



INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION

# CANOE SLALOM

COMPETITION RULES

# 2023

Taking effect from 10 July 2023

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*Version 2 - Published on 10/07/2023 - Chapter 3 and 12 amended in the interest of the discipline toward the Paris 2024 Olympic Games. Validated and officialised after the approval of both ICF Board of Directors and the Olympic Results and Information Service (ORIS)*

# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide the rules that govern:

- a) Canoe Slalom
- b) The organisation of Canoe Slalom competitions

# LANGUAGE

British English is the recognised language for all communication relating to these competition rules and the conduct of all canoeing international competitions.

Any word which may imply the masculine gender also includes the feminine.

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# RULES STRUCTURE

<b>ICF Sport Governance Rules</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Common Rules applicable to all disciplines</li><li>• Exactly the same wording contained in the first chapter of each rule book</li></ul>	[CR]
<b>ICF Principle Rules</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The principle is applicable to all disciplines</li><li>• Rules tailor made for each discipline</li><li>• The principle affects all NFs to a high extent</li></ul>	[PR]
<b>ICF Sport Rules</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Competition and Field of Play rules</li><li>• All technical aspects specific to the disciplines</li></ul>	[SR]



# RULES DECISION PROCESS

## ICF Sport Governance Rules [CR]

	Congress	Board of Directors	Technical Committee	National Federations
Proposal		X	X	X
Drafting Wording		X		
Discussion	X			
Vote	X			

## ICF Principle Rules [PR]

	Congress	Board of Directors	Technical Committee	National Federations
Proposal		X	X	X
Drafting Wording		X		
Discussion	X			
Vote	X Overall policy and direction	X Final wording after congress		

## ICF Sport Rules [SR]

	Congress	Board of Directors	Technical Committee	National Federations
Proposal			X	X
Drafting Wording			X	
Discussion		X		
Vote		X		

# PROCEDURE FOR REVIEW OF ICF RULES

The year prior to the Congress	<b><i>May to November</i></b>	Consultation with all stakeholders (e.g., athletes, coaches, officials) about rule changes needed.
	<b><i>December to First (1<sup>s</sup>) of March</i></b>	Rule proposals by National Federations and ICF Technical Committees.
The year of the Congress	<b><i>March</i></b>	Analysis of all proposals by ICF Technical Committees.
	First (1 <sup>st</sup> ) ICF Board of Directors meeting in <b><i>March / April</i></b>	Vote of the sport rules [SR]. Assessment of sport governance rules [CR] and principle rules [PR].
	At least three (3) months prior to the Congress	Publication of the approved sport rules [SR] by the ICF Board of Directors. Publication of the assessed sport governance rules [CR] and principle rules [PR].
	ICF Congress <b><i>November / December</i></b>	Vote of the sport governance rules [CR]. Vote of the main policies and directions concerning the principle rules [PR].
	Board of Directors meeting after the Congress <b><i>November / December</i></b>	Vote of the principle rules [PR].

First (1<sup>st</sup>) of January  
After the Congress

Publication and application of the approved rule changes.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Sport</b>	The sport is canoeing, kayaking and all paddling activities.
<b>National Federation</b>	Member National Federation of the International Canoe Federation.
<b>Discipline</b>	A discipline is a branch of a sport comprising one (1) or several events (e.g., Canoe Sprint, Canoe Slalom...).
<b>Competition</b>	The competition runs from the start of the first event to the completion of the last event of a discipline, excluding the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.
<b>Athlete or player</b>	Male or female athlete. In Canoe Polo refer to a player.
<b>Gender</b>	Men or Women
<b>Boat/board</b>	A boat/board is the watercraft used to practice canoeing (e.g., canoe, kayak, SUP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A single boat/board: a boat/board with only one (1) place for an athlete (e.g. kayak single);</li><li>• A crew boat/board: a boat/board with more than one (1) place for an athlete (e.g. canoe four).</li></ul>
<b>Age group</b>	e.g., junior, under 21, under 23, masters depending on each discipline
<b>Category</b>	A category is defined by a boat/board and a gender (e.g., Men Kayak, Mixed Canoe).

<b>Class</b>	A class is defined by a category and the number of places in a boat/board (e.g., men kayak double; women canoe four).
<b>Event</b>	An event is a contest in one (1) discipline resulting in the award of medals. An event is defined by at least a class and depending on the competition and the discipline with the additional optional information: a distance and / or an age group (e.g., junior men's kayak double 500m, under 23 women's kayak single, men's canoe double classic).
<b>Type of event</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individual events:</b> A boat/board comprised of one (1) or more athletes competing against other boats/boards.</li> <li>• <b>Team events:</b> two (2) or more boats/boards competing together against other teams.</li> </ul>
<b>Event Phase</b>	A stage of competition (e.g., preliminaries, heats, semifinal, final).
<b>Run or race or match</b>	The basic unit of an event phase (e.g., heats 1 <sup>st</sup> run, semifinal, final).
<b>Competition programme</b>	The list of events included in a competition.
<b>Competition schedule</b>	The complete list of events and their different phases with the time at which they will be held.
<b>International Technical Official</b>	Oversee the operation of the competition.
<b>Host Organising Committee</b>	The host organising committee can be a National Federation or a subsidiary or a third party organisation specialising in competition management.
<b>Definition of meaning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may: optional</li> <li>• should: recommendation</li> <li>• must: mandatory / compulsory</li> </ul>



<b>Sport Class (only paracanoe book)</b>	A Sport Class is a category defined by ICF Paracanoe in the Classification Rules, in which Athletes are grouped by reference to the impact of an eligible impairment on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICF	International Canoe Federation
ITO	International Technical Official
HOC	Host Organising Committee
CSL	Canoe Slalom
CSLX	Kayak Cross
IJCSL	International Judge Canoe Slalom
ICF JCSL	ICF International Judge Canoe Slalom
CSLC	Canoe Slalom Technical Committee
WCH	World Championships
WCS	World Cup Series
DSQ	Disqualification for the run
DQB	Disqualification for unsportsmanlike behaviour
DNS	Did not start
DNF	Did not finish
FLT	Fault (Kayak Cross)
RAL	Rank as Lower (Kayak Cross)

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# CHAPTER 1 - SPORT GOVERNANCE

## 1.1 - INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

[CR]

1.1.1 - All competitions announced as international must be governed by the rules of the ICF.

1.1.2 - Competitions organised by a National Federation, or its affiliated associations are regarded as international if foreign athletes / teams are invited.

1.1.3 - Canoeing competitions in regional, continental, and multi-sport Games must be organised under the ICF rules for World Championships for that discipline.

1.1.4 - The Olympic events should be used as a base for the competition programme in continental games.

1.1.5 - The organisation and programme of canoeing in multi-sport games on a world level must be approved by the ICF and for continental level by the relevant continental association.

## 1.2 - INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION CALENDAR [CR]

1.2.1 - The international competition calendar of each discipline is organised in four (4) levels:

	Type of competition	Competition
Level 1	ICF competition	ICF World Championships
Level 2		ICF World Cups
Level 3		ICF World Ranking competitions
Level 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• International competitions</li><li>• Masters or open competitions</li><li>• Invitational competitions</li></ul>	

1.2.2 - Only a National Federation, associate member, their clubs, or a continental association of the ICF may apply for a competition level 4 to be entered into the ICF calendar.

1.2.3 - A calendar application for an international competition level 1 and level 2 is outlined in the ICF statutes.



1.2.4 - A calendar application for an international competition level 3 (if applicable) and level 4 can be made by the following process:

1.2.4.a - A calendar application is made directly into the ICF database;

1.2.4.b - The deadline for calendar applications for international competition level 3 is First (1<sup>st</sup>) of September the year before the competition;

1.2.4.c - The deadline for calendar applications for international competition level 4 is three (3) months before the competition.

1.2.5 - Calendar publication

1.2.5.a - The calendar of ICF competitions level 1 and level 2 will be published by 1<sup>st</sup> January the year before the competitions;

1.2.5.b - The calendar of ICF competitions level 3 will be published by First (1<sup>st</sup>) of October the year before the competitions;

1.2.5.c - The calendar of international competitions (level 4) will be published immediately after approval by the ICF.

### **1.3 - ATHLETE ELIGIBILITY FOR ICF COMPETITION (LEVEL 1 TO 3) [CR]**

1.3.1 - Only athletes who are members of clubs or associations affiliated with a National Federation have the right to participate in an ICF competition.

1.3.2 - An athlete having satisfied 1.3.1. and having first obtained the (written) consent of the athlete's National Federation, is permitted to compete individually in an ICF competition.

1.3.3 - Each National Federation must ensure that their athletes are in a good state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the level of the particular ICF competition.

1.3.4 - Each National Federation must ensure that their athletes, team officials, as well as the National Federation itself, carry appropriate health, accident, and personal belongings insurance.

## 1.4 - AGE GROUP

[CR]

1.4.1 - The first year an athlete can compete in an ICF competition (level 1 to 3) or an international competition (level 4) is the year of their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday.

1.4.2 - An athlete starting from the year of their 13<sup>th</sup> birthday can compete in an international competition (level 4) in a specific age group event with a suitably adapted competition format / rules defined by the HOC.

1.4.3 - The last year an athlete can compete in the U16 age group is the year of their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday.

1.4.4 - The last year an athlete can compete in the junior age group is the year of their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

1.4.5 - The last year an athlete can compete in the under 21 age group is the year of their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.

1.4.6 - The last year an athlete can compete in the under 23 age group is the year of their 23<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

1.4.7 - An athlete can compete in a masters' event in the year that they reach the lower limit of the age group. The masters' age groups are defined by each discipline with a minimum age of 35 years.

1.4.8 - To enter in an event with a specified age group an athlete or the National Federation must produce documentary proof such as passport, identity card or similar document with a photograph, confirming the age of the athlete.

## 1.5 - ATHLETE SPORTING NATIONALITY CHANGE [CR]

1.5.1 - An athlete who has competed internationally at any level in the last three (3) years requires authorisation from the ICF with the approval of the two (2) National Federations involved to change sporting nationality.

1.5.2 - For an athlete to be eligible for a change of sporting nationality he/she must have lived in that country for the last one (1) year or hold the nationality of the new country.

1.5.3 - An athlete who is aged 18 or under can change sporting nationality with the approval of the two (2) National Federations involved. He/she is not required to fulfil the one (1) year residency rule.

1.5.4 - The request for the change of sporting nationality must be made to the ICF by the new National Federation no later than 30<sup>th</sup> of November the year before the athlete wants to compete.

1.5.5 - For the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic Charter rules will be applied for nationality issues.

1.5.6 - For an athlete to gain an Olympic or Paralympic quota place in canoeing they must hold citizenship/nationality of the National Federation they represent.

1.5.7 - An athlete cannot compete for more than one (1) National Federation in any calendar year in canoeing.

1.5.8 - UN Refugee athlete.

1.5.8.a - An athlete that has no recognised country of sporting nationality and has official UN Refugee status can compete in ICF competitions. The request to compete in ICF Competitions must be sent to the ICF Headquarters who will decide if the entry can be accepted in conjunction with the Technical Chair of the discipline;

1.5.8.b - The Refugee athlete will hold the same status as a national team member from other countries in the ICF competition and abide by ICF Statutes and Competition Rules;

1.5.8.c - The Refugee athlete must be allowed to compete in the National Championships in the country where he/she obtained UN Refugee status;

1.5.8.d - Changes to the athletes UN Refugee status or that the athlete obtains a sporting nationality will activate the ICF rules for sporting nationality.

## **1.6 - ENTRIES PROCESS**

**[CR]**

1.6.1 - ICF competitions (level 1 to level 3).

1.6.1.a - Nominal entries for ICF competitions will only be accepted from National Federations which are current members of the ICF;

1.6.1.b - An entry must contain:

- Name of the National Federation to which the athlete(s) belongs;
- First and last name for the athlete(s);
- The country of birth of the athlete(s);
- The gender of the athlete(s);
- Date of birth of the athlete(s);
- The ICF number of the athlete(s) (if known);
- The events in which the athlete(s) or team(s) wish to take part;
- The first, last name(s) and the e-mail address of the Team Leader.

1.6.1.c - Nominal entries must be made on the ICF online entry system;

1.6.1.d - A receipt for the nominal entry will be available via the ICF online entry system;

1.6.1.e - The deadline for nominal entries is 10 days before the first day of competition or classification for paracanoe;

1.6.1.f - In extraordinary circumstances, an application can be made to the Technical Chair for the acceptance of late nominal entries from National Federations. It is the Technical Chair's discretion to accept or decline a late entry. Late entries to the competition will incur a fee of 50 euros per athlete in addition to the participation fee.

1.6.1.g - In crew boats the names of the athletes must be in the order that they compete in the boat. The first name must be the athlete at the front of the boat.

1.6.2 - International competition (level 4).

1.6.2.a - Nominal entries for international competitions (level 4) will be accepted from individuals or National Federations;

1.6.2.b - Entries must be in writing or online in accordance with the regulations given by the HOC;

1.6.2.c - An entry must contain:

- The sporting nationality of the athlete;
- First and last name(s) for the athlete;
- The gender of the athlete;
- Date of birth of the athlete;
- The events in which the athlete(s) or teams wish to take part.

1.6.2.d - The HOC must acknowledge in writing or electronically the receipt of each entry within two (2) days.

## **1.7 - VALIDITY OF A COMPETITION**

**[CR]**

1.7.1 - World Championships (ICF competition level 1).

1.7.1.a - In the Olympic and Paralympic events, a valid World Championship is held only if at least six (6) National Federations from at least three (3) continents start in the event. If during the competition some National Federations drop out or do not finish, the validity of the Championships is not affected;

1.7.1.b - For the non-Olympic and non-Paralympic events, a valid World Championship is held only if at least six (6) National Federations in each event and at least three (3) continents start OVERALL in the competition. If during the competition some National Federations drop out or do not finish, the validity of the Championships is not affected.

1.7.2 - World Cup (ICF competition level 2) and ICF competition level 3:

1.7.2.a - A valid World Cup is held only when there is a minimum of five (5) National Federations from at least two (2) continents start in the competition;

1.7.2.b - To be recognised as a valid event at least three (3) boats/boards or three (3) teams from two (2) different National Federations start in that event;

1.7.2.c - For the validity of the event it is not necessary for all three (3) boats/boards or all three (3) teams finish.

1.7.3 - To be recognised as an international competition (level 4) at least an invitation must be distributed to National Federations or to foreign athletes.

## **1.8 - ICF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (LEVEL 1) [CR]**

1.8.1 - World Championships are only organised upon the authority of the ICF Board of Directors and only in the events given in the competition programme.

1.8.2 - Changes to the organisation of the World Championships may only be made by the process documented in the contract between the ICF and the HOC.

1.8.3 - The ICF Board of Directors will determine the competition programme, based on the recommendation of the concerned Technical Committee.

1.8.4 - The competition schedule is the responsibility of the ICF. The ICF will consider the broadcasting needs and / or other external factors affecting the schedule.

1.8.5 - Jury.

1.8.5.a - During the World Championships, the supreme authority rests with the Jury;

1.8.5.b - The Jury consists of three (3) persons;

1.8.5.c - The ICF Board of Directors appoints the members of the Jury;

1.8.5.d - One (1) of these members is named Chair of the Jury.

1.8.6 - Awards.

1.8.6.a - The awards are given according to the ICF protocol guidelines;

1.8.6.b - The medals are awarded as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> place: a gold medal
- 2<sup>nd</sup> place: a silver medal
- 3<sup>rd</sup> place: a bronze medal

1.8.6.c - In the crew boat/board events or team events, each athlete will receive the appropriate medal;

1.8.6.d - To maintain the formality of the ceremony the athletes receiving medals must wear their national team uniforms.

1.8.7 - Nations Cup.

1.8.7.a - The Nations Cup will be awarded to the National Federation at the World Championships with the best overall performance;

1.8.7.b - The ranking list will be produced according to the system defined for each discipline.

## **1.9 - MASTERS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (LEVEL 4) [CR]**

1.9.1 - Masters World Championships can be organised in each discipline.

1.9.2 - The ICF Board of Directors will determine the events based on the recommendations of the concerned Technical Committee.

1.9.3 - Individual and National Federations entries will be accepted.

## **1.10 - ANTI-DOPING [CR]**

1.10.1 - Doping as defined in the World Anti-Doping Code and the ICF anti-doping rules is strictly forbidden.

1.10.2 - The anti-doping programme must be conducted in accordance with the ICF anti-doping control regulations under the supervision of the ICF medical and anti-doping committee.

1.10.3 - Athletes and support personnel, entered in any ICF competition or continental championships must complete the ICF's anti-doping education programme or equivalent before competing or risk being denied entry to the competition.

## **1.11 - APPEAL TO THE ICF BOARD OF DIRECTORS [CR]**

1.11.1 - A participating National Federation can appeal to the ICF Board of Directors if, after the end of the competition, new facts become known that would substantially affect a decision made at the competition.

1.11.2 - Matters of fact during the competition cannot be contested in an appeal.

1.11.3 - An appeal to the ICF Board of Directors must be submitted within 30 days following the end of the competition accompanied by a fee of 75 Euros. The fee will be refunded if the appeal is upheld.

1.11.4 - The ICF Board of Directors makes its decision and addresses it in writing to the National Federation.

## **1.12 - DISQUALIFICATION FOR SERIOUS UNSPORTSMANLIKE BEHAVIOUR [CR]**

1.12.1 - "Disqualified for Serious Unsportsmanlike Behaviour (DQB)" indicates a disqualification due to a serious breach of the applicable rules or regulations issued by the ICF or the governing body responsible for the competition, or a violation of the World Anti-Doping Code.

1.12.2 - For DQB, the ICF has complete discretion regarding whether an Athlete/Team will be disqualified from one, several or all of the events entered at the competition, regardless of whether they are scheduled, in progress or already completed.

1.12.3 - For disqualification after competition caused by doping or ineligibility the following must be completed:

- Deletion of all achieved results and rankings of boat(s) /board(s) (DQB);
- Re-calculation of all results accordingly;
- Production of the revised version of all affected outputs (results, summaries, medals).

## **1.13 - RESULTS [CR]**

1.13.1 - For ICF competitions (level 1 to 3) an electronic copy of the detailed official results must be provided to the ICF in a specified format within seven (7) days of the end of the competition. Electronic results must be kept online for historical purposes.

1.13.2 - For international competitions (level 4) an electronic copy of the detailed entries and official results should be sent to the ICF in pdf format for publication on the ICF website within seven (7) days of the end of the competition.



1.14.1 - The advertising of tobacco smoking and strong spirit drinks is not permitted.

1.14.2 - Boats/boards, accessories and clothing may carry trademarks, advertising symbols and written text.

1.14.3 - Images, symbols, slogans and written text unrelated to sport funding or any political messages are not permitted.

1.14.4 - All advertising materials used should be placed in such a way that they do not interfere with athletes' identification and do not affect the outcome of the race.

## 1.15 - INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICIAL (ITO) - EXAMINATION [CR]

1.15.1 - Examination calendar.

1.15.1.a - Each year the calendar of official examinations is published for each discipline following proposal from each Technical Chair;

1.15.1.b - Continental associations or National Federations are entitled to apply to hold an examination to the concerned Technical Chair. In this case, this organising entity has to cover the examination organisation costs including the full board and travelling expenses of the examiners.

1.15.2 - Candidates' application.

1.15.2.a - Only National Federations are entitled to nominate candidates for examination at least 30 days before the examination;

1.15.2.b - The applications must be sent to the ICF headquarters on the form designed by the ICF and published on the ICF website;

1.15.2.c - The ICF headquarters will forward the list of candidates to the concerned Technical Chair;

1.15.2.d - For every candidate applying for the examination, the National Federation will be charged 20 euros;

1.15.2.e - The final invoice will be sent to the National Federation in the period between 30<sup>th</sup> of October and 30<sup>th</sup> of November;

1.15.2.f - National Federations are financially responsible for their Officials.

1.15.3 - Conduct of the examination.

1.15.3.a - A sub-committee, appointed by the concerned Technical Chair, will administer the examination;

1.15.3.b - The examination will be carried out in English for officials who wish to be considered as officials for ICF competitions and will be based on their knowledge of the ICF statutes and the ICF rules. Each discipline may add a practical assessment or minimum experience requirement;

1.15.3.c - If candidates take the examination in any other official language, they may not be considered for officiating at ICF competitions.

1.15.4 - Officials' card

1.15.4.a - After completion of the examination the concerned Technical Chair completes the ICF official examination report and sends it to the ICF headquarters, where the officials' cards for those who passed the exam are issued and sent to the National Federations;

1.15.4.b - The officials' cards expire after four (4) years;

1.15.4.c - If an official's card is expired, lost, or destroyed a 20 euro fee for renewal will be charged;

1.15.4.d - A renewed official's card will be issued starting from the previous expiry date;

1.15.4.e - If an official's card has been expired for more than two years, the ITO must complete the examination again.

## **1.16 - ITO - NOMINATION FOR ICF COMPETITIONS [CR]**

1.16.1 - Only National Federations are entitled to nominate ITOs for ICF competitions level 1 and level 2.

1.16.2 - The deadline for submitting ITO proposals for each discipline is the 31<sup>st</sup> of December the year prior to the competition.

1.16.3 - The nominations are submitted to the respective Technical Chair (with a copy to the ICF headquarters).

1.16.4 - The Technical Chair will present a list of Officials to the ICF Board of Directors for their approval at the latest by 1<sup>st</sup> of March.

## **CHAPTER 2 - INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 - OBJECTIVE**

**[PR]**

The object of a Canoe Slalom competition is to negotiate a river defined by gates, without fault, in the shortest possible time.

## 2.2 - INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

[PR]

2.2.1 - An international competition must be supervised by at least one (1) judge who holds a valid card as an International Judge Canoe Slalom (IJCSL).

2.2.1.a - These officials are appointed by the Technical Chair from nominations submitted by the HOC.

2.2.1.b - The HOC pays for room and board for these officials.

2.2.2 - There are four (4) types of international competitions for Canoe Slalom:

	Type of competition	competition	ENTRIES
Level 1	ICF competition	ICF World Championships ICF Junior and Under 23 World Championships	Three (3) boats per event per National Federation
Level 2		ICF World Cups	Three (3) boats per event per National Federation
Level 3		ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking competitions	To be determined by the HOC with a minimum of six (6) boats, per event, per National Federation.
Level 4	International competition	International competitions	To be determined by the HOC

## CHAPTER 3 - ATHLETE EQUIPMENT

### *I - Boats*

#### 3.1 - BOAT DEFINITION

[PR]

3.1.1 - Kayaks are decked boats, propelled by double bladed paddles. The athlete must be sitting inside the kayak.

3.1.2 - Canadian canoes are decked boats propelled by single-bladed paddles. The athlete must be kneeling inside the canoe.

3.1.3 - Boats must be designed to, and remain within, the required dimensions and weight. Any additional weight needs to be permanently fixed in the boat.

#### 3.2 - BOAT SPECIFICATIONS

[PR]

##### 3.2.1 - Minimum length and width

All types of K1	Minimum length 3.50 m Minimum width 0.60 m
All types of C1	
All types of C2	Minimum length 4.10 m Minimum width 0.75 m

##### 3.2.2 - Minimum weight

All types of K1	9 kg
All types of C1	
All types of C2	15 kg

3.2.3 - During the weighing process, residual water and loose items must be removed from the boat. At level 4 competitions, all whitewater boat types may be used without complying to ICF boat specifications provided the boat meets all applicable safety requirements as defined in article 3.3.

3.2.4 - All boats must have a minimum radius at each end of 2 cm horizontally and 1 cm vertically.

3.2.5 - Rudders are prohibited on all boats. Any object protruding from the hull must be manufactured into the hull mould and be no higher than 20mm and no narrower than 8mm with a minimum radius of 4mm on its outside edge.

### *II - Safety equipment*

#### 3.3 - BOAT - SAFETY EQUIPMENT

[SR]

3.3.1 - All boats must be unsinkable and must be equipped at each end with a handle attached no more than 30 cm from the bow and from the stern.

3.3.2 - The following are considered as handles: loops of rope, rope with handles, or a handle that is an integral part of the boat construction.

3.3.3 - The handles must at all times permit easy insertion of an entire hand up to the base of the thumb to hold the boat.

3.3.4 - The material used must be at least 6 mm in diameter, or a minimum cross-section of 2 x 10 mm.

3.3.5 - Taping of the handles is not permitted.

#### **3.4 - ATHLETE - SAFETY EQUIPMENT [SR]**

3.4.1 - Each athlete must wear a helmet with a strap fastened under the chin and a buoyancy aid. Both must be in good working condition.

3.4.2 - The structure, shape or composition of the buoyancy aid/helmet must not be modified in any way.

3.4.3 - The products must be from recognised and established manufacturers guaranteeing the quality of material and meeting industry standards.

#### **3.5 - BUOYANCY AID [SR]**

3.5.1 - Definition / description

3.5.1.a - A buoyancy aid is a garment or device covering the upper trunk of the user like a vest which, when correctly worn and used in water, will provide the user with a specific amount of buoyancy which will increase the likelihood of survival.

3.5.1.b - A buoyancy aid must comply with the current industry standard that is, ISO 12402-5 (Level 50) or any national standard that meets the same requirements.

3.5.1.c - At all times the user of the buoyancy aid is responsible to respect the instructions and recommendations provided in the explanatory leaflet when purchased.

3.5.1.d - A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January to be authorised for use in ICF level 1, 2 & 3 competitions in that year. A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January the year prior the Olympic Games to be authorised for use in Olympic Games.

3.5.1.e - A buoyancy aid must rely only on inherently buoyant material (flotation foam) for its uplift. Inflating devices are not acceptable.

3.5.1.f - A buoyancy aid must have flotation foam that cannot be removed on the upper torso front and back, above the waist. Minimum 20 mm thickness and with a minimum surface area of 400 cm<sup>2</sup> at the front and 400 cm<sup>2</sup> at the back for all sizes.

3.5.1.g - A buoyancy aid may have an additional flotation foam that cannot be removed at the front below the waist. This additional foam must represent no more than 50 percent of the total flotation foam. This additional flotation foam must be part of the buoyancy aid and not detachable. This additional flotation foam may be linked to the spraydeck.

3.5.1.h - A buoyancy aid must have shoulder straps on either side to withstand lifting loads during rescue activities.

3.5.1.i - To avoid the user slipping out of the buoyancy aid during rescue activities a buoyancy aid must be designed with side straps on either side or a crotch strap.

3.5.1.j - At a competition the buoyancy aid's uplift will be tested using a 6.12 Kg calibrated stainless steel weight or its equivalent in other metals.

3.5.1.k - The buoyancy aid manufacturer markings and identification must comply with the ISO standard (or equivalent national standard) to allow the control of equipment by ICF Officials.

3.5.1.l - The rules contained in Article 3.5 apply to all sizes of buoyancy aid regardless of body weight.

3.5.2 - To be added to the ICF equipment register the buoyancy aid must meet the following criteria:

3.5.2.a - Manufacturers must submit their new buoyancy aids along with all requested documents to the ICF by 1st October the year prior the first use for competition. The requested documents are the ISO 12402-5 certificate and full test report (in English) including all results dedicated to vest-type buoyancy aid defined by the ISO 12402-9 (test methods) norm. All will be reviewed and inspected by the ICF and if compliant be added to the ICF equipment register by the 1<sup>st</sup> January deadline.

3.5.2.b - The buoyancy aid must be commercially available to general public with a published retail price by 1st April the year of the addition to the ICF register or risk being removed from the register.

3.5.2.c - The buoyancy aid must not be exclusively available to any National Federation or individual.

3.5.2.d - Any modified designs must be re submitted to the ICF for re-evaluation. These will not be added to the register until the following January.

3.5.2.e - Generally any ICF registered buoyancy aid will stay on the equipment register until their ISO or any national standard certification expires, up to a maximum of five years. After this period, they must be re submitted.

3.5.2.f - The ICF can remove a buoyancy aid from the ICF equipment register for technical reasons or ICF rule changes or it no longer fulfils the defined criteria (e.g. no longer commercially available).

3.5.3 - Testing process at ICF competitions:

3.5.3.a - The buoyancy aid must be on the ICF equipment register.

3.5.3.b - The buoyancy aid must not be modified in any way from the sample submitted to the ICF.

3.5.3.c - The buoyancy aid must not be damaged.

3.5.3.d - The buoyancy aid must be ISO 12402-5 (Level 50), or any equivalent national standard that meets the same requirements and carry the appropriate labelling.

3.5.3.e - The buoyancy aid must float the 6.12kg calibrated stainless steel weight.



## 3.6 - HELMET

[SR]

3.6.1 - The helmet must comply with EN 1385 and be ICF registered by 1 January to be authorised for use in Olympic Games and/or ICF competitions in that year.

3.6.2 - Each helmet must be marked in such a way that the following information is easily legible for the user, and is likely to remain legible throughout the life of the helmet to allow the control of the equipment by ICF Officials.

3.6.3 - Testing process at ICF competitions:

3.6.3.a - The helmet must be on the ICF equipment register.

3.6.3.b - The helmet must not be modified in any way.

3.6.3.c - The helmet must have clearly visible:

- The number of the European Standard
- The name or identification mark of the manufacturer
- The date of manufacture
- The designation “Helmet for canoeing and whitewater sports”

## 3.7 - EQUIPMENT CONTROL AT COMPETITIONS [SR]

3.7.1 - It is recommended that the HOC spot check the buoyancy of the buoyancy aids and boats after the finish.

3.7.2 - In doubtful cases, the buoyancy of the boat is checked. The boat must float level at the surface when filled with water.

3.7.3 - Athletes must be able to free themselves immediately from their boat at all times.

3.7.4 - In the event of non-observance of the safety rules, the Start Judge, and the Chief Judge each, according to their assigned duties, are responsible and may prohibit an athlete from starting.

3.7.5 - In any competition, athletes start at their own risk. The ICF and the HOC bear no responsibility for accidents or damage to equipment that may occur on the competition course.

### *III - Identifications and advertising trademarks*

## 3.8 - START NUMBERS

[SR]

3.8.1 - The numbers on the bibs provided by the HOC must be displayed on the front and back of the athlete. The title or main sponsors name may be shown.

3.8.2 - The size of the numbers on the bibs must be 11 cm in height and minimum 1.5 cm in thickness displayed on a 15 cm white or dark band.

3.8.3 - Bibs with a white background will display dark numbers or bibs with a dark background will display white numbers.

3.8.4 - For ICF Levels 1 and 2 competitions, the bib numbers must be displayed following the ICF technical requirements and approved by the Technical Chair.

3.8.5 - The bib should be fixed to the body of the athlete and be clearly visible. In C2 both athletes wear a number.

3.8.6 - Each athlete is responsible for his/her start number.

### **3.9 - TRADEMARKS AND ADVERTISING [PR]**

3.9.1 - Requirements for advertising on equipment and clothing for ICF Canoe Slalom competitions (excluding Olympic Games) are detailed in the ICF Guidelines for Advertising Trademark Identification on Equipment Manual.

3.9.2 - There are reserved places on equipment (Eg. boat, paddle, helmet, buoyancy aid, bibs) with size limitations for trademarks and advertising. These areas are dedicated for the identification of athletes/National Federations, manufacturer, HOC and ICF (including sponsors).

3.9.3 - The athlete's name must be placed on each side of the boat under the cockpit using the ICF template.

3.9.4 - At ICF competitions (level 1 to 3), athletes must wear appropriate clothing either a short or long sleeve top while competing.

### **3.10 - ONBOARD EQUIPMENT [SR]**

3.10.1 - A boat or an athlete may be equipped with a device which provides real time feedback on arbitration and performance for use by referees, broadcast and/or sport presentation. The ICF chief official must validate the use and the positioning of the device considering fair conditions for all the athletes. Except for arbitration purpose, the device cannot be used to provide real time feedback to the athlete during a race.

## CHAPTER 4 - COMPETITION PROGRAMME

### 4.1 - INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

[PR]

#### 4.1.1 - Canoe & Kayak programme

MK1	Men's Kayak
WK1	Women's Kayak
MC1	Men's Canoe
MC2	Men's Canoe Double
WC1	Women's Canoe
WC2	Women's Canoe Double
XC2	Mixed Canoe Double (1 Woman, 1 Man)

#### 4.1.2 - Kayak Cross programme

MX1	Men's Kayak Cross
WX1	Women's Kayak Cross

4.1.3 - An athlete may participate in more than one (1) individual event.

### 4.2 - TEAM EVENTS

[PR]

#### 4.2.1 - Programme

MK1x3	Men's Kayak Team
WK1x3	Women's Kayak Team
MC1x3	Men's Canoe Team
MC2x3	Men's Canoe Double Team
WC1x3	Women's Canoe Team
WC2x3	Women's Canoe Double Team
XC2x3	Mixed Canoe Double Team

4.2.2 - Teams may only be comprised of athletes who are participating in individual events.

4.2.3 - An athlete may not participate in more than two (2) team events.

4.2.4 - An athlete may participate in a team event different from his/her individual event.

4.2.5 - Substitutions may be made for individual members of the team between the first and second runs when the competition has two (2) runs.

4.2.6 - Only one (1) boat or athlete of a team may be substituted.

4.2.7 - After approval of the Chief Judge, any substitution to a team, must be communicated to the Scoring Office.

### **4.3 - LEVEL 4 COMPETITIONS**

**[SR]**

In Level 4 competitions, Junior events can be added from the listed events in articles 4.1 and 4.2, at the HOC's discretion.

## CHAPTER 5 - COMPETITION FORMAT

### 5.1 - ICF COMPETITION - LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2 [SR]

5.1.1 - There must be two (2) heats runs, one (1) semi-final run and one (1) final run.

5.1.2 - A defined number of athletes will progress to the semi-final phase based on the results from their first heats run.

5.1.3 - The 2<sup>nd</sup> heats run start list will be published minus the 1<sup>st</sup> heats run qualified athletes. The athletes will compete for the remaining semi-final places in their respective event.

5.1.4 - For athletes who have two (2) heats runs, the second run score in the heats phase is counted as their heats result.

5.1.5 - Athletes that qualify for the semi-final phase from their 2<sup>nd</sup> heats run score will be placed at the beginning of the semi-final start list, followed by the athletes who qualified from their 1<sup>st</sup> heats run score.

5.1.6 - If an athlete cannot compete in a semi-final or final phase (e.g. injured), they will be marked as DNS and ranked according the rule 10.18 without being replaced by another Athlete in the subsequent phase(s) of the competition.

5.1.7 - For the final result of an individual event, first the athletes who make the final are ranked on their results from the final. Then athletes who only make the semi-final are ranked using their result from the semi-final. Finally, the other athletes are ranked using their result from the heats.

5.1.8 - The total number of athletes progressing to the semi-final (from 1<sup>st</sup> heats run and 2<sup>nd</sup> heats run) and to the final will be published annually in an appendix (see Chapter 19) at the latest two (2) weeks after the World Championships of the previous year.

### 5.2 - INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION LEVEL 3 [SR]

5.2.1 - The HOC can use one of the following competition formats:

5.2.1.a - Two (2) heats runs, one (1) semi-final run and one (1) final run (see article 5.1).

5.2.1.b - One (1) heats run, one (1) semi-final run and one (1) final run

5.2.1.c - One heat run and one (1) final run

5.2.1.d - Progression numbers from the heat run to final run must be published in an appendix

5.2.2 - For the final result of an individual event, which consist one heat run and one final run first the athletes who make the final are ranked on their results from the final. Then the other athletes are ranked using their result from the heats.

### **5.3 - INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION LEVEL 4 [SR]**

The HOC can use different competition formats for example:

- 2 runs: The lesser score of the two (2) runs will determine the results of the competition
- One heat run and one (1) final run (progression numbers must be published by the HOC in the invitation)
- There may be one (1) or two (2) heat runs, semi-final and final (progression system must be published by the HOC in the invitation).
- Speed slalom with one (1) heat run and one (1) final run (see definition in Chapter 20).

### **5.4 - FORCE MAJEURE [SR]**

If a slalom event is not completed for any reason, the Jury and Chief Judge can in these exceptional circumstances establish the final results of the competition based on the last completed run of the event (e.g. 1<sup>st</sup> heat run or semi-finals).

### **5.5 - TEAM EVENTS [SR]**

5.5.1 - For ICF competitions (level 1 to level 3) team events consist of one (1) run.

5.5.2 - For international competitions (level 4) team events may consist of one (1) run, two (2) runs or Mixed 4 Cat Relay Team (see definition in chapter 20).

## CHAPTER 6 - INVITATIONS AND ENTRIES

### 6.1 - INVITATIONS

[PR]

6.1.1 - Invitations to an international Canoe Slalom competition (level 3 and 4) must be sent two (2) months before the competition to all National Federations.

6.1.2 - Invitations to an ICF Canoe Slalom competition (level 1 and 2) must be sent six (6) months before the competition to all National Federations.

6.1.3 - The invitation must contain the following information:

- The date, place and level of competition (see Rule 2.2)
- A description of the venue
- The approximate hour and order of the starts of the runs
- The events
- Details of the nature of the course and character of the water (difficulty rating)
- The entry procedure
- The final date for entries
- The progression system and numbers
- Prizes and the conditions under which they are awarded
- For an invitation for level 3 and level 4 competitions, the HOC must specify the maximum number of participants per event per National Federation.

### 6.2 - DEFINITIONS

[PR]

6.2.1 - A late entry is a request to enter a new athlete / team in a competition to participate in one (1) or more event after the nominal entries deadline.

6.2.2 - A substitution is a request to substitute an athlete or a member of a team in an event by another athlete already entered in another event.

6.2.3 - A replacement is a request to replace an athlete or member of a team already entered in an event by a new athlete not yet entered in the competition.

6.2.4 - A withdrawal is the removal of an athlete or a team from an event.

### 6.3 - PROCEDURES

[PR]

6.3.1 - Announcement of a late entry, replacement or withdrawals must be made at the latest during the Team Leaders meeting. No late entry or replacement will be accepted after the Team Leaders meeting.

6.3.2 - Withdrawal of an entry is final and re-entry of the same athlete or team is not permitted.

6.3.3 - Any substitution must be communicated in writing to the Chief Judge at least two (2) hours before the start of the heats phase of the event on the day of competition.

6.3.4 - Participation of an athlete must be confirmed at the Team Leaders meeting. Entries that are not confirmed will be removed from the start list.



## CHAPTER 7 - COMPETITION OFFICIALS

### 7.1 - JURY

[SR]

7.1.1 - An international Canoe Slalom competition must have a Jury consisting of three (3) members.

7.1.2 - The HOC, based on nominations received from the participating National Federations names the members of the Jury. A participating National Federation may not have more than one (1) Jury representative.

7.1.3 - The representative of the host National Federation will preside over the Jury.

7.1.4 - The Jury receives protests concerning nonobservance of the rules of competition and makes the final decision in the event of disagreement concerning any interpretation of the rules. Decisions of the Jury must be in accordance with ICF rules.

7.1.5 - The Jury may disqualify an athlete for the entire duration of the competition. The Jury decides on all questions raised during the competition that are not covered by the rules.

7.1.6 - In the event of a tied vote, the Chair of the Jury decides.

### 7.2 - OFFICIALS

[SR]

7.2.1 - Depending on its nature and importance, an international Canoe Slalom competition is managed by the following officials:

- 1) Chief Official IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 2) Chief Judge IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 3) Video Judge IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 4) Assistant Chief Judge IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 5) Technical Organiser IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 6) Gate Judges IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 7) Course Designer IJCSL / ICF IJCSL
- 8) Start Judge
- 9) Pre-Start Control
- 10) Finish Judge
- 11) Start and Finish Timekeepers

- 12) Chief of Scoring
- 13) Equipment Controller
- 14) Water Safety Officer
- 15) TVS / Video Judge Coordinator
- 16) Medical Officer (Only at World Championships and Olympic Games)

For ICF competitions (level 1 and 2) and the Olympic Games Officials 1) to 8), 12), 13) and 15) must be ICF IJCSL.

7.2.2 - For ICF competitions (level 3) the Chief Judge and six (6) other Technical Officials must be IJCSL. The six (6) may be spread as needed by the Chief Judge.

### **7.3 - CHIEF OFFICIAL**

**[SR]**

7.3.1 - The Chief Official directs the competition according to the rules.

7.3.2 - For ICF competitions (level 1 to 3) the Chief Official must ensure that the competition results and the list of Officials are submitted to the Technical Chair immediately after the competition.

7.3.3 - The Chief Official is a member of the Course Approval Committee.

7.3.4 - The Chief Official must use available technology (weather reports, wind meters etc.) to be aware of changes to the competition conditions (e.g. weather - wind, lightening, water level) and respond accordingly.

7.3.5 - The Chief Official must submit a report using the Chief Official report template on the running of the competition to the Technical Chair after the competition.

### **7.4 - TECHNICAL ORGANISER**

**[SR]**

7.4.1 - The Technical Organiser is responsible for the local preparations for the competition, the conduct of the entire competition and the installation and proper functioning of technical equipment required for the competition.

7.4.2 - The Technical Organiser is a member of the Course Approval Committee.

### **7.5 - CHIEF JUDGE**

**[SR]**

7.5.1 - The Chief Judge must ensure that the competition is run correctly and in keeping with the competition rules.

7.5.2 - The Chief Judge applies the competition rules and may disqualify an athlete or grant a rerun.

7.5.3 - The Chief Judge is the final arbiter on all judging matters. When there is official television or official video of the competition, they may avail themselves of the television or video footage to assist in their determination of any relevant matter or protest.

7.5.4 - After the Chief Judge has ruled on an enquiry concerning penalties the result then becomes a matter of fact and therefore cannot be enquired/protected further.

7.5.5 - The Chief Judge is a member of the Course Approval Committee.

## **7.6 - ASSISTANT CHIEF JUDGE**

**[SR]**

7.6.1 - The **Assistant Chief Judge** will closely cooperate with the Chief Judge and the Chief Official and will assist with the administrative tasks related to the competition especially judging locations and instructions to judges.

7.6.2 - They will collect the enquiries from the Team Leaders of the participating countries during the competition and will oversee the process of the checking of the judging documents.

7.6.3 - They will oversee the collection of the forms necessary for the administration of the Enquiry Office and any other matters necessary for the Secretariat.

7.6.4 - They will assist in the formulation of the decisions of the Chief Judge regarding any enquiries/protests and will oversee the recording and archiving of all relevant official forms.

## **7.7 - TRANSMISSION JUDGE**

**[SR]**

7.7.1 - The Transmission Judge, who may also act as a Primary or Secondary Gate Judge, is responsible for the transmission of the final decision of the Primary Judge/s to the Scoring Office.

7.7.2 - Normally the Transmission Judge will collate and transmit the results of the gates assigned for a Section.

7.7.3 - The Transmission Judge signals the penalties for each gate with the corresponding discs, cards or section scoreboard.

## **7.8 - GATE JUDGE**

**[SR]**

7.8.1 - The **Gate Judge** is responsible for observing and recording an athlete's passage through their assigned gates.

7.8.2 - At the discretion of the Chief Judge, a Gate Judge may be assigned one (1) or more gates for which they will make the final decision of the athlete's passage.

7.8.3 - This Judge will be referred to as a Primary Judge and may also provide their own assessment of adjacent gates to the respective adjacent Primary Judge/s.

7.8.4 - In arriving at the final decision the Primary Judge must also consider the adjacent Gate Judge's observations, especially those who may be in a better position for a particular negotiation (better position may mean being closer or further away but on a better angle for each individual case).

7.8.5 - The Primary Judge will assess each circumstance, make a decision and signal that decision to the Transmission Judge.

7.8.6 - It is the duty of all Gate Judges to consider and record their own view of every gate to which they have been assigned.

7.8.7 - It is not the role of the Transmission Judge to overrule any decision of a Primary Judge, rather to record, display and forward that decision to the Scoring Office.

## **7.9 - TVS / VIDEO JUDGE COORDINATOR [SR]**

7.9.1 - The TVS/Video Judge Coordinator is responsible for the complete setup and proper functioning of any TVS and video judge hardware and software.

7.9.2 - The TVS/Video Judge Coordinator guides and troubleshoots the video production and distribution to meet the TVS and the Video Judge requirements.

## **7.10 - VIDEO JUDGES [SR]**

7.10.1 - Video Judges carry the same responsibility as a Gate Judge and act as an additional resource to determine the correct decision for an athlete on any gate.

7.10.2 - The Video Judge should systematically view all athletes.

7.10.3 - Video judges may review any athlete on any gate, or sequence of gates.

7.10.4 - The Video Judge reports any discrepancy to the Chief Judge who may change the decision of a Gate Judge when the video demonstrates clear and conclusive evidence.

7.11.1 - The Course Designers are responsible for the design of the course and ensure that the course is maintained in its original design during the competition.

7.11.2 - The Course Designers are responsible for the proper hanging of the gates and for the other relevant installations and must always be ready to make repairs or adjustments as necessary.

7.11.3 - The Course Designers are members of the Course Approval Committee.

## **7.12 - PRE-START CONTROL**

**[SR]**

7.12.1 - The Pre-Start Control position is not mandatory but may be required because of the configuration of the venue or the need to check equipment marks.

7.12.2 - The Pre-Start Control may advise the athlete as to when to proceed to the start pool.

7.12.3 - If required the Pre-Start Control confirms that the athlete's equipment carries the marks applied at Equipment Control.

7.12.4 - If the athlete does not carry the appropriate marks the Pre-Start control notifies the Start Judge and Chief Judge who make a decision on if the athlete may, or may not start the competition. Any time lost from the above process goes against the athlete.

## **7.13 - START JUDGE**

**[SR]**

7.13.1 - The Start Judge assures that the athletes are in the correct order and gives permission to start.

7.13.2 - The Start Judge can refuse to start an athlete if the athlete:

7.13.2.a - Fails to respect the safety rules.

7.13.2.b - Fails to present themselves at the start, promptly after having been called by the Start Judge to do so.

7.13.2.c - Is not properly dressed, does not have a start number or has an incorrect start number.

7.13.2.d - Does not follow the Start Judge's orders.

7.13.3 - In case of any abnormality at the start, the Start Judge must immediately inform the Chief Judge.

## **7.14 - FINISH JUDGE**

**[SR]**

The Finish Judge determines when an athlete has finished the course in the proper manner (see article 10.4).

## 7.15 - TIMEKEEPERS

[SR]

The **Timekeepers** are responsible for keeping the exact running time for each athlete and for its transmission to the Scoring Office.

## 7.16 - CHIEF OF SCORING

[SR]

The **Chief of Scoring** is responsible for calculation and publication of accurate competition results based on data received under the direction of the Chief Judge.

## 7.17 - EQUIPMENT CONTROLLER

[SR]

The **Equipment Controller** ensures that the boats, buoyancy aids and helmets fulfil rules 3.1 to 3.6 and 16.1 to 16.5 as appropriate.

## 7.18 - WATER SAFETY OFFICER

[SR]

7.18.1 - The **Water Safety Officer**, together with a rescue squad and according to the circumstances, rescues anyone in the competition course.

7.18.2 - They must have available the necessary safety and first-aid equipment.

7.18.3 - The Water Safety Officer must also ensure that any local requirements regarding First aid provision are met.

## 7.19 - OFFICIALS BEHAVIOUR

[SR]

7.19.1 - An official may assume multiple functions or roles for the competition.

7.19.2 - No official may communicate with, or in any way give technical advice to an athlete while they are on the course.

7.19.3 - A Gate Judge must not draw an athlete's attention, in any manner whatsoever to any error committed in relation to the athlete's negotiation of the course unless signalling the penalty assigned to a gate.

7.19.4 - There must be constant radio communication between Chief Official, Chief Judge, Assistant Chief Judge, Video Judge, Start Judge, Equipment Controller, TVS/Video Judge Coordinator and Chief of Scoring.

## 7.20 - NOMINATION FOR ICF COMPETITIONS

[SR]

7.20.1 - For nomination and appointment of the officials for ICF competitions (level 2 and 3) National Federations are entitled to nominate candidates who have a current IJCSL qualification.

7.20.2 - For selection of Officials for the World Championships (ICF competition level 1) see article 13.7.



## CHAPTER 8 - FIELD OF PLAY

### 8.1 - HOMOLOGATION

[SR]

8.1.1 - The ICF will conduct homologation testing for Canoe Slalom equipment based on commercially available products.

8.1.2 - These include but are not restricted to timing and scoring, moveable obstacles, gates, poles and hanging system.

8.1.3 - For ICF competitions (level 1 and 2) the venue and the competition gates need to be homologated by ICF.

### 8.2 - COMPETITION COURSE

[SR]

8.2.1 - The course may consist of natural and/or artificial obstacles.

8.2.2 - The minimum length for a course is 150 m, the maximum length is 400 m measured from the start line to the finish line down the centre line of the course.

8.2.3 - A competition venue must include warm up and cool down areas for the athletes. These areas are open for all athletes that are competing and must not affect the start and finish area.

### 8.3 - GATE REQUIREMENTS

[SR]

8.3.1 - The gates consist of two (2) suspended poles painted with green and white rings for downstream gates and red and white rings for upstream gates, with the bottom ring always white, each ring is 20 cm high.

8.3.2 - A black band of a minimum width of 2 cm and maximum width of 2.5 cm is placed around the base of each pole.

8.3.3 - The gate numbers will be displayed according to the CSLC template on the white ring, second from the bottom.

8.3.4 - Competition Logos and/or advertising agreed with the CSLC may be displayed on any of the rings above the bottom four (4) rings.

8.3.5 - The width of a gate is 1.2 meters minimum to 4.0 meters maximum measured between the inside edge of the poles.

8.3.6 - Poles must be round and 1.6 to 2 m long by 4.0 to 5.0 cm in diameter, and of sufficient weight that motion caused by wind is not excessive.

8.3.7 - The height of the poles above the water should be such that it provides fair and reasonable conditions for negotiation whilst simultaneously satisfying the aims of the Course Designers.

8.3.8 - As an indicator to the Course Designers and Chief Judge the pole height should be approximately 20 cm above the surface of the water and should not be set in motion by any surge of water.

8.3.9 - For ICF competitions (level 1 to 3), each pole must be individually adjustable from the bank.

8.3.10 - Gates must be numbered in the order of negotiation.

8.3.11 - The gate number panels must measure 20 cm x 20 cm (recommended) or 30 cm x 30 cm. The numbers must be inscribed on both sides of the panels using written in black on a yellow or white background. Each number and letter must measure 15 cm or 20 cm in height and 1.5 cm or 2 cm in thickness. On the side of the panel opposite the direction of correct negotiation, there is a diagonal red line from the bottom left to the top right.

## CHAPTER 9 - PRE-COMPETITION

### 9.1 - TEAM LEADERS MEETING & INSTRUCTIONS [PR]

9.1.1 - A meeting of the Team Leaders from each participating National Federation must be held at an appropriate time before the start of the competition. The following points should be discussed:

- Additional instructions to athletes
- Confirmation, changes and/or withdrawal of entries.

9.1.2 - Each Team Leader must receive, at least five (5) hours before the beginning of the competition, written directions concerning the following points:

- A list of the start orders
- Detailed timetable
- Time that the course opens
- Starting time
- Position of the starting line
- Position of the finish line
- The interval between starts
- The signal used by the Start Judge to give the start, and that is employed by the Judges to clear the course (whistle)
- Place where the competition office/enquiry office and the Jury may be found
- The time and place for the inspection of equipment
- Manner in which the boats are to be transported from the finish back to the start, if appropriate
- Regulations concerning training
- Place for Anti-Doping Control (when required).

### 9.2 - COMPETITION SCHEDULE [PR]

9.2.1 - At least 24 hours before the beginning of the competition, a final competition schedule must be available to each participating National Federation.

9.2.2 - The final competition schedule must contain the complete timetable of the events as well as the name, bib number and National Federation of each participating athlete.

9.2.3 - In organising the competition schedule, the following principles should be followed:

9.2.3.a - The individual events including their respective semi-final / final should be held as a unit before or after the team events.

9.2.3.b - Consideration should be given to the schedule to allow athletes to compete in multiple events.

9.2.4 - Modifications to the competition schedule after the Team Leaders meeting are approved by the Jury.

### **9.3 - START ORDER**

**[SR]**

9.3.1 - The HOC is responsible for the start list at ICF and international competitions.

9.3.2 - Individual events

9.3.2.a - In individual events the Athletes' start order will be based on the reverse order of the current ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking in that event.

9.3.2.b - Athletes without an ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking are placed at the beginning of the start order. Their position on the start order is drawn and is the responsibility of the HOC.

9.3.2.c - The start order of the next phase will be the reverse order of the previous phase results.

9.3.3 - Team events

9.3.3.a - In Team events at ICF level 2, 3 and International competitions the start order will be the reverse order of the Nation ranking in that event for the age group.

Nations without a Nation ranking are placed at the beginning of the start order. Their position on the start order is drawn and is the responsibility of the HOC.

### **9.4 - COURSE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS**

**[SR]**

9.4.1 - The course must consist of a minimum of 18 gates and a maximum of 25 gates, of which six (6) or eight (8) must be upstream gates.

9.4.2 - As a recommendation for the Course Designers, the course should be navigable for MK1 in a time close to 95 seconds.

9.4.3 - The course must be entirely navigable throughout its length and provide the same conditions for right-handed and left-handed C1 and C2 athletes. The ideal course should include:

- Minimum one (1) gate-combination, which offers the athlete several options
- Constant direction changes and flowing movements using the technical difficulties of the water (eddies, waves, and rapids).

9.4.4 - The Start and Finish positions and their organisation must be agreed to by the Chief Judge prior to the beginning of official training.

9.4.5 - The distance between the last gate and the finish line must be no less than 15 meters and must be no more than 25 meters.

9.4.6 - The gates must be placed with correct presentation clearly indicated (by the colour of poles and the number board) and sufficient room be allowed to permit a correct negotiation and judgement of penalties without uncertainty.

9.4.7 - If during the event the Chief Judge identifies that a significant change in water level has occurred that may be corrected, he/she may stop the competition until the original water conditions are restored.

9.4.8 - If during the competition unusual circumstances alter the nature or design of the course, only the Chief Judge may authorise alteration to or change the position of a gate.

## **9.5 - COURSE DESIGN PROCESS**

**[SR]**

9.5.1 - The Course Designers design and publish the course for the heats and semi-final/final course, which take into account the positions for judging used for all courses.

9.5.2 - A semi-final/final course may be changed from the heats course provided the balance of the course is maintained.

9.5.3 - The Technical Organiser and the Chief Judge may offer the Course Designers their advice on the course design and the hanging of the course.

9.5.4 - The organising National Federation must provide the Course Designers with information on the possibility of and necessity for water control or any other information affecting water level.

9.5.5 - After assisting the Course Designers in carrying out their task in the most efficient and clearest possible way, the HOC prepares a map of the course exactly to scale of 1:1000.

9.5.6 - A map of each course layout is published at the announced time, in a location that can be seen by all the participants.

9.6.1 - The boats for the demonstration run should include one (1) right-handed MC1, one (1) left-handed MC1, one (1) right-handed WC1, one (1) left-handed WC1, two (2) MK1, two (2) WK1, and two (2) C2 (front left and front right).

9.6.2 - In any case the maximum number of boats for each event should be no more than two (2).

9.6.3 - The demonstration run should include navigation of the course by each demonstrator in sections followed by a full-length run by each demonstrator.

9.6.4 - The Chief Official, the Technical Organiser, the Chief Judge, and the Course Designers form the Course Approval Committee which determine the navigability of the courses and approve the course(s) for the competition.

9.6.5 - If the course is judged in some way unacceptable, (i.e. the course, or part of the course is unfair, dangerous or impossible to negotiate) the Course Approval Committee is empowered to decide how to rectify the problem.

9.6.6 - If more than half of the Course Approval Committee ask for a modification, the course must be modified. In these cases, the new course change proposals will be made by the Course Designers for reconsideration and approval.

9.6.7 - After the approval, no further modification may be made.

9.7.1 - At the HOC's discretion for level 4 competitions a training run may be allowed on the completed course.

9.7.2 - Training runs are not mandatory.

9.7.3 - The first start of the official training runs (when held) may not be held less than 20 minutes after the course is finally declared approved.

## CHAPTER 10 - COMPETITION

### *1 - Start, finish and timing*

#### **10.1 - START**

**[SR]**

10.1.1 - Starts should be directly upstream or downstream.

10.1.2 - An assistant to the Start Judge may hold each boat at the starting position until the start.

10.1.3 - The boat must be stationary at the start

10.1.4 - In the team runs, all boats must be stationary. The boat in the start gate must activate the timing of the run. The boat can be either A, B, or C

10.1.5 - In all cases the athletes must follow the Start Judge's positioning or special instructions.

#### **10.2 - START INTERVAL**

**[SR]**

10.2.1 - In individual events, starts are separated by at least forty-five seconds.

10.2.2 - In the team events, starts are separated by at least ninety seconds.

#### **10.3 - FALSE START**

**[SR]**

10.3.1 - Only the Start Judge is qualified to determine that a false start has occurred and to recall the athlete by means of an appropriate signal.

10.3.2 - The Start Judge determines if a second start is given and notifies the Chief Judge of his/her decision.

#### **10.4 - FINISH**

**[SR]**

10.4.1 - The finish line must be marked clearly on both sides of the course.

10.4.2 - An athlete's run is complete when the finish line is broken by the athlete's body. The athlete must not cross the finish line more than once or risk disqualification for that run (DSQ).

10.4.3 - In the team event all three (3) boats must cross the finish line within 15 seconds of each other or incur a 50 second penalty (see article 10.9.6).

10.4.4 - If an athlete crosses the finish line upside down or capsized, (see article 10.15), as deemed by the Finish Judge, then the athlete will be given a DNF for that run.



## 10.5 - TIMING

[SR]

10.5.1 - The time of a run is measured from the time that the athlete's body or electronic device (on body or boat) breaks the start line to the time when the finish line is broken by the athlete's body or electronic device (in C2, the first body that crosses the line).

10.5.2 - In teams racing the time is measured from the time when the first athlete breaks the start line to the time the last athlete breaks the finish line.

10.5.3 - Timing of each run must be accurate to at least 1/100<sup>th</sup> of a second, and the results must be reported to the nearest 1/100<sup>th</sup> of a second.

*(Example: running time of 1 minute, 30 and 5/ 100<sup>th</sup> seconds would be reported as 90.05 seconds)*

### ***II - Gate negotiation and judgment***

## 10.6 - NEGOTIATION

[SR]

10.6.1 - All the gates must be negotiated in numerical order.

10.6.2 - All gates may be negotiated in any presentation from the correct side of the gate as displayed by the gate number panels.

10.6.3 - The gate line, in all circumstances is defined as the line between the outside edge of the bottom of the two (2) poles, projected from the end of the poles vertically to the river bed.

10.6.4 - The following conditions must be satisfied for negotiation of the gate:

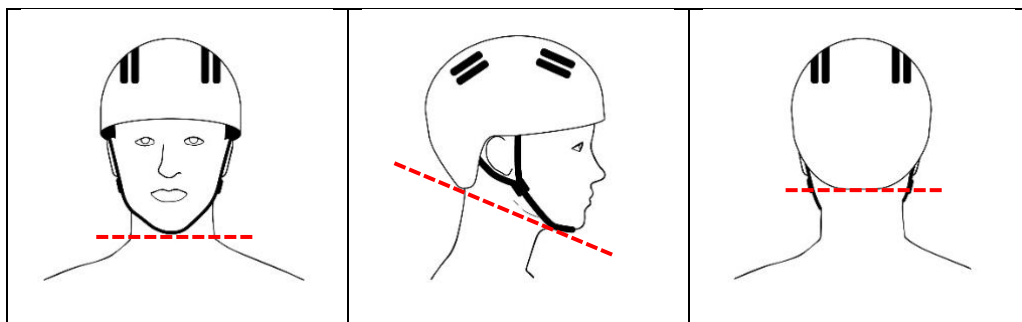
10.6.4.a - Negotiation of the gate begins when the boat or the body or the paddle touches a pole of the gate or part of the head of the athlete (in C2, one (1) of the two (2) athletes) breaks the gate line.

10.6.4.b - Negotiation of a gate is ended when the negotiation of any subsequent gate begins or the finish line is crossed.

10.6.5 - The following conditions must be satisfied for a gate to be considered correctly negotiated:

10.6.5.a - The whole head of the athlete or athletes must cross the gate line in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan. A whole head is defined as follows:

Front view	Side view	Back view
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10.6.5.b - Part of the boat must cross the gate line at the same instant as the whole head crosses the line.

## 10.7 - ZERO (0) PENALTY SECONDS

[SR]

Correct negotiation without touching either pole with any part of the body, equipment, paddle, or boat.

## 10.8 - TWO (2) PENALTY SECONDS

[SR]

10.8.1 - Correct negotiation of the gate, but with a touch of one (1) or both poles.

10.8.2 - Repeated touching of the same or both poles is only penalised once.

## 10.9 - FIFTY (50) PENALTY SECONDS

[SR]

10.9.1 - A touch of a gate (either 1 or 2 poles) without correct negotiation of the gate.

10.9.2 - Intentional pushing of a gate to allow negotiation unless correctly renegotiated before any subsequent gate is negotiated. An intentional push is an unexpected action of the Athlete to enable correct negotiation of the gate.

10.9.3 - The head of the athlete (in C2 one, or both athletes) breaks the gate line upside down unless correctly renegotiated before any subsequent gate is negotiated (for definition of upside down see article 10.15.1).

10.9.4 - Any part of the head of the athlete breaks the gate line in the wrong direction during negotiation of the gate, unless the negotiation of the gate begins in the correct direction and finishes in the correct direction before any subsequent gate is negotiated.

10.9.5 - Gate left out: this is determined to have occurred when negotiation of any subsequent gate begins, or the finish line is crossed.

10.9.6 - The last team member failing to cross the finish line within fifteen (15) seconds of the first team member to finish.

10.9.7 - Only part of the head breaks the gate line (in C2, one or both athletes) in the correct direction, with or without part of the boat, unless correctly renegotiated before any subsequent gate is negotiated.

**10.10 - UNDERCUTTING OF A GATE [SR]**

Undercutting of a gate by the athlete with any part of their body or equipment, except part of their head, without a touch is not penalised.

**10.11 - REPEATED ATTEMPTS AT A GATE [SR]**

Repeated attempts at a gate without touching the poles is not penalised if part of the head of the athlete(s) has not broken the gate line in the wrong direction.

**10.12 - MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR A GATE [SR]**

Fifty (50) penalty seconds is the maximum obtainable by one (1) athlete on any one gate.

**10.13 - BENEFIT OF ANY DOUBT [SR]**

At all times, the benefit of any doubt must be given to the athlete.

### ***III - Special situations***

#### **10.14 - CLEARING THE COURSE**

**[SR]**

10.14.1 - When an athlete is overtaken by another athlete, he/she must give way if a Judge gives repeated blasts on a whistle.

10.14.2 - The overtaking athlete must be attempting to negotiate the course properly. If the athlete is overtaking because they missed gates, then they must not hinder the athlete that they are approaching.

10.14.3 - If an athlete is hindered by another athlete, they may repeat the run if authorised by the Chief Judge.

#### **10.15 - UPSIDE DOWN AND CAPSIZE**

**[SR]**

10.15.1 - The boat is considered upside down when the head of the athlete is entirely under water.

10.15.2 - It is considered to be a capsize when the athlete (or an athlete in C2) has left the boat completely.

10.15.3 - A roll is not considered to be a capsize.

10.15.4 - In team runs, members of the team may help each other to roll without penalty.

#### **10.16 - DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE RUN**

**[SR]**

10.16.1 - If an athlete competes in a boat or with equipment, which does not conform to the rules, the Chief Judge should disqualify them for that run. (DSQ).

10.16.2 - The Chief Judge should disqualify for the run, an athlete who accepts outside assistance. (DSQ)

10.16.3 - The following is considered as “outside assistance”:

- Any aid given to an athlete or to their boat.
- Any giving, passing, or throwing to an athlete of a spare paddle or their original lost paddle.
- Any directing, pushing, or movement of the boat by anyone other than the athlete.
- Any directions to athletes by means of electroacoustic apparatus or radio-telephone (e.g. radiotelephone between the athlete and any other person).

10.16.4 - After a capsize (see article 10.15.2) in a team run, the rest of the team are not permitted to intentionally negotiate any subsequent gates (DSQ).

10.16.5 - An athlete who does not keep their paddle in both hands and attempts to break the finish line with their paddle before the body breaks the finish line as deemed by the Finish Judge (see article 10.5.1).

10.16.6 - An athlete who is not ready to start as scheduled may be disqualified for that run (DSQ) if there is negligence on the athlete's part as deemed by the Chief Judge.

10.16.7 - In all cases the athletes must follow the defined start procedures and special start instructions or a disqualification (DSQ) will result

#### ***IV - Results calculation***

### **10.17 - CALCULATION AND POSTING OF RESULTS[SR]**

10.17.1 - The following formula is used to calculate the results:

$$\text{best time run in seconds} + \text{penalty seconds} = \text{result}$$

10.17.1.a - Sample for an individual score in each run

Running time:	$2'20''\text{.82} = 60 + 60 + 20.82 = 140.82$	seconds
Penalty seconds:	$2 + 2 + 50 = 54.00$	seconds
Total:	$= 194.82$	seconds

10.17.1.b - Sample for Scoring of a Team in each run:

Time between the start of the first boat and the arrival of the last boat:  
2'20'' $\text{.82}$

Running time:	$2'20''\text{.82} = \frac{60 + 60 + 20.82}{20.82} = 140.82$	Seconds
Penalty seconds of first boat:	$= 104.00$	Seconds
Penalty seconds of second boat:	$= 154.00$	Seconds

Penalty seconds of third boat:	=	56.00	Seconds
Total:	=	454.82	Seconds

10.17.2 - As soon as the results of a run for an athlete or team are known, the start number, the penalty-seconds, and the time should be posted in the designated place until the time for filing enquiries has elapsed.

10.17.3 - The following notations will be used in reporting the results:

DNS	Did not start
DNF	Did not finish
DSQ	Disqualified for particular run
DQB	Disqualified for the whole competition

In case of DQB - no classification is recorded.

10.17.4 - Athletes with normal results in, at least, one (1) run, should be sorted normally.

10.17.5 - Athletes/Teams receiving (DNF or DSQ or one (1) DNS combined with DNF or DSQ in multiple runs) should be sorted by NOC code.

10.17.6 - Athletes with only DNS result in multiple or single runs should not be ranked.

10.17.7 - In the semi-final or final phase of a competition, an athlete who receives a DNS will be ranked and will receive ICF ranking points from their previous phase completed.

10.17.8 - In the semi-final or final phase of a competition, where athletes receive a DNF, DSQ or DNS, they are listed and ranked in the following order DNF, DSQ then DNS. In the case that two (2) athletes have the same code they will be ranked by their results in the previous phase.

10.17.9 - In the results output that includes multiple runs, results should be shown just for the completed run.

10.17.10 - For DQB boat(s) the boat(s) are eliminated from the whole competition, and will not be ranked. The results, which have already been achieved from a phase when DQB subsequently occurs, will not be shown in the results or the race analysis of that particular phase. Results for phases, which the boat(s) completed before disqualification, will remain.

10.18.1 - Where two (2) or more athletes obtain the same result as their best run, the lower result of their other run will resolve the tie. If this does not resolve the tie then the athletes are given the same ranking for the phase.

10.18.2 - In the case where a tie for a position that qualifies the athlete for the next phase (semi-final or final) cannot be resolved, the tied athletes will progress to the semi-final or final with the higher ICF ranked athlete(s) placed above the lower ranked ICF athlete(s).

10.18.3 - Medal awarding for tied boats:

- In case of two (2) boats sharing the gold, the silver medal will not be awarded.
- In case of three (3) or more boats share the gold; no silver or bronze will be awarded.
- In case two (2) or more boats share the silver, no bronze medal will be awarded.
- In case that two (2) or more boats share the bronze, all will be awarded a bronze.



## CHAPTER 11 - POST-COMPETITION

### 11.1 - ENQUIRY

[PR]

11.1.1 - In individual events for judging and timing matters a Team Leader may make one (1) enquiry per boat, per event, per competition in level 1 and 2 competitions.

11.1.2 - In team events, one (1) enquiry per team will be allowed.

11.1.3 - A National Federation may enquire on another National Federation one (1) time during the entire competition.

11.1.4 - An enquiry attracts no fee.

11.1.5 - For ICF competitions (level 1 and 2), enquiries will only be accepted during the heats and semi-final phase. For international competition (level 3 and 4) and all team events enquiries are accepted at any phase.

11.1.6 - An enquiry for your National Federation or against another National Federation is considered only when made by a National Federation still competing in that phase of the competition.

11.1.7 - An enquiry must be submitted within five (5) minutes of the posting of the athlete's checklist.

11.1.8 - The Chief Judge will review all the available information for the processing of the enquiry.

11.1.9 - Following the investigation of the enquiry the decision of the Chief Judge becomes a matter of fact and cannot be protested further.

11.1.10 - In the case when an enquiry results in a changed result, the National Federation making the enquiry will not lose their one (1) enquiry.

11.1.11 - When an enquiry leads to a changed result all affected National Federations must be informed.

### 11.2 - PROTEST

[PR]

11.2.1 - A protest against an athlete to compete in a race must be advised to the Chief Judge not later than one (1) hour before the start of the race. A protest made later must conform to article 1.11.

11.2.2 - A Team Leader may protest when there is obvious irregularity in the conduct of the competition. e.g. changing water level, object in the water, gate position change, overtaking, bad weather conditions.

11.2.3 - A protest is considered only when an intention of protest is submitted within five (5) minutes of the unofficial results of the event being posted.

11.2.4 - The Team Leader advises the Enquiry Desk of their intention to protest.

11.2.5 - The Team Leader must then submit the protest in writing using the appropriate form. It must be submitted no more than 20 minutes after the unofficial results are posted and signed by the Chief Judge.

11.2.6 - The Chief Judge or Enquiry Desk will accept a protest from a Team Leader upon receipt of a deposit of 75 Euros or the equivalent in the currency of the country organising the competition. The deposit is returned if the protest is upheld. If the protest is not upheld, or the Team Leader withdraws the protest, the deposit is kept by the ICF.

11.2.7 - The Chief Judge evaluates the legitimacy of any protest. He/she may consult with the Judges involved and at their discretion, view any official video footage (Broadcast feed and / or TVS feed).

11.2.8 - The Chief Judge transmits their decision in writing to the protesting Team Leader.

11.2.9 - When a protest leads to a changed result all affected National Federations must be informed.

### **11.3 - APPEAL TO THE JURY**

**[PR]**

11.3.1 - The Team Leader must make an appeal to the Jury in writing. The Appeal must be delivered to the Enquiry Desk.

11.3.2 - A deposit of 75 Euros or the equivalent in the currency of the country organising the competition must accompany an appeal to the Jury. The deposit is returned if the appeal to the Jury is upheld. If the appeal to the Jury is not upheld, the deposit is kept by the ICF.

11.3.3 - An appeal to the Jury can be made when it appears that there is a contradiction with the rules of competition.

11.3.4 - Matters of fact cannot be contested by an appeal to the Jury (see article 7.5.4).

11.3.5 - An appeal to the Jury during the running of the competition must be submitted within 20 minutes of the time the result of a protest has been communicated.

11.3.6 - The appeal must be delivered to the Chair of the Jury in the Scoring Office or to the Enquiry Desk.

11.3.7 - Appeals can be made to the Jury protesting the right of an athlete to participate in a competition if this protest has been given to the Competition Organiser at least an hour before the beginning of the competition, but no decision has been made on the subject.

11.3.8 - An appeal to the Jury against a decision on the right of an athlete to participate in a competition can be made until the beginning of the competition.

11.3.9 - The Chair of the Jury must immediately reconvene the Jury if a legitimate appeal needs to be dealt with.

11.3.10 - The Jury must make its own decision known within 60 minutes after the commencement of the meeting.

11.3.11 - The Jury should consult the Chief Judge, the Judges and other officials to obtain the necessary information before arriving at a decision.

11.3.12 - The decision of the Jury is given with justifying arguments in writing to the appealing Team Leader.

11.3.13 - When an appeal leads to a changed result all affected National Federations must be informed.

## CHAPTER 12 - OLYMPIC GAMES

Refer to the International Competition Rules and special rules for World Championships except as amended in this Chapter.

### 12.1 - OFFICIALS

[SR]

Officials for Olympic Games will be selected from Officials who have participated at a World Championships in the current Olympic period. Consideration will be given to National Federation, Continental, and gender representation.

### 12.2 - EQUIPMENT: IDENTIFICATIONS AND ADVERTISING TRADEMARKS

[SR]

12.2.1 - Athlete's clothing and equipment must at all times conform to the IOC Rule 50. [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/olympic\\_charter\\_en.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/olympic_charter_en.pdf)

12.2.2 - Any boat, accessory, or article of clothing, which does not comply with the above conditions, will be ineligible for use during the competition. National Federations are responsible for their own equipment

12.2.3 - Helmet and paddle blades must display the NOC flag or emblem (provided by the HOC).

12.2.4 - At the Olympic Games, the names of the athletes will be placed on the side of the boats:

12.2.4.a - The ICF will determine the precise positioning.

12.2.4.b - The dimension of the names on the stickers will be minimum 10 cm high and will be black letters on white background.

12.2.4.c - The HOC will provide the stickers.

12.2.5 - At the Olympic Games, the Kayak Cross boats must be only one color.

12.2.5.a - The ICF will determine the Kayak Cross boat colour code 8 months before the opening of the Olympic Village

### 12.3 - OLYMPIC COMPETITION PROGRAMME

[SR]

12.3.1 - The Olympic programme is prepared by the ICF Board of Directors in accordance with the International Olympic Committee policy and timeline.

12.3.2 - The Final approval is made by the International Olympic Committee Executive Board.

## 12.4 - ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE

[SR]

To be eligible to compete at the Olympic Games an athlete must have been ranked on the ICF Canoe Slalom World Rankings in at least one event that they participate in.

## 12.5 - COMPETITION FORMAT (CANOE & KAYAK EVENTS) [SR]

12.5.1 - There must be two (2) heats runs, one (1) semi-final run and one (1) final run.

12.5.2 - Progression from the heats to the semi-final will be based on the best results of the athlete from both heats. It is mandatory to start in both heats runs.

12.5.3 - Progression system:

Number of entries	Number of athletes progressing to the Semi-final	Number of athletes progressing to the final
17 to 18	15	12
19 to 20	16	
21 to 22	18	
23 to 24	20	
25 to 26	22	
27 and more	24	

12.5.4 - Boats must have a valid result to progress to the next competition phase.

12.5.5 - Results calculation for the heats phase:

12.5.5.a - After the heats, at least one valid heat result is needed to progress to the Semi-final.

12.5.5.b - Athletes not receiving DNS in one of their heats runs are sorted by their best valid result.

12.5.5.c - Athletes receiving DNS in one of their heats runs are sorted by their valid result after the athletes without DNS.

12.5.5.d - Should two or more athletes receive the same invalid results, they will be listed by NOC code within the same invalid results group.

12.5.5.e - After Heats, athletes with two different invalid results will be ranked/sorted according to their best run (DNF, followed by DSQ followed by DNS).

12.5.5.f - In the Heats, if two or more athletes obtain the same result for their best run, the result of their other run will resolve the tie. If boats are still tied, they are given the same ranking, and all will qualify to the semi-final (if it is a progressing position).

## **12.6 - COMPETITION FORMAT (KAYAK CROSS EVENTS)**

12.6.1 - Each National Federation can enter two (2) boats per event (MX1, WX1).

12.6.2 - For Kayak Cross, the format of the qualification and elimination phases will be defined in a dedicated appendix ( See chapter 19)

## **12.7 - OLYMPIC COURSE CONFIGURATION [SR]**

12.7.1 - The final Olympic course setting for all the events (Canoe and Kayak, Kayak Cross), including the obstacle tuning, will be completed by the ICF two (2) months before the opening of the Olympic Village.

12.7.2 - For Kayak Cross, the course design (buoys, roll barrier) will be completed by the ICF two (2) months before the opening of the Olympic Village and may be spread to the NOC's for the last official training periods.

## **12.8 - ORGANISATION AND RULES [SR]**

12.8.1 - The competition schedule, participation, and the invitation for the Olympic Games are established in agreement with the requirements of the International Olympic Committee.

In all other respects, the technical rules and deliverables of the ICF and, in particular, the special rules for World Championships and Kayak Cross must apply.

## CHAPTER 13 - WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Refer to the International Competition Rules except as amended in this Chapter.

### 13.1 - ORGANISATION

[PR]

13.1.1 - World Championships in Canoe Slalom are held every year except in the year of an Olympic Games. The ICF Board of Directors determines the place and date of the World Championships.

13.1.2 - World Championships for Non-Olympic Canoe Slalom events can be held in the year of the Olympic Games.

13.1.3 - The CSLC nominates a Chief Official, Chief Judge, and other officials as required, who are appointed by the ICF Board of Directors for the duration of the competition.

### 13.2 - COMPETITION PROGRAMME

[PR]

13.2.1 - The programme for the world championships consist of the following events:

#### 13.2.1.a - Canoe & Kayak Individual Events

MK1	Men's Kayak
WK1	Women's Kayak
MC1	Men's Canoe
WC1	Women's Canoe

#### 13.2.1.b - Kayak Cross Individual Events

MX1	Men's Kayak Cross
WX1	Women's Kayak Cross

#### 13.2.1.c - Canoe & Kayak Team Events

MK1x3	Men's Kayak Team
WK1x3	Women's Kayak Team
MC1x3	Men's Canoe Team
WC1x3	Women's Canoe Team

13.2.2 - The ICF Board of Directors may reduce the programme upon CSLC proposal.



13.2.3 - A National Federation is entitled to enter three (3) boats in each Canoe & Kayak individual event, and a single team in each team event at the World Championships. For Kayak Cross see rule 16.13.

13.2.4 - To be eligible to enter an athlete at the World Championships (for senior events only) a National Federation must have entered at least one athlete in the same event at the previous Continental Championships or a designated competition by the concerned continental association.

### **13.3 - COMPETITION FORMAT FOR TEAM EVENTS [PR]**

13.3.1 - World Championships Canoe & Kayak team events consist of single run.

13.3.2 - Teams are then ranked on this single score with the best (lowest) score ranked as number 1, the next fastest as number 2 and so on.

### **13.4 - COMPETITION SCHEDULE [PR]**

13.4.1 - A World Championship Canoe Slalom competition normally occurs on five (5) or six (6) consecutive days.

13.4.2 - The final competition Schedule is the responsibility of the ICF CSLC.

13.4.3 - The Team events may be held on the heats course or a course designed specifically for team events.

### **13.5 - ENTRIES [PR]**

Numerical entries for the Canoe Slalom World Championship must be made at least 45 days prior to the competition using the ICF online entry system following the regulations given in the invitation.

### **13.6 - THE START ORDER AND BIBS NUMBERS [SR]**

13.6.1 - At Canoe & Kayak World Championships the bib numbers of the athletes should be according to their current ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking.

13.6.1.a - To the athlete with the highest rank, they will assign bib number "1", to the second best ranked the bib "2", etc.

13.6.1.b - Any athletes without ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking (for junior and U23 events) will be assigned bib numbers by draw.

13.6.1.c - Four (4) full sets of bib numbers beginning with number "1" for each event will be required for the whole competition.

13.6.1.d - In team events bibs will be numbered 1A-1B-1C, 2A-2B-2C and so on.

13.6.2 - At Canoe & Kayak World Championships, the start order for the Team events is the reverse order by National Federation of the Teams event results of the previous World Championships. National Federations, which did not participate at the previous World Championships, will be placed at the start of the list and their start order are drawn, by the CSLC.

## **13.7 - TECHNICAL OFFICIALS - NOMINATION [SR]**

13.7.1 - World Championships must be managed by the International Technical Officials (ITO's) as listed in article 7.2 under the directorship of the Chief Official.

13.7.2 - Technical Officials for the World Championships will be selected by the CSLC from the group who have participated as International Technical Officials at World Cups in the previous two (2) years. Consideration will be given to National Federation, Continental, and gender representation.

Technical Officials at the World Championships must not assume any national team obligations.

## **13.8 - TECHNICAL OFFICIALS - TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION COSTS [PR]**

13.8.1 - The expenses for room and board during the competition period are the responsibility of the HOC.

13.8.2 - Travel expenses for the following International Technical Officials (ITO's) will be covered by the ICF:

- Chief Official,
- Chief Judge,
- Assistant Chief Judge,
- Chief of Scoring,
- Course Designers (up to 2)
- Start Judge
- Equipment Control
- Video Judges (up to 4) and up to 12 Gate Judges.

13.8.3 - Each team attending the World Championships will pay an administration fee (set by the CSLC) to share the travel costs of the 22 ITOs to officiate at the World Championships.

13.8.4 - The travel costs will be divided over all the athletes equally so that every participant pays the same amount per person.

## **13.9 - COURSE [SR]**

13.9.1 - Two years before the World Championships, the site of the proposed course should be determined. The proposed course should not conflict with environmental or ecological regulations of the host country.

13.9.2 - The length of the course in meters down the centre line must be published.

13.9.3 - The CSLC names the Course Design Committee consisting of two (2) IJCSL Technical Officials from different National Federations. These names are approved by the ICF Board of Directors.

13.9.4 - Normally four (4) days before the first day of the competition, the Course Design Committee designs the course and supervises the hanging of the gates.

13.9.5 - World Championships must have an automated start platform for the Kayak Cross events.

## **13.10 - TIMING**

**[SR]**

13.10.1 - Timing at World Championships must be carried out both by a photoelectric system and a backup timing system.

13.10.2 - In the calculation of results, the photoelectric system has priority. In the case of failure of the photoelectric system, the backup times are used.

## **13.11 - ICF NATION CUP**

**[PR]**

13.11.1 - One Nation Cup is awarded based on the number of gold medals the athletes or teams from a National Federation have earned.

13.11.2 - In the event of a tie in the number of gold medals, the number of silver medals is taken into consideration, and then the number of bronze medals.

13.11.3 - If two (2) or more National Federations have an equal number of gold, silver, and bronze medals, they obtain the same rank and they are ordered in the table alphabetically by their NOC code.

## CHAPTER 14 - JUNIOR AND UNDER 23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Refer to the International Competition Rules and special rules for World Championships except as amended in this Chapter.

### 14.1 - ORGANISATION

[PR]

The World Championships for Juniors and Under 23 will be held every year.

### 14.2 - AGE LIMITS

[PR]

14.2.1 - In the individual events an athlete may only enter and compete in the same event in either Junior or Under 23. For individual events Athletes may enter different events in different age groups.

14.2.2 - Up to two (2) Athletes may compete in both age groups in the same team event to complete a team as long as they comply with articles 1.4 and 4.2.3.

## CHAPTER 15 - WORLD CUP

Refer to the International Competition Rules and special rules for World Championships except as amended in this Chapter.

### 15.1 - PURPOSE

[PR]

15.1.1 - World Cup competitions in Canoe Slalom (WC) are organised every year for the purpose of increasing participation and the development of the sport.

15.1.2 - One award is made in each of the events: MK1, WK1, MC1, WC1, MX1 and WX1 bearing the title: ICF Canoe Slalom World Cup.

15.1.3 - In exceptional circumstances changes to the World Cup calendar may be made up to one (1) year prior to the competition with the approval of the ICF Executive Committee.

15.1.4 - The Kayak Cross events must be scheduled so as not to impact the individual finals.

### 15.2 - ORGANISATION

[PR]

15.2.1 - These competitions must be specified as WCS in the ICF calendar.

15.2.2 - World Cup competitions must be open to all five (5) continents.

15.2.3 - The competition should be organised on two (2) or three (3) successive days.

15.2.4 - Last competition in the World Cup Series:

15.2.4.a - This competition will be called the ICF Canoe Slalom World Cup Final.

15.2.4.b - The last competition in the World Cup Series may have a format that varies from the previous events in the series (qualification for entry, race progressions, points system etc).

15.2.4.c - The format will be fixed for a 2-year period. The format will be published in an appendix (see chapter 19) at the latest two (2) weeks after the World Championships of the previous year prior the two (2) year period.

## **15.3 - ENTRIES**

**[SR]**

15.3.1 - Each National Federation can enter three (3) boats per Canoe & Kayak event. For Kayak Cross see rule 16.13.

15.3.2 - From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023, entry to the World Cup will be based on the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking, continental and national representation. The entry policy will be fixed for a 2-year period and will be published in an appendix (see Chapter 19) at the latest two (2) weeks after the World Championships of the year prior to the two (2) year period.

## **15.4 - COURSE DESIGN**

**[SR]**

15.4.1 - Two ICF IJCSLs must design the course.

15.4.2 - The ICF CLSC designates two (2) course designers to work in collaboration with a local advisor designated by the Host National Federation.

15.4.3 - Course Designer nomination must be included in the National Federation Nomination of Officials (Rule 7.20).

## **15.5 - ICF TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE**

**[SR]**

15.5.1 - The CSLC nominate one (1) ICF Technical Representative for each of the WCS competitions.

15.5.2 - The HOC pays travel expenses, room and board of the ICF Technical Representative.

## **15.6 - DUTY OF THE ICF TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE**

**[SR]**

15.6.1 - The ICF Technical Representative supervises the competition.

15.6.2 - The ICF Technical Representative must receive all updated information 30 days prior to the competition, to check if the rules and ICF guidelines are being followed.

15.6.3 - The ICF Technical Representative has the right to attend and vote at all meetings.

15.6.4 - The ICF Technical Representative must, oversee the production of the current World Cup results.

15.6.5 - After each WCS the ICF Technical Representative must submit a report to the ICF Secretary General and the Technical Chair concerning the sporting nature of the competition.

## **15.7 - WORLD CUP STANDING**

**[SR]**

15.7.1 - Based on the final results of each of the WCS, the World Cup standing in each event is established.

15.7.2 - Athletes will receive points to determine an overall winner in the World Cup standings.

15.7.3 - The athlete with the highest total points is the winner of the Canoe Slalom World Cup Series in their event.

15.7.4 - The World Cup standings point allocation will be published annually in an appendix (see Chapter 19) at the latest two (2) weeks after the World Championships of the previous year.

15.7.5 - Boats that receive DQB in any phase of the race will receive zero (0) points.

15.7.6 - Boats that receive DNF or DNS in both qualifying runs receive one (1) point.

15.7.7 - Boats that receive DSQ in the semi-final or final will receive two (2) points.

15.7.8 - Boats that receive DNF or DNS in the semi-final or final receive points in accordance with their final rank.

15.7.9 - In the case of a tie in the final ranking, the higher ranking is given to the athlete having the best result in the last race in the World Cup Series.

## **15.8 - AWARDS**

**[SR]**

15.8.1 - Medals or prizes must be awarded to the three (3) highest ranked athletes in each event at each World Cup competition.

15.8.2 - The World Cup trophy is awarded at the last race of the World Cup Series to the overall winner of each individual event.

15.8.3 - The World Cup trophies are provided by the ICF.

## **CHAPTER 16 - KAYAK CROSS - COMPETITION RULES**

The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules, including Chapters concerning “World Championships” and “World Cup” except as modified herein.

## I - Equipment

### 16.1 - BOAT

[PR]

16.1.1 - Only mass-produced (manufactured in large quantities by an automated mechanical process) plastic (rotomolded, thermoformed or blowmolded) boats freely available for purchase on open market are permitted.

16.1.2 - A boat must be ICF registered by 1<sup>st</sup> January to be authorised for use in ICF level 1, 2, & 3 competitions in that year. A boat must be ICF registered by 1<sup>st</sup> January in the year prior to the Olympic Games to be authorised for use in the Olympic Games.

16.1.3 - Measurements

All types of K1	Maximum length 2.75 m
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16.1.4 - Minimum Weight of Boats

All types of K1	18 kg
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16.1.5 - The bow of all boats must have a minimum radius of 5 cm horizontally.

16.1.6 - The boat must not have any dangerous or sharp edges

16.1.7 - All boats must be fitted at each end with a handle attached no more than 50 cm from the bow and from the stern. The Handle must conform to Rule 3.3

16.1.8 - No modifications are allowed to the outside of the boat.

16.1.9 - There must be a full footrest plate within the boat. Foot pegs are not permitted

16.1.10 - At all times the user of the boat is responsible to respect the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations provided in the explanatory leaflet when purchased.

### 16.2 - HELMET

[SR]

16.2.1 - The helmet must comply with EN 1385 and be ICF registered for Kayak Cross by 1<sup>st</sup> January in order to be authorised for use in Olympic Games and/or ICF competitions in that year.



16.2.2 - Each helmet must be marked in such a way that the information in 16.2.3.c is easily legible for the user and is likely to remain legible throughout the life of the helmet to allow the control of the equipment by ICF Officials.

16.2.3 - Testing process at ICF competitions:

16.2.3.a - The helmet must be on the ICF equipment register for Kayak Cross.

16.2.3.b - The helmet must not be modified in any way.

16.2.3.c - The helmet must have clearly visible:

- The number of the European Standard
- The name or identification mark of the manufacturer
- The date of manufacture
- The designation “Helmet for canoeing and whitewater sports”

## 16.3 - BUOYANCY AID

[SR]

16.3.1 - Definition / description

16.3.1.a - A buoyancy aid is a garment or device covering the upper trunk of the user like a vest which, when correctly worn and used in water, will provide the user with a specific amount of buoyancy which will increase the likelihood of survival.

16.3.1.b - A buoyancy aid must comply with the current industry standard that is, ISO 12402-5 (Level 50) or any national standard that meets the same requirements.

16.3.1.c - At all times the user of the buoyancy aid is responsible to respect the instructions and recommendations provided in the explanatory leaflet when purchased.

16.3.1.d - A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January to be authorised for use in ICF level 1, 2 & 3 competitions in that year. A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January in the year prior to the Olympic Games to be authorised for use in the Olympic Games.

16.3.1.e - A buoyancy aid must rely only on inherently buoyant material (flotation foam) for its uplift. Inflating devices are not acceptable.

16.3.1.f - A buoyancy aid must have shoulder straps on either side to withstand lifting loads during rescue activities.

16.3.1.g - All the buoyant material must be located in the vest above the waist.

16.3.1.h - To avoid the user slipping out during rescue activities a buoyancy aid must be designed with side straps on either side or a crotch strap.

16.3.1.i - At a competition the buoyancy aid's uplift will be tested using a 6.12 Kg calibrated stainless steel weight or its equivalent in other metals.

16.3.1.j - The buoyancy aid manufacturer markings and identification must comply with the ISO standard (or equivalent national standard) to allow the control of equipment by ICF Officials.

16.3.1.k - Rules contained in 16.3 apply to all sizes of buoyancy aid regardless of body weight.

16.3.2 - In order to be added to the ICF equipment register the buoyancy aid must meet the criteria defined in the rule 3.5.2.

16.3.3 - The testing process at ICF competitions is defined in the rule 3.5.3.

## **16.4 - BODY PROTECTION**

**[SR]**

16.4.1 - At ICF competition (level 1 to 3) athletes must wear appropriate clothing including a long sleeve top while competing.

16.4.2 - Additional protection equipment is allowed to be worn (e.g. side protection, mouthguard, elbow protection).

## 16.5 - PADDLE

[SR]

16.5.1 - The paddle is not permitted to have any sharp edges on the paddle blade. Sharp edges must be covered (e.g. guard, tape, silicon).

16.5.2 - The paddle edges must have a minimum thickness of 5mm (radius of 2.5mm) measured, along whole length of blade edge, with the specific ICF gauge. The paddle edge could be made by the original manufacture of the paddle or with an edging guard added.

16.5.3 - Metal tipped paddle blades are not permitted.

16.5.4 - Athletes are not permitted to start without a paddle.

## 16.6 - EQUIPMENT CONTROL

[SR]

16.6.1 - The athlete's equipment may be checked by the Equipment Controller either pre or post competition.

16.6.2 - If an athlete's equipment does not comply with the requirements and pre competition Equipment Control is in operation, they will not be allowed to start and receive the DNS code. If an athlete's equipment does not comply with the requirements and post competition Equipment Control is in operation, they will receive the DSQ code.

## 16.7 - ADVERTISING

[SR]

Requirements for advertising on equipment and clothing for Kayak Cross are detailed in the ICF Guidelines for Advertising Trademark Identification on Equipment Manual.

### *II - Competition programme*

## 16.8 - COMPETITION PROGRAMME

[PR]

The following individual events will be contested in Kayak Cross:

MX1	Men's Kayak Cross
WX1	Women's Kayak Cross

### *III - Competition format*

## 16.9 - QUALIFICATION PHASE

[SR]

16.9.1 -

Time trials are always held to rank athletes during the qualification phase of the Kayak Cross competition.

16.9.1.a - Time trials are held with each Athlete individually making a timed run down the course and then being ranked based on their time plus any penalties incurred.

16.9.1.b - Progression rules to the next phase:

- (i) If there are 24 or more athletes in the time trials, the top 20 ranked athletes will progress to the elimination phase. The next 12 fastest athletes from National Federations not yet qualified will progress to the qualified elimination phase.
- (ii) If there are less than 24 athletes, the top 12 ranked athletes will progress to the quarterfinal phase. The next 4 fastest athletes from National Federations not yet will progress to the quarterfinal phase.
- (iii) If there are less than 12 athletes in the time trials, the top 6 ranked athletes will progress to the semi-final phase. The next 2 fastest athletes from National Federations not yet qualified will progress to the semi-final phase.
- (iv) If there are less than 6 athletes in the time trials, the top 4 ranked athletes will progress to the final phase

16.9.2 - If there are fewer National Federations than the places in the next round, then the places will be filled by the best ranked athletes not yet qualified. In addition to time trials, a repechage phase may be used to rank Athletes in the qualification phase. A defined number of Athletes may qualify directly for the elimination phase based on their individual time trial rank, with the rest progressing via a repechage system as described in an appendix (see Chapter 19).

## **16.10 - ELIMINATION PHASE**

**[SR]**

16.10.1 - In the elimination phase, from each phase the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> placed athletes in each race will progress to the next phase and the others will be eliminated as per the bracket table.

16.10.2 - Depending on the number of entries in the qualification phase the bracket tables are defined in an appendix (See Chapter 19).

## **16.11 - STARTING POSITION**

**[SR]**

16.11.1 - In the first race of the elimination phase the Athlete with the best qualification phase rank may choose their starting position followed by the second, then the third best ranked. The last place is taken by the remaining Athlete.

16.11.2 - In all subsequent phases of the elimination phase, the two first placed Athletes from the previous phase will be ordered based on their qualification phase rank to choose their starting position. They will be followed by the two second placed athletes ordered in the third & fourth start positions based on their qualification phase rank, to choose the remaining starting positions.

## **16.12 - FORCE MAJEURE**

**[SR]**

16.12.1 - If a Kayak Cross event is not completed for any reason, the Chief Judge can in these exceptional circumstances establish the final results of the competition based on the last completed phase of the event (e.g. time trials, heats or semi-finals).

16.12.2 - In this instance the Athletes qualification phase rank is used to rank remaining Athletes to determine a winner.

16.12.3 - Firstly, the winning Athletes of the previous phase are ranked according to their qualification phase rank, then the second placed athletes etc. until all athletes are ranked.

### ***IV - Invitation and entries***

## **16.13 - ENTRIES**

**[SR]**

16.13.1 - For competition level 1 and level 2, each National Federation can enter four (4) boats per event.

16.13.2 - For competition level 3 and level 4, the HOC can set the number of entries per event per National Federation.

## ***V - Competition officials***

### **16.14 - OFFICIALS**

**[SR]**

The competition is managed by the following officials:

- 1) Chief Official IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (1)
- 2) Chief Judge IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (1)
- 3) Assistant Chief Judge IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (1)
- 4) Video Judge IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (4)
- 5) Technical Organiser IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (1)
- 6) Gate Judges IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (11)
- 7) Course Designer IJCSL/ICF IJCSL (2)
- 8) Start Judge (1)
- 9) Pre-Start & Equipment Control (2)
- 10) Finish Judge (1)

### **16.15 - DUTIES OF OFFICIALS**

**[SR]**

16.15.1 - The Pre-Start Control is mandatory and at all times assists the Starter as required especially advising the athletes on when to proceed to the start area and subsequently moving to the start platform. The Pre-Start Control is also responsible for checking the Athletes equipment meets the requirements.

16.15.2 - The Start & Finish Judges are responsible for the timekeeping during the time trials.

16.15.3 - The Finish Judge determines what order the athletes crossed the finish line.

## ***VI - Field of Play***

### **16.16 - GATE REQUIREMENTS**

**[SR]**

16.16.1 - The gates consist of one (1) or two (2) suspended poles coloured green for downstream gates and red for upstream gates.

16.16.2 - Gates must be numbered on the poles.

16.16.3 - Competition logos and/or advertising agreed with the CSLC may be displayed on the poles.

16.16.4 - The gates must follow ICF Kayak Cross gate requirements.

## ***VII - Pre-competition***

### **16.17 - COMPETITION SCHEDULE**

**[SR]**

The competition schedule must be approved by the ICF Technical Representative.

## **16.18 - BIBS (ELIMINATION PHASES) [SR]**

16.18.1 - The bib numbers of the athletes should be according to their qualification phase rank.

16.18.2 - The athlete with the best rank will receive bib number “1”, the second fastest the bib “2”, etc.

16.18.3 - Athletes may be supplied with a coloured numbered bib (red, blue, green, yellow) to ease identification.

## **16.19 - COURSE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS [SR]**

16.19.1 - The time for the Athletes to complete the Kayak Cross course should be 45 - 80 seconds.

16.19.2 - The course length must be agreed with the ICF Technical Representative to achieve this time.

16.19.3 - The qualification phase may be held with gates and/or a roll zone/barrier. This will be announced at the team leaders meeting. The time trial course design may be different from the elimination phase. If a repechage is organised, the course will be identical to the elimination course

16.19.4 - The elimination phase course must consist of four (4) to six (6) downstream gates and where possible two (2) pairs of upstream gates.

16.19.4.a - A downstream gate may be set as a pair allowing the Athlete to choose to negotiate either down right or down left.

16.19.4.b - The two (2) pairs of upstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left

16.19.5 - The elimination phase course must contain a marked roll zone and/or a roll barrier. When used in conjunction with the roll zone, the roll barrier must be set within the roll zone

16.19.6 - Where possible there should be a suitable start platform which allows a drop into the main channel to start the race.

## **16.20 - APPROVAL OF THE COURSE [SR]**

Generally, the course will be approved without demonstration runs by the Chief Official, Chief Judge, and the Course Designer with consideration for: balance, the roll zone / barrier positioning, the time for course completion, athlete

safety and that the start is well constructed and positioned. The Chief Judge and the Course Designer have the option of scheduling demonstration runs if desired.

## ***VIII - Competition***

### **16.21 - START**

**[SR]**

16.21.1 - The four (4) boats in the race start at the same time.

16.21.2 - Unless the start platform has been homologated by the ICF, it must be reviewed and approved by the ICF Technical Representative before the first official training period.

16.21.3 - The start platform should be equipped with an automatic starting mechanism, designed to assure fair starts and eliminate false starts.

16.21.4 - In the case where there is no start mechanism then the athlete may start with one (1) hand on the ramp and one (1) hand on the paddle in a vertical position. They may use their paddle to push off.

16.21.5 - In the case where a start platform is not used then the start may be from a suitable large eddy, ensuring the start is as fair as possible to all participants in the competition.

16.21.6 - The start command will be: "READY - GO". Between the order of READY and the starting signal the athletes must remain stationary.

16.21.7 - When using an automatic start system, the start command will be "READY.." followed by activation of the automatic start system. Following the order of READY athletes must remain stationary until the automatic start system is activated. The activation of the start mechanism must be associated to a sound able to be heard on the start platform.

16.21.8 - If any athlete starts before the starting signal they will receive a fault (FLT).

16.21.9 - Athletes may move to the start position once the previous race commences.

### **16.22 - GATE NEGOTIATION**

**[SR]**

16.22.1 - The gate line is the line from the outside of the gate to the bank on the passing side of the pole in the line of the wire maintaining the gate.

16.22.2 - The following conditions must be satisfied for a gate to be considered correctly negotiated:



16.22.2.a - The whole head and both shoulders of the athlete must cross the gate line in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan.

16.22.2.b - Part of the boat must cross the gate line at the same instant as the whole head crosses the line.

16.22.2.c - All gates must be negotiated in accordance with the direction established by the course map.

16.22.3 - Athletes are permitted to touch the gates with any part of their body or equipment. Athletes are only permitted to touch the gates with their hand if that hand is holding their paddle.

16.22.4 - Athletes are not permitted to move the gates with any part of their body or equipment for an unfair purpose (leading to disadvantaging another athlete).

16.22.5 - For the roll zone, the boat must make a complete 360-degree kayak roll within the marked area.

16.22.6 - For the roll barrier, the boat must make a complete 360-degree roll. At one point the boat must be upside down under the barrier

## **16.23 - SAFETY RULES**

**[SR]**

16.23.1 - Kayak to kayak contact is permitted.

16.23.2 - Athletes are permitted to reach across another Athlete with their arm or paddle, making brief contact with the athlete's body.

16.23.3 - Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm, or paddle. Purposeful paddle strokes off another Athletes body are not permitted

16.23.4 - Dangerous contact with another athlete's head or body that may result in a personal injury is not permitted.

16.23.5 - An Athlete with a broken paddle must drop back and/or complete the course alone. The broken end of the paddle is considered dangerous. They may drop the paddle and use their hands to finish the course

16.23.6 - In all cases the situation is assessed by the judges.

## **16.24 - PENALTIES**

**[SR]**

16.24.1 - Athletes will receive a Fault (FLT) for the following actions:

- False start - Athlete moving after the READY command but prior to, the GO command, or the activation of the automatic start mechanism,
- Non-negotiated gate unless renegotiated,
- Negotiating the gate in the wrong direction,
- For roll zone, roll not executed within the zone unless renegotiated,
- For roll barrier, the boat was not upside down at one point under the barrier unless renegotiated,
- Full 360-degree roll not completed unless renegotiated.

16.24.2 - Athletes will be ranked as lower (RAL) for not following the safety measures outlined in rule 16.23, or for moving the gates to gain an unfair advantage (rule 16.22.4).

16.24.3 - Athletes will receive a did not finish (DNF) for the following actions:

- capsize,
- crossing the finish line upside down.

16.24.4 - An Athlete will receive a DNS if they or any of their equipment fall from the start platform before the READY command

16.24.5 - An Athlete receiving a RAL during a competition can be referred to the Jury, by the Chief Judge, for further disciplinary action (e.g. suspension for the next competition) if they feel further action or sanctions are necessary.

## **16.25 - CLEARING THE COURSE [SR]**

Rule 10.14 applies only during the time trials of the Kayak Cross competition.

## **16.26 - TIMING [SR]**

16.26.1 - A timing system is needed for the time trials.

16.26.2 - Video camera equipment with at least 50 frames per second is requested for Juniors / Under 23 World Championships, World Cup and ICF ranking competitions to define the finish order at the repechage/elimination phase.

16.26.3 - Photo finish equipment is required for World Championships and Olympic Games to define the finish order in the repechage/elimination phase.

### ***IX - Post-competition***

## **16.27 - CALCULATION OF RESULTS FOR QUALIFICATION PHASE [SR]**

16.27.1 - Time trials

16.27.1.a - In time trials, athletes who finish with no penalties are ranked above athletes who receive a fault (FLT).

16.27.1.b - In time trials, where athletes receive a DNF, DSQ, or DNS, they are not ranked and listed alphabetically in the following order DNF, DSQ then DNS.

16.27.1.c - In time trials where two (2) or more athletes have a fault (FLT) code, they will be ranked on the number of faults in the run. If they have the same number of faults, they will be ranked based on the correct progression through the course. The athlete who progresses further through the course before the fault occurs will be ranked higher.

16.27.1.d - If there is a tie in the time trials, then the current Kayak Cross World Ranking will be used to break the tie and as an ultimate tie breaker there will be a draw to decide the ranking.

16.27.2 - Qualification phase

16.27.2.a - If the qualification phase is run only with time trial, the qualification phase rank is given by the time trial rank

16.27.2.b - If the qualification phase is run with time trial and repechage, the qualification phase rank will be given according to the ranking defined in an appendix (Chapter 19)

## **16.28 - CALCULATION OF RESULTS FOR ELIMINATION PHASES [SR]**

16.28.1 - Athletes eliminated at any phase of the competition will be given their rank based on the comparison of the qualification phase rank of athletes eliminated at the same phase. All 3<sup>rd</sup> ranked athletes will be ranked above all 4<sup>th</sup> ranked athletes.

16.28.2 - From heat to final round athletes are ranked by finishing positions.

16.28.3 - In all cases athletes who finish with no penalties are ranked above athletes who receive a FLT, RAL, DNF, DSQ, or DNS.

16.28.4 - From heat to final round, where athletes receive a FLT, RAL, DNF, DSQ, or DNS, they are listed and ranked in the following order FLT, RAL, DNF, DSQ then DNS.

16.28.5 - Where athletes have one or more fault (FLT) codes, they will be ranked on the number of faults in the run, athletes with less faults will be ranked higher. If they have the same number of faults the Athlete who progresses furthest through the course before their first fault occurs will be ranked higher. If still tied the athletes are ranked according to their time trial rank.

16.28.6 - Where two (2) or more athletes have a RAL, DNF, DSQ, or DNS code they will be ranked by their time trial rank.

16.28.7 - Where athletes receive a DQB, they are not ranked and listed after all other athletes in alphabetical order.

16.28.8 - No enquiry is permitted at any phase during Kayak Cross.

## CHAPTER 17 - ICF CANOE SLALOM WORLD RANKING

### 17.1 - PRINCIPLES

[SR]

17.1.1 - The objective of the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking is to establish a ranking system for athletes in Canoe & Kayak and Kayak Cross.

17.1.2 - ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking is an on-going system to rank all the athletes in each event.

17.1.3 - ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking lists will include the age group of the athlete. Age groups are Senior, U23 and U18.

### 17.2 - CALCULATION

[SR]

17.2.1 - The formula to calculate the points reflects the following principles: the quality of the starting field in the event, the importance of the competition and the result achieved by the athlete.

17.2.2 - The formula to calculate the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking points is defined in an appendix (See chapter 19).

17.2.3 - The ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking is calculated from the best five (5) results of the designated competitions in the last two (2) years.

### 17.3 - ICF CSL RANKING COMPETITIONS

[SR]

17.3.1 - The list of the designated ICF CSL Ranking competitions for the forthcoming year is established by the CSLC and published by the ICF no later than the 1<sup>st</sup> October of the year before the competitions (see article 1.2.5.b).

17.3.2 - The HOC must send the results of the competition in the required format to the ICF, within two (2) days of the competition being completed, for the calculation of the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking.

### 17.4 - ICF CSL NATION RANKING

[SR]

17.4.1 - The ICF Nation Ranking is established from the final release of the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking.

The list of the Nation Ranking in each event for the forthcoming year is established by the CSLC and published by the ICF two (2) weeks after the World Championships of the previous year.

## **CHAPTER 18 - INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICIALS - TRAINING PATHWAY**

This chapter defines the dedicated aspect of the Canoe Slalom international technical official training pathway in addition of the ICF sport governance article 1.15.

### **18.1 - OVERVIEW**

**[SR]**

The training pathway for Canoe Slalom officials is composed of two (2) levels:

- International Judge Canoe Slalom IJCSL based on an examination
- International Judge Canoe Slalom ICF IJCSL based on the expertise and experience of the candidates.

### **18.2 - IJCSL - INTERNATIONAL JUDGE CANOE SLALOM [SR]**

18.2.1 - An IJCSL seminar and an examination is organised at every World Championships if there is sufficient interest.

18.2.2 - The examination will include a practical assessment.

### **18.3 - ICF IJCSL - SEMINAR AND CERTIFICATION [SR]**

18.3.1 - The Technical Chair nominates each ICF IJCSL for a two (2) year period.

18.3.2 - It is the responsibility of the CSLC to organise annually a seminar to instruct and upgrade the IJCSL candidates presented by their National Federation to the ICF IJCSL certification.

18.3.3 - The criteria for the evaluation includes experience in judging at an international level and strong expertise in official duties.

## CHAPTER 19 - APPENDICES

### 19.1 - LIST OF APPENDICES

[SR]

The ICF Canoe Slalom Competition rules Book is linked to the following appendices:

- Appendix 1: Progression system for ICF competitions (level 1 to 3).
- Appendix 2: Competition format of the Canoe Slalom World Cup Final,
- Appendix 3: The World Cup standings point allocation (Canoe & Kayak and Kayak Cross).
- Appendix 4: The ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking points formula.
- Appendix 5: World Cup entry policy.
- Appendix 6: Qualification phase format (Time trial + Repechage)
- Appendix 7: Kayak Cross event format at the Olympic games
- Appendix 8: Kayak Cross Bracket tables.

### 19.2 - VALIDATION

[SR]

The CSLC propose and publish annually the appendices after approval by the ICF Board of Directors.

### 19.3 - PUBLICATION

[SR]

The appendices are published on the ICF website in the rules section ([www.canoeicf.com](http://www.canoeicf.com)).

## CHAPTER 20 - NEW COMPETITION FORMATS

The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules except as modified herein.

### 20.1 - SPEED SLALOM

[SR]

20.1.1 - The course must consist of a minimum of ten (10) gates and a maximum of twelve (12) gates, of which two (2) or four (4) must be upstream gates.

20.1.2 - As a recommendation for the Course Designers, the course should be navigable for MK1 in a time close to 45 seconds.

20.1.3 - One (1) penalty second

20.1.3.a - Correct negotiation of the gate at the Speed Canoe & Kayak events, but with a touch of one (1) or both poles.

20.1.3.b - Repeated touching of the same or both poles is only penalised once.

### 20.2 - MIXED 4 CAT RELAY TEAM

[SR]

20.2.1 - Each team a combination of one MK1, one WK1, one MC1 and one WC1.

20.2.2 - Each boat negotiates only a quarter of the course.

20.2.3 - Teams change over boats at three specified gates (Changeover gates) specified by the course designers (e.g. 6, 10 and 15).

20.2.4 - Teams will have only one run.

20.2.5 - The time is taken from the start of the first boat and ends when the fourth boat crosses the finish line.

20.2.6 - Teams may decide which boat negotiates which section of the course.

20.2.7 - For the start, the boats may only put in above the start for the first boat and above the particular “Changeover gate” for the other boats.

20.2.8 - Each boat must leave the course near their “changeover gate”. The boats are not allowed to cruise down the rest of the course.

20.2.9 - Changeover rules

20.2.9.a - First athlete’s body must cross the gate line of the “Changeover gates” before the following athlete crosses the “Changeover gates” line.

20.2.9.b - At the “Changeover gates” both boats can make penalties.



## **20.3 - MIXED EVENT TEAM**

**[SR]**

NF\*3 Format:

Each team is a combination of 3 boats chosen from different events (MK1, WK1, MC1, WC1)

## **20.4 - KAYAK CROSS FORMAT**

**[SR]**

20.4.1 The elimination phase course may consist of any number of downstream and upstream gates to a maximum of 10 gates. Any pairs of upstream or downstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left.