS/ENL</u>	<u>215 cm/ - 5 cm tolerance</u>

Super-G

Ladies WC/WSC/OWG/COG:	200 cm
<u>Ladies FIS/ENL</u>	<u>200 cm/ - 5 cm tolerance</u>
Ladies MAS (Giant Slalom Skis allowed):	180 cm/without tolerance

Men WC/WSC/OWG/COG:	205 cm
<u>Men FIS/ENL</u>	<u>205 cm/ - 5 cm tolerance</u>
Men MAS (Giant Slalom Skis allowed):	185 cm / without tolerance
Children II:	175 cm

Giant Slalom

Ladies WC/WSC/OWG/COG:	180 cm
<u>Ladies FIS/ENL</u>	<u>180 cm/ - 5 cm tolerance</u>
Ladies MAS:	180 cm / -5 cm tolerance
Men WC/WSC/OWG/COG:	185 cm
<u>Men FIS/ENL</u>	<u>185 cm/ - 5 cm tolerance</u>
Men MAS:	185 cm / -5 cm tolerance

Slalom

Ladies (all categories):	155 cm
Men:	165 cm
Men Junior I at FIS and ENL races:	165 cm / -10 cm tolerance
Children I & II:	130 cm

1.2.1.2 Profile width

Minimum width of the running surface at binding without any tolerance

~~WC/WSC/OWG/COG~~

DH Ladies' & Men:	minimum 67 mm
SG Ladies' & Men:	minimum 65 mm
GS Ladies' & Men:	minimum 65 mm
SL Ladies' & Men:	minimum 63 mm

FIS and ENL

~~Ladies & Men~~ ~~minimum 60 mm~~

1.2.1.3 Radius

The radius has to be marked on the ski.

Downhill

Ladies & Men: minimum 45 m

Radius measurement for DH skis with a preparation tolerance of -1 m.

Super-G

Ladies & Men: minimum 33 m

Children II: minimum 27 m

Giant Slalom

~~WC/WSG/OWG/COG~~

Ladies: minimum 23 m

Men: minimum 27 m

~~FIS/ENL~~

~~Ladies & Men~~ ~~minimum 21 m~~

Children II: minimum 17 m

Children I: minimum 14 m

2. 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.

2.1 Anti-vibration plates

Mounting of such plates is permitted under the following conditions:

2.1.1 Width of ski surface

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

2.1.2 Maximum height

The maximum height (distance between the bottom of the running surface of the ski and the ski boot sole) for ~~World & Continental Cups is for all categories is~~ 50 mm (Ladies, & Men and Children's).

~~For FIS and ENL the maximum height still is 55 mm.~~

~~For Children I and Children II the maximum height is 50 mm.~~

3.2 Thickness of ski boot soles

Distance between the ski boot sole and the base of the heel including all hard and soft parts: ~~for World Cup and Continental Cup: Ladies & Men, Children I and II-~~ maximum 43 mm

~~FIS, ENL, Children I and II~~
Ladies & Men MAS

~~maximum 45 mm~~
maximum 45 mm

5. Rules of the FIS Alpine Points

Quotas National Junior Race

1.6 National Junior Race (NJR)

~~Special abbreviation NJR (National Junior Race) for JUN races with limited foreign 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.~~

Every NSA will have a fixed quota for all NJR competitions depending on their FIS Quota according to the following calculation:

<u>FIS Quota</u>	<u>NJR Quota</u>
<u>10 – 9</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>8 – 7</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>6 – 5</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Up to 4</u>	<u>2</u>

The Organizing Nation is allowed to start with a maximum of 115 competitors.

If there are less than 25 foreign competitors entered or the Organizing Nation doesn't apply the 115 competitor's quota, the normal FIS quota can be applied taking into consideration the total number of 140 as a maximum number of competitors.

At Ladies' competitions this precision will be applied only if more than 140 competitors are on the board have been entered.

Injury Status

4.2 FIS Points

4.2.1 *The Average of the Best Two Results*

The average of a competitor's best two results in each discipline during the validity period will be used for the evaluation of the FIS points.

~~4.2.2 *Scale for Ranking Penalties applied once per season*~~

Rank	Single	Double	Quadruple
1 - 30	According WC Rules		
31 - 35	4	8	16
36 - 40	6	12	24
41 - 45	8	16	32
46 - 50	10	20	40
51 - 55	12	24	48
56 - 60	14	28	56
61 - 70	18	36	72
71 - 80	20	40	80
from 81	25	50	100

~~4.2.2.1~~ *Only one Result*

For a competitor who has obtained only one result in any of the alpine events (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G or Super Combined), during the validity period, ~~either a double rank penalty or a 22% (*) of his result will be added to his points, depending which one is better for the competitor. The last list per season will always be considered.~~

~~4.2.32.2~~ *No Result (including doping cases)*

If there is no result available in the calculation period, ~~5% a quadruple rank penalty will be added to the competitor's current FIS points in each of the next 14 lists. Starting from the 15th list, 10% will be added to the competitor's current points. last rank considered of either one or several past seasons.~~

~~4.2.3~~ *Injured*

~~Competitors with injury status will either be classified according to the single rank penalty applied on the date of injury or according to the effective results if the rank is better. The single penalty will be applied every year.~~

~~4.2.4~~ *Anti-Doping Rule violation*

~~An athlete subject to an anti-doping rule violation will have previously achieved FIS points deleted, according to article 10.1.2 FIS Anti-Doping Rules.~~

~~4.2.54~~ *Validity Period*

The validity period of the results is 14 FIS lists. ~~lasts for 13 months. Except with the last list there is 12 months.~~

~~4.4.9~~ *Super Combined*

FIS points are awarded for speed events (DH or SG) in all FIS events except in World and Europa Cup were only if the competitor has completed both runs he/she achieves FIS points The FIS point penalty will be applied taking into consideration the technical data.

If the Slalom run takes place before the DH or SG, competitors who DNS, DNF or DSQ will start in DH or SG with his original bib after the last competitor who qualified in the SL Run.

4.6 *Injury Status*

4.6.1 *Registration*

When a competitor injures himself and applies for the single penalty, the National Ski Association must apply to the FIS as soon as possible for the approval of a single penalty using the official form and submitting a medical certificate. (WC: see WC Rules art. 21.2 not later than 30th April)

~~The application of injury status is valid for one year after the 1st start. This is not valid for WCSL.~~

4.6.1.1 Conditions

- At least 6 FIS lists three months must fall between the time of the injury and the 1st start
 - ~~— After the injury date, once a competitor has started in 10 races across all events, or 4 races in any one event, the injury status will be deleted in all events.~~
- Competitors must remain registered as active with the FIS to maintain injury protection.

4.6.2 Inscription

If the status as injured is approved, 0.5% of the previous FIS List points will be added to the competitor's points for the next List.
~~the competitor will be included by rank on the next FIS points list in the respective discipline(s).~~ A competitor, who was in the top 30 of the WCSL at the time of injury, but not anymore following the calculation of the injury status, will automatically be ranked as 31st. The calculation of the positions 1 - 30 will be done according to the WC rules.

4.6.3 After the 1st start expiration of the Injury Status

After the 1st start, should the competitor not have any better results, 2% (+) will be added to the current points in the next 14 FIS lists. As of the 15th list, 5% will be added and as of the 29th FIS list 10%.
Exception: Each competitor has the possibility to start in 1 race counting in WCSL ranking per event and per season without losing their injury status.
~~When the injury status for a competitor is deleted, the FIS points will be penalized a maximum of 44% in the current season.~~

5.2 Identification

- # injury status protection according art. 4.6.2 (0.5%)
 - + according inscription art. 4.6.3 (2%)
 - * competitors who have only one result in that discipline for at least one year art. 4.2.2.4 (22%)
 - > competitors who have not obtained results in that disciplines for at least one year art. 4.2.3 and 9.6 (5%)
- % 10%

6. Special quotas

Date	Place	Nat 1	Nat 2	Event	Cat	
03.-04.08.2009	Cardrona	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	CAN 30 USA 30
06.-07.08.2009	Treble Cone	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	CAN 30 USA 30
01.-03.09.2009	Treble Cone	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	FIS	USA 30
04.-05.09.2009	Cornet Peak	NZE	NZE	GS, SL	NC	CAN 30 USA 20