

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION (ICF)

SLALOM RACING COMPETITION RULES

Slalom Racing Competition Rules as adopted by the ICF Congress in Warsaw in 2000 To take effect from 1st January, 2001

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION SLALOM RACING COMPETITION RULES CONTENTS

Abbreviations and definitions used:

- Competitor – male or female competitor
- Federation – Member Federation of the ICF
- ICF – International Canoe Federation
- IJSL – International Judge for Slalom
- SLC – Slalom Committee
- WCS – World Cup Slalom
- Competition – World Championships, World Cups and International events
- Categories – Kayak Men (KM), Kayak Women (KW), Canadian Men (CM)
- Events – Individual K1M, K1W, C1M and C2M
Team K1Mx3, K1Wx3, C1Mx3 and C2Mx3
- [GR] – General rules (approval by Congress)
- [T] – Technical rules (approval by Board of Directors)

1. Aim [GR]
2. International Competition [GR]
3. Competitors [GR]
4. International Competition Calendar [GR]
5. Minimum Participation [T]
6. Categories [GR]
7. Boats – Paddles – Accessories [GR]/ [T]
8. Runs [T]
9. Officials [GR]/ [T]
10. Duties of Officials [T]
11. Invitations [GR]
12. Entries [GR]
13. Acceptance of Entries [T]
14. The Start Order [T]
15. Competitions Programme [T]
16. Alteration and Withdrawal of Entries [T]
17. Start Numbers [T]
18. Instructions to Team Managers [T]
19. Safety Measures [T]
20. Course [T]
21. Approval of the Course [T]
22. Training [T]
23. Start [T]
24. Start Order [T]
25. False Start [T]
26. Finish [T]
27. Marking of The Gates [T]
28. Negotiation [T]
29. Penalties [T]
30. Signalling by the Gate Judges [T]
31. Clearing the Course [T]
32. Loss or Breakage of Paddle [T]
33. Capsize [T]
34. Timing [T]
35. Calculation and Posting of Results [T]
36. Dead Heat [T]
37. Protest [[GR]
38. Appeal to the Competition Committee [GR]
39. Appeal to The Board of Directors of the ICF [GR]
40. Disqualification and Elimination [GR]
41. Special Rules Relative to World Championships
- 41.1 Organisation [GR]
- 41.2 Participation [T]
- 41.3 Runs [T]
- 41.4 Scheduling of Competitions [T]

- 41.5 Invitations [GR]
- 41.6 Entries [GR]
- 41.7 Acceptance of Entries [T]
- 41.8 The Start Order [T]
- 41.9 Programme [T]
- 41.10 Officials – ICF [T]
- 41.10.1 Jury [GR]
- 41.10.2 Officials [GR]/[T]
- 41.11 Course [T]
- 41.12 Timing [T]
- 41.13 Anti–Doping [GR]
- 41.14 Awards [GR]
- 41.15 Results and Reports [GR]

- 42. Special Rules for Olympic Games
- 43. Special Rules for Junior World – see Section II
- 44. Special Rules for World Cup Competition in Slalom – see Section III
- 45. Special Rules for the calculation of World Ranking – see Section IV

1. [GR] Aim

1.1 The object of slalom racing competition is to negotiate a rapid river course, defined by gates, without fault, in the shortest possible time.

2. [GR] International Competitions

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 Slalom (IJSL).

2.2.1. These officials are appointed by the Chairman of the SLC from nominations submitted by the organisers.

2.2.1.1. Room and board for these officials is paid for by the organising Federation.

2.3. There are three types of international competitions:

Type A Exclusively for national teams. Open to all Federations with a maximum of 6 boats per event per Federation.

Type B Exclusively for national teams. Upon invitation of the organiser, with a maximum of 6 boats per event per Federation.

Type C Open to all Federations. Number of competitors to be determined by the organisers.

2.3.1. The start order for the competitors of type A B and C competitions are at the organiser's discretion.

2.4. There are three types of ICF competitions: – World Championships

– Junior World Championships

– World Cup Competitions

– See special rules 41 , 43– II , and 44– III

3. [GR] Competitors

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

3.2. A competitor is always allowed to take part individually in an international competition but must in each case obtain special permission from his/her National Federation.

3.3.1. A Competitor may take part on behalf of the Federation in a foreign country in which he/she is domiciled if he/she obtains the authorisation of his/her Federation of origin. This authorisation has to be sent before 30th November prior to the year concerned to the ICF Headquarters with a copy to the Chairman of the Slalom Racing Committee.

3.3.2. If he/she has lived for 2 years or more in this foreign country, the approval of his/her Federation of origin is no longer required.

3.3.3. A competitor may not compete for more than one Federation in any one calendar year in the sport of canoeing. This rule does not apply in the case of a competitor who leaves his/her country of origin to marry in another country. He/she can, in this case, compete for his/her new Federation without awaiting the delay of 2 years.

3.4. The first year a junior competitor can compete is the year in which his/her 15th birthday falls and the last year he/she may compete as a junior is the year in which his/her 18th birthday falls.

3.5. The first year a Master competitor may compete is the year that his/her Thirty–fifth (35th) birthday falls in. There will be age categories, which are in 5 Year groups. I.e. 35–39, 40–44, 45–49 etc. The last year he/she may compete in a particular age group is the year in which his/her birthday falls. I.e. in the first age group the 39th birthday.

4. [GR] International Competition Calendar

4.1. By the 1st of August of each year, Federations must send to both the ICF HQ, and the Chairman of the Slalom Committee, the international competitions which they plan to hold in the following year.

4.1.1. Information shall include date, nation, venue and type (A, B, or C) of the competition.

4.1.2. Federations may amend such submissions up to 30th September that year. After that deadline, it will be considered as finalised, and should be sent to the secretarial office of the ICF to be published.

4.2. By the 1st of November, the international calendar is published in the ICF Bulletin, or by special circular.

5. [T] Minimum Participation

5.1. An individual or a 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.

6. [GR] Categories KM, KW and CM

6.1. Individual Events

Women K1

Men K1

Men C1

Men C2

6.1.1. A competitor may only participate in one single individual event.

6.2. Team Events

Women 3 x K1

Men 3 x K1

Men 3 x C1

Men 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 only participate in a single team event.

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 of a team may be substituted.

6.2.4.2. This change must be communicated to the Starter in writing.

6.2.5. In competition types A, B and C there may be, at the organiser's discretion, Junior events in any or all of the above events.

6.3. Start Order (see article 14)

6.3.1. In the team events the starting order is taken from the average results of the best three competitors of each Federation in each event. The starting order is the reverse order of these average results. In anomalous cases the team/s will start at the top of the list.

7. [GR]/[T] Boats – Paddles – Accessories

7.1. [T] Boat Specifications:

7.1.1. Measurements

All types of K1

Minimum length 4.00 m minimum width 0.60 m

All types of C1

Minimum length 4.00 m minimum width 0.70 m

All types of C2

Minimum length 4.58 m minimum width 0.80 m

7.1.2. Minimum Weights of Boats (The minimum weight of the boat is determined when the boat is dry.)

All types of K-1: 9 kg

All types of C-1: 10 kg

All types of C-2: 15 kg

Note:- the spray deck is considered to be an accessory and not part of the boat.

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

7.1.4. Rudders are prohibited on all boats

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

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

7.2. [GR] Trademarks and Emblems

7.2.1.

7.3.

7.3.1.

7.3.2.

7.3.3.

7.4.

7.4.1.

7.4.2.

7.4.3.

7.4.4.

Boats, accessories and clothing may carry trade-marks, advertising symbols and written text. Requirements for ICF Slalom Racing Competitions (Excluding Olympic Games)

The guidelines for any advertising material carried on the clothing and equipment of paddlers should be as follows:

All advertising material should be placed in such a way that it does not interfere with competitors identification and does not effect the outcome of the race The advertising of tobacco smoking and strong spirit drinks will not be accepted.

[IOC] Requirement for Olympic Games :

No form of publicity of propaganda, commercial or otherwise, may appear on sportswear, accessories or, more generally, on any article of clothing or equipment whatsoever worn or used by the athletes or other participants in the Olympic Games, Boats, accessories and clothing may carry trademarks, advertising symbols (with the exception of tobacco products), emblems and words. except for the identification of the article or equipment concerned, provided that such identification shall not exceed a total area of nine square centimetres.

The word " identification " means the normal display of the name , designation , trademark , logo or any other distinctive sign of the manufacturer of the item , appearing not more than once per item.

The uniform of the competitors and all persons holding an official position may include the flag of their NOC Olympic emblem or , with the consent of the OCOG , the OCOG Olympic emblem. The ICF officials may wear the uniform and the emblem of the International Federation.

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

8. [T] Runs

8.1. An international slalom competition consists of 2 runs. For the score the results of both runs are to be added together. The organiser may hold qualifying heats and finals as in ICF competitions. The start of final second run will be the reverse order of the final first run results. The final course must have no more than 6 gate changes from the original course. . In team races the competition may be reduced to a single run.

9. [GR]/[T] Officials Depending on its nature and importance, an international Slalom Competition is managed by the following officials:

9.1. [GR] Competition Committee

9.1.1. Every international slalom competition must have a Competition Committee consisting of 3 members. Members of the Competition Committee must be IJSL. The organising Federation on the basis of nominations received from the participating Federations names the members of the Competition Committee. A participating Federation may not have more then one Competition Committee representative. The Representative of the organising Federation shall preside over the Competition Committee.

9.1.2. The Competition Committee receives protests concerning non-observance of the rules of competition and makes the final decision in the event of disagreement concerning interpretation of the rules. Decisions of the Competition Committee must be in accordance with ICF rules. The Competition Committee may disqualify a competitor for the entire duration of the competition. The Competition Committee decides on all questions raised during the competition that are not covered by the rules. In the event of a tie vote, the chairman of the Competition Committee decides.

9.2. [GR] Officials 1) Chief Official

2) Technical Organiser

3) Chief Judge

4) Section Judges

5) Course Designer

6) Pre Start Controller

7) Finish Judge

8) Time Keepers

9) Chief of Scoring

10) Starter

11) Boat Controller

12) Safety Officer

13) Medical Officer *

14) Media Officer *

* Only for World Championships and Olympic Games

9.2.1. Officials 1) to 5) must be IJSL.

9.3.

9.3.1.

9.3.2.

9.3.3.

9.3.4.

[GR] Procedure for becoming an ICF Slalom Race Official:

Only national federations are entitled to nominate candidates for examination. A fee of 20 US dollars per candidate must accompany applications.

The candidates shall not be younger than 25 years or older than 65 and have at least 5 years experience as "a National Official". Their names are to be sent to the Secretary General of the ICF and to the Chairman of the Slalom Racing Committee at least two months before the date of the examination.

A sub-committee of the ICF Slalom Racing Committee consisting of two members, who are to be chosen from time to time, will hold this examination in conjunction with Olympic Games, World Championships. The examination will be carried out in one of the three official ICF languages and will be based on the knowledge of the ICF Statutes, the ICF Slalom Racing Rules and practical experience. If a national federation is asking for an examination at another date, the Federation concerned will cover the living and travelling expenses of the examiners.

Candidates, who have failed one examination, can enrol for another examination, but not earlier than the following year. Successful candidates will be issued with a valid card as an International Regatta Official. The expense incurred by candidates in connection with the examination must be borne by their national federation. The examination for international judges (IJSL) requires that the following conditions be met:

10. [T] Duties of Officials

10.1. The Chief Official directs the competition according to the rules.

10.2. The Technical Organiser is responsible for: Local preparations for, and conduct of, the entire competition. The installation and proper functioning of technical equipment required for the competition.

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

10.3.1. The Chief Judge must submit a report to the Secretary of the ICF and to the Slalom Committee concerning the running of the competition.

10.4. The Section Judge is responsible for the portion of the course to which he/she is assigned. He/she is assisted by Gate Judges. It is his/her responsibility to ensure the correct penalty or the correct judgement is given on the gates within his/her section. After consultation with the Gate Judges, he/she must communicate his/her decision of whether or not a penalty is given. The Section judge should keep clear written documentation concerning each competitor. The Section Judges observe the progress of the race in order to guarantee a fair run to all competitors. No participating Federation at the competition may have more than 3 Section judges for types A and B

10.4.1. Gate Judges watch the gates to which they are assigned. In the event that gates are grouped at a single post at least 2 gate judges are required. Each gate judge should keep clear written documentation concerning each competitor. Gate judges should visibly signal to the

section judge any penalties they intend to assign to a competitor .

10.4.2. The penalties for each section are signalled with the corresponding discs or cards at all times.

10.5. The Starter 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 himself/herself at the start at the moment indicated after having been called.
- Is not properly dressed or has no start number.
- Does not follow the Starter's orders.

10.6. The Pre Start Controller confirms that both the competitor's boat and personal attire meet the safety rules (safety helmet, buoyancy jacket and boat) see rule 19. He/she checks that boats carry marks approved by the Boat Controller. He/she prohibits the departure of competitors and of boats that do not meet the safety requirements. Any time lost because of the above goes against the competitor.

10.7. The Finish Judge determines when a competitor has finished the course and co-ordinates with the Starter.

10.8. The Timekeepers are responsible for keeping the exact time and for transmitting this to the Scoring Office.

10.9. The Chief of Scoring is responsible for calculating the results of the competition and publishing them.

10.10. The Course Designer is responsible for the design of the course and ensures that the course is maintained in its original design during the competition. The Course Designer is responsible for proper hanging of the gates and of the other installations and must always be ready to make repairs or adjustments as necessary.

10.11. The Boat Controller assures that the dimensions and the weight of boats in the competition conform to the rules and marks them accordingly. He/she ensures that the boats and buoyancy jackets conform and may mark them.

10.12. The Safety Officer, together with a rescue squad and according to the circumstances, rescues competitors who have capsized. He/she must have available the necessary safety and first-aid equipment to use in the event of a serious accident, and must render effective assistance to a competitor in difficulty. A physician must be continuously available.

10.13. An official may assume two or more functions. No official may call to or in any way give technical advice to a competitor while on the course. It is forbidden for the Gate Judge to draw a competitor's attention, in any manner whatsoever, to any error committed.

11. [GR] Invitations

11.1. Invitations to an International Slalom Competition must be sent 2 months before the competition and must contain the following information: The date, place and type (A, B, or C) of competition. 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 in Type C races, the maximum number of participants per event must be specified.

12. [GR] Entries

12.1. A Federation according to the instructions given in the invitation must make each entry to an 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 manager, IJSL, and other personnel.

12.1.1. All communications should be in writing (Letter, Fax, E-mail, Telegram, Telex, etc.). Where verbal communication is used, it must also be confirmed in writing by the given deadline (midnight on the due date). In the eventuality of conflicting information, the information with letterhead and/or signature will take precedence.

12.2. The deadline for nominative entries shall be 14 days prior to the first day of the competition.

12.3. Late entries will not be accepted.

13. [T] Acceptance of Entries

13.1. The organising Federation must acknowledge receipt of the entries within 2 days.

14. [T] The Start Order

14.1. The organiser is responsible for the start list at international competitions. The starting order for each class will be based on the ICF World Ranking. Competitors will start in the reverse order of their World Ranking. Competitors without a World Ranking are placed at the beginning of the start list and are drawn. Starting order for Junior international competitions will be based on Federation positions from the previous Junior World Slalom Championships. Junior competitors from Federations that did not participate in the previous Junior World Slalom Championships will be placed at the start of the order and are drawn.

15. [T] Competition Programme

15.1. At least 24 hours before 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 are run before the team events. When finals are held these will be after the Team event. The runs of an individual event must be completed during a single day. The order of the races announced in the invitation, and the intervals between races announced in the programme of competition are binding on the organisers. Modifications may not be made unless the majority of the team managers give their approval.

16. [T] Alteration and Withdrawal of Entries

16.1. Announcement of changes or withdrawals must be made during the team manager's meeting, or in writing at least 1 hour before the first race of the programme on the day of competition.

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

16.2. Any change of entry must be communicated to the Starter in writing.

17. [T] Start Numbers

17.1. The organisers must supply start numbers.

17.1.1. The number figures must be at least 15 cm in height and 1.5 cm in thickness.

17.2. They should be fixed visibly to the body of the competitors. In C2 the number is worn by the bow-man.

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

18. Instructions to Team Managers

18.1. Each team manager 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 Starter to give the start, and that employed by the Judges to clear the course (whistle).

Place where the competition office and the Jury (only at World Championships) may be found.

The time and place for the inspection of boats.

Manner in which the boats are to be transported from the finish back to the start, if appropriate.

Regulations concerning training.

Place for Doping Control (when required)

18.2. A meeting of the team managers 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.

Approval of the course.

Changes and/or withdrawal of entries.

19. [T] Safety Measures

19.1. All boats must be made unsinkable, and 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 rope running the length of the boat from stem to stern, 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 grab 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 a fastened safety helmet and a buoyancy jacket (buoyancy aid).

19.2.1. A buoyancy jacket (buoyancy aid) shall consist of non-absorbent flotation material equally distributed, front and back, in a jacket or vest worn about the upper torso. It must have buoyancy sufficient to float a 6 kg legalised lead weight or its equivalent in other metals, and should be designed to keep a conscious person floating in a face-up position in the water.

19.3. It is recommended that organisers spot check the buoyancy of the jackets and boats at both start and 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 Starter, the Pre Start Controller, the Boat Controller and the Chief Judge each, according to their assigned duties, are responsible to prohibit a competitor from starting.

19.6. In any event, competitors start at their own risk; neither the ICF nor the organisers bear responsibility for accidents or damage to equipment that may occur on the competition course.

20. [T] Course

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

20.2. The course may not be less than 250 m in length, measured from starting line to the finish line, and the maximum length be no more than 400 m. At the end of the competition course there should be a warm down area for the competitors. There should also be flowing water warm up area of at least 100 m, above or below, the competition course.

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

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

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

20.4.2. 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 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 a run in some event the Chief Judge finds that a significant change in water level has occurred that may be corrected, he 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.

21. [T] Approval of the Course

21.1. Ideally the boats for the demonstration run should be one right-handed C1, one left-handed C1, two K1M, two K1W, and two C2 (front left and front right). In any case the maximum number of boats for each category should be no more than 2.

21.2. The Chief Official, the Technical Organiser, the Chief Judge and the Team Managers determine the navigability of the course.

21.2.1. If the course is judged in some way unacceptable, the above persons named in Rule 21.2 are qualified to make a decision. If more than half of them ask for a modification, the course must be modified. In the event that the course is particularly difficult, the organisers must, upon demand of more than half the Team Managers, diminish the difficulties for certain events. After the vote and 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. [T] Training

22.1. At the organisers discretion a training run may be allowed on the completed course during international competitions. Training runs are not mandatory.

23. [T] Start

23.1. Starts may be directly upstream or downstream. Angled starts with respect to the current direction are not permitted.

23.2. An assistant to the Starter must hold each boat at the starting position until the start.

23.3. Only standing starts are permitted.

23.4. In the team runs, the second and third boats must be stationary (preferably held) until the first boat activates the timing of the run. In any case, any special instructions of the Starter must be adhered to.

24. [T] Start Order

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. [T] False Start

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

25.2. The Starter determines if a second start is given and notifies the Chief Judge.

26. [T] Finish

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

26.2. A competitor's run is complete when he/she crosses the finish line. He/she must not cross the finish line more than once at the risk of disqualification from that run.

26.3. In the team event all 3 boats must cross the finish line within 15 seconds of each other.

27. [T] Marking of the Gates

27.1. The gates consist of 2 suspended poles painted with 5 green and 5 white rings for downstream gates and 5 red and 5 white rings for upstream gates, with bottom ring always white.

27.2. The width of the gates is 1.2 meters minimum to 3,5 meters maximum measured between the poles. Poles must be round and 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 lower end of the pole should be approximately 15 cm above the water, and the pole must not be put in motion by the water.

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 judging position the numbers of the gates being judged must be clearly displayed.

28. [T] Negotiation

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

28.2. All gates must be negotiated in accordance with the direction established by the correct side of the gate number panels.

28.3. All gates may be negotiated in any presentation from the correct side of the gate.

28.4. Negotiation of a gate begins when: The boat or the body or the paddle touches a pole of the gate OR Any part of the body (trunk and head) of the competitor (in C2, one of the two competitors) crosses the line between the poles.

28.5. Negotiation of a gate is ended when the negotiation of any subsequent gate begins OR the finish line is crossed.

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

28.6.1. The boat (or part of) and the body of the competitor or competitors must cross the line between the poles in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan.

28.6.2. The boat (or part of the boat) is judged to cross the line between the poles at the same instant as the body crossing the line.

28.6.3. At least the complete head is required to pass between the poles in the correct direction, for the body to have passed through the gate line.

28.7. A correct negotiation of a gate without touching the pole with the body, the paddle, or the boat is a faultless negotiation.

29. [T] Penalties

29.1. 0 Point Penalty Correct negotiation without fault.

29.2. 2 Point Penalty 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. 50 Point Penalty

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

29.4.2. Intentional pushing of a gate to allow negotiation (it is not judged an intentional push when the body and the boat of the competitor was already in a position in which it would have ideally negotiated the gate).

29.4.3. The body (in C-2 one of the two competitors) crosses the gate line upside down. (For definition of upside down see Rule 40.6)

29.4.4. During any gate negotiation no part of the head is allowed to cross the gate line in the wrong direction.

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. A team failing to cross the finish line within 15 seconds.

29.5. Undercutting of a gate without a touch is not penalised.

29.6. Repeated attempts at a gate without touching the poles is not penalised if the body of the competitor has not passed the line between the poles.

29.7. Fifty (50) penalty points is the maximum obtainable on any gate.

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

30. [T] Signalling by the Gate Judges

30.1. These visible signalling discs or cards are normally used to communicate the penalties to the spectators.

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

30.2. Signalling is carried out according to the following rules:

30.2.1. Faultless passage through the gate, no signal given.

30.2.2. Negotiation with penalty, a yellow disc is held steady (with the figures 2 or 50) according to the penalty points incurred.

30.2.3. Disqualification or elimination, a red disc, waved side-to-side.

31. [T] Clearing the Course

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

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

31.3. If one competitor is hindered by another, he/she may repeat the run if so authorised by the Chief Judge.

32. [T] Loss or Breakage of Paddle

32.1. When a competitor breaks or loses his/her paddle, he/she may use only the extra paddle carried on his/her boat.

32.2. For team runs, an extra paddle may be borrowed from another member of the team.

33. [T] Capsize

33.1. It is considered a capsize when the boat is upside down and the competitor (or a competitor in C2) has left the boat completely.

33.1.1. Eskimo roll is not considered a capsize. In team runs, members of the team may help each other to Eskimo roll.

34. [T] Timing

34.1. The time of a run is measured from: The time that the competitor's body first crosses the starting line to the time when the finish line is broken by the competitor's body (in C2, the first body that crosses the line). In team racing, the time is measured from the departure of the first boat until the arrival of the last boat.

34.2 Timing of each run must be accurate to at least 1/100th of a second, and the results must be reported to the nearest 1/100th of a second. (Example: running time of 1 minute, 30 and 5/100th seconds would be reported as 90.05 points)

35. [T] Calculation and Posting of Results

35.1. The following formula is used to calculate the results: time of both runs in seconds + penalties = result

35.1.1. Sample for an individual score in each run

Running time: 2:20.82 = 60 + 60 + 20.82 = 140.82

Penalty points: 2 + 2 + 50 = 54

Total = 194.82

35.1.2. 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 2:20.82 = 60+60+20.82 = 140.82

Penalty points of first boat = 104

Penalty points of second boat = 154

Penalty points of third boat = 56

Total = 454.82

35.2. . As soon as the results of a run for a competitor or team are known, the start number, the penalties, and the time should be announced and must be posted in the designated place until the time for filing protests has elapsed.

35.3. The following notations will be used in reporting the results:

DNF – did not finish

DNS – did not start

DSQ – disqualified

In case of DNF, DNS the penalty given will be 999 points.

36. [T] Dead Heat

36.1. In the event that two or more competitors obtain the same score, the best single run score of two runs should resolve the tie. If there is still no difference then the competitors are given the same placing.

37. [GR] Protests

37.1.

37.2. A protest against a crew to compete in a race shall be advised to a member of the Competition Committee 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 association 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. A protest is considered only when: the Team Manager submits it in writing. It is submitted no more than 20 minutes after the official posting of the results for the last competitor in that event. It is submitted personally to the Chief Judge and is accompanied by a deposit of 25US dollars, 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, the deposit is turned over to the Organising Committee of the competition.

37.3. The Chief Judge evaluates the legitimacy of protest. He/she listens to the testimonies of the Judges and informs himself/herself of any other matters in dispute. Video review may not be used to contest items of fact (judging decisions). The Chief Judge transmits his/her decision in writing to all directly affected teams.

37.4. The Chief Judge evaluates the legitimacy of a protest. He/she listens to the testimonies of the Judges and informs himself/herself of any other matters in dispute. Video review may not be used to contest items of fact (judging decisions). The Chief Judge transmits his/her decision in writing to all affected countries.

37.5. At the discretion of the Chief Judge, inquiries into matters of fact or technical errors may be dealt with as simple inquiries (with no fee).

38. [GR] Appeal to the Competition Committee

38.1. The Team Manager must make an appeal to the Competition Committee in writing.

38.1.1. A deposit of 25 US dollars, or the equivalent must accompany an appeal to the Competition Committee in the currency of the country organising the competition. The deposit is returned if the appeal to the Competition Committee is partially or totally upheld. If the appeal to the Competition Committee is not upheld, the deposit is turned over to the Organising Committee of the Competition.

38.2. An appeal to the Competition Committee against a decision of the Chief Judge can be made when it appears that there is a contradiction with the rules of competition.

38.2.1. Items of fact cannot be contested by an appeal to the Competition Committee

38.2.2. An appeal to the Competition Committee against a decision made by the Chief Judge during the running of the competition can be submitted at the latest, 20 minutes after the latter has announced his/her verdict.

38.3. Appeal can be made to the Competition Committee 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.

38.4. An appeal to the Competition Committee against a decision on the right of a competitor to participate in a competition can be made until the beginning of the competition.

38.5. The Chairman of the Competition Committee must immediately reconvene the Competition Committee if a legitimate appeal needs to be dealt with.

38.5.1. The Competition Committee must make its own decision known within 60 minutes after the commencement of the meeting.

38.5.2. The decision of the Competition Committee is indicated with justifying arguments in writing to the complainant.

38.6. The Competition Committee should consult the Chief Judge, the Judges and other officials in order to obtain the necessary information to come to a decision.

39. [GR] Appeal to the Board of Directors of the ICF

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

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

39.2.1. The Board of Directors of the ICF determines priority to give to this proposal.

39.3. An appeal to the Board of Directors of the ICF must be: Settled within 30 days following the end of the competition in question. Accompanied by the same deposit.

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

40. [GR] Disqualification

40.1. A competitor who attempts to win a competition by irregular means, who breaks the rules, or who contests their validity, is disqualified for the competition.

40.1.1. If a competitor is forced to break the rules by the action of another person, the Competition Committee decides if he/she will be disqualified or not for the competition.

40.2. If a competitor starts in a boat, which does not conform to the rules, he/she is disqualified for that run.

40.3. The Chief Judge can disqualify a competitor who accepts outside assistance after the official judging the situation has informed the latter.

40.3.1. In the spirit of this article, the following is considered as "outside assistance": All aid given to a competitor or to his/her boat. Giving, passing, or throwing to a competitor a spare paddle or his/her original lost paddles. Directing, pushing, or movement of the boat by anyone other than the competitor himself/herself. Giving directions to competitors by means of electro-acoustic apparatus or radiotelephone (e.g. radio-telephone between the competitor and any other person).

40.4. A competitor who leaves his/her boat is disqualified for the run in question. If a competitor leaves his/her boat during a team run, the entire team is eliminated and must immediately leave the course.

40.4.1 After capsizing, competitors are not permitted to intentionally negotiate any following gates under threat of disqualification.

40.5. A competitor who is not ready to start as scheduled can be disqualified for the run if there is negligence on his/her part.

40.6. Crossing the finish line upside down disqualifies the run. The boat is considered upside down when the body of the competitor is entirely under water.

40.7. The Chief Judge may discipline any competitor or official whose behaviour is detrimental to the good order and conduct of the competition. Notice of this must be referred to the Competition Committee, who may after repeated action by the offender, disqualify him/her for that competition.

41. Special Rules Relative to World Championships]

41.1. [GR] Organisation

41.1.1. World Championships are only organised upon the authority of the Board of the ICF 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 Slalom are held every year except in the year of Olympic Games. The Board determines the place and date.

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

41.1.4. In any event, a valid World Championship is held only if 6 Federations from at least 3 Continents start in that event. If during the course of the event some Federations drop out or do not finish, the validity of the Championships is not affected. (Examples: C2M 8 Federations from 2 Continents = no WC-Medals, K1W-Team 5 Federations from 3 Continents = no WC-Medals.)

41.1.5 Charges may only be made in the contract between the ICF and the organising Federation.

41.2. [T] Participation

41.2.1. A Federation is entitled to enter 4 boats in each individual event for the preliminary heat and a single team in each event in World Championships.

41.3. [T] Runs

41.3.1 World Championships Slalom competitions consist of two runs for all heats, finals, and team events. In individual competition there will be heats and finals. For team events there will be two runs only. The start of the second run in finals and team events will be the reverse order of the first run results. For the final score the results of both runs are to be added together. In individual competition there will be heats and finals. The final course must have no more than 6 gate changes from the original course

41.4. [T] Scheduling of Competitions

41.4.1. Slalom competition occurs: Normally on 4 consecutive days. To better serve the sporting needs as well as the convenience of the public and media, the order in which the different categories run is left to the choice of the organiser, except that all Team runs must occur after the heats of all single boat competitions have concluded. The final programme must be agreed with the ICF Board

(Example Day 1 Heats for two categories

Day 2 Heats for two categories

Day 3 Team events for all categories

Day 4 Individual Finals.)

There is no official training run at World Slalom Championships. The team event follows the individual heats and uses the same course. For

the finals of the individual event the following number of boats is allowed to qualify 20 K-1 men, 15 K-1 women, 15 C-1 men and 15 C-2 men.

41.4.2. A tentative programme of the championship must be sent to the Slalom Committee 1 year before the date on which the Championships are to be held. With the permission of the ICF the programme may be varied or extended.

41.5. [GR] Invitations

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. [GR] Entries

41.6.1. Entries given the number of boats participating in each event must be in the hands of the organising Federation at least 45 days before the first day of the competition.

41.6.2. Names of competitors in each event must be in the possession of the organising Federation at least 14 days before the first day of the competition. No alterations are allowed after this date.

41.6.2.1. Submitted lists must give the names of the head of delegation, team manager, as well as other officials of the team. No participating Federation at the competition should have more than one Judge per Section including the Section Judge. All Judges per section must be from different countries. Note: – each participating Federation should provide at least one current IJSL, holding a valid card. The names of these IJSL's must be sent, by a date published by the ICF Head Quarters, to the Chairman of the ICF SLC for him/her to present a list of officials to the Board of Directors for their approval.

41.6.3. No entries will be accepted after the final published date of acceptance.

41.7. [T] Acceptance of Entries

41.7.1. The organising Federation must acknowledge receipt of each entry.

41.8. [T] The Start Order

41.8.1. The starting order on the Qualification days is the reverse order of the current World Rankings. Competitors who currently have no World ranking are put at the start of the list and are drawn.

41.8.2. The Starting order for the 1st team run will be determined by the average World Ranking of the top 3 competitors from each participating nation entered in the individual competition.

41.9. [T] Programme

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

41.9.2. The final programme must be in the hands of the participating Federations at the latest 1-day before the competition.

41.9.2.1. This programme must contain: . The complete programme of events and the timetable for the events. The name and Federation of each participating competitor and their start numbers

41.10. [GR]/[T] Officials – ICF

41.10.1. [GR] Jury During the World Championships, the supreme authority rests with the Jury. The Jury consists of up to five persons. The Board of Directors of the ICF appoints the members of the Jury. One of these, either the President or another member of the ICF is named Chairman of the Jury. The Chief Official and other technical officials are subordinate to the Jury in agreement with Article 9. Appeal against decisions made by the Chief Judge must be presented in writing and submitted with a fee of 25 US dollars (or the equivalent in the currency of the country organising the competition) to the Chairman of the Jury within 20 minutes of the time that a decision is given by the Chief Judge. The decision of the Jury is final. The fee will be returned if the claim is justified.

41.10.2. [GR]/[T] Officials World Championships must be managed by the officials, listed in Article 9 of the Competition Rules, under the directorship of the Chief Official. Officials may assume two or more functions. With the exception of the course Sub Committee they may not also assume any National team obligations, such as Team Manager, Coach, Trainer. The names of these officials must be sent, by a date published by the ICF Head Quarters, to the Chairman of the ICF SLC for him/her to present a list of officials to the Board of Directors for their approval. The expenses for room and board during the whole competition are the responsibility of the Organising Federation for the following Officials: Jury, Chief Official, Technical Organiser, Chief Judge and the Course Sub Committee.

41.11. [T] Course

41.11.1. The course must be navigable throughout its length.

41.11.2. The course must consist of minimum 18 and maximum 25 gates of which at least 6 must be upstream.

41.11.3. The course may not be less than 250 meters in length, measured from the starting line to the finish line (measured down the centre line), and must be no longer than 400 meters.

41.11.4. 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.

41.11.5. The distance down the course in meters down the centre line shall be published.

41.11.6. The Slalom Committee names a Sub Committee consisting of 3 IJSL from 3 different Federations, and are approved by the Board of Directors. Normally four days before the first day of the competition, the Sub Committee designs the course and supervises the hanging of the gates. The Sub Committee also designs and publishes the amended course for the Finals which has to take into account the positions for judging used on the first course. The amended course must have up to six gate changes only. The Technical Organiser and the Chief Judge may offer the Sub Committee their advice on the course design and hanging. A map of the course layout is published in a manner that can be seen by all the participants, as soon as possible after the course is designed. After assisting the Sub Committee in carrying out its task in the most efficient and clearest possible way, the organising Federation prepares a map of the course exactly to scale of 1: 1000. The organising Federation must provide the Sub Committee with information on the possibility of and necessity for water control. The Sub Committee's expenses for room and board during the whole competition are the responsibility of the organising Federation.

41.12. [T] Timing

41.12.1. Timing at World Championships must be carried out both by a photoelectric system and stopwatch. In any case, the body of the competitor must be used to both start and stop the clock (see Article 34.1)

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. [GR] Anti-Doping

41.13.1. Doping as defined in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code is strictly forbidden. Doping control shall be conducted in accordance with the ICF Doping control regulations under the supervision of the ICF Medical Committee.

41.14. [GR] Awards

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. They are provided at the expense of the organising Federation, which obtains them upon application from 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. To maintain the dignity and solemnity of the presentation ceremony the competitors receiving medals must wear proper clothing (training suits or national uniform) and footwear.

41.14.2. The medals are awarded as follows:

41.14.2.1. Individual Championships:

- 1st Place – Gold
- 2nd Place – Silver
- 3rd Place – Bronze

41.14.2.2. Team Championships

- 1st Place Team – Gold to each member
- 2nd Place Team – Silver to each member
- 3rd Place Team – Bronze to each member

41.14.3. In the C2 event, both members of the crew will receive the appropriate medal. Only these 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 person winning, or his official representative.

41.14.4. To maintain the solemnity and dignity of the presentation ceremony the competitors receiving medals must wear proper clothing (training suits or national uniforms).

41.14.5. ICF Nations Cups

41.14.5.1. Three cups in Slalom will be awarded as follows:

- One for K1 – Men
- One for K1 – Women
- One for combined C1 – Men and C2 – Men

A cup will be awarded to the Federation with the highest points in a event as follows:

- K1 – Men or K1 – Women
- 1st Place 20 point
- 2nd Place 19 points
- 3rd Place 18 points etc.

- Combined C1 – Men and C2– Men
- 1st Place 10 points (added together)
- 2nd Place 9 points
- 3rd Place 8 points

In case of a tie the Federation with the highest individual position will win the cup in that event.

41.15. [GR] Results and Reports

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 Secretary General of the ICF, and to the Chairman of the Slalom Committee, within 30 days after the closing of a World Championship.

42. Special Rules for Olympic Games

42.1. The programme, the 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.

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION (ICF) II. SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR JUNIORS IN SLALOM RACING

to take effect from 1st. January 2001

SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR JUNIORS

1. [GR] PURPOSE In order to extend the practice of Slalom, Championships for Juniors will be held in even years.
2. [GR] ORGANISATION Championships for Juniors may be arranged only with the consent of the ICF Board. Junior Championships are open for competitors from all continents, however only for National Federation—members of the ICF. Junior World Championships are to be conducted every two years at a time and place agreed upon by the Congress and in accordance with the ICF rules. Charges may only be made in the contract between the ICF and the organising Federation.
3. [GR] AGE LIMITS The first year a competitor can compete in a Junior World Championship is the year in which his/her 15th birthday falls and the last year he/she may compete as a junior is the year in which his/her 18 birthday falls.
4. [GR] CATEGORIES: KM, KW and CM.

Individual events: Women K1 Men K1 Men C1 Men C2

Team events: Women 3xK1 Men 3xK1 Men 3xC1 Men 3xC2

A Federation is entitled to enter four boats in each individual event, and a single team in each event. There will be heats and finals as in the Senior World Championships with the same number of boats qualifying for the final. There will be two Team runs.

5. [T] START ORDER At Junior World Slalom Championships the start order is the reverse order by Federation of the results of the previous Junior World Championships. Federations, which did not participate at the previous Championships, will be placed at the start of the list. Entries from Federations must therefore rank their entries in each event so that the organiser can allocate them to the correct starting positions. The starting order for the Team event will be the same as for Senior World Championships.
6. [GR] ENTRIES: Entries for a Junior Championship can only be made by National Federations and in agreement with the conditions listed in the invitation. The inscription form must include forename and family name, sex, date of birth, and name of the competitors Federation. Before the competition the Team Manager has to present an official document such as a passport, identification card which includes a photo, for age confirmation purposes of the competitors.
7. [T] I.J.S.L: Each participating Federation should provide at least one I.J.S.L. holding a valid card.

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION (ICF) III. SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CUP IN SLALOM

to take effect from 1st January, 2001

SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CUP IN SLALOM

1. [GR] Definition object
 - 1.1. World Cup Competitions in Slalom (WCS) are organised every year for the purpose of propagating the sport
 - 1.1.1. One award is made in each of the events: K1, K1W, C1 and C2, bearing the title: ICF Canoe Slalom World Cup.
 - 1.1.2. The WCS normally consist of 5 events in at least 2 continents.
2. [T] Organisation
 - 2.1. The National Federations must propose candidatures for World Cup Competitions to the Chairman of the ICF SLC before The 1st March four years before the competitions. The National Federations must confirm final candidatures for World Cup Competitions to the Chairman of

the ICF SLC before the 1st March 2 years preceding the competition.

2.2. The SLC selects from the candidates for World Cup participation, and prepares a calendar of World Cups for the next two years. The ICF Board of Directors endorses these selections.

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

2.4. The same competition course may not be used more than three times in succession as WCS.

2.5. World Cup Competitions are valid unless at least 5 Federations start.

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

2.7. WCS are only open to Federations who are members of the ICF.

2.8. WCS are ICF Competitions and must be held as totally separate events in their entirety and not interspersed with any other form of competition.

2.8.1. The competition must be organised on two days in succession. The first day will be the qualification competition; the addition of two runs and the second day will be the finals, addition of two runs. For the finals the following number of boats is allowed to qualify: 20 K1 Men, 15 K1 Women, 15 C1 Men and 15 C2 Men.

2.8.2. The final course will have no more than six gate changes.

3. [T] Entries

3.1. The Federations may enter up to 4 boats per event to take part in the WCS. There will be no team event held.

3.2. Entries must be received by 14 days before the respective World Cup Competitions.

4. [T] The course

4.1. Two coaches of participating Federations, nominated by the ICF SLC, must design the course. Normally these coaches are selected at the event by a draw carried out by the ICF Delegate. The coaches should not come from the host Federation. The coaches should come from Federations that have competed in the previous year in both Canoe and Kayak categories. Once a coach has been selected he/she should not be involved in course design at a World Cup until the following year. Only one coach may be proposed from each Federation.

5. [T] Starting order

5.1. The starting order on the Qualification heats is the reverse order of the current World Rankings. Competitors who currently have no World ranking are put at the start of the list and are drawn. (See Rules for World Ranking 45 – section IV)

5.2. The starting order for the first run of finals is the reverse order of the results from the qualifying heat(s). The starting order for a second run of finals is the reverse order of the results of the first run of finals.

6. [T] ICF Officials for WCS

6.1. The SLC nominate 1 ICF Delegate for each of the WCS events.

6.1.1. The organising Federation pays travel expenses, room and board of the delegates of the ICF.

7. [T] Duty of the ICF Official

7.1. The delegate of the ICF supervises the competition.

7.1.1. He/she has the right to attend and vote at all meetings.

7.1.2. He/she must, in co-operation with the organizers, establish the World ranking of all the competitors and oversee the production of the current World Cup results.

7.2. After each WCS the delegate of the ICF must submit a report to the Secretary General of the ICF and to the President of the ICF SLC concerning the sporting nature of the competition.

8. [T] Awarding of the World Cup in slalom

8.1. On the basis of the final results of each of the WCS's the Cup ranking in each event is established.

8.1.1. Each of the participating competitors receives points in the WCS as follows: – 1st place, 30 points–2nd place, 25 points–3rd place, 20 points–4th place, 17 points–5th place 16 points etc. For the final competition and in the Final every year the points will be multiplied by 1.5.

8.1.2. After all the competitions are concluded, the final ranking, in each event is established by adding together the best three results. Competitors starting in the final WCS event heats, but not reaching the final runs, will receive 0 points for that event.

8.2. The competitor with the highest total points is the winner of the World Cup in his/her event.

8.2.1. In the event of a tie in the final ranking, higher ranking is given to the competitor having the best result in the final competition.

9. [T] Awards

9.1. The following awards are furnished by the ICF. 5 Cups for individual events.

9.2. Medals or prizes must be awarded to the top 3 competitors in each event at each competition and for the overall World Cup.

10. [T] Closing Ceremony

10.1. The final results must be announced and the World Cups awarded in a manner according to the statutes concerning ICF–Competitions.

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION (ICF) IV. SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD RANKING IN SLALOM

to take effect from 1st January, 2001

SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD RANKING IN SLALOM

1. [T] World ranking

1.1. The objective of World Ranking is to establish a ranking system for top athletes in Slalom Racing.

2. T] World ranking system

2.1. World ranking is an on–going system of points to rank all the competitors in each event. The points given to each competitor are equal to the position achieved at each designated event. The events designated are the World Cup events and the Senior World Championships. However the World Ranking points of the top 20 K1 Men, 15 K1 Women, 15 C1 Men and 15 C2 Men, will be allocated according to their positions in the Finals of those competitions.

2.1.2. The current World ranking is calculated from the best 3 results of the 5 current designated events.

2.1.3. The ICF delegate at the event calculates the World Ranking in conjunction with the organiser.