



**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND**

FIS TELEMARCK

Joint Rules and Regulations for all FIS Competitions

Telemark International Competition Rules



**THE INTERNATIONAL
SKI COMPETITION RULES**

Edition 2000



(ICR)



Table of Contents

1st Section

200	Joint Regulations for all Competitions	1
201	Classification and Types of Competitions	1
202	Calendar Conference and FIS Calendar.....	3
203	FIS Licence.....	3
204	Qualification of Competitors	4
205	Competitors Obligations and Rights.....	5
206	Sponsorships and Advertising	6
207	Advertising and Commercial Markings	7
208	Television.....	8
209	Film Rights.....	9
210	Organization of Competition	9
211	The Organization.....	9
212	Insurance.....	10
213	Programme.....	10
214	Announcements.....	11
215	Entries	11
216	Team Captains' Meetings.....	11
217	Draw.....	12
218	Publication of Results	12
219	Prizes	13
220	Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives	13
221	Medical Examinations and Doping	14
222	Competition Equipment	14

2nd Section

	Telemark International Competition Rules	16
1600	Course Setter	16
1602	Officials Medical and Technical Personnel.....	16
1603	Start Order and Group Draw.....	17
1604	Special Rules Calculation World Championships Overall Results.....	17
1605	Special Rules for Calculation of World Cup Overall Results	18
1606	Gate Judges	18
1700	Gates and Course Setting	19
1800	Special Rules for Telemark Giant Slalom	19
1900	Special Rules for Telemark Classic.....	21
2000	Special Res for Telemark Sprint Classic	24
2100	Special Rules for Telemark Parallel Slalom.....	26
2500	Special Rules for Telemark Equipment.....	27
2600	Special Rules for Cold Weather Safety.....	29

1st Section

200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

200.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under the applicable FIS Rules.

200.2 Organization and Conduct

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

200.3 Participation

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

200.4 Special Regulations

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

200.5 Control

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

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

201 Classification and Types of Competitions

201.1 Competitions with Special Rules and/or Limited Participation

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

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

201.2 Competitions with Non-Members

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

201.3 Classification of Competitions

201.3.1 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Junior Ski Championships

201.3.2 FIS World Cup

201.3.3 FIS Continental Cups

201.3.4 International FIS Competitions (FIS Races)

201.3.5 Competitions with Special Participation and/or Qualifications

201.3.6 Competitions with Non-Members

201.4 Types of Competitions

FIS Competitions consist of:

201.4.1 Nordic Events

Ladies:

Cross-Country, Popular Cross-Country, Rollerskiing, Nordic Combined, Ski-Jumping

Men:

Cross-Country, Rollerskiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combination, Nordic Combination with Rollerskiing, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country

201.4.2 Alpine Events

Ladies and Men:

Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G, Parallel Competitions, Alpine Combined

201.4.3 Freestyle Competitions

Ladies and Men: Acro, Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Combination, New Style

201.4.4 Snowboard

Ladies and Men:

Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super G, Half-pipe, Snowboard Cross, Special Event

201.4.5 Telemark

201.4.6 Firngleiten

- 201.4.7 Speed Skiing Competitions
- 201.4.8 Grass Ski Competitions
- 201.4.9 Combined Events with other Sports
- 201.4.10 Children's, Masters, Disabled races, etc.

202 Calendar Conference and FIS Calendar

202.1 Candidature and Announcement

202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organizing of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published Rules for the Organization of World Championships.

202.1.2 For all other competitions, the announcements have to be according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.

202.2 The FIS Calendar Conference will be held every year in the month of May/June.

202.3 The FIS Council will publish the FIS Calendar on the Internet.

202.4 Organization of Races in other Countries

Competitions which are organized by other National Ski Associations may only be included in the FIS Calendar when the National Ski Association of the country concerned where the competitions will be organized gives its approval.

202.5 Calendar Fees

202.5.1 In addition to the annual subscription the FIS Congress fixes a calendar fee for each event published in the FIS Calendar.

2.2.5.2 The actual scale of fees is published by the FIS.

203 FIS Licence

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

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

The FIS licence will only be issued to competitors who have personally signed the Athletes Declaration, in the actual form approved by the FIS

Council. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

- 203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence when the competitor has signed the Athletes Declaration and returned it to his National Ski Association.
- 203.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in International FIS competitions with one FIS licence issued by his respective National Ski Association.
- 203.5 A competitor must be a citizen of the country of which National Ski Association he has a licence and prove this with a valid passport.
- 203.5.1 In case of geographical enclaves the FIS Council can grant exceptions on request of both National Ski Associations concerned.
- 203.5.2 Competitors who have more than one nationality are only allowed to compete for the National Ski Association in which they have their permanent place of residence.
- 203.5.3 If a competitor has already participated at international events for a National Ski Association, in case of a change of nationality and the National Ski Association, he may not participate in any international FIS competitions for a period of twelve months from the departure from his previous National Ski Association, nor may he be issued with a licence from a new National Ski Association during this period.
These rules are also valid when a competitor has more than one nationality and would like to compete for another National Ski Association than his current one.
The FIS Council, after consultation with the parties concerned, may grant exceptions for justifiable cases.
- 203.5.4 Every competitor automatically loses his old FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association.
- 203.5.5 A competitor whose licence has been suspended may have a new licence issued after he has proved that any sanctions imposed have been fulfilled.

204 Qualification of Competitors

- 204.1 A National Ski Association shall not issue a licence to any competitor who:
- 204.1.1 has conducted himself in an improper or unsportsman-like manner or has not respected the FIS medical code;
- 204.1.2 accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, any money-payments;
- 204.1.3 accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by article 219;

- 204.1.4 permits or has permitted his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising, except when the National Ski Association concerned, or its pool for this purpose, is party to the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.
- 204.1.5 knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:
 - 204.1.5.1 the competition is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a National Ski Association, and the competition is announced "open".
- 204.1.6 has not signed the Athletes Declaration.
- 204.2 With the issuance of a licence and race entry the National Ski Association confirms, that valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition is in place for the competitor and assumes full responsibility.

205 Competitors Obligations and Rights

- 205.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules and must comply with the additional instructions of the Jury.
- 205.2 Competitors are not permitted to compete while under the influence of doping.
- 205.3 Competitors must follow the FIS rules and regulations and instructions of the Jury.
- 205.4 Competitors who do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies without excuse lose their claim to any prize including prize money.
In exceptional circumstances, the competitor may be represented by another member of his team, but this person has no right to take his place on the podium.
- 205.5 Competitors must behave in a correct and sportsmanlike manner towards members of the Organizing Committee, officials and the public.
- 205.6 Support for the Competitors
 - 205.6.1 During a period of preparation, to be defined from time to time by the FIS Council, and during the period of actual competition, a competitor may accept:
 - 205.6.2 full compensation for travel to training and competition sites by train, air, car or other means of transport;
 - 205.6.3 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions;

- 205.6.4 pocket money;
- 205.6.5 compensation for loss of income according to decisions of his National Ski Association;
- 205.6.6 social security including insurance, also covering accident or illness in connection with training or competition;
- 205.6.7 scholarships.
- 205.7 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active competitive skiing. The competitor has no claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgment of his National Ski Association.

206 Sponsorships and Advertising

- 206.1 A National Ski Association or its pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organization for financial sponsorship and or the supply of goods or equipment if the specific company or organization is acknowledged as an Official Supplier or Sponsor by the National Ski Association. Advertising using photographs, likenesses or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC, is forbidden. Advertising with or on competitors with tobacco or alcohol products or drugs (narcotics) is forbidden.
- 206.2 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation and administer them on behalf of the competitor subject to the regulations of each National Ski Association. Competitors may not directly receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 205.6. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the contract.
- 206.3 Equipment goods supplied to and used by the national team must, with reference to markings and trade marks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 207.
- 206.4 If a competitor is employed by a firm which is contracted to the National Ski Association or pool as a supplier, then any material advantages received by the competitor from the supplier for any service or for any regular employment must be within the general standards for wages, salaries and compensation of the trade concerned.
- 206.5 Competitors are not permitted to take off one or both skis or snowboard before crossing the red line in the finish area, as defined by the organizer.

206.6 At FIS World Ski Championships and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take skis to the official ceremonies which have anthems and/or flag raising. Holding skis / snowboard on the victory podium before and after the ceremony for press photos, pictures, etc. is however permitted. An unofficial presentation of the winner, even before the protest time has expired, is allowed at the organizer's own risk. During the unofficial presentation, the competitors start bib must be worn and visible.

206.7 Competition equipment at FIS World Cup Events and FIS World Ski Championships

Only the competition equipment, according to the FIS rules on advertising, provided by the National Ski Association, complete with the commercial markings approved by the National Ski Association, may be worn in FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championship competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.

207 Advertising and Commercial Markings

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

207.1 The rules covering advertising on equipment must be followed.

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

207.3 If a National Ski Association fails to enforce these rules or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a competitor's licence. The competitor concerned and/or his National Ski Association have the right to make an appeal before a final decision is taken.

207.4 If an advertiser uses the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to his National Ski Association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal action against the company in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the company.

207.5 The Eligibility Committee shall review if and how far infractions or breaches of rules have taken place in regard to qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising, support for the competitors and report their findings to the FIS.

207.6 In all competitions of the FIS Calendar (especially for the FIS World Cups) the "FIS Advertising Guidelines" must be observed in regard to advertising possibilities in the competition area, respectively in the TV area. These "FIS Advertising Guidelines", approved by the FIS Council, are an integral part of the FIS contracts with cup organizers.

208 Television

208.1 Rights of the National Member Associations

Each of the FIS-affiliated National Ski Associations, and only those associations, are entitled to enter into contracts which apply to the transmission of FIS events which the association organizes in its country.

Such contracts shall be prepared in consultation with the FIS and shall be in the best interest of the sport of skiing and snowboarding and of the National Ski Associations.

This applies to the transmission in the associations own country as well as for transmission in telecasting range of other countries (hillrights).

Excepted are the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships which belong to the IOC and FIS respectively.

208.2 Best and Most Extensive Publicity Through high quality TV

In terms of agreements according to article 208.1 with a TV organization or agency, attention must be paid to the quality of TV transmissions for all ski and snowboard events - especially for FIS World Cup competitions - shown in the FIS Calendar, in particular concerning:

- Top quality and optimal production of a TV signal in which sport is the centerpiece;
- Adequate consideration and presentation of advertising and event sponsors;
- Where it is appropriate to current market conditions for the discipline and level of the FIS competition series, production of the entire event for live transmission, including coverage of all competitors and a world feed;
- Transmission on best possible TV channels offering the greatest potential audience exposures based on size or demographics.
- Where it is appropriate to the nature of TV market in the region of the host nation, there should be live TV transmission in at least the country where the event takes place and in the most interested other countries.
- Live TV transmission must include the official FIS logo, timing and data information and results, as well as graphics and international sound.

208.3 Control by the FIS Council

The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence by National Ski Associations and all organizers to the principles of art. 208.2. Contracts, or individual clauses thereof, which adversely affect the interests of the FIS, of a member National Ski Association, or of its organizer must be appropriately evaluated by the FIS Council.

208.4 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships

All TV rights of Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships belong to the IOC respectively to the FIS.

208.5 Contracts

The expense for the acquisition of the basic signal (original picture and sound without commentary) and commissions have to be agreed on between the producing network and the networks having bought the rights.

208.6 Short Reports

Television reports and information which do not last longer than three minutes are excluded from the above stipulations. Such reports shall, if possible be produced by the host broadcaster and put at the disposal of other networks, under the condition that such reports cannot be shown before the rights holder has shown the event and in any case not later than 72 hours after the event.

In order to strengthen this rule only right holders shall be admitted to the restricted media area.

209 Film Rights

Agreement between a film producer and an organizer of FIS World Ski Championships or other international competitions regarding film recording of those events must be approved by the FIS Council if the films are to be shown for commercial purposes in other countries than those in which the competition takes place.

210 Organization of Competition

211 The Organization

211.1. The Organizer

211.1.1 The organizer of a FIS competition is the person or group of persons who make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition in the resort.

211.1.2 If the National Ski Association itself is not the competition organizer, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organizer

211.1.3 The organizer must ensure that accredited persons accept the regulations regarding the competition rules and Jury decisions, and in World Cup races the organizer is obliged to obtain the signature of all persons who do not have a valid FIS season accreditation to this effect.

211.2 The Organizing Committee

The Organizing Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organizer and by the FIS. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organizer.

211.3 Organizers which hold competitions involving competitors not qualified under art. 203 – 204 have violated the International Competition Rules and measures are to be taken against them by the FIS Council.

212 Insurance

212.1 The organizer must take out liability insurance for all members of the Organizing Committee. The FIS shall provide its employees and appointed officials, who are not members of the Organizing Committee, with liability insurance when they are acting on behalf of the FIS.

212.2 Before the first training day or competition, the organizer must be in possession of a binder or cover note issued by a recognized insurance company and present it to the Technical Delegate. The Organizing Committee require liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; this sum can be increased according to special rules (World Cup etc).

212.3 The FIS may take over responsibility for carrying out the competition if the organizer does not have the necessary insurance documents in place.

212.4 All racers participating in FIS events must carry accident insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs including race risks. The National Federations are responsible for adequate insurance coverage of all their racers sent and inscribed by them.
The National Ski Association or their competitors must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the organizing committee.

213 Programme

A programme must be published by the organizers for each competition listed in the FIS Calendar which must contain the following:

213.1 date and place of the competitions, together with information on the competition sites and the best ways of reaching them;

213.2 technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation;

213.3 names of principal officials;

213.4 time and place for the first team captains' meeting and the draw;

213.5 timetable for the beginning of the official training and the start times;

- 213.6 location of the official notice board;
- 213.7 time and place for the prize-giving;
- 213.8 final date of entry and address for entries, including telephone, telefax and e-mail address.

214 Announcements

- 214.1 The Organizing Committee must publish an announcement for the event. It must contain the information required by art. 213.
- 214.2 Organizers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction in entries is possible under art. 201.1, provided it is made clear in the announcement.
- 214.3 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, e-mail or telefax to the FIS, all invited or entered National Ski Associations and the appointed TD. Competitions moved to an earlier date must be approved by the FIS.

215 Entries

- 215.1 All entries must be sent so that the Organizing Committee receives them before the final date of entry. The organizers must have a final and complete list not later than 24 hours before the first draw.
- 215.2 National Ski Associations are not permitted to enter the same competitors in more than one competition on the same date.
- 215.3 Only National Ski Associations are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:
- 215.3.1 code number, name, first name, year of birth, National Ski Association;
- 215.3.2 an exact definition of the discipline for which the entry is made.
- 215.4 Entries for FIS World Ski Championships see Rules for the Organization of FIS World Ski Championships.
- 215.5 The entry of a competitor by the National Ski Association for a race shall constitute a contract solely between the competitor and the organizer and shall be governed by the Athletes Declaration.

216 Team Captains' Meetings

- 216.1 The time and location of the first team captains' meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings have

to be announced to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meetings must be announced in good time.

216.2 Representation by a substitute from another nation during discussions at team captains' meetings is not allowed.

216.3 The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organizers according to quota.

216.4 Team Captains and Trainers must obey the ICR or the decisions of the Jury and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

217 Draw

217.1 Competitors' starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw and/or point order.

217.2 The competitors entered by a National Ski Association will only be drawn provided written entries have been received by the organizer before the closing date.

217.3 If a competitor is not represented at the draw by a team captain or trainer, he will only be drawn if it is confirmed by telephone, telegram, e-mail or telefax by the beginning of the meeting that the competitors who are entered will participate.

217.4 Competitors who have been drawn and are not present during the competition, must be named by the TD in his report, indicating if possible the reasons for absence.

217.5 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.

217.6 If a competition has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.

218 Publication of Results

218.1 The unofficial and official results will be published in accordance with the rules for the specific discipline.

218.2 The data and timing generated from all FIS competitions is the exclusive property of the FIS. The National Ski Associations respectively their organizers may use this data in their own publications, whilst publication of the data and timing on their website is subject to the conditions laid down in the FIS Internet Policies. The timing and data rights may not be sold or further distributed to any other parties.

219 Prizes

- 219.1 The detailed rules concerning the awarding of prizes will be published by the FIS. Prizes shall consist of mementos, diplomas, cheques or cash. Prizes for records are forbidden. The FIS Council decides in the autumn on the minimum respectively maximum values of the prize money approximately one and a half year before the competition season. The organizers have to inform the FIS by October 15th of the amount.
- 219.2 If two or more competitors finish with the same time or receive the same points, they shall be given the same placing. They will be awarded the same prizes, titles or diplomas. The allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by another competition is not allowed.
- 219.3 All prizes are to be awarded no later than the final day of a competition or event series.

220 Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives

In principle these regulations apply to all disciplines, taking into consideration the special rules.

- 220.1 The Organizing Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of suppliers and equipment service personnel accredited to the competition.
- 220.2 It is forbidden for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with art. 207.
- 220.3 Accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS an official FIS accreditation and must perform their specified function. The individual organizers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.
- 220.4 All accredited service personnel, suppliers and other persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the organizer for Course or Jumping-hill have access to the courses and jumping-hills (according to special rules of the discipline).
- ### **220.5 The Different Types of Accreditation**
- 220.5.1 Technical Delegates, the Jury, and the persons mentioned in art. 220.3 with clearly visible accreditation have access to the courses and jumping-hills.
- 220.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.

- 220.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organizers who do not have FIS accreditation are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

221 Medical Examinations and Doping

- 221.1 National Ski Associations are responsible for the fitness of their competitors to race. All athletes, male and female are required to undergo a thorough evaluation of their medical health. This evaluation is to be conducted within the athlete's own nation.

- 221.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.

- 221.3 Doping is forbidden. Any offence under these rules will be punished.

221.4 Gender of the Athlete

If any question or protest arises as to the gender of the athlete, FIS shall assume responsibility for taking the necessary steps to determine the gender of the athlete.

222 Competition Equipment

- 222.1 A competitor may only take part in a FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations. A competitor is responsible for the equipment that he uses (skis, snowboard, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is his duty to check that the equipment he uses conforms to the FIS specifications and general safety requirements and is in working order.

- 222.2 The term competition equipment encompasses all items of equipment which the athlete uses in competitions. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.

- 222.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.
The FIS does not take any responsibility for the approval of new technical developments, which at the time of introduction may contain unknown dangers to the health or cause an increase in the risk of accidents.

- 222.4 New developments must be submitted by May 1st, at the latest, for the following season. The first year new developments can only be approved provisionally for the following season and must be finally confirmed prior to the subsequent competition season.

- 222.5 The Committee for Competition Equipment publishes equipment by-laws after approval by the FIS Council (definitions or descriptions of the equipment items which are allowed).

In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the performance of the athletes and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predisposition to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which endanger the health of the competitors or increase the danger of accidents are to be excluded.

222.6

Controls

Before and during the competition season or on submission of protests to the Technical Delegate at the competition concerned, various controls can be carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that regulations were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognized institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

Telemark International Competition Rules

1600 Course Setter

1601 Prerequisites

1601.1 For World Championships - nomination by the national association to the Telemark Committee and- proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for international races

1601.2 For all other international races - nomination by the Telemark Committee or by the captains' meeting.

1601.3 Appointment

1601.4 For World Championships the appointment is made by the FIS Telemark Committee.

1601.5 For World Cup and Continental Cup, the national Telemark Committee appoints the course setters.

1601.6 For all other international competitions the appointment is made by the Jury. For competitions in two runs, each run is set by a different course setter. One of the two course setters can be named by the organizer.

1601.7 Organization of Duty Assignment

1601.8 The duty assignment of the course setters is determined by the FIS Telemark Committee

1601.9 Replacement of Course Setters

1601.10 For World Championships, the FIS Telemark Committee is to be notified, as well as the national association to which the course setter belongs. The Telemark Committee then immediately names a replacement course setter

1601.11 For all other competitions, either the Telemark Committee or the Jury names a replacement course setter.

1601.12 The replacement course setter must have the same qualifications as the absent course setter.

1602 Officials, Medical and Technical Personnel

1602.1 Quotas for the right of access to the racecourse for each nations' personnel; trainers, doctors and technicians, are decided by the jury. These quotas include the national team officials (team captain's etc.)For World Champion-

ships the maximum number is 10 persons. Armbands must identify these persons. Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of disqualification. The figures must be at least 12 cm high and easily legible. Persons accredited to ICR art. 228.3 and 228.5 as well as the official technicians and medical personnel must comply with the directions of the officials charged by the organisers with responsibility for overall security (stewards, police etc.) insofar as these directions concern administrative matters. Instructions given by the jury have priority in all cases in regard to accredited journalists, coaches and team captains.

*Medical personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people etc.

1603 Start Order and Group Draw

- 1603.1 For the national races special regulations may be issued.
- 1603.2 The Jury makes the classification of the competitors who are present.
- 1603.3 The FIS ranking list worked out by the Telemark Committee must be used for the classification of competitors. Competitors, who do not appear in the last valid list, shall be assigned to the group to which competitors without points are assigned. In all cases of doubt, the jury will decide.
- 1603.4 A first group of the 15 best ranked competitors will be drawn, regardless of nationality. In case of an equality of points in the 15th rank, the first group can be enlarged accordingly.
- 1603.5 The remaining competitors with FIS points start in the second group in the order of the ranking list.
- 1603.6 All competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group.
- 1603.7 For the second run, the results list of the first run serves as start list. The 15 first competitors do, however, start in the reversed order, with the fifteen ranked skier of the first run starting first.
- 1603.8 Accepted late entries start as the last ones in their group. If there are more than one, the start order is drawn.

1604 Special Rules for Calculation of World Championships Overall Results

- 1604.1 The World Champion is the one who has the shortest total time of the official disciplines.
- 1604.2 If two or more racers get the same time, the one with the lowest total time in Classic will be awarded the higher ranking.
- 1604.3 If 1604.1-1604.2 cannot separate the best placing, the racer with the lowest total time in Classic sprint will be awarded the higher ranking. If the latter results are the same the racers in question share the place.

1604.4 From fourth place onwards, rankings will be decided based only on the total time of the official disciplines.

1605 Special Rules for Calculation of World Cup Overall Results

1605.1 The World Cup Champion is the one who gets the highest overall sum of World cup points in the official disciplines.

1605.2 If 1605.1 cannot separate the best placing, the racer with the better result in Classic will be awarded the higher ranking, If the results in Classic are the same the racer with the better result in Classic sprint will be awarded the higher ranking. If the latter results are the same the racers in question share the place.

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

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

1605.5 World cup points

Competitors ranking first to 30 Th. are awarded points in accordance with the following schedule.

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

1606 Gate Judges

1606.1 General Rules

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

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

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

1700 Gates and Course Setting

1701.1 The Course Setter

1701.2 The degree of difficulty must correspond to the average ability of the 30 best competitors in the race.

1701.3 Assistants and equipment, the organiser must have minimum two assistants available for carrying poles, and a crew with crowbars and drills etc. to ensure the fixation of the poles and building of the course.

1702 Marking of the Course

1702.1 To mark hollows and changes in the terrain, small sprigs may be strewn in the course. This is especially important when the light is flat.

1800 Special Rules for Telemark Giant Slalom

1801 The Course

1801.2 Vertical drop: between 250 m and 450 m.

1801.3 Number of gates: 11 - 14 % of the vertical drop.

1801.4 The Telemark Giant Slalom race must consist of two runs

1802 General Characteristics

1802.1 The course must make it possible to take all turns in the Telemark technique. Parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory must be marked with yellow bands.

1802.2 A Telemark giant slalom course consists of: - a series of varied turns in giant slalom course - one jump.

1802.3 A correct and swift execution of all the turns must be possible. The course must not impose the use of acrobatic movements.

1802.4 The course must contain turns with large, medium and small radius in a natural variation. 1802.5 Zones where the Telemark technique is not compulsory must be marked with yellow bands.

1802.5 There must be a lift to the start area.

1802.6 The piste should be varied and it must be at least 30 meters wide, the competition area must be altogether free from rocks and tree stumps.(Art. ICR 902.1).

1803 The Turn

- 1803.1 All turns are to be executed in the Telemark technique.
- 1803.2 Definition of the Telemark technique.
- 1803.3 The inner ski must be the hindmost ski. The distance between the tip of the inner boot and the heel of the outer boot must be at least one boot length, measured in the direction of the ski.
- 1803.4 The heel of the inner ski must be clearly lifted from the ski
- 1803.5 The turns must be linked together in one single, uninterrupted movement from one Telemark turn to the next. This means: as soon as the hindmost foot starts to move forwards, this is the start of a new turn, and the movement must be continued without interruption to a position where the foot is at least one boot length in front of the other foot.
- 1803.6 The competitor himself decides where to execute the turn in relation to the gate.
- 1803.7 Skating steps are permitted as long as the rules in article 1803-1803.9 is adhered to.
- 1803.8 To start a turn in the Telemark technique and end it as a parallel turn, or vice versa, is not allowed.
- 1803.9 Falling through a gate or passing through a gate on one ski only, is a penalty , finish gate excepted .

1804 Judging

- 1804.1 Break of the rules in art. 1803-1803.9 is for each break a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per gate, regardless of error(s))

1805 Jump

- The height of the jump must not exceed 1,5 m and the profile must follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve must be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors making long jumps. The hill must be suited for jumps from 5 to 25 m.
- 1805.2 Kick jumps are not allowed.
- 1805.3 The shortest distance jumped should be average 15 m for the 5 best senior men. The minimum distance is fixed and marked by the chief of tracks and authorised by the TD before the start of the inspection.
- 1805.4 The TD together with the Jury shall set the length of the jumping zone
- 1805.5 The distance jumped is measured to the heel of the hindmost boot.

- 1805.6 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.
- 1805.7 In addition, a penalty of two second is added to the total time of the competitor if the competitor doesn't reach the jump limit.
- 1805.8 The TD together with the jury should fix the minimum limit for the jump,, so that 20 - 40% of the competitors reach it.

1806 Inspection

- 1806.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.
- 1806.2 The competitor must execute at least one practice jump. The organiser shall keep a record of the practice jumps. A competitor who fails to make a practice jump must be disqualified. Practice jumps must be performed during inspection. The jury decides maximum numbers off practice jumps.
- 1806.3 Marking for jumping distance, parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, etc. must be marked before the inspection starts.
- 1806.4 The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. Skiing through a gate ,or practising turns parallel to the course or on the hill, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers. The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.

1807 Start Intervals

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

1900 Special Rules for Telemark Classic

1901 The Course

- 1901.1 Vertical drop: between 300 m and 500 m.
- 1901.2 Average time for the 5 best senior men: between 150 - 270 sec.

1902 General Characteristics

- 1902.1 The course contains a row of direction changes, which the competitor should master with the highest possible speed . The course must test the all-round skiing abilities of the competitor. It must be possible to take all turns in the Telemark technique. Parts of the course where telemark technique is not compulsory, must be clearly marked with yellow bands.
- 1902.2 The Telemark classic course must consist of(counted in time), - 1/3 Telemark giant slalom. - 1/3 super Telemark - 1/3 cross-country There must also be - one or two 360´s - at least one jump and one other element, depending of what is possible in the terrain at disposal.
- 1902.3 In the giant slalom part, turns must be adapted to the Telemark technique. Gates where this technique is not compulsory, are to be marked (art. 1902.1).
- 1902.4 The super-T part must allow a higher speed than for the giant slalom part. It is important to set the course so that the Telemark technique comes natural. Gates where the Telemark technique is not compulsory, are to be marked (art. 1902.1).
- 1902.5 The cross-country part uses a varying terrain with mostly easy uphill. The cross-country part should be placed in the last half of the course length and be laid out so that the competitors may overtake one another easily. There is no compulsory technique in the cross-country part.
- 1902.6 A 360 is defined as follows: the competitor shall turn 360 degrees around an internal obstacle and at the end of the turn cross his own tracks. The outer diameter of the noose shall be from 5 m to 8 m. There is no judging in the 360.
- 1902.7 The 360 must be so laid out that the competitors are able to take the full turn without walking.
- 1902.8 The speed upon entering the various elements (jump and 360 included), and the way these elements are laid out, should not be such as to cause the best participants any more difficulties than in the regular turns part. The elements must not be such as to constitute any kind of danger to the participants.
- 1902.9 The number of gates in a super Telemark part must be 10 % of the vertical drop.
- 1902.10 There must be a lift to the start area.
- 1902.11 The piste should be varied and it must be at least 30 meters wide, the competition area must be altogether free from rocks and tree stumps.
- 1902.12 The race must consist of two runs if the calculated time for the best male competitor is less than 150 sec. The TD determines this.

- 1903.1 The Turn**
- 1903.2 In the giant slalom part, the turns must be executed in the Telemark technique when nothing else is permitted art (1803-1803.9)
- 1903.3 In the super Telemark part, the turns must likewise be executed in the Telemark technique, but art. 1803.5 is not mandatory.
- 1904 Cross-country**
- 1904.1 There is no mandatory style or technique in the cross-country part.
- 1905 Judging**
- 1905.1 Break of the rules in art. 1903.1-1903.3: for each break a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per gate, regardless of error(s))
- 1906 Jumps**
- 1906.1 The height of the jump must not exceed 1,5 m and the profile must follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve must be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors making long jumps. The hill must be suited for jumps from 5 to 30 m.
- 1906.2 Kick jumps are not allowed.
- 1906.3 The TD together with the jury shall set the length of the jumping zones
- 1906.4 The distance jumped is measured to the heel of the hindmost boot.
- 1906.5 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.
- 1906.6 In addition, a penalty is added according to the jumping zone which the competitor has reached - 1st zone: 6 seconds added - 2nd zone: 3 seconds added - 3rd zone: 0 seconds added
- 1907 Inspection**
- 1907.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.
- 1907.2 The competitor must execute at least one practice jump. The organiser shall keep a record of the practice jumps. A competitor who fails to make a practice jump must be disqualified. Practice jumps must be performed during inspection. The jury decides maximum numbers off practice jumps.
- 1907.3 Marking for jumping distance, parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, etc. must be marked before the inspection starts.
- 1907.4 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the 360.

1907.5 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the cross-country part.

1907.6 The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing on skis or by slowly skiing down alongside the course. Skiing through a gate ,or practising turns parallel to the course or on the hill, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers. The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.

1908 Start Intervals

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

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

2000 Special Rules for Telemark Sprint Classic

2001 The Course

2001.1 Must consist of 20-25 gates

2001.2 Must include one jump

2001.3 Must include one skating section

2001.4 Must include one 360 degree turns

2002.1 General Characteristics

2002.2 Average time for the 5 best senior men for one run must be approximately 60 to 65 seconds.

2002.3 Telemark Classic sprint must consist of two runs

2002.4 There must be a lift to the start area.

2002.5 The piste should be varied and it must be at least 30 meters wide, the competition area must be altogether free from rocks and tree stumps.

2002.6 The cross-country part should be placed in the last half of the course length and be laid out so that the competitors may overtake one another easily.

2002.7 A 360 is defined as follows the competitor shall turn 360 degrees around an internal obstacle and at the end of the turn cross his own tracks. The outer diameter of the noose must be from 5 m to 8 m. There is no judging in the 360.

2002.8 The 360 must be so laid out that the competitors are able to take the full turn without walking.

2002.9 The speed upon entering the various elements (jump and 360 included), and the way these elements are laid out, should not be such as to cause the best participants any more difficulties than in the regular turns part. The elements must not be such as to constitute any kind of danger to the participants.

2003 Jump

2003.1 The height of the jump must not exceed 1,5 m and the profile must follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve must be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors making long jumps. The hill must be suited for jumps from 5 to 25 m.

2003.2 Kick jumps are not allowed.

2003.3 The shortest distance jumped should be average 15 m for the 5 best senior men. The minimum distance is fixed and marked by the chief of tracks and authorised by the TD before the start of the inspection.

2003.4 The TD together with the Jury shall set the length of the jumping zone

2003.5 The distance jumped is measured to the heel of the hindmost boot.

2003.6 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.

2003.7 In addition, a penalty of two second is added to the total time of the competitor if the competitor doesn't reach the jump limit.

2003.8 The TD together with the Jury should fix the minimum limit for the jump,, so that 20 - 40% of the competitors reach it.

2004 Inspection

2004.1 The time reserved for inspection must be sufficiently long to allow the competitors to inspect and make at least one practice jump.

2004.2 The competitor must execute at least one practice jump. The organiser shall keep a record of the practice jumps. A competitor who fails to make a practice jump must be disqualified. Practice jumps must be performed during inspection. The jury decides maximum numbers off practice jumps.

2004.3 Marking for jump, parts of the course where Telemark technique is not compulsory, etc. must be marked before the inspection starts.

2004.4 The Jury at the Team captains meeting decides inspection of the 360.

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

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

2005 The Turn

2005.1 In the giant slalom part, the turns must be executed in the Telemark technique, art 1803-1803.9.

2006 Cross-country

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

2007 Judging

2007.1 Break of the rules in art. 1803-1803.9 for each break a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per gate, regardless of error(s))

2008 Start Intervals

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

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

2100 Special Rules for Telemark Parallel Slalom

2101 General Rules

2101.1 Vertical drop: between 60 m and 100 m

2101.2 Average time for the 5 best senior men: between 20 sec. and 25 sec.

2101.3 One jump is permitted.

2101.4 The number of gates must be 11-17 gates.

2102 Jump

2102.1 The jump must not exceed 1 m and the profile shall follow the profile of the hill. The flight curve shall be low and the first gate after the jump must be placed at a sufficient distance to avoid punishing competitors how makes long jumps. Kick jumps are not allowed.

- 2102.2 There is no minimum jumping distance, only judging.
- 2102.3 Landing with parallel feet is allowed if one, directly at impact, executes an uninterrupted movement into the Telemark position. If not, a penalty of one second is added to the total time of the competitor.

2103 Judging

- 2103.1 The rules for Telemark Giant Slalom, art. 1803-1803.9 apply.
- 2103.2 Break of the rules in art. 1803-1803.9 is for each break a penalty is added to the competitor. (maximum 1 penalty per gate, regardless of error(s))
- 2103.3 A competitor may be penalised with one to two penalties per run without time added, however, if the competitor claims three or more penalties he must be penalised with 1,5 sec.

2104 Inspection

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

2500 Special Rules for Telemark Equipment

2501 Boots

- 2501.1 The boot must be commercially available.
- 2501.2 The boot must be made for Telemark (free heeled) skiing and have a sole which is flexible under the toe ball.
- 2501.3 The specific boot must be produced in more than 100 pairs per year.

2502 Fitting

- 2502.1 The boot may be custom fitted.
- 2502.2 The fitting may include non-rigid fit aids; footbeds, foam, inner boots etc.
- 2502.3 Stiff materials can be used provided they do not extend from the original shell, add to the rigidity of the boot or contribute to the structural integrity (jet sticks, non-stock cuffs)

2503 Up-dating

- 2503.1 Boot models may be updated.
- 2503.2 Closure systems (.i.e. buckles, laces, and straps) may be modified to upgrade previous generations of a specific model to be like its currently avail-

able generation. The number of buckles shall, however, not exceed the number of buckles of the currently available boot from the same manufacturer.

2504 Repairs

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

2504.2 Boots may be re-soled.

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

2505 Skis

2505.1 The ski must be commercially available.

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

2506 Modifications

2506.1 Skis of existing Telemark model may be modified in the following ways: - different base materials may be used (in accordance with FIS Alpine regulations) - different edges may be used - different stiffness or flex patterns may be built in - binding mounting position - physical dimensions of the ski may not be altered

2507 Bindings

2507.1 The binding must be commercially available.

2507.2 The binding shall attach the toe of the boot to the ski while leaving the heel free to execute the Telemark techniques.

2507.3 The binding must allow the sole of the boot to flex at the toe ball.

2507.4 The binding must be produced in more than 100 pairs per year.

2507.5 The binding must be intended for Telemark (free heeled) skiing.

2507.6 The binding may be modified in the following ways: - the physical dimensions of the binding may be reduced - spacers may be added.

2507.7 Ski stoppers or safety straps are mandatory.

2507.8 Release bindings are mandatory.

2508 Poles

2508.1 Two straps/grips are allowed on each pole.

2509 New equipment

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

2510 Other Equipment

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

2511 Equipment Control

2511.1 Competitors wearing non-regulation equipment shall not be allowed to start. The TD's decision is final and binding.

2511.2 It is the duty of the competitors to submit their equipment for control to the TD if there is any doubt about it being in accordance with the rules.

2511.3 It is not allowed to change competition equipment during the race, with exception of broken pole(s).

2512 Crash Helmet

2512.1 If a competitor or forerunner fails to wear a crash helmet, he will not be allowed to start

2512.2 Rule 2512.1 apply for all official disciplines.

2600 Special Rules for Cold Weather Safety

2600.1 There are three main factors to be considered by the Jury regarding cold weather safety; the temperature, the duration of the exposure and the clothing and other protection against cold weather. These factors must together with any other relevant information such as "the wind chill factor" must be taken into consideration when a decision is made regarding cold weather. A temperature in the air of minus 15 degrees C. corresponds to minus 40 degrees for a competitor skiing in 50 km p.h.

2600.2 *15 degrees C:*
At temperatures down to minus 15 degrees C., races in all disciplines may be carried through, but there should be a warm shelter in the area.

2600.3 *15,5 to - 20 degrees C*
If the temperature is between minus 15 and minus 20 degrees C at any point on the course, all races for seniors may be carried through. There must, however, be a warm shelter available, recommendations regarding cold weather protection must be given to competitors and to competition officials. The medical personnel must check the competitors for frostbite, in particular in the face. The temperature may be much higher up at the start, and the safety measures and possible cancellation should be considered accordingly. If the

temperature at the start is very low, there should be a warming tent for the competitors awaiting their turn. Discarded warm clothing must be brought down to the arrival soonest possible.

2600.4

20,5 degrees C and lower

At temperatures below minus 20 degrees C in a major portion of the course, classic Telemark competitions must be delayed or cancelled.

2000.5

22,5 degrees C and lower

At temperatures below minus 22 degrees C in a major portion of the course, all Telemark competitions must be delayed or cancelled.

i:\telemark\ICR-TM-2000