



**INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION**

# **CANOE SLALOM**

**COMPETITION RULES**

**2017**

Taking effect from 1 January, 2017

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

## **LANGUAGE**

The English written language is the only acceptable language for all official communications. English is the official language for all communications relating to these Competition Rules and the conduct of all Canoe Slalom ICF competitions.

For the sake of consistency, British spelling, punctuation and grammatical conventions have been used throughout.

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

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>COMPETITOR</b>	Male or female competitor
<b>FEDERATION</b>	Member National Federation of the ICF
<b>ICF</b>	International Canoe Federation
<b>IJCSL</b>	International Canoe Slalom Official
<b>ICF JCSL</b>	ICF Canoe Slalom Official
<b>CSLC</b>	Canoe Slalom Technical Committee
<b>WCH</b>	World Championships
<b>WCS</b>	World Cup Series
<b>COMPETITION</b>	World Championships, World Cups and International events
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	Kayak Men (KM), Kayak Women (KW), Canadian Men (CM), Canadian Women (CW) Canadian Mixed (C2MX)
<b>EVENTS</b>	Canoe Slalom, CSL Individual K1M, K1W, C1M, C1W, C2M, C2MX and C2W  Team K1Mx3, K1Wx3, C1Mx3, C1Wx3, C2Mx3, C2MXx3 and C2Wx3  Extreme Canoe Slalom, CSLX Individual K1M and K1W
<b>(DSQ-R)</b>	Disqualification for the run
<b>(DQB)</b>	Disqualification for the whole competition
<b>[GR]</b>	General Rule <i>(approved by the Congress)</i>
<b>[TR]</b>	Technical Rule <i>(approved by the Board of Directors)</i>

# CHAPTER I - GENERAL REGULATIONS

## **1 AIM**

[GR]

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

## **2 INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS**

[GR]

2.1 All competitions announced as international shall be governed by the rules of the ICF.

2.1.1 Competitions organised by a Federation or its affiliated associations are always regarded as international if foreign competitors are invited and participate.

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

2.2.1 These officials are appointed by the CSLC Chair from nominations submitted by the organisers.

2.2.1.1 The organising Federation pays for room and board for these officials.

2.3 There are four types of international competitions for Canoe Slalom:

	Type of Competition	Competition	ENTRIES
LEVEL 1 (see chapter IV and V)	ICF COMPETITION	ICF World Championships. ICF Junior and Under 23 World Championships	3 boats per event per Federation
LEVEL 2 (see chapter VII)		ICF World Cups	Number of boats per event per Federation: 1 to 5 (see rule 44.3.1)
LEVEL 3		ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking Events	6 boats per event per Federation
LEVEL 4	International Competitions	International Events	To be determined by the organiser

### 3 COMPETITORS

[GR]

3.1 Only the members of clubs or associations affiliated with an ICF Federation have the right to participate in an international competition.

3.2 A competitor having satisfied 3.1 and also having first obtained the (written) consent of the competitors Federation, is permitted to compete individually in an International Competition.

3.3.1 An athlete who has competed internationally at any level in the last 3 years requires authorisation from the ICF and the national federation of the original country in order to change sporting nationality.

3.3.2 For an athlete to be eligible for a change of sporting nationality they must have lived in that country for the last two years.

3.3.3 The request of the change of nationality must be made to the ICF no later than 30 November the year before the competitor wants to compete.

3.3.4 For the Olympic Games the Olympic Charter rules will be applied for nationality issues. For athletes to be

eligible for the Olympic and Paralympic Games they must hold citizenship/nationality of the country that they participate for at the time of the qualification event.

3.3.5 A competitor may not compete for more than one Federation in any calendar year in canoeing.

3.4 The first year a competitor can compete in an ICF or International competition is the year in which their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday falls in. The last year they can compete in a Junior category is the year in which their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday falls in. The last year they can compete in Under 23 category is the year in which their 23<sup>rd</sup> birthday falls in.

3.5 Master(s) competitors can compete in a Masters event in the year that he/she reaches the lower limit of the age categories, i.e. in the 35-39 age group they are eligible to compete the year of their 35<sup>th</sup> birthday. In events that have two competitors in the boat, the age of the younger competitor will control the category in which the pair can compete. Age group categories will commence from age 35-39 and increase upwards in 5 year age intervals.

3.6 Each Federation shall ensure that their competitors are in a good state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. Each Federation must also ensure that their competitors, team officials, as well as the Federation itself, carries appropriate health, accident and property insurance covering their persons, equipment and property.

## **4 INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION CALENDAR**

**[GR]**

**INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION CALENDAR  
is different from the  
ICF COMPETITION CALENDAR (ICF events only)**

4.1 Only a Federation who is a current member of the ICF, may apply for an event to be entered into the International Competition Calendar



4.2 An application will be made directly into the ICF database or by using a form established by the ICF and published on the ICF website.

4.3 The calendar of ICF Competitions (LEVEL 1, 2 &3) will be published by the 1st of January the year before the competitions. The deadline for applications for international events will be the 1st of March the year before. (2 months after the publication of the ICF Competition Calendar).

4.4 The competition calendar of ICF competitions will be published by the 1st of October in the year before the competitions.

## **5 MINIMUM PARTICIPATION**

[TR]

5.1 An individual or team event cannot take place unless at least 3 competitors or 3 teams from 2 different Federations start in that event.

5.2 It is not necessary for the validity of the competition that all 3 competitors or all 3 teams finish.

# CHAPTER II - CATEGORIES - BOAT CONSTRUCTION - TRADEMARKS

## 6 CATEGORIES KM, KW, CM, CW

[GR]

### 6.1 Individual Events Canoe Slalom/Extreme Canoe Slalom

Women	K1
Men	K1
Women	C1
Men	C1
Women	C2
Men	C2
Mixed 1 Woman, 1 Man	C2

6.1.1 A competitor may participate in more than one individual event.

### 6.2 Team Events

Women	3 x K1
Men	3 x K1
Women	3 x C1
Men	3 x C1
Women	3 x C2
Men	3 x C2
Mixed	3 x C2

6.2.1 Teams may only be comprised of competitors who are participating in individual events.

6.2.2 A competitor may not participate in more than two (2) team events.

6.2.3 A competitor may participate in a team event different from his/her individual event.

6.2.4 Substitutions may be made for individual members of the team between the first and second runs when the competition has two runs.

6.2.4.1 Only one boat or athlete of a team may be substituted.

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

6.2.5 In Level 4 competitions, Junior events can be added from the listed events in articles 6.1 and 6.2, at the organisers discretion.

## 7 BOATS, PADDLES, ACCESSORIES

[GR] [TR]

### 7.1 Boat Specifications [TR]

#### 7.1.1 Measurements

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

#### 7.1.2 Minimum Weight of Boats

All types of K1 and C1 9 kg.

All types of C2 15 kg.

During the weighing process, residual water must be removed from the boat.

7.1.3 At level 4 races, all whitewater boat types may compete without regard to ICF boat specifications provided the boat meets all applicable safety requirements as defined in Rule 19.

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

7.1.5 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

7.1.6 Boats must be designed to, and remain within, the required dimensions and weight.

7.1.7 Kayaks are decked boats, propelled by double bladed paddles and inside which the competitor must sit. Canadian canoes are decked boats propelled by single-bladed paddles and inside which the competitor must kneel.

## 7.2 Trademarks [TR]

### Identifications and Advertising Trademarks

#### 7.2.1 Trademarks and Advertising

Boats, accessories and clothing may carry trademarks, advertising symbols and written text.

Requirements for advertising on equipment and clothing for ICF Canoe Slalom Competitions (excluding Olympic Games, see Chapter VI) are detailed in the ICF Guidelines for Advertising Trademark Identification on Equipment Manual

7.2.2 There are reserved places on equipment (Eg. boat, paddle, helmet, PFD, Bibs) with size limitations for trademarks and advertising. These areas are dedicated for the identification of Athletes/Federations, Manufacturer, Organiser and ICF (including sponsors).

7.2.3 Athlete's name must be placed on each side of the boat under the cockpit using the ICF template.

7.2.4 At ICF competitions (Level 1-3), Athletes must wear appropriate clothing either a short or long sleeve top while competing.

7.2.5 The Advertising of tobacco smoking and strong spirit drinks is not permitted.

7.2.6 Images, symbols, slogans unrelated to sport funding or any political messages are not permitted.

7.2.7 All advertising material should be placed in such a way that it does not interfere with the competitors' identification and does not affect the outcome of the race.

# CHAPTER III - RACING ORGANISATION AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMPETITIONS

## 8 OFFICIALS

[TR]

### Officials

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

#### 8.1 Jury

**8.1.1** Every International Canoe Slalom competition must have a Jury consisting of 3 members. Members of the Jury must be IJCSL.

The organising Federation, on the basis of nominations received from the participating Federations names the members of the Jury. A participating Federation may not have more than one Jury representative.

The representative of the organising Federation shall preside over the Jury.

**8.1.2** The Jury receives protests concerning non-observance 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.

The Jury may disqualify a competitor for the entire duration of the competition. The Jury decides on all questions raised during the competition that are not covered by the rules.

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

#### 8.2 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 Time Keepers
- 12) Chief of Scoring
- 13) Equipment Controller
- 14) Water Safety Officer
- 15) Medical Officer \*
- 16) Media Officer \*
- 17) TVS / Video Judge Coordinator

\* Only at World Championships and Olympic Games

**8.2.1** For International Competitions (Level 4) Officials 1) to 3), the Transmission Gate Judges and one Course Designer must be IJCSL level 1 -

For ICF Competitions (level 1-3) and Olympic Games Officials 1) to 7) must be ICF IJCSL level 2.

### **8.3 Procedure for becoming an International Canoe Slalom Official (IJCSL):**

#### **8.3.1 Examination:**

##### **8.3.1.1 Organisation**

An Officials Examination is organised at every World Championships if there is sufficient interest.

In the case of non World Championships examinations, only Continental Associations or Federations are entitled to apply to hold an examination. This is done together with the application for the Competition Calendar using the form established by the ICF and published on the ICF website.

Application deadlines are the same as for the International Competition Calendar. The Examination Calendar is published on the same date as the International Competition Calendar.

### 8.3.1.2 Candidates

Only Federations are entitled to nominate candidates for examination at least 30 days before the examination.

The applications must be sent to the ICF Headquarters on the form designed by the ICF and published on the ICF website. The ICF Headquarters will forward the list of names to the CSL Technical Committee Chair.

### 8.3.1.3 Procedure

Procedure for becoming an International Judge Canoe Slalom IJCSL Level 1

A sub-committee consisting of two members, appointed by the CSLC Chair, will administer the IJCSL Level 1 examination. 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, the ICF Rules and practical assessment. If candidates take the examination in any other official language, they may not be considered for officiating at ICF Competitions.

### 8.3.1.4 Officials' Cards

After completion of the examination the CSL Technical Committee Chair completes the ICF Official Examination Report and sends it to the ICF HQ, where the Official's cards for those who passed the exam are issued and sent to the Federations.

### 8.3.1.5 Validity and Renewals

Validity and renewals are subject to the Technical Chairs' criteria. If the Officials' Card expires, is lost or destroyed a 20 euro fee for renewal will be charged.

## 8.3.2 Financial Responsibility

Federations are financially responsible for their Officials (before and after the examination).

For every candidate applying for the examination, the Federation will be charged 20 €. The total invoice will be sent to the Federation in the period between 30 October and 30 November for the current year.

If a Federation applies for an examination out of World Championships, the Federation concerned will cover the examination organisation costs including the living and travelling expenses of the examiners.

## 8.4 Procedure for becoming an ICF Canoe Slalom Official (ICF JCSL Level 2) [TR]:

The CSLC Chair and the ICF Secretary General nominate each ICF IJCSL - level 2 for a two year period.

It is the responsibility of the CSLC to organise annually a seminar to instruct and upgrade the IJCSL - level 1 candidate presented by their Federation to the ICF IJCSL - level 2 certification. The criteria of the evaluation are mainly based on experience in judging at an international level and high expertise in officials' duties.

**8.4.1** For nomination and appointment of the officials for ICF Events (Level 2 and 3) Federations are entitled to nominate a minimum of 2 candidates who have a current IJCSL Level 1 qualification. The deadline for submitting nominations is the 1st of October in the year previous to the event. The nominations are submitted to the CSLC Chair and to the ICF Headquarters. The Chair will present a list of officials to the Board of Directors for their approval by the 1st of December in the year previous to the competition.

For selection of Officials for the World Championships (ICF Event Level 1) see 41.10.3

## 9 DUTIES OF OFFICIALS

[TR]

**9.1** The **Chief Official** directs the competition according to the rules. For ICF competitions (LEVEL 1-3) the Chief Official must ensure that the Competition results and the list of Officials are submitted to the CSLC Chair immediately after the competition. The Chief Official is a member of the Course Approval Committee.

**9.2** 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. The Technical Organiser is a member of the Course Approval Committee.



**9.3 The Chief Judge** must ensure that the competition is run correctly and in keeping with the competition rules. The Chief Judge applies the competition rules and may disqualify a competitor or grant a rerun.

The Chief Judge is the final arbiter on all judging matters. When there is official television or official video of the event, he/she may avail himself/herself of the television or video footage to assist in their determination of any relevant matter or protest. After the Chief Judge has ruled on an enquiry concerning penalties the result then becomes a matter of fact and therefore cannot be enquired/protested further. The Chief Judge is a member of the Course Approval Committee. The Chief Judge must use available technology (weather reports, wind meters etc.) to be aware of changes to the race conditions (eg. weather - wind, lightening, water level) and respond accordingly.

**9.3.1 The Chief Judge** must submit a report using the Chief Judge report template on the running of the competition to the CSLC Chair after the event.

**9.4 The Assistant Chief Judge** will closely co-operate 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.

He/she will collect the enquiries from the team leaders of the participating countries during the event and will oversee the process of the checking of the judging documents.

He/she will oversee the collection of the forms necessary for the administration of the Enquiry Office and any other matters necessary for the Secretariat.

He/she 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.

**9.5 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. Normally the Transmission Judge will collate and transmit the results of a number of gates assigned for a Section.

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

**9.6 The Gate Judge** is responsible for observing and recording a competitor's passage through their assigned gates. At the discretion of the Chief Judge, a Gate Judge may be assigned one or more gates for which they will bear the responsibility of the final decision of the competitor's passage.

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 as may be required. In arriving at the final decision the Primary Judge must also have due regard to 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). The Primary Judge will assess each circumstance, make a decision and relay or signal that decision to the Transmission Judge. It is the duty of all Gate Judges to consider and record their own view of every gate to which they have a privileged position and/or have been assigned. 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.

**9.7.1 The TVS/Video Judge Coordinator** is responsible for the complete setup and proper functioning of any TVS and video judge hardware and software. They guide and troubleshoot the video production and distribution to meet the TVS and the Video Judge requirements.

**9.7.2 Video Judges** carry the same responsibility as a Gate Judge and act as an additional resource to determine the correct decision for a competitor on any gate. The Video Judge can systematically view all competitors. Video judges may review any competitor on any gate, or sequence of gates. 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.

**9.8 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. 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. The Course Designers are members of the Course Approval Committee.

**9.9 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.

The Pre Start Control may advise the competitor as to when to proceed to the start pool. If required the Pre Start Control confirms that the competitor's equipment carries the marks applied at Equipment Control. If the competitor does not carry the appropriate marks the Pre Start control notifies the Start Judge and Chief Judge who make a decision on if the competitor may, or may not start the competition. Any time lost because from the above process goes against the competitor.

**9.10 The Start Judge** assures that the competitors are in the correct order and gives permission to start. He/she can refuse to start a competitor if the competitor:

- Fails to respect the safety rules.
- Fails to present themselves at the start, promptly after having been called by the Start Judge to do so.
- Is not properly dressed or has no, or incorrect start number.
- Does not follow the Start Judge's orders.

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

**9.11 The Finish Judge** determines when a competitor has finished the course in the proper manner (see Rule 26.4).

**9.12 The Time Keepers** are responsible for keeping the exact running time for each competitor and for its transmission to the Scoring Office.

**9.13 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.

**9.14** The **Equipment Controller** ensures that the boats, buoyancy jackets and helmets fulfil rules 7 and 19 and may mark them accordingly.

**9.15** The **Water Safety Officer**, together with a rescue squad and according to the circumstances, rescues competitors who have capsized or anyone else in the competition course. They must have available the necessary safety and first-aid equipment. The Water Safety Officer must also ensure that any local requirements regarding First aid provision are met.

**9.16** An official may assume multiple functions or roles for the competition.

**9.17** No official may communicate with, or in any way give technical advice to a competitor while they are on the course. A Gate Judge shall not draw a competitor's attention, in any manner whatsoever to any error committed in relation to the competitors negotiation of the course.

**9.18** There must be constant radio communication between Chief Official, Chief Judge, Assistant Chief Judge, Video Judge, Start Judge, Finish Judge, Equipment Controller, Technical Video Service Coordinator and The Chief of Scoring/Scoring Office.

## **10 INVITATIONS**

**[GR]**

**10.1** Invitations to an International Canoe Slalom Competition must be sent 2 months before the competition and must contain the following information:

- The date, place and level of competition (see Rule 2.3)
- A description of the course
- 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)
- Safety measures
- The address to which entries should be sent
- The final date for entries

- List of challenges, prizes and conditions under which they are awarded
- In the event of an International Competition invitation for level 4 competitions, the organisers must specify the maximum number of participants per event.

## 11 ENTRIES

[GR]

**11.1** A Federation according to the instructions given in the invitation must make each entry to an ICF or International competition.

An entry must contain:

- Name of the Federation or Club to which the competitors belong
- First and last names for each competitor
- The events in which the competitors or teams wish to take part
- The first and last names of: Team Leader, IJCSL, ICF IJCSL and other personnel

**11.1.1** Nominal entries for ICF competitions (Level 1-3) must be made on the ICF online entry system (approved by the CSLC) in accordance with the regulations given by the organising Federation in the invitation.

Nominal entries for International competitions (Level 4) must be in writing in accordance with the regulations given by the organising Federation in the invitation.

**11.2** The deadline for nominal entries shall be 14 days prior to the first day of the competition.

In extraordinary circumstances, an application can be made to the CSL Technical Committee Chair for the acceptance of late nominal /numerical entries from Federations.

**11.3** Entries for ICF and International Competitions will only be accepted from member Federations of the ICF.

**11.4** In crew boats the names of the competitors must be in the order that they race in the boat. The first name at the top must be the competitor at the front of the boat

**12.1** For ICF Competitions (level 1- 3) a receipt of the nominal entry will be received via the ICF online entry system.

For International Competitions (level 4) the organising Federation must acknowledge in writing the receipt of each entry within two days.

## **13 START ORDER AND ICF CANOE SLALOM RANKING SYSTEM**

**[TR]**

### **13.1 Start Order**

**13.1.1** The organiser is responsible for the start list at ICF and international competitions. In individual events the start order for each event will be based on the current ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking. Competitors will start in the reverse order of their ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking. Competitors without an ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking are placed at the beginning of the start order. Their position on the start order is drawn and is the responsibility of the organiser.

The start order of the semi-finals will be the reverse order of the individual event heats results (see Art 14.1). The start order of the individual event final run will be the reverse order of the individual semi-final results.

**13.1.2** In Team events at ICF Level 2, 3 and International Competitions the start order in Junior, U23 and Senior age groups will be the reverse order of the Nation ranking in that event. The list of the Nation ranking in each event for the forthcoming year is established by the CSLC and published by the ICF no later than the 1st October of the previous year.

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 organiser.

### **13.2 ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking System**

**13.2.1** The objective of the ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking is to establish a ranking system for athletes in Canoe Slalom participating in designated ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking Events.

**13.2.2** ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking is an on-going system of points to rank all the competitors in each event. The formula to calculate the points reflects the following principles:

- Quality of the starting field of the competition
- The importance of the competition
- The quality of the result achieved by the competitor

**13.2.3** The current ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking is calculated from the best 5 results of the designated competitions in the last two years. The list of the designated ICF CSL Ranking events for the forthcoming year is established by the CSLC and published by the ICF no later than the 1st October of the previous year.

**13.2.4** The organiser must send the results of the competition in the required format to the ICF, within (maximum) 24 hours after the competition has been completed, for the calculation of the ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking.

## **14 COMPETITION FORMAT**

**[TR]**

**14.1** An international Canoe Slalom competition consists of 2 runs. The lesser score of the two runs will determine the results of the heats or the results of the competition where no semi-finals or finals phase is conducted. The start order of the semi-final will be the reverse order of the results of the heats. The start order of the final run will be the reverse order of the results of the semi-final run.

Organisers can use different competition formats. The competition format can consist of one heats run and one final run (progression numbers must be published by the organiser) or two heats run, semi-final and final. For ICF competitions (Level 1-3) the organiser must hold two heats runs, semi-final and final runs.

**14.1.1** At ICF competitions (Level 1-3) a defined number of Competitors will progress to the semi-final phase based on the results from their first heats run.

The 2nd heats run start list will be published minus the 1st heats run qualified Competitors. The Competitors will compete for the remaining semi-final places in their respective event.

For Competitors who have two heats runs, the second run score in the heats phase is counted as their heats result.

Competitors that qualify for the semi-final phase from their 2nd heats run score will be placed at the beginning of the semi-final start list, followed by the competitors who qualified from their 1st heats run score.

**14.1.2** The total number of Competitors progressing to the semi-final and final will be posted on the ICF website on or before 1 October the year previous to the calendar year of competitions by the ICF CSLC.

The number of Competitors that progress to the semi-final phase after the 1st run of the heats phase will be posted on the ICF website on or before 1 October the year previous to the calendar year of competitions by the ICF CSLC.

**14.2** If a slalom event is not completed due to cancellation, the Jury and 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. heats or semi-finals).

**14.3** Team races in ICF and International Competitions consist of two (2) runs, and may be reduced to a single run.

## **15 COMPETITION PROGRAMME**

**[TR]**

**15.1** At least 24 hours before the beginning of the competition, a final programme must be available to each participating Federation, giving the names of the participants with their Federation or Club.

**15.1.1** In organising the programme, the following principles should be followed: The individual events including their respective semi-final/ final should be held as a unit preferably before, but may be held after, the team events. Consideration should be given to the schedule to allow Competitors to compete in multiple events.

In special circumstances, the runs of the heats maybe held on different days. Modifications may not be made



unless the majority of the Team Leaders give their approval.

## **16 ALTERATION AND WITHDRAWAL OF ENTRIES** [TR]

**16.1** Announcement of changes or withdrawals must be made during the Team Leader's meeting.

**16.1.1** Withdrawal of an entry is final and re-entry of the same competitor or team is not permitted.

**16.2** Any change of a confirmed entry must be communicated in writing to the Chief Judge at least 2 hours before the first race of the programme on the day of competition.

**16.3** Participation of an Athlete needs to be confirmed at the Team Leaders meeting. Non-confirmed entries will be removed from the start list.

## **17 START NUMBERS** [TR]

**17.1** The numbers on the bibs provided by the organising Federation shall be displayed on the front and back of the competitor. The title or main sponsors name may be shown.

**17.2** 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. Bibs with a white background will display black numbers or bibs with a dark background will display white numbers. For ICF Levels 1 and 2 competitions, the bib numbers must be displayed following the ICF technical requirements, and approved by the CSL Chair

**17.2.1** The bib should be fixed to the body of the competitor and be clearly visible. In C2 both competitors wear a number.

**17.3** Each competitor is responsible for his/her start number.

## 18 INSTRUCTIONS TO TEAM LEADERS

[TR]

**18.1** Each Team Leader must receive, at least 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).

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

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

## 19 SAFETY MEASURES

[TR]

**19.1** 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.

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

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

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

**19.1.4** Taping of the handles is not permitted.

**19.2** Each competitor must wear an helmet with a strap fastened under the chin and a buoyancy jacket. Both must be in good working condition.

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

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

**19.2.1** A buoyancy jacket must comply with the current industry standard that is, ISO 12402-5 (Level 50) or any national standard that meets the same requirements and be ICF registered by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in Olympic Games and/or ICF level 1, 2 & 3 competitions in that year. At a competition the buoyancy jacket's uplift will be tested using a 6.12 Kg calibrated stainless steel weight or its equivalent in other metals. The buoyancy jacket manufacturer markings and identification must comply with the ISO standard (or equivalent national standard) to allow the control of equipment by ICF Officials. This applies to all sizes of buoyancy jacket regardless of body weight.

Testing process at ICF competitions:

1. The buoyancy jacket must be on the ICF equipment register.
2. The buoyancy jacket must not be modified in any way.
3. The buoyancy jacket must be ISO 12402-5 ( Level 50 ) (or equivalent national standard) approved and carry the appropriate labeling.
4. The buoyancy jacket must float the 6.12kg calibrated stainless steel weight.

**19.2.2** The helmet must comply with EN 1385 and be ICF registered by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in Olympic Games and/or ICF level 1, 2 & 3 competitions in that year.

Each helmet shall 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:

Testing process at ICF Competitions:

1. The helmet must be on the ICF equipment register.
2. The helmet must not be modified in any way.
3. The helmet must have clearly visible:
  1. The number of the European Standard
  2. The name or identification mark of the manufacturer
  3. The date of manufacture
  4. The designation "Helmet for canoeing and whitewater sports"

**19.3** It is recommended that organisers spot check the buoyancy of the jackets and boats at finish.

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

**19.4** Competitors must be able to free themselves immediately from their boat at all times.

**19.5** 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 a competitor from starting.

**19.6** In any event, competitors start at their own risk. The ICF and the organisers bear no responsibility for accidents or damage to equipment that may occur on the competition course.

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

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

**20.2** The minimum length for a course is 200 m, the maximum length is 400 m measured from the start line to the finish line down the centre-line of the course. As a recommendation for the Course Designers, the course should be navigable for K1M in a time close to 95 seconds.

At the end of the competition course, there should be sufficient warm up and cool down areas for the competitors. These areas are open for all categories that are competing and must not affect the start and finish area.

**20.3** The course must consist of natural and/or artificial obstacles.

The accredited teams have free access (no fee) to the course during official training times and the scheduled competition days.

**20.4** The course must consist of a minimum of 18 gates and a maximum of 25 gates, of which 6 must be upstream gates.

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

**20.4.2** 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.

**20.4.3** The organisers must choose a course where a race can be run without annoyance or inconvenience to the competitors. 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.

**20.5** 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.

**20.6** 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.

**20.7** The Course Designers Committee design and publish the course for the Semi-Final/Final course, which take into account the positions for judging used on the heats course. A semi-final/final course may be changed from the heats course provided the balance of the course is maintained. The Technical Organiser and the Chief Judge may offer the Course Designers their advice on the course design and the hanging of the course.

The organising Federation must provide the Course Designers with information on the possibility of and necessity for water control or any other information affecting water level. After assisting the Course Designers in carrying out their task in the most efficient and clearest possible way, the organising Federation prepares a map of the course exactly to scale of 1:1000.

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

## **21 APPROVAL OF THE COURSE**

**[TR]**

**21.1** Ideally the boats for the demonstration run should include one right-handed C1M, one left-handed C1M, one right-handed C1W, one left-handed C1W, two K1M, two K1W, and two C2 (front left and front right). In any case the maximum number of boats for each event should be no more than 2.

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

**21.3** 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.

**21.4** 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 above persons named in Rule 21.2 are empowered to make a decision to rectify the problem.

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.

After the approval, no further modification may be made.

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.

## **22 TRAINING**

[TR]

**22.1** At the organisers discretion, at level 4 competitions, a training run may be allowed on the completed course. Training runs are not mandatory.

## **23 START**

[TR]

**23.1** Starts should be directly upstream or downstream.

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

**23.3** The boat must be stationary at the start

**23.4** 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

**23.5** In all cases the competitors must follow the Start Judge's positioning or special instructions.

## **24 START INTERVAL**

[TR]

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

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

## **25 FALSE START**

[TR]

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

25.2 The Start Judge determines if a second start is given and notifies the Chief Judge of his decision.

## **26 FINISH**

[TR]

26.1 The finish line must be marked very clearly on both sides of the course.

26.2 A competitor's run is complete when the finish line is broken by the competitors body. The competitor must not cross the finish line more than once or risk disqualification for that run (DSQ-R).

26.3 In the team event all 3 boats must cross the finish line within 15 seconds of each other or incur a 50 second penalty (see Rule 29.4.6).

26.4 If a competitor crosses the finish line upside down or capsized, (see Rule 32), as deemed by the Finish Judge, then the competitor will be given a DNF for that run.

## **27 MARKING OF THE GATES**

[TR]

27.1 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. 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. The gate numbers will be displayed according to the CSLC template on the white ring, second from the bottom. Event Logos and/or advertising agreed with the CSLC may be displayed on any of the rings above the bottom four rings.

**27.2** The width of a gate is 1.2 meters minimum to 4.0 meters maximum measured between the poles. Poles must be round and 1.6 to 2 m long by 3.5 to 5.0 cm in diameter, and of sufficient weight that motion caused by wind is not excessive.

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

The pole adjusting system must enable easy adjustment for each pole on every gate.

**27.4** Gates must be numbered in the order of negotiation.

**27.5** The gate number panels must measure 30 cm x 30 cm. The numbers must be inscribed on both sides of the panels using black paint on a yellow or white background. Each number and letter must measure 20 cm in height and 2 cm in thickness. On the side of the panel opposite the direction of correct negotiation, a diagonal red line is painted bottom left to top right.

**27.6** At each Transmission position, the number sequence of the gates being judged must be clearly displayed.

## **28 NEGOTIATION**

**[TR]**

**28.1** All the gates must be negotiated in numerical order.

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

**28.3** The gate line, in all circumstances is defined as the line between the outside edge of the bottom of the two poles. The gate line is defined as the line between the outside edge of the bottom of the pole projected vertically to the river bed.

**28.4** The following conditions must be satisfied for negotiation of the gate:

**28.4.1** 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 competitor (in C2, one of the two competitors) breaks the gate line.

**28.4.2** Negotiation of a gate is ended when the negotiation of any subsequent gate begins or the finish line is crossed.

**28.5** The following conditions must be satisfied for a gate to be considered correctly negotiated:

**28.5.1** The whole head of the competitor or competitors must cross the gate line in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan.

**28.5.2** Part of the boat must cross the gate line at the same instant as the whole head crosses the line.

## **29 PENALTIES**

**[TR]**

**29.1** Zero (0) Penalty seconds

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

**29.2** Two (2) Penalty seconds

Correct negotiation of the gate, but with a touch of one or both poles.

**29.3** Repeated touching of the same or both poles is only penalised once.

## 29.4 Fifty (50) Penalty seconds:

**29.4.1** A Touch of a gate (either 1 or 2 poles) without correct negotiation of the gate.

**29.4.2** Intentional pushing of a gate to allow negotiation. The criteria to judge an intentional push are;

1. The Competitor is not in a position to negotiate the gate or

2. That an unexpected action of the Competitor (stroke or body motion) enables negotiation of the gate.

**29.4.3** The head of the competitor (in C2 one, or both competitors) breaks the gate line upside down. (For definition of upside down see Rule 32.1) unless correctly renegotiated before any subsequent gate is negotiated.

**29.4.4** Any part of the head of the competitor 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.

### 29.4.5 Gate left out

Gate(s) left out is determined to have occurred when negotiation of any subsequent gate begins or the finish line is crossed.

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

**29.4.7** Part of the head breaks the gate line (in C2, one or both competitors) in the correct direction, with or without part of the boat, unless correctly renegotiated before any subsequent gate is negotiated.

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

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

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

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

## **30 SIGNALLING BY THE JUDGES**

[TR]

30.1 Visible signalling discs or cards are normally used by the Transmission Judge to communicate the penalties to the spectators.

30.1.1 A yellow disc or card marked with figures 2, and red card or disc marked with figures 50. The figures must be black and marked on both sides.

30.2 Signalling is carried out according to the following rules:

30.2.1 Zero (0) penalty, no signal given.

30.2.2 Negotiation with penalty, a disc/card is held up steadily (with the figures 2 or 50) or on a section scoreboard according to the penalty seconds incurred.

## **31 CLEARING THE COURSE**

[TR]

31.1 When a competitor is overtaken by another competitor, he/she must give way, if a Judge gives repeated blasts on a whistle.

31.2 The overtaking competitor must be attempting to negotiate the course properly. If the competitor is overtaking as a result of missing gates, then they must not hinder the competitor that they are approaching.

31.3 If a competitor is hindered by another competitor, they may repeat the run if so authorised by the Chief Judge.

## 32 UPSIDE DOWN AND CAPSIZE

[TR]

32.1 The boat is considered upside down when the head of the competitor is entirely under water.

32.2 It is considered to be a capsize when the competitor (or a competitor in C2) has left the boat completely.

32.2.1 Eskimo roll is not considered to be a capsize. In team runs, members of the team may help each other to Eskimo roll without penalty.

## 33 TIMING

[TR]

33.1 The time of a run is measured from:

The time that the competitor's body or electronic device (on body or boat) breaks the start line to the time when the finish line is broken by the competitor's body or electronic device (in C2, the first body that crosses the line).

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

33.2 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 5/100th seconds would be reported as 90.05 seconds)

## 34 CALCULATION AND POSTING OF RESULTS

[TR]

34.1 The following formula is used to calculate the results:

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

34.1.1 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

**34.1.2** Sample for Scoring of a Team in each run:  
Time between the start of the first boat and the arrival of the last boat:

Running time:	$2 \times 20 \times 0.82 = 60 + 60 + 20.82 = 140.82$	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

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

**34.3** The following notations will be used in reporting the results:

DNS	Did not start
DNF	Did not finish
DSQ-R	Disqualified for particular run
DQB	Disqualified from the competition

In case of DQB - no classification is recorded.

**34.4** Athletes with normal results in, at least, 1 run, should be sorted normally.

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

**34.6** Athletes with only DNS result in multiple or single runs should not be ranked.

**34.7** In the Semifinal or Final phase of a competition, an athlete who receives a DNF or DSQ-R will be ranked and will receive the lowest ranking points in that phase.

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

**34.9** For DQB boat(s) the boat(s) are eliminated from the whole competition, and will not be ranked. The results, which have already been archived 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.

**34.10** A competitor or team is given a DNF result in the case where a competitor crosses the finish line upside down or capsized.

## **35 DEAD HEAT/TIES**

**[TR]**

**35.1** Where two (2) or more competitors 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 competitors are given the same ranking for the heats phase.

**35.1.1** In the case where a tie for a position that qualifies the competitor 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 competitor(s) placed above the lower ranked ICF competitor(s).

**35.2** Medal awarding for tied boats:

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

## **36 PROTESTS**

**[TR]**

**36.1** A protest against an athlete to compete in a race shall be advised to a member of the Jury not later than one hour before the start of the race.

A protest made later, within 30 days from the date when the race in question was held, is only permitted if the officials of the Federation making the protest can prove that the facts on which the protest is based came to their knowledge later than one hour before the start of the race.

**36.2.1** 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, enquiries will only be accepted during the heats and semifinal phase of the competition with no fee. The Chief Judge will review all the available information for the processing of the enquiry. Following the investigation of the enquiry the decision of the Chief Judge becomes a matter of fact and therefore cannot be protested further. An enquiry is considered only when made by a Federation still competing in that phase of the competition and submitted within 5 minutes of the posting of the competitor's checklist.

In the case when an enquiry results in a changed result, the Federation making the enquiry will not lose their one (1) enquiry. When an enquiry leads to a changed result all affected Teams must be informed.

**36.2.2** A Federation may enquire on another Federation one (1) time during the entire competition. An enquiry is considered only when made by a Federation still competing in that phase of the competition and submitted within 5 minutes of the posting of the competitor's checklist. In the case when an enquiry from a Federation on another Federation results in a changed result, the Federation making the enquiry will not lose their one (1) enquiry. When an enquiry leads to a changed result all affected Teams must be informed.

**36.2.3** 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. A protest is considered only when an intention of protest is submitted within 5 minutes of the unofficial results of the event being posted. The Team Leader advises the Enquiry Desk of their intention to file a protest.

**36.2.4** 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. 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 forfeited to the Organising Committee of the competition.

**36.3** The Chief Judge evaluates the legitimacy of any protest. He/she may consult with the Judges involved and at their discretion, view any official television of video footage. The Chief Judge transmits their decision in writing to all directly affected including the Team Leader.

## **37 APPEAL TO THE JURY**

**[GR]**

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

**37.1.1** 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 given to the Organising Committee of the Competition.

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

**37.2.1** Matters of fact cannot be contested by an appeal to the Jury (see Rule 9.3).

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

**37.3** Appeals can be made to the Jury protesting the right of a competitor 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.

**37.4** An appeal to the Jury against a decision on the right of a competitor to participate in a competition can be made until the beginning of the competition.

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

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

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

**37.5.3** The decision of the Jury is indicated with justifying arguments in writing to the complainant.

## **38 APPEAL TO THE ICF BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**[GR]**

**38.1** A participating Federation can appeal to the ICF Board of Directors if, after the end of the competition, new facts become known that would have prohibited the participation of a competitor.

**38.2** A competitor has the right to submit through his/her Federation an appeal to the ICF Board of Directors against a decision of the Jury at the competition.

**38.2.1** The ICF Board of Directors determines priority to give to this proposal.

**38.3** An appeal to the ICF Board of Directors must be submitted within 30 days following the end of the competition in question accompanied by a deposit of 75 Euros.

**38.4** The ICF Board of Directors makes its decision and addresses it in writing to the complainant party.

**39.1** If a competitor starts in a boat or with equipment, which does not conform to the rules, the Chief Judge may disqualify him/her for that run. (DSQ-R).

**39.2** The Chief Judge can disqualify for the run, a competitor who accepts outside assistance. (DSQ-R)

**39.2.1** The following is considered as "outside assistance":

- Any aid given to a competitor or to his/her boat.
- Any giving, passing, or throwing to a competitor of a spare paddle or their original lost paddle.
- Any directing, pushing, or movement of the boat by anyone other than the competitor.
- Any directions to competitors by means of electro-acoustic apparatus or radiotelephone (e.g. radiotelephone between the competitor and any other person).

**39.3** After a capsize (see Rule 32) in a team run, the rest of the team are not permitted to intentionally negotiate any subsequent gates (DSQ-R).

**39.4** A competitor 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 rule 33.1).

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

**39.6** In all cases the competitors must follow the defined start procedures and special start instructions or a disqualification (DSQ-R) will result

## 40 DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE WHOLE COMPETITION [GR]

**40.1** A competitor who attempts to win a competition by irregular means, wilfully breaks the rules, or who contests their validity, as deemed by the Chief Judge, may be disqualified for the competition (DQB).

**40.1.1** If a competitor is forced to break the rules by the action of another person, the Jury decides if the competitor will be disqualified or not from the competition (DQB).

**40.2** The Chief Judge may discipline any competitor or official whose behaviour is detrimental to the proper and orderly conduct of the competition. The Chief Judge must notify the Jury, who may after continued offences by the person, disqualify him/her from the competition (DQB).

**40.3** For disqualification after competition caused by doping or ineligibility the following must be completed:

- erase all achieved results and rankings of boat(s) (DQB);
- re-calculate results accordingly; and
- produce the revised version of all affected outputs (results, summaries, medals).

# CHAPTER IV - SPECIAL RULES FOR SENIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

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

## 41.1 ORGANISATION

[GR]

41.1.1 World Championships are only organised upon the authority of the ICF Board of Directors and only in the events given in the competition rules. These are open to all Federations of the ICF.

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

41.1.3 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.

41.1.4.1 In the Olympic events, a valid World Championship is held only if at least six (6) Federations from at least three (3) Continents start in the event. If during the course of the event some Federations drop out or do not finish, the validity of the Championships is not affected.

41.1.4.2 For the Non-Olympic events, a valid World Championship is held only if there are at least six (6) Federations in each event and there must be at least three (3) Continents starting OVERALL in the competition. If during the course of the event some Federations drop out or do not finish, the validity of the Championships is not affected.

41.1.5 Changes to the organisation of the World Championships may only be made by the process documented in the contract between the ICF and the Organising Federation.

World Championships Events:

Canoe Slalom Individual Events	Women	K1
	Men	K1
	Women	C1
	Men	C1
	Men	C2
	Mixed	C2
Extreme Canoe Slalom Individual Events	Women	K1
	Men	K1
Canoe Slalom Team Events	Women	3xK1
	Men	3xK1
	Women	3xC1
	Men	3xC1
	Men	3xC2
	Mixed	3xC2

**41.2.1** A Federation is entitled to enter three (3) boats in each individual event and a single team in each team event at the World Championships.

## 41.3 COMPETITION FORMAT

**41.3.1** Canoe Slalom World Championships competitions consist of heats with two runs; one semi-final run and one final run. (See Art 14.1.1 for competition progression)

**41.3.2** For the final, the result will be determined by the result of a single run.

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

**41.3.4** World Championships Canoe Slalom Team events consist of single run, which is in the programme after

the individual finals. 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.

## **41.4 SCHEDULING OF COMPETITIONS**

[TR]

**41.4.1** A Canoe Slalom competition normally occurs on 5 consecutive days.

The final order of the different categories in the Competition Schedule and programme is the responsibility of the ICF CSLC.

Team events must be held after the completion of the Individual events (Heats, Semi final and Final phase).

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

There are no official training runs at the Canoe Slalom World Championships.

**41.4.2** A provisional programme of the Championship must be sent to the CSLC, by the Organising Committee one year before the date on which the Championships are to be held. With the permission of the ICF CSLC and ICF Board of Directors the programme may be varied or extended.

## **41.5 INVITATIONS**

[GR]

**41.5.1** The invitations for World Championships must be addressed to all the other Federations by the organising Federation. This must be done at least 3 months before the first day of the competition.

## **41.6 ENTRIES**

[GR]

**41.6.1** 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.

All entry rules in Rule 11 must be respected

**41.6.2** Entries that are not via the ICF online entry system may not be accepted. Late entries will only be accepted in accordance with Rule 11.2.

**41.6.3** Delegation lists for World Championships must give the names of the head of delegation and Team Leader, as well as other officials of the team. The delegation lists must be submitted in accordance with the regulations given in the invitation and entered in the ICF online accreditation system.

## **41.7 ACCEPTANCE OF ENTRIES**

**[TR]**

For acceptance of entries refer to rule 12.1.

## **41.8 THE START ORDER AND BIB NUMBERS**

**[TR]**

**41.8.1** For the start order at the Canoe Slalom World Championships in individual events Refer to Rule 13.1.1.

**41.8.2** At Canoe Slalom World Championships the bib numbers of the athletes should be according to their current ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking. To the athlete with the highest rank, they will assign bib number "1", to the second best ranked the bib "2", etc. Any athletes without ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking will be assigned bib numbers by draw. Five (5) full sets of bib numbers beginning with number "1" for each event will be required for the whole competition. In team events bibs will be numbered 1A-1B-1C, 2A-2B-2C and so on.

**41.8.3** At Canoe Slalom World Championships, the start order for the Team events is the reverse order by Federation of the Teams event results of the previous World Championships. Federations, which did not participate at the previous World Championships, will be placed at the start of the list and are drawn, by the organiser.



## **41.9 PROGRAMME**

[TR]

**41.9.1** At least 1 month before the opening of a World Championship each participating Federation must receive the provisional programme with a provisional timetable and the number of registered boats in each event from each participating Federation.

**41.9.2** The final programme must be in the possession of the participating Federations, or their representative, at least 24 hours before the start of the competition.

**41.9.3** The final programme must contain the complete programme and timetable of the events as well as the name, start (bib) number and Federation of each participating competitor.

## **41.10 OFFICIALS – ICF**

[TR]

### **41.10.1 Jury**

During the World Championships, the supreme authority rests with the Jury. The Jury consists of up to five persons.

The ICF Board of Directors appoints the members of the Jury.

One of these members is named Chair of the Jury.

The Chief Official and other technical officials are subordinate to the Jury in agreement with Rule 9.

An appeal must be presented in writing and submitted with a fee of 75 Euros (or the equivalent in the currency of the country organising the competition) to the Chair of the Jury in the Competition Office within 20 minutes of the time that a decision of a protest is known. The decision of the Jury is final. The fee will be returned if the appeal is upheld.

### **41.10.2 Officials**

World Championships must be managed by the International Technical Officials (ITO's) as listed in Rule 8.2 under the directorship of the Chief Official. Technical Officials may take on multiple roles.

The expenses for room and board during the competition period are the responsibility of the Organising Federation. Technical Officials at the World

Championships must not assume any national team obligations.

**41.10.3** Technical Officials for the World Championships will be selected by the CSLC from the group who have participated as a Technical Official at World Cups in the previous two years. Consideration will be given to Federation, Continental and gender representation.

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 Federation, Continental and gender representation.

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

- Chief Judge,
- Assistant Chief Judge,
- Chief of Scoring,
- Course Designers
- Video Judges and
- Up to 15 Gate Judges.

Each team attending the World Championships will pay an administration fee (set by the CSLC) to share the travel costs of the 21 ITO's to officiate at the World Championships.

The expenses (room and board) for all International Technical Officials during the competition period are the responsibility of the Organising Federation.

## **41.11 COURSE**

**[TR]**

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

**41.11.2** The length of the course in meters down the centre line shall be published.

**41.11.3** The CSLC names the Course Design Committee consisting of 2 IJCSL Technical Officials from different

Federations. These names are approved by the ICF Board of Directors.

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

The Course Designers expenses for room and board are the responsibility of the Organising Federation.

## **41.12 TIMING**

[TR]

**41.12.1** Timing at World Championships must be carried out both by a photoelectric system and a back up timing system.

**41.12.2** In the calculation of results, the photoelectric system has priority. In the event of failure of the photoelectric system, the backup times are used.

## **41.13 ANTI-DOPING**

[GR]

**41.13.1** Doping as defined in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code is strictly forbidden.

Anti-Doping control must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Anti-Doping control regulations under the supervision of the ICF Medical & Anti-Doping Committee.

## **41.14 AWARDS**

[GR]

**41.14.1** The championships awards are given in the form of medals according to the Olympic protocol.

The medals to be awarded shall symbolise gold, silver and bronze. The awards are provided at the expense of the organising committee by the ICF.

The medals must on no account be presented to any other persons than those who have won championship events. Only medals, to the exclusion of all other prizes, are to be presented at the official ceremony. Other prizes may be presented on an occasion other than this ceremony.

41.14.2 The medals are awarded as follows:

41.14.2.1 Individual Events:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Place- Gold
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place- Silver
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place- Bronze

41.14.2.2 Team Events:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Place Team - Gold to each member
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place Team - Silver to each member
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place Team - Bronze to each member

41.14.3 In the C2 events, both members of the crew will receive the appropriate medal.

41.14.4 To maintain the formality of the ceremony the competitors receiving medals must wear their national team uniforms.

41.14.5 ICF Nations Cups

Six cups in Canoe Slalom will be awarded as follows:

One for K1 - Men

One for K1 - Women

One for C1-Men

One for C1-Women

One for C2

One for "Over-All" winning National Federation

Points will be awarded to each National Federation as listed below. The Nation Cup will be awarded to the National Federation with the highest points in each individual event. The cups are provided by the ICF at the expense of the Organising Committee.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Place 20 points;
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place 19 points;
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place 18 points etc.

"Over all" winning National Federation

Points from each event are added to give overall result. In case of a tie the National Federation with the highest individual position will win the cup in that event.

41.14.6 Only official ICF medals and no other prizes shall be presented at the awards ceremony. The organising Federation on some other occasion may give

other awards or gifts. In no case shall the award be given other than to the winning competitor(s), or their official representative.

## **41.15 RESULTS AND REPORTS**

**[GR]**

**41.15.1** A copy of the detailed final and official results of the World Championships, reports relevant to the protests, from the organising Federation, Chief Official and from the Chief Judge and all other relevant documents must be sent to the ICF Secretary General and to the CSLC Chair, within 30 days after the closing of a World Championship.

# CHAPTER V - SPECIAL RULES FOR JUNIOR AND UNDER 23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

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

## 42.1 PURPOSE

[GR]

In order to extend the practice of Canoe Slalom, Championships for Juniors and Under 23 will be held every year.

## 42.2 AGE LIMITS

[TR]

**42.2.1** In the individual events of K1M, K1W, C1M, C1W, an athlete may only enter and compete in the same event in either Junior or U23. For these events Athletes may enter different events in different age groups.

**42.2.2** In the C2M and C2MX event an Athlete may enter in both age groups with different partners as long as they comply with Rule 3.4. They may not enter both age groups with the same partner.

**42.2.3** Before the competition, the Team Manager must present an official document such as a passport or identification card that includes a photo, for age confirmation purposes of the competitors (Refer to Rule 3.4)

## 42.3 TEAMS EVENT

[TR]

Up to two Athletes may compete in both age groups in the same Team event to complete a team as long as they comply with Rules 3.4 and 6.2.2

# CHAPTER VI - SPECIAL RULES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

## 43 REQUIREMENTS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

[TR]

43.1 Competitors 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)

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

43.3 Helmet and paddle blades must display the NOC flag or emblem (provided by the Organizing Committee).

43.4 At the Olympic Games, the names of the competitors will be placed on the side of the boats. The ICF will determine the precise positioning.

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

The organiser will provide the stickers.

The programme, 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 of the ICF and, in particular, the special rules for World Championships shall apply.

43.5 Progression from Heats to Semi-finals and Finals at the Olympic Games will be published with the competition program and can vary from the progressions used for ICF competitions.

## CHAPTER VII - SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CUP COMPETITION

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

### 44.1 PURPOSE

[TR]

44.1.1 World Cup Competitions in Canoe Slalom (WCS) are organised every year for the purpose of increasing participation and the development of the sport.

44.1.2 One award is made in each of the events: K1M, K1W, C1M, C1W and C2 bearing the title: ICF Canoe Slalom World Cup.

44.1.3 Every year on or before 1 October two years previous to the competition year the World Cup Series calendar will be published. The ICF Board of Directors upon recommendation of the CSLC will approve this calendar. In exceptional circumstances changes to the World Cup calendar may be made up to one year prior to the Competition with the approval of the ICF Executive Committee.

44.1.4 Extreme Canoe Slalom events or one run Team events may be held at World Cup races. The Team and CSLX events must be scheduled so as not to impact the individual finals.

### 44.2 ORGANISATION

[TR]

44.2.1 The Federations must propose candidatures for World Cup Competitions to the CSLC Chair before the 1<sup>st</sup> March four years before the competitions.

44.2.2 The CSLC selects from the candidates for World Cup participation and prepares a calendar of World Cups for the next four years. The ICF Board of Directors endorses these selections.



44.2.3 These events must be specified as WCS in the ICF calendar.

44.2.4 World Cup Competitions must be open to all 5 continents.

44.2.5 World Cup Competitions are valid only if at least 6 Federations start.

44.2.6 The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules, including Chapter IV - Special Rules for Senior World Championships, except as modified herein.

44.2.7 The number of athletes progressing to the semi final and the final will be posted on the ICF website on or before 1 October the year previous to the calendar year of the competitions by the CSLC.

44.2.8 The competition should be organised normally on two or three successive days. The progression, number of boats and results should be the same as in the World Championships (see Rule 41.3).

44.2.9 The last race 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). The format will be fixed for a 2-year period. The format will be posted on the ICF website on or before 1 October the year before the 2 year period. This Race will be called the ICF Canoe Slalom World Cup Series Final.

## **44.3 ENTRIES**

[TR]

44.3.1 In the WCS, each Federation can enter up to 4 boats per event. However, 3 boats must have qualified via the ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking of the previous season. By 1<sup>st</sup> October the year preceding the ICF competitions, the CSLC will publish the ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking along with the qualified quotas for each Federation for the following year's WCS.

44.3.2 Entries must be received 14 days prior to the first day of competition of each respective World Cup event.

## **44.4 THE COURSE DESIGN COMMITTEE [TR]**

44.4.1 Two ICF IJCSL's must design the course. The Host Federation designates one of these Course Designers and the ICF CSLC designates the other. Course Designer nomination must be included in the Federation Nomination of Officials (Rule 8.4.1).

## **44.5 STARTING ORDER AND BIB NUMBERS [TR]**

44.5 For the Start order at Canoe Slalom World Cups Refer to Rule 13.1.1 and 41.8.

## **44.6 ICF OFFICIALS FOR WCS [TR]**

44.6.1 The CSLC nominate 1 ICF Delegate for each of the WCS events.

44.6.2 The organising Federation pays travel expenses, room and board of the delegate of the ICF.

## **44.7 DUTY OF THE ICF OFFICIALS [TR]**

44.7.1 The delegate of the ICF supervises the competition.

44.7.1.1 The delegate of the ICF must receive the complete programme and all updated information 30 days prior to the competition, in order to check if the rules and ICF guidelines are being followed.

44.7.1.2 The delegate has the right to attend and vote at all meetings.

44.7.1.3 The delegate must, in co-operation with the organisers, establish the ICF Canoe Slalom Ranking of all the competitors and oversee the production of the current World Cup results.

44.7.2 After each WCS the delegate of the ICF must submit a report to the ICF Secretary General and to the CSLC Chair concerning the sporting nature of the competition.

## **44.8 AWARDING OF THE CSL WORLD CUP [TR]**

44.8.1 On the basis of the final results of each of the WCS, the World Cup ranking in each event is established.

44.8.2 Athletes will receive points to determine an overall winner in the World Cup standings. The competitor with the highest total points is the winner of the Canoe Slalom World Cup Series in their event.

44.8.3 The World Cup standings point allocation will be posted on the ICF website or before 1 October the year previous to the calendar year of competition by the ICF CSLC.

44.8.4 Boats that receive DQB in any phase of the race will receive 0 points.

Boats that receive DNF or DNS in both qualifying runs receive 1 point.

Boats that receive DSQ-R in the semi-final or final will receive 2 points.

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

44.8.5 In the event of a tie in the final ranking, the higher ranking is given to the competitor having the best result in the last race in the World Cup Series.

## **44.9 AWARDS [TR]**

44.9.1 Medals or prizes must be awarded to the top 3 competitors in each event at each World Cup Race

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

44.9.3 The 6 World Cup trophies are provided by the ICF.

# CHAPTER VIII - SPECIAL RULES FOR EXTREME CANOE SLALOM COMPETITION

The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules, including Chapter IV - Special Rules for Senior World Championships and Chapter VII - Special Rules for World Cup Competition except as modified herein.

## 45 ENTRIES

[TR]

45.1 For level 1 & 2 competitions for Extreme Canoe slalom the number of boats that each Federation may enter to the time trials will be published by 1st October the year preceding the ICF competitions.

## 46 CATEGORIES KM, KW

[TR]

46.1 Only the following Individual Events will be contested in Extreme Canoe Slalom:

Men	K1
Women	K1

## 47 BOATS, PADDLES, ACCESSORIES

[TR]

### 47.1 Boat Specification

47.1.1 Only mass produced creeker whitewater boats are permitted. The boat must be listed on the ICF Extreme Canoe Slalom Boat Index which will be published by 1st January the year preceding the ICF competitions.

#### 47.1.2 Measurements

All types of K1	Minimum length 2.05 m Maximum length 2.75 m
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#### 45.1.3 Minimum Weight of Boats

All types of K1 and C1	18 kg
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47.2 The Competitors equipment including boat, will be checked by the pre start controller. If an Athlete's equipment does not comply with the requirements they will be eliminated from the round.

47.3 Numbered bibs will be distributed according to the ranking from the time trial. The fastest Athlete will receive bib number 1, the second fastest bib number 2 etc. to Athlete 32.

47.4 Requirements for advertising on equipment and clothing for Extreme Canoe Slalom are detailed in the ICF Guidelines for Advertising Trademark Identification on Equipment Manual.

## 48 OFFICIALS

[TR]

### 48.1 Officials:

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

### 48.2 Duties of Officials

48.2.1 The Pre Start Control is mandatory and at all times assists the Starter as required especially advising the competitors on when to proceed to the start area and alighting the start platform. The Pre Start Control is also responsible for checking the Competitors equipment meets the requirements.

48.2.2 The Start & Finish Judge are responsible for the timekeeping during the time trials.

48.2.3 The Finish Judge determines what order the competitors crossed the finish line.

## **49 PARTICIPATION**

[TR]

49.1 For level 1 & 2 competitions for Extreme Canoe Slalom the number of boats that each Federation may enter to the time trials will be published by 1<sup>st</sup> October the year preceding the ICF competitions. For level 3 - 4 competitions the organizer can set the number of entries per team.

49.2 The fastest boat from each Federation in each event will progress to the heats phase of the Extreme Canoe Slalom competition.

49.2.1 If there are fewer Federations than the places in the Heats round 1 then the places will be filled by the Federations whose second boats was the fastest in the time trial until all places are filled.

### **49.3 Wild Cards**

49.3.1 In the case where the HOC has invited wild card entries they will have automatic access to the heats round 1 phase.

49.3.2 The wild card entry may complete a time trial but regardless of their time they will be ranked in place 1 and 2 in heats phase 1.

49.3.3 Wild card invitations are generally limited to two (2) competitors per event but may be varied by agreement with the Technical Delegate.

## **50 START ORDER**

[TR]

50.1 Competitors will be ranked from a time trial with the fastest competitor from the first up to 32 Federations progressing to the Heats round 1 phase.

50.2 If there are less Federations than places in heats phase 1 then the fastest second ranked boats will be progress to heats phase 1.

## **51 COMPETITION FORMAT**

[TR]

51.1 The Heats phase will be made of up to 8 races of up to 4 competitors in each race giving a maximum total 32 Competitors seeded as per the brackets draw.

51.2 From each phase the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> placed competitors in each race will progress to the next phase and the others will be eliminated.

51.3 In the first phase of the competition the Athlete with the fastest time trial result may pick their starting position followed by the second fastest, then the third fastest. The last place is taken by the fourth fastest result. This starting position selection process continues until the final phase.

51.4 If a extreme slalom event is not completed due to cancellation, 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. heats or semi-finals). In this instance Competitors time trial times should be used to rank remaining Competitors to determine a winner. Firstly the winning Competitors of the previous phase are ranked according to their time trial time, then the second placed competitors etc. until all competitors are ranked.

## **52 SCHEDULING OF COMPETITION**

[TR]

52.1 The scheduling of the competition must be approved by the Technical Delegate.

## **53 START NUMBERS**

[TR]

53.1 At Extreme Canoe Slalom competitions the bib numbers of the athletes should be according to their time trial place. To the athlete with the fastest time will receive bib number "1", to the second fastest the bib "2", etc.

53.2 Athletes will be supplied with a coloured bib (red, green, blue, yellow) on the start. This colour will relate to their ranking in the time trial. The highest rank competitor will wear a red bib, the second ranked a green bib, the third ranked a blue bib and the fourth ranked a yellow bib. The competitors with the highest rank choose their starting position first.

## **54 SAFETY MEASURES**

[TR]

54.1 Competitors buoyancy jacket and helmet must comply with CSL rule 19.2.1 & 19.2.2.

54.2 Hands must remain on the paddle at all times.

54.3 The paddle is not permitted to have any sharp edges on the paddle blade. If when checked by the Pre Start Controller the paddle is considered to have sharp edges these must be covered with duct tape.

54.4 Competitors are not permitted to push or hold back other competitors or kayaks with their hands or paddles.

54.5 Kayak to kayak contact is permitted but competitors are not permitted to ram their boats into another competitors body.

54.6 Competitors are not permitted to deliberately reach across another Competitors body with their paddle.

54.7 Gates are not to be deliberately hit or displaced.

54.8 Competitors who break any of the safety rules will be disqualified for that phase (DSQ-R).

## **55 THE COURSE**

[TR]

55.1 The time for the Competitors to complete the CSLX course should be 45 - 60 seconds.

55.1.1 The course length must be agreed with Technical Delegate to achieve this time.



55.2 The time trial may be held on a different (for example longer) course than the extreme slalom. Whilst not preferable, the time trial may be held with no gates. If gates are being used in the time trial they must be correctly negotiated. If during the time trial a competitor incorrectly negotiates a gate they will be disqualified from competing (DSQ-R).

The format of the time trials is flexible and may be adjusted by agreement with the Technical Delegate.

55.3 The course must consist of 4 to 6 downstream gates and where possible four (4) upstream gates. The 4 upstream gates must be set in pairs, symmetrically, allowing the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left.

55.4 The course must contain a marked kayak roll zone which is at least 25 m long. The kayak roll zone must be placed between two gate sequences.

55.5 Where possible there must be a suitable start platform which allows a drop into the main channel to start the race.

## **56 APPROVAL OF THE COURSE**

[TR]

56.1 The course will be approved without demonstration runs by the Chief Official, Chief Judge, and the Course Designer with consideration for: balance, the kayak roll zone (length and positioning), the time for course completion, competitor safety and that the start is well constructed and positioned.

## **57 START**

[TR]

57.1 The four boats in the race start at the same time.

57.2 When starting from a ramp the ramp must be approved by the ICF Technical Delegate.

57.2.1 The ramp should be equipped with an automatic starting mechanism that allows a simultaneous start. In this case the Competitors should start with both hands on the paddle.

57.2.2 In the case where there is no start mechanism then the competitor may start with one hand on the ramp and one hand on the paddle in a vertical position. They may use their paddle to push off.

57.3 In the case where a start ramp 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.

57.4 The start command will be: "READY - SET" then an acoustic signal will be given. Between the order of READY and the starting signal the competitors must remain stationary.

57.5 If any competitor starts before the starting signal they will be disqualified (DSQ-R). The Start Judge will determine a false start.

57.6 Competitors may move to the start platform once the previous race commences.

## **58 THE GATES**

[TR]

58.1 The gates consist of one (1) suspended pole painted with green for downstream gates and red for upstream gates. The gates must follow ICF Extreme Canoe Slalom requirements. Event Logos and/or advertising agreed with the CSLC may be displayed on the suspended poles.

58.2 Gates must be numbered as for rule 27.4, 27.5.

## **59 NEGOTIATION**

[TR]

59.1 The gate line is the line from the outside of the gate to the bank on the same side.

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

59.2.1 The whole head of the competitor must cross the gate line in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan.

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

59.2.3 All gates must be negotiated in accordance with the direction established by the course map.

59.3 Competitors are permitted to touch the gates with their body or any part of their equipment.

59.4 In the roll zone the boat must make a complete 360 degree kayak roll.

## **60 PENALTIES**

[TR]

60.1 Competitors will be disqualified (DSQ-R) for the following actions:

- non negotiated gate in time trial or any phase of the competition,
- kayak roll not executed within the zone,
- full 360 degree kayak roll not completed,
- capsize,
- crossing the finish line upside down,
- not following safety measure outlined in Rule 54.

60.2 The following actions will not be penalised:

- touching the gates with any part of the body or equipment.

## **61 SIGNALLING BY THE JUDGES**

[TR]

61.1 At the start, every gate, and at the roll zone, the Judge will display a disc for an incorrect negotiation of a competitor. This disc will be the colour of the disqualified competitor and be marked with DSQ on both sides.

## **62 CLEARING THE COURSE**

[TR]

62.1 Rule 31.1, 31.2, 31.3 apply only during the time trial phase of the CSLX competition.

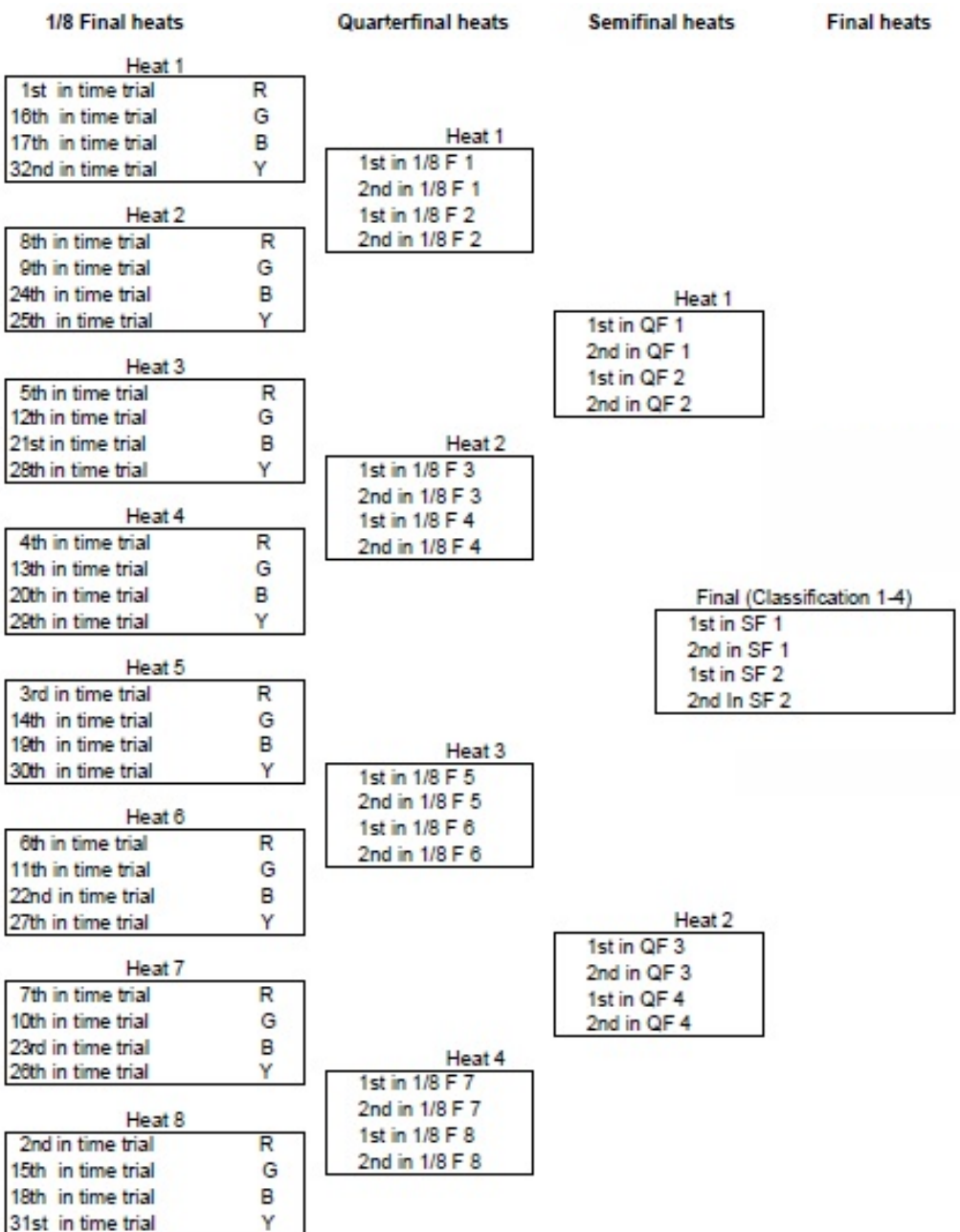
63.1 Time trials will be held to rank Competitors for the first phase of the CSLX competition.

63.2 Photo finish equipment will be used during the CSLX competition.

**64 CALCULATION AND POSTING OF RESULTS**

64.1 In the case of a Wild Card entry that does not compete in the time trial they will be seeded at place 1st and 2nd into the heats round 1.

64.2 Competitors in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> place will progress as per the bracket table.



**64.3** Competitors eliminated at any phase of the competition will be given their rank based on the comparison of the time trial times of competitors eliminated at the same phase. All 3<sup>rd</sup> ranked competitors will be ranked above all 4<sup>th</sup> ranked competitors.

**64.4** In the Final competitors are ranked by finishing positions. Where they do not finish they are ranked in the following order DNF, DSQ-R, DNS, DQB. In the case that two competitors have the same code they will be ranked by their time trial time.