



## RULE BOOK 2022



Bodyboarding International Officials Limited

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**This Rule Book is written for the International Bodyboarding Corporation (IBC) World Tour 2022.**

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- IBC MWT format with normal progression from round 1 until top 16 round with a non elimination round.
- IBC WWS event format.
- PRO JUNIOR event format
- DK event format.
- SINGLE DOUBLE ELIMINATION FORMAT.
- EX MEN DIVISION, (non-elimination in the first general round and non elimination in Top 16 Round/top 8 Round).

## IBC WORLD TOUR 2022 MEN DIVISION GENERAL RULES

### MINIMUM PRIZE MONEY

- **NEW PROMOTERS** - USD \$20.000 – 1000 points
- **PAST PROMOTERS** - minimum USD \$30.000 prize money - 2.000 points
- **MINIMUM DAYS OF COMPETITION** - 6 days
- **EXTRA POINTS ALOCATED** - each USD \$10.000 added in prize money = + 1000 points
  - high quality production/waiting period minimum 10 days = 1000 points
  - world class wave = + 500 points
  - maximum 3.500 points for the division

### RANKING DECISIONS MEN WORLD TOUR 2022

- Draw and format will be top 24 or top 16 format with a one non elimination round, but respecting just the top 24 ranking from 2019.
- Top 4 results in the end of the year for ranking

- For 2023 will be used top 16 seeding
- the men world champion will be crowned in the last event of the year or by IBC decision

## STAFF RULES FOR MEN WORLD TOUR PROMOTERS

- 1 International technical director/ IBC representative
- 1 International head judge IBC
- 1 International oversea judge
- 1 International continental judge
- 1 International/local judge
- 3 Regional/local judges
- 1 Priority judge/ local

**\* All other members of staff must to be organized with IBC technical director, td local and local judges coordinator**

## IBC WORLD TOUR 2022 WOMEN DIVISION GENERAL RULES

### MINIMUM PRIZE MONEY

- USD \$ 10.000,00- 1000 points
- For each USD \$5.000,00 added in prize money will be add 250 points with maximum 500 points added, or 1500 points total.

### EXAMPLE:

- Prize money USD \$10.000,00=1000 points
- Prize money USD \$15.000,00=1250 points
- Prize money USD \$20.000,00 = 1500 points
- Prize money USD \$30.000,00= 1500 points

### MINIMUM DAYS OF COMPETITION - 4 days

### RANKING DECISIONS FOR WOMEN WORLD TOUR 2022 AND FORMATS

- Will be used a top 8 draw with a one non elimination round.
- to the final ranking 2022 will be counted 50% + 1 of results and no

more than 4 events

- in the end of the year the back 5 lose the top 8 position for seeding in 2023
- the women world champion will be crowned in the last event of the year or by IBC decision

### **STAFF CONDITIONS RULES FOR WWT PROMOTERS**

- 1 International Technical Director/IBC representative
- 1 International Head Judge IBC
- 1 International oversea judge
- 1 International continental judge
- 4 Regional/local judges
- 1 Priority judge/ local

\* All other members of staff must to be organized with IBC technical director, td local and local judges coordinator

### **IBC WORLD TOUR 2022 PRO JUNIOR MEN DIVISION GENERAL RULES**

#### **MINIMUM PRIZE MONEY**

- USD \$ 5.000,00- 1000 points
- USD \$10.000,00 – 2000 points

**MINIMUM DAYS OF COMPETITION** - 4 days

#### **FORMAT AND DRAW**

For juniors division will be top 16 draw with a 1 non elimination round or single elimination with top 16 draw

### **FINAL RANKING MEN PRO JUNIOR DIVISION 2022**

- Best result plus Fronton King event
- the back 6 lose the top 8 position for seeding in 2023
- the Pro Junior world champion will be crowned in the last event of the year or IBC decision

## **STAFF CONDITIONS RULES FOR MEN PRO JUNIORS PROMOTERS FOR A SINGLE EVENT**

- 1 International Technical Director/IBC representative
- 1 International Head Judge IBC
- 1 International oversea judge
- 1 International continental judge
- 4 Regional/local judges
- 1 Priority judge/ local

\* All other members of staff must to be organized with IBC technical director, td local and local judges coordinator

## **IBC WORLD TOUR 2022 PRO JUNIOR WOMEN DIVISION GENERAL RULES**

### **MINIMUM PRIZE MONEY**

- USD \$ 3.000,00- 1000 points
- USD \$ 5.000,00- 1500 points

**MINIMUM DAYS OF COMPETITION - 3 days**

### **FORMAT AND DRAW**

- One non elimination round with seeding after the 1<sup>st</sup> event
- One elimination round with no seeding and single elimination

### **FINAL RANKING WOMEN PRO JUNIOR DIVISION 2022**

- Will be counted top 2 events
- the Pro Junior World Champion will be crowned in the last event of the year or IBC decision

## **STAFF CONDITIONS RULES FOR WOMEN PRO JUNIORS PROMOTERS FOR A SINGLE EVENT**



- 1 International Technical Director/IBC representative
- 1 International Head Judge IBC
- 1 International oversea judge
- 5 Regional/local judges
- 1 Priority judge/ local

\* All other members of staff must to be organized with IBC technical director, td local and local judges coordinator

## **IBC WORLD TOUR 2022 DROP KNEE DIVISION GENERAL RULES**

### **MINIMUM PRIZE MONEY**

- USD \$ 5.000,00 – 1.000 points
- USD \$ 10.000,00- 2.000 points

### **MINIMUM DAYS OF COMPETITION - 5 days**

### **RANKING DECISIONS FOR DROP KNEE WORLD TOUR 2022 AND FORMATS**

- Will be used a top 8 draw with a one non elimination round.
- to the final ranking 2022 will be counted 50% + 1 of results and no more than 4 events.
- in the end of the year the back 3 lose the top 8 position for seeding in 2023
- the dk worl champion will be crowned in the last event of the year -the Sintra pro international

### **STAFF CONDITIONS RULES FOR DK PROMOTERS FOR A SINGLE EVENT**

- 1 International Technical Director/IBC representative
- 1 International Head Judge IBC
- 1 International oversea judge
- 1 International continental judge
- 4 Regional/local judges
- 1 Priority judge/ local

\* All other members of staff must to be organized with IBC technical director, td local and local judges coordinator

## **MINIMUM CONDITIONS FOR A COMBINED EVENTS FOR IBC WORLD TOUR 2022**

### **MINIMUM DAYS OF COMPETITION - MANDATORY RULES**

- 2 divisions- 6 days
- 3 divisions- 7 days
- 4 divisions- 8 days
- 5 divisions- 10 days

### **\*EXAMPLE:**

**MEN-WOMEN AND PRO JUNIORS MEN TOGHETER - 7 days**

### **STAFF RULES FOR MEN WORLD TOUR PROMOTERS**

- 1 International technical director/IBC representative
- 1 International head judge IBC
- 1 International oversea judge
- 1 International continental judge
- 1 International /local judge
- 3 Regional/local judges
- 1 Priority judge/ local

\* All other members of staff must to be organized with IBC technical director , td local and local judges coordinator

\*\*Formats and draws will follow IBC technical rules regarding all divisions

**1.11.02** The IBC may be vary published event formats at any time after consultation with the event committee pending the need to conclude an event within the contest window. For further information in relation to event formats and event draws (please contact IBC Technical Director for details).

## **1.12 EVENT SEEDING – GENERAL SEEDING ORDER AND REPLACEMENT RULES**

### **1.12.01 SEEDING**

The overriding rule for determining when the cut off point for using base points for seeding in a current year is, the 50% plus 1 formula. So that if the number of events at the start of the tour is known then this formula can be invoked right from the start. Otherwise:

- a) For the 1st event the ranking of the previous year's tour determines the seedings.
- b) For the 2nd event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1st event of the current year.
- c) For the 3rd event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1st and 2nd events of the current year.
- d) For the 4th event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1st, 2nd and 3rd events of the current year.
- e) For the 5th event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th events of the current year.
- f) After that, the seeding is made with the total points gained from all events during the current year.
- g) Except for the final event of the tour, when the seedings are taken directly from the current rankings.

**1.12.02** The top seed for an event always has the lowest number (i.e., the No. 1 seed is the top seed).

**1.12.03** The bottom seed for an event always has the highest number (i.e., in a field of 128 riders, the No. 128th seed is the bottom seed).

**1.12.04** Where current or previous IBC World Tour or various

IBC Regional Tour rankings are used to seed competitors, the highest seed goes to the rider with the highest amount of points as per current rankings, the lowest seed goes to the rider with the least points.

**1.12.05** At all WT events the previous year's Top 16 men's riders pursuant to 1.5.02 automatically retain their Top 16 seed into the main event. These riders will be reseeded within this group based on how they perform throughout the competition year. This arrangement starts from the first event and holds through to the last event of the current tour year, despite the fact that automatic Top 16 seeds may not enter every event and despite the fact that their current tour ranking based on IBC points at any stage of the tour may see them placed outside of the "current Top 16" going into an event.

**1.12.06** If a wildcard rider relinquishes their spot at any IBC event, this will be allocated to another wildcard rider or to a MWC at the discretion of the IBC.

**1.12.07** The IBC wildcard committee will decide no less than one month prior to the event the wildcard positions. The nominations must be received prior to the start of the voting process and these nominees must be available to attend the event. Nominations must come from the riders themselves and a list will be compiled for each event for the committee to vote on. A suitable time frame to organize travel and accommodation must be provided.

**1.12.08** At each IBC WT event a maximum 4 wildcard positions are allocated. 2 positions are allocated by the IBC and 2 spots are for an event director. The event director may choose to defer wildcard selection, in which case the IBC will use the remaining positions. The selected wildcards must be IBC members and comply with all normal rules. They may receive points and prizemoney and must pay all contest fees.

- Wildcards may gain selection for an event on the basis that they are:

- the defending champion of that event or a past champion of the event;
- a currently unrated past IBC International Champion,
- a currently unrated IBC Regional Tour Champion from the region holding the event;
- currently unrated riders of high renown from the break or region in which the event is held; or
- a rider who gains an exemption from bodyboarding in the preliminary rounds due to their affiliation with the major sponsor/s of the event (i.e., major sponsor's team riders), as selected by the Event Director.

**1.12.9** The defending champion (not past) of an event if not seeded into the main event must receive a wildcard invitation, whether the event was IBC sanctioned the previous year or not.

**1.12.10** Wildcard riders are normally seeded 25 to 28 in any WGS event. IBC wildcards will normally be seeded 25 to 26.

**1.12.11** For WWT events, seeding order will be as follows:

- For the opening tour event, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8, being automatic seeds into the round prior to the quarter finals. Wildcards if requested are seeded 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per their previous year's end ranking (first considering any riders with a ranking from the previous World Tour, then those with ranking from the previous years Regional Tour).
- For remaining tour events, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8 with reseeding within the top 8 after each event. Wildcards if requested at 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per current IBC seeding points which are a combination of their seeding points from their end of year previous year's ranking and their current tour points.
- For WWS events 2 wildcards will be issued. IBC will retain one of these positions and one will be for the event director to select.

**1.12.13** For DKWT events, seeding order will be as follows:

- For the opening tour event or a single WT Championship, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8, being automatic seeds into the round prior to the quarter finals. Wildcards if requested are seeded 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per their previous year's end ranking (first considering any riders with a ranking from the previous World Tour, then those with ranking from the previous year's Regional Tour).
- For remaining tour events, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8 with reseeding within the top 8 after each event. Wildcards if requested at 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per current IBC seeding points which are a combination of their seeding points from their end of year previous year's ranking and their current tour points.
- For DKWT events 2 wild cards will be issued. IBC will retain one of these positions and 1 will be for the event director to select.
- In all events the seeding order, after selecting the seeds for each round from the previous years rankings, will be based on a combination of the prior year's base points and current year's adjusted rankings points. Prior year's base points are determined by the amount of events in that calendar year. A 50% plus 1 formula will be used to determine the cut off point for when these points will be dropped.
- Remaining riders with no points will be seeded as per the date that the entry is received.
- To help eliminate no shows, only riders who have attended the pre-event check-in or contacted the IBC to confirm their attendance will be included in the draw.
- The event draw should be able to be finalized immediately after the pre-event check-in and made available to competitors that night or on the following morning.

## **1.16 SEEDING OF IBC WT EXTREME WAVE OR SPECIAL EVENTS**

Must to use IBC seeding and the format gonna be decided by IBC Technical Director and the organization

## **1.18 IBC POINTS ALLOCATION**

- 1.18.01** IBC Points will be allocated for each event placing dependent on the numbers of competitors, the event format, star-rating and prizemoney on offer.
- 1.18.02** Points allocations for each event placing will be made known to competitors well in advance of the event and will be posted on the IBC tour website.
- 1.18.03** The rider with the highest amount of IBC points at the end of the Tour year will be deemed the IBC Tour Champion
- 1.18.04** Ties will be broken on completion of the tour in the same manner as ties are broken in heat tabulation. That is, by counting event points upwards. If the tie countinue, gonna be decided by the number of events . If a tie for the tour title is unable to be broken in this manner only then will a surf off between the tied surfers be used to determine a title winner.
- 1.18.05** Base points from the previous year will start at 1000 for the winner.
- 1.18.06** In order to gain points from a heat a competitor needs to physically touch the water.

## **1.20 EVENT ENTRY PROCEDURE**

- 1.20.01** All riders intending to compete in an IBC event must pay the IBC fee to the IBC pursuant to conditions in Section 1.5 of these rules. This is always contained in the entry fee.

- 1.20.02** In addition to paying the associated fees as stated each competitor (including IBC Top 16) must also complete, sign and return to the promoter an event entry form, confirming their intention to compete. This will allow correct seeding and preparation of the event draw within appropriate timelines standards.
- 1.20.03** Failure to confirm intention to compete pursuant to 1.20.02 will result in loss of any seeding that competitor may have had going into the event.
- 1.20.04** Once the Promoter has received an entry form, the rider will be deemed to be an entrant/potential contender and will be seeded into the event.
- 1.20.05** No beach entries will be accepted for any main events or rounds where riders competing are seeded pursuant to 1.12.03. Beach entries may only be accepted for amateur riders for pre-trial rounds outside the main event and if requested by the Event Promoter with the approval of the IBC Technical Director. Normal conditions in respect of payment of the administration fee per event will apply as per 1.5.04.
- 1.20.06** Once a rider has actually competed in any event and been awarded IBC points pursuant to Section 1.18, they are invited to enter any IBC event on the current tour and will be seeded accordingly.
- 1.20.07** ALL Riders competing in an IBC rated event (Men or Women) will have to sign an IBC rider's contract, before being able to compete. This form will be either attached to the entry form or will be available separately at the event check-in (see also 1.5.10).

## **1.21 NON-ATTENDANCE AT EVENTS**

- 1.21.01** Any rider who has not returned an entry form for an event within timeliness will be assumed to be non-contenders for the event.



- 1.21.02** Top 24 riders will need to confirm their attendance at least 1 month prior to event.
- 1.21.03** Once a competitor is deemed to have entered an event, it will be assumed that they will compete at the event. Entrants are expected to confirm their attendance at an event check-in, details of which will be provided to all entrants prior to event commencement.
- 1.21.04** Non-attendance for medical or personal reasons must be supported in order to avoid possible fines or non-refund of fees paid to IBC, whether in full or in part. In order to support medical or personal reasons for non-attendance by an entrant, they (or their representative) must provide the IBC Technical Director (if totally absent from the whole of the event) or Tour Manager (if still present at the event but misses a heat) a signed and dated medical certificate completed by a qualified medical practitioner or other supporting evidence for assessment. "Supporting evidence" which may be deemed satisfactory includes but is not limited to: evidence of personal tragedy, death or acute serious illness in the immediate family or involving a spouse/partner, or other misfortune beyond the control of the individual – including documentary evidence of cancellation of travelling arrangements by airlines.
- 1.21.05** The decision as to whether any evidence provided is deemed satisfactory to excuse non-attendance lies ultimately with the Tour Manager who will consult with a qualified health professional and/or the IBC Tour Manager as required before any decision is made.
- 1.21.06** Where satisfactory evidence is provided prior to 48 hours before the competitor's scheduled first heat, reseeding of the event may be undertaken at the discretion of the IBC Technical Director.
- 1.21.07** Where satisfactory evidence is provided from between 48 hours before and 48 hours after the competitor's

scheduled heat, and the rider has not competed in any heat in the event), they will not be replaced, will not earn any IBC points as a result of seeding, but will not incur any fine and will be refunded the entry fee.

**1.21.08** Where satisfactory evidence is provided between 48 hours before and 48 hours after commencement of the competitor's next scheduled heat, and they have already progressed through at least one round in the main event, they will not be replaced, will be deemed to be eliminated as the lowest placed competitor in the their next heat but they will be entitled to any IBC points and prizemoney that would have applied had they surfed and placed last in the missed heat. They will not incur any fine, however will not be refunded any part of the event entry fee.

**1.21.09** Once a rider has confirmed entry, their non-attendance at events or heats for any reason where evidence pursuant to 1.21.03 – 1.21.04 has not been provided or has been provided after the total final placings have been allocated will incur forfeiture of any entry fees paid to the IBC, loss of IBC points for that event and loss of any prizemoney that would otherwise have been paid for that event. Their prizemoney may be re-allocated to other contestants as deemed fit by the IBC Technical Director.

**1.21.10** In addition to 1.21.08, a competitor may be fined for non-attendance without acceptable excuse (see Appendix A).

## **1.22 MISSED HEATS**

**1.22.01** Once a rider has checked-in they are expected to compete in their allocated round/heat.

**1.22.02** If a rider is unable to compete in their scheduled heat/round due to satisfactory medical or personal reasons as per 1.21.03 then 1.21.06 will apply.

**1.22.03** Where a rider refuses to contest a heat due to a fear for their personal safety but conditions have been deemed suitable by

the IBC Technical Director and Head Judge, a formal statement written, signed and dated by that rider must be given to the IBC Technical Director prior to the rider's scheduled heat/round in order that they retain points and prizemoney from that round.

- 1.22.04** If a rider misses their heat for any other reason, then 1.21.06 may apply.
- 1.22.05** Fines for missed heats vary according to their status in the event (see Appendix A).
- 1.22.06** In main events a Top 24 rider, wildcard or trialists can be substituted by an alternate only if the seeded rider is injured and only in the first round.

### **1.23** **EVENT CHECK-IN**

- 1.23.01** All competitors are required to register their attendance with the Tour Manager and/or Technical Director on the day before the event commences.
- 1.23.02** Any competitors with beach entries (if accepted) will be seeded lowest in the first round as designated by the Technical Director immediately prior to commencement of the event.
- 1.23.03** Top 24 seeds for the event must confirm their attendance prior to check-in by submitting their entry forms for the event to the IBC and the promoter 30 days prior to the event commencement. These riders should acknowledge their attendance with the Beach Marshall prior to commencement of their round.

### **1.24** **ATTENDANCE AT PRESS/MEDIA CONFERENCES AND ORGANISED EVENT-RELATED FUNCTIONS**

- 1.24.01** The Event Director will provide a schedule specifying the locations and times of any organised press conferences or event-related functions to all competitors, prior to the event

commencement.

**1.24.02** Attendance at IBC event press conferences and opening ceremonies/functions is compulsory for the Top 24 seeds and Top 8 WWT event seeds, unless the IBC Tour Manager grants prior approval. Non-attendance could result in a fine being issued at the discretion of the IBC Tour Manager.

**1.24.03** Finalists are to be available immediately after their final for any beachside presentation and related media coverage (photos, live or recorded TV or other media coverage/broadcast) and must be wearing their coloured contest singlet. Finalists may at the beachside presentation ceremony carry boards, fins and equipment bearing their sponsor's logos. Failure to attend the presentation could result in a fine unless there is a satisfactory excuse.

**1.24.04** Finalists and in particular an event winner must be available to take part in media interviews for up to 30 minutes following announcement of the final placings as directed by the Media Director at this time.

**1.24.05** No other event related function is compulsory; however it is encouraged for all competitors to attend the official presentation function and any other functions organized for competitors by the IBC or the event promoter.

**1.24.06** Top 24 MWT and Top 8 WWS Seeds are encouraged to make themselves available for media appearances during the competition as directed by the IBC Media Director with approval of the IBC Technical Director and/or Tour Manager. Such appearances will not be scheduled to conflict with competitor's heat preparation or meal times.

**1.24.07** All competitors must complete and submit an up-to-date biography sheet that the IBC can make available to the Head Announcer in commentary to identify riders in the competition for the benefit of spectators and fans at the event.

**1.24.08** Profiles for Top 16 Men and Top 8 Women are available at [www.ibcworldtour.com](http://www.ibcworldtour.com)

## **1.25**      **EVENT SECURITY AND AUTHORISED ACCESS AREAS**

- 1.25.01**      All events must have separate areas designated for event staff, competitors and others associated with the event. These areas are to be smoke free and alcohol may only be permitted in a VIP area as designated for the event.
- 1.25.02**      Cordoned official's areas will be designated authorised for access primarily by staff that are required to administer the event. Access to these areas will be as authorised by the Tour Manager or their delegate and will be regulated by Event Security. Person's wishing to enter these areas may be requested to display and required to produce identification (e.g., band, badge, card, or pass) to gain security clearance before entry as required.
- 1.25.03**      A competitor who knowingly enters/accesses any of the official's areas (especially the judge's area) without authorisation may incur a fine (see Appendix A). They may also incur a fine if any guest of theirs does same.
- 1.25.04**      Identification passes for people associated with the event (if required to be used) may be used to identify a person either as being either an Official (including their title e.g., Head Judge), Competitor, VIP, Media or Guest.
- 1.25.05**      Official's areas may include:
- The Main Official's Area used by the Tour Manager,
  - Technical Director and their delegates;
  - The beach marshalling area;
  - The Announcer's area;
  - The Computer Operator's area;
  - The Media area;
  - The Judge's area;
  - Any VIP area; and
  - The event kitchen.
- 1.25.06**      The competitor's area should be separate from the official's area and any public use area. It should be large

enough and provide appropriate amenities to allow competitors adequate room to rest, eat/drink, prepare for heats etc. It must include a partitioned/private area for them to use to change/prepare for their heats plus a secure storage area for their personal equipment and belongings as well as a separate / portable toilet.

- 1.25.07** The competitor's area should be an environment away from direct noise and must offer competitors a direct view of the competition area.
- 1.25.08** No managers, competitor's partner/spouse, family, friends, coach or other guest will be allowed in the competitor's preparation and storage areas unless approved by the Tour Manager. Fresh water and fruit need to be supplied for all competitors on a daily basis.
- 1.25.09** It is recommended that a defined guest's area be made available for use as an area where competitors may spend time with their partner/spouse, family, friends, manager, coach or other guest. This may be separate or combined with the competitor's area as long as the basic conditions from 1.25.06 – 1.25.08 are met and the arrangement is approved by the Tour Manager.
- 1.25.10** Competitors are responsible to identify persons associated with them in some way and should follow the correct security procedures established for individual events as advised by the Tour Manager. Guests will usually require passes in order that they may access any guest's area.
- 1.25.11** Toilets on site will be provided by the event in portable format (for use only by officials, VIPs, competitors, guests and spectators) where public toilets are not provided at or within close walking distance from the event site.

## **1.26** **COMPETITION AREAS**

- 1.26.01** The competition area where bodyboarders contest their heats will be clearly defined from 2 points. These might be

landmarks (in the case of a point break/rocks/cliff) flags or other markers (placed on the beach) or a combination of the two and must be clearly visible/identifiable by competitors and officials. The area will extend offshore from beach markers or landmarks directly perpendicular to the natural alignment of the beach face (i.e., directly offshore) from the water's edge to 50 metres beyond the furthest initially breaking set waves. The area within this range between the 2 points is the competition area. The only exception will be where a competition area is a wave location characterised by a single unidirectional break with a defined outer take-off point (e.g, Pipe and backdoor) in which case the competition area will be the entire break and all water surrounding it by 50 metres on all sides of the set wave's extremities on any competition day.

- 1.26.02** The competition area will be selected and sized in such a manner as to encompass a particular break or range of breaks allowing contestable, quality waves to be ridden for a reasonable distance from start to finish within the competition area.
- 1.26.03** The competition area should include water area markers.
- 1.26.04** During competition, only competitors in a heat in progress are to access the competition area.
- 1.26.05** Water patrol as authorised by the Technical Director will make all reasonable attempts to keep the competition area clear from unauthorised access, advising free-surfers of the competition area boundaries and may also be involved in rescues of competitors contesting heats as required.
- 1.26.06** Competitors entered in the event (whether or not eliminated from competition), whilst not competing in a heat in progress, if identified bodyboarding/free-surfing in the competition area by water patrol, Technical Director, Head Judge or Beach Marshall shall incur a fine (see Appendix A). Repeated breaches of this nature will result in elimination from the event and loss of IBC points and potential prizemoney from the event (if still competing), or loss of IBC points and an additional fine equaling any prizemoney

already claimed from the event (if eliminated).

- 1.26.07** Any competitor free-surfing in the competition area pursuant to 1.26.06 who is found to have hindered the scoring potential of a competitor in a heat in progress will be automatically disqualified from the event, lose all IBC points, incur a fine, and will also be suspended from competing in the next 2 scheduled IBC World Tour events.
- 1.26.08** Notwithstanding 1.26.05, Local Authorities will be called upon (as per any agreement made with them), to eject any free-surfers in the competition area who are obviously impinging on competitors contesting their heats. In any case the IBC will not be held liable in any way for any loss of potential scoring for any competitor hindered directly by any free-surfer not connected with the event.
- 1.26.09** Any competitor identified as having suffered loss of scoring potential pursuant to 1.26.07 and 1.26.08 will be allowed an additional wave in their maximum allowable wave quota for that heat, for every instance where a single ride or score is affected.
- 1.26.10** The Technical Director may grant special access to the competition area, on a case-by-case basis and under strict guidelines to water photographers, board caddies and practicing competitors (immediately before and after and during any break in competition and for “expression sessions”).

## **1.27**     **DOUBLE BANKS/BREAKS**

- 1.27.01**     Approval of the IBC Board must be sought as a licensing condition if the event is to be run on split banks (2 simultaneously contested individual competition areas).
- 1.27.02**     Where possible there must be a 100m minimum buffer between the two competition areas to avoid a potential situation where the 2 different breaks meet at a single point.
- 1.27.03**     Individual competition areas in a split bank/break situation must be defined according to 1.26.01.





## **2.0**      **COMPETITION RULES**

### **2.1**      **DRAWS, PRE-HEAT CHECK-IN AND COMPETITION VESTS**

- 2.1.01**      A daily event draw will be made available to all competitors and updated for current rounds and progressions throughout the day. It will be posted on a bulletin board or special draw-board near the beach marshalling area. It will display competitor's round and heat numbers, heat times, what colour vest they are assigned and who the other riders in their heats are.
- 2.1.02**      The Beach Marshall or Announcer should call competitors once as a courtesy measure in the first 5 minutes of the heat immediately preceding their scheduled heat.
- 2.1.03**      Competitors should ensure that they are at the beach marshalling area with their bodyboarding equipment to check-in for their heat within at least 5 minutes of its scheduled commencement.
- 2.1.04**      The Beach Marshall will assign and record delivery to each competitor a coloured competition vest (Red, White, Yellow or Blue).
- 2.1.05**      The competition vest is to be worn correctly from heat check-in, throughout the heat and is to be returned within 10 minutes of heat completion. Whilst worn it is to be pulled all the way down and any promotional print relating to the event sponsor or event must be displayed outwards. A fine will result if this rule is contravened.
- 2.1.06**      The Beach Marshall will remind competitors of their maximum wave quota, heat length, paddle out time, responsibility to avoid competitors in a heat in progress during their paddle out, correct wearing and prompt return of competition vests and any other special instructions regarding the competition.

**2.1.07** ALL beach marshals must be English speaking.

## **2.2** HEAT DURATIONS

**2.2.01** For all International MWT and WWS events 20 minutes is the minimum heat time. For all men's Top 16 heats, 25 minutes is the minimum heat time. With finals (which may include the semi finals but not usually the quarter finals) extended to 25-30 minutes in duration.

**2.2.02** For specialty events the rules in relation to heat times may differ and the Technical Director prior to competitors entering the water will communicate the same.

## **2.3** HEAT STAGE INDICATORS

**2.3.01** Heat start/finish and paddle-out times will be indicated to competitors as follows:

	<b>Hooter/Siren</b>	<b>Flag/Disc</b>	<b>Lights</b>
<b>Start of Heat</b>	Single Blast	Green	
<b>Heat in Progress</b>		Green	
<b>5 Minutes Remain - Next Heat to Commence paddle-out</b>		Yellow	Continuous Flashing Yellow
<b>End of Heat</b>	Double Blast	Red	

<b>30 Second gap between heats.</b>		Red	
<b>Extreme Danger Exists – All riders to return to Shore immediately.</b>	Continuous Blast	Red	

**2.3.02** Competitors in the next heat may commence to paddle out only once the yellow signal (flag, disc and/or flashing light) is indicated, within the last 5 minutes of the heat that is immediately prior to their heat. They must not to paddle directly through the competition area, as they may hinder competitors actively competing, while they are paddling for or riding waves in their heat. Riders paddling out should instead paddle to one side of the competition area and if they reach the lineup prior to the end of the heat before theirs, should position themselves or sit away from the take-off zone and away from active heat competitors.

**2.3.03** Once a heat finishes, prior to the next heat commencing there is normally a 30-second gap, to allow judges time to score any rides where competitors have taken-off in the last few seconds of the preceding heat. During this gap of time between heats, competitors in the next heat can move into position near the take-off zone but they must not gain initial momentum on any waves until their heat has commenced.

**2.3.04** Once the start of a heat is indicated (with a single hooter blast, the green flag and/or disc), competitors in the current heat may commence to catch and ride waves in the competition area until their maximum wave quota is exhausted or until the heat ends, whichever is the sooner.

**2.3.05** At the moment the end of a heat is first signaled (with commencement of a double hooter blast, and/or by indicating

the red flag and/or disc), any competitor from that heat who does not have momentum on a wave under the wave's own power, must return directly to shore, either by paddling in or by catching a wave straight to the beach in a prone position, without performing any maneuvers. Those who believe they already had momentum at heat finish can perform maneuvers and complete their scoring rides.

## **2.4**      **ADDITIONAL PADDLE-OUT TIME AND DELAYED HEAT STARTS**

- 2.4.01**      There will normally be a 5 minute paddle-out time allocated immediately prior to heat commencement to allow the riders enough time to reach the line -up. This may be extended if the main break of the competition area is a long paddle from the shore or when the competition wave is a beach break and the surf is very large. Extensions to paddle-out time will be at the discretion of the Technical Director and Head Judge. Alternatively paddle out times may be reduced where the surf is small and access to the break is easy.
- 2.4.02**      Competitors may commence paddle-out only after being signalled as per 2.3.01 and not before. Any infringement may incur a fine (See appendix A).
- 2.4.03**      The Head Judge may delay the start of a heat to allow all competitors in a heat, time to reach the line-up (usually when the majority have not done so in large surf conditions).

## **2.5**      **INTERRUPTED HEATS**

- 2.5.01** In the event that judges are unable to clearly see the competition area (most likely due to weather events such as fog, high glare or boat judged events) a heat may be interrupted by the Head Judge if competitors are deemed subject to disadvantage were the heat to continue.

- 2.5.02** In any situation where anything, including object, person/malicious event, craft, shark or other sea - creature , extreme weather condition, substance or spill/pollution causes injury to or endangers the life or safety of any competitor in a heat, the Head Judge or Technical Director must stop the heat and give a signal for all riders to return to shore (see 2.3.01).
- 2.5.03** Pursuant to 2.5.02, this includes where any competitor has returned to shore and informed IBC officials about a situation, regardless of whether or not anyone else has become aware of its existence. The heat situation will be accessed by the Technical Director and Head Judge before any decisions will be made.
- 2.5.04** Water Patrol if available will be contacted to assist in removing any competitor/s to safety as per IBC PWC guidelines.
- 2.5.05** Once the Head Judge and Tour Manager deem that the situation has passed and that riders may now re-enter the competition area and contest their heat safely or with clear judge's visibility, it may either be restarted from the time it was stopped (scores and wave quotas already established will count, however, all riders will be given the opportunity to re - enter the lineup prior to restart) or completely re-contested from the start for its full duration if the Head Judge deems that no rider has any clear advantage over another (in which case any original scores will obviously not count).
- 2.5.06** If for one reason or another a heat is "broken" or interrupted by a mistake or an uncontrollable source (i.e., the hooter is accidentally triggered early in a heat, incorrect announcements of time remaining are made, computer and/or power failures stop heat timing, the hooter misfires etc..) then the mistake should immediately be brought to the attention of the Technical Director by the Head Judge, including the

approximate stage/time at which the heat was interrupted. The Technical Director will then discuss the issue with the riders from the affected heat. The ultimate responsibility for determining further action lies with the riders and issues like this will not (in the majority of cases) result in the need to re-surf a heat.

**2.5.07** If both riders in a one-one-one heat or the majority in a 3 or 4 person heat believe they have been affected by a broken heat and protest for a re-surf within 30 minutes of the completion of the broken heat, then the broken heat will be re-surfed. The heat will be re-scheduled at the discretion of the Head Judge and/or Technical Director.

**2.5.08** If, due to deteriorating conditions, no rider catches a wave in the first 10 minutes of a heat, the Head Judge or Technical Director may restart the heat at that time or they may simply end the heat and determine it be re-surfed at a later time.

## **2.6** **TIME CALLS AND OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**2.6.01** During heats the Announcer may call to competitor's a count-down leading up to heat commencement. Time remaining in the heat may also be called occasionally (on a voluntary basis, as a courtesy measure) by the Announcer, however, competitors are ultimately responsible to monitor heat times themselves (e.g., by observing the signals indicating heat start and finishing times and by using their own portable timing devices).

**2.6.02** The Announcer, as directed by the Head Judge may make calls to competitors regarding their wave counts (where they have one wave remaining or have reached their maximum wave quota) or their position in relation to the competition area boundary, but once again the onus lies with the competitors themselves to monitor their wave counts and their position and neither the Announcer nor Head Judge will be held in any way responsible for any interference or penalty caused by riders being unaware of having

reached or exceeded their maximum wave quotas or having a wave not count due to having taken-off outside the competition area.

- 2.6.03** The Announcer may inform a competitor or spectators regarding a competitor's average wave score for any particular wave (only once all judges scores are locked in and where computer scoring is used) or wave point average required to overtake the current leader.
- 2.6.04** Any interference decision as soon as called by the majority of judges will be relayed by the Head Judge to the Announcer for the decision to be broadcast to competitors as soon as possible after having been made.
- 2.6.05** The Announcer may also be required to make other important calls to competitors that will take priority over all other announcements. Examples include delayed or interrupted heats and emergency situations (e.g., shark or other danger present in the area). The Announcer will make every attempt to confirm that all competitors have heard the call. Willful non-compliance with an emergency call for a competitor to return to shore will attract a fine.
- 2.6.06** The Announcer may ask competitors to wave one arm to confirm they heard an announcement.
- 2.6.07** If a computer system is available, the Announcer has easy access to scoring and timekeeping information and competitors are able to be clearly spotted, a system may be adopted (with prior approval of the Technical Director, Head Judge and Tour Manager) whereby competitors are able to make a limited number of hand signals requesting information from the announcer, as per the table below:

<b>Question</b>	<b>Signal</b>
How much time is remaining in Heat?	One hand touching another above the head.



What is my current wave count, waves remaining?	One arm extended out to the side.
Scores (last ride, heat score, position, score needed etc)?	One arm bent at elbow forming right-angle, palm forward
Who currently has wave priority?	Both arms extended up (vertically).
Was any interference call made by the judges?	Both arms crossed in front.

## 2.7 EQUIPMENT CADDIES

- 2.7.01** One caddy per competitor per heat is allowed to assist with the transfer of a replacement bodyboard, swimfin/s or leash to a competitor in the event that the one they are using in a heat becomes lost or damaged.
- 2.7.02** The caddy must wear a coloured vest in the same colour as the competition singlet of the competitor for whom they are caddying.
- 2.7.03** Shore caddies must not enter the water or transfer replacement equipment to a competitor until that competitor has returned to shore and exited the water.
- 2.7.04** The Head Judge may approve the use of water caddies. Water caddies as directed by the Head Judge can position themselves in the water just within or near the boundary of the competition area (in a defined marshalling area set by the Head judge and enforced by water patrol).
- 2.7.05** Where water caddies are allowed, they may paddle within the competition area as requested by the affiliated rider in order to effect the necessary transfer of equipment, but in doing so and at all times whilst within the competition area, caddies must avoid any contact with and must not hinder in any way, any other competitor. This includes whilst a competitor is paddling, positioning themselves for or riding waves. Any such contact or hindrance will incur an interference penalty plus a fine for the rider for whom they

are caddy.

**2.7.06** Similarly, water caddies are not to ride any waves in the competition area. If found to have done so (except for the purpose of assisting in a rescue) an interference penalty plus a fine for each wave ridden by the caddy will be issued to the rider for whom they were caddying.

**2.7.07** Water caddies once having transferred a board, may seek transport from a competitor's PWC (if permitted and available), either to the affiliated competitor's previously lost board or to shore. Once a competitor's functional bodyboard is either retrieved or replaced, the water caddy may then be transported by the competitor's PWC back to the caddy's marshalling area.

**2.7.08** Competitors electing not to have a caddy, must paddle or swim back to shore (or boat as may be the case) in order to access replacement equipment. They must not use any other board or equipment provided by any other caddy or person and if they do this it will result in a fine.

## **2.8** **MAXIMUM WAVE QUOTA PER HEAT**

**2.8.01** The maximum number of waves that a competitor can gain momentum on and hence be scored for in any heat will be determined prior to the heat. Information regarding maximum allowable waves will be posted in the beach marshalling and competitor's areas and may be clarified by the Beach Marshall, Head Judge or Tour Manager as required.

**2.8.02** The maximum allowable wave quota is dependent on heat length. In a standard 20 minutes heat the maximum allowable wave quota is set at 10 waves. In longer heats such as semi-finals and finals (where heats may be 25 or 30 minutes) the maximum allowable wave quota is extended to 12 or 15 waves or no limited waves.

**2.8.03** A competitor may be given a zero score for a wave ridden in some circumstances but if so marked, this wave still counts as a scoring

ride in their maximum allowable wave quota.

**2.8.04** The only time the maximum allowable wave quota will be extended will be in cases where a competitor has been given a score for a wave on which they were also interfered with by another competitor or person. In such circumstances the infringed rider will be granted an additional wave for each wave subject to a deemed interference on them.

**2.8.05** Once a rider has reached their maximum allowable wave quota they must paddle directly to shore or catch a wave directly to shore without performing any maneuvers or interfering with any other competitor. Any wave caught beyond the allowable quota will be awarded a zero score and could attract a fine per wave ridden (see Appendix A).

**2.8.06** In the case of a rider exceeding their maximum wave quota and then taking a wave from a fellow competitor an interference call will be made on that rider.

## **2.9** SCORING RIDES WITHIN HEAT TIME

**2.9.01** If a competitor catches a wave prior to their heats' official commencement (as per 2.3), they will be scored a zero for that wave – referred to and recorded by the judges as an “up before”. They will also lose first priority. If they ride a wave during the previous heat a fine will apply (see Appendix A).

**2.9.02** If a competitor catches a wave after the official heat finish (as per 2.3), they will be scored a zero for that wave – referred to as an “up after”. If the wave is ridden during the next heat a fine will apply (see Appendix A).

## **2.10**      **SCORING RIDES WITHIN THE COMPETITION AREA**

- 2.10.01**      The competition area is as defined in 1.26.01 and should offer competitors wave contestability and quality as per 1.26.02.
- 2.10.02**      Competitors in a heat will only be scored for a wave ridden where the point at which they took off (gained initial momentum) was clearly within the competition area, regardless of whether or not the same ride finishes outside of the area.
- 2.10.03**      If a competitor clearly takes off outside the area and then rides into the area, the wave shall be scored a zero and the rider (if possible) should be informed ASAP by the Announcer of the outcome.
- 2.10.04**      If a competitor clearly takes off inside the area and then rides outside the area, the wave will be scored as per the normal criteria, however competitors must be mindful if catching waves on the edge of an area in this manner, that the section of their ride occurring outside of the area may be completely or partially unsighted by judges. Refer also to 1.26.02.

## **2.11**      **MANUAL TABULATION OF SCORES**

- 2.11.01**      Manual judging sheets when used will be brought to the tabulator after having been checked by the Head Judge or their delegate. The Head Judge may be called on by the tabulator before tabulation is effected to clarify any illegible scores, interferences or discrepancies.
- 2.11.02**      The Tabulator will identify and highlight (if possible with a yellow highlighting pen) each competitor's 2 highest scoring rides on each judge's sheet and will transpose these scores to the lower section of the individual judge's sheets where competitor's top waves are recorded. The highest scored wave will be recorded in the first position, the next highest second.
- 2.11.03**      The tabulator will also highlight any interference.

- 2.11.04** The top counting (2) waves for each competitor are added together, with any deductions made as applicable for majority-called interference/s. The total is recorded for each competitor. Note that where the majority of Judges have not marked interference, a penalty deduction must not be applied to counting wave scores on the sheets of the minority judge/s who have marked interference.
- 2.11.05** The standard deduction for interference is a loss of 50% of the offender's second highest scoring wave for each judge. Where the offender has committed two interferences, the penalty deduction is applied to both their counting waves. If the offender was scored for the wave on which they committed interference, that wave is to receive a zero (0) and cannot count as one of the rider's top 2 scoring rides.
- 2.11.06** The tabulator then records a place for each competitor on individual judge's sheets such that the rider with the highest total for their highest counting waves is awarded "1" on that judge's sheet, the rider with the next highest total is awarded "2" on that judge's sheet, the rider with the next highest total is awarded "3" on that judge's sheet, and the rider with the lowest total is awarded "4" on that judge's sheet.
- 2.11.07** Where rider's totaled highest counting waves result in a tie between more than one rider on an individual judge's sheet (with the exception of 2.11.08 below), the formula to assign equal placing is as follows:
- Assigned Equal Placing (AEP) = Maximum Possible Error (MPE) for heat placings (the total of the number of heat placings in the heat when added together e.g., in a 4-person heat being 1+2+3+4=10) minus the Total of Untied Placings (TUP), divided by the Number of Tied Riders (NTR)***
- AEP = (MPE – TUP) ÷ NTR***
- E.g., in a 4-person heat where 3 riders are tied for 1<sup>st</sup> on a sheet, the untied rider is 4<sup>th</sup> and the formula is applied as follows:***

$$\begin{aligned} AEP &= (MPE - \\ &TUP) \div NTR \\ AEP &= (10 - 4) \\ &\div 3 \\ AEP &= 6 \div 3 \\ AEP &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(Therefore, the Assigned Equal Placing is 2 for each of the three tied riders).

### 2.11.08

In rare situations in a 4-person heat where 2 separate ties result (one between the highest two placed riders and another between the lowest two placed riders) on an individual judge's sheet, the formula above is applied separately for each tie as follows:

- For the highest two places  **$MPE = 1+2$**  and  
 **$NTR = 2, AEP = (MPE - TUP) \div NTR$**

$$AEP = (3 - 0) \div 2$$

$$AEP = 3 \div 2$$

$$AEP = 1.5$$

The riders tied for the highest two places are therefore awarded equal 1.5.

- For the lowest two places  **$MPE = 3+4$**  and  
 **$NTR = 2, AEP = (MPE - TUP) \div NTR$**

$$AEP = (7 - 0) \div 2$$

$$AEP = 7 \div 2$$

$$AEP = 3.5$$

The riders tied for the lowest two places are therefore awarded equal 3.5.

### 2.11.09

The tabulator then transfers the respective judge's placings from 2.11.05 (noting 2.11.06 to 2.11.08 as may apply) for each competitor to a master heat sheet.

### 2.11.10

The highest and lowest judge is then excluded from the tabulation on the master heat sheet (where 5 judges are used). The highest judge on the master heat sheet (yellow shading in the below table) is anyone who has singly or jointly awarded the highest place for any particular competitor in comparison to other judges (or any judge if a unanimous placing decision for all competitors is given across the entire panel). The lowest judge on the master heat sheet (blue shading in the below table) is anyone who has singly or jointly awarded the lowest place for any particular competitor in comparison to other judges (or any judge if a unanimous placing decision for all competitors is given

across the entire panel). In the example below, all shaded placings are excluded from tabulation.

Judge Rider	1	2	3	4	5
Red	1	1	1.5	2	2.5
White	2	2.5	1.5	1	1
Yellow	3	2.5	3	4	2.5
Blue	4	4	4	3	4

### 2.11.11

The remaining judge's placings (representing those closest to the average and therefore most consistent/correct) are added on the master sheet to ascertain final heat placings. In the above table they are the unshaded placings. These placings are added together for each competitor across all judges such that the rider with the lowest total places 1st in the heat, the rider with the next highest total places 2nd, the rider with the next highest total places 3rd and the rider with the highest total places 4th. See the table below which provides an example...

Judge Rider	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Place
Red		1	1.5	2		4.5	1.5
White	2		1.5		1	4.5	1.5
Yellow	3		3		2.5	8.5	3
Blue	4	4	4			12	4

### 2.11.12

Where there is a tie on the master heat sheet (as in the example above where Red and White have tied), the following procedure is undertaken to split it:

Judge	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Place
-------	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-------



In a four person Red	1+	1+	1.5=	2-	2.5-	++=--	=
White	2-	2.5-	1.5=	1+	1+	--=++	=
Yellow	3	2.5	3	4	2.5	8.5	3
Blue	4	4	4	3	4	12	4

or the same place (tie). See below.

If the tie still cannot be broken (as per our example above) the tabulator goes back (this is called a “count-back”) to the best wave on the tied sheet only. In our example above, Judge 3’s sheet was recounted to compare Red and White’s highest scoring individual ride. It was found that Red’s highest scoring ride was a 9.5 and White’s was an 8.0, therefore the tie is broken and Red is awarded 1st place. See the table below:

Judge Rider	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Place
Red	1+	1+	1.5=1	2-	2.5		1
White	2-	2.5	1.5=2	1+	1+		2
Yellow	3	2.5	3	4	2.5	8.5	3
Blue	4	4	4	3	4	12	4

- Count-backs on tied sheets are to go to the tied rider’s best waves first and if the tie is still unable to be broken in

this manner, the Tabulator would then count-back to the best 3 waves, then best 4 waves and so on until the tie is broken.

- In the case of a 3-way tie on the master sheet: use double plus (++) , plus (+), equals (=) and minus (-) to separate one or more bodyboarders, then, if necessary use the regular plus/minus system to separate the other two. If still tied;
- Use total judge's placings to separate one or more riders, then, if necessary use the plus/minus system to separate the other two. If still tied;
- Use total judges points for the top 2 waves (counting back to best wave, then best 3, 4 etc) to separate one or more riders, then, if necessary use the plus/minus system to separate the other two.
- Only unbreakable ties will be recontested.

## **2.12**      **COMPUTERISED TABULATION**

- 2.12.01**      The computer system should automatically calculate the result even when ties occur, however the means by which ties are broken may be slightly different, with statistical analysis usually involving all judge's scores and + = - separations often being replaced by calculations involving standard deviations from the average score.
- 2.12.02**      The Head Judge may intervene should there be an amendment necessary to correct the computer's tabulation due to incorrect data entry and will inform the Computer Operator prior to announcement of the result of any need to re-enter or correct data.
- 2.12.03**      Manual judging sheets will always be used as back-up for the computer scoring system. In case of a computer malfunction or power outage, manual tabulation as per 2.11 will be used. Laminated/plastic manual judging sheets used as a back-up will not be erased until the completion of the heat once it is confirmed the computerized scores have been tallied and/or published and/or saved and/or printed.

## **2.13**      **OFFICIAL PROTESTS**

- 2.13.01**      Judges' scoresheets and Tabulators' Tally sheets (including computerized versions and/or printouts of these) will be available for scrutiny by competitors. Any protest with regard to tabulating errors must be lodged within 30 minutes of the announcement of the result, or the result as originally announced will be upheld.
- 2.13.02**      Only a competitor has the right to protest the result of their heat, if they believe the rules contained in Sections 2 (Competition Rules) 4 (Judging) and 5 (Interference and Priority Rules) of this document have not been correctly applied.
- 2.13.03**      Protests must be written on an official IBC protest form. A competitor wishing to protest the result of their heat is to request

and can obtain a protest form directly from the Head Judge. The form once completed is to be signed and handed back to the Head Judge or Technical Director within 30 minutes of the announcement of the result. No other judge except the Head Judge is to be approached at any time regarding a protest or issues relating to the judging outcome of the competitor's heat, or the offending bodyboarder will be fined.

**2.13.04** Scores and interference decisions once finalised for tabulation and/or published are irrevocable, regardless of what proof is made available to contradict, including video evidence.

**2.13.05** The only exception to 2.13.04 will be in cases where the Head Judge deems that the majority of the panel has completely missed a scoring ride or interference occurring entirely within the competition area and within the heat's official running time. In this case evidence must be provided to categorically support this. Such evidence will be accessed by the Head Judge immediately on protest and a final decision (either to uphold or change a result) will be announced within 30 minutes of the protest.

**2.13.06** Where any "hearsay" evidence is provided by any witness, the weight of such evidence will be determined (as having from greater to lesser importance) by the nature of the person providing it in the following order:

- a) IBC Head Judge (off-panel).
- b) IBC Technical Director
- c) IBC Touring International Judge (off-duty)
- d) IBC Region/Local Judge (off-duty)
- e) Tour Manager, Beach Marshall, Announcer
- f) Water Patrol (on duty)
- g) Higher placed competitors from that heat if in support of the protest (conceding potential loss of place)
- h) IBC Authorised Photographers
- i) Other key event staff
- j) The competitor subject of the protest

k) Competitor's entourage and members of the public

## **2.14 DETERMINING HEAT PLACINGS AND PROGRESSION.**

- 2.14.01** Once a clear result has been established by the Tabulator or computer, the final heat placings and progressions are recorded for presentation to the Announcer.
- 2.14.02** The heat winner is awarded 1st place, then comes 2nd, 3rd and 4th as may apply.
- 2.14.03** In one-on-one format, the heat winner progresses where progression occurs.
- 2.14.04** In 4 person formats, the top 2 place getters (1st and 2nd) generally progress to the next round unless specified otherwise by the Tour Manager in consultation with the Technical Director (in case of altered formats such as repechage (requalify) or where other formats are being used).

## **2.15 ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS**

- 2.15.01** An announcement of heat placings will be made ASAP following tabulation. The Head Announcer or their delegate will call the result from last to first place and indicating the progression of riders.
- 2.15.02** Announcement of results of finals placings may be withheld until the presentation ceremony (normally held at the event site), in order that trophies may be awarded and a media spectacle created in front of a crowd.

## **2.16 HEAT FIXING AND BETTING**

- 2.16.01** Competitor involvement in any form of gambling, where money is taken or promised in return for speculating on or predicting the outcome of any heat or competition, whether using legal or illegal bookmakers, is expressly forbidden at IBC events. Contravention of this rule will result in heavy penalties (see Appendix A).

**2.16.02** Any competitor found to have placed a bet or received money in relation to a bet on the outcome of competition at an IBC event will be fined, disqualified from current competition (with loss of any rankings points and prizemoney that might have applied) in an event and will be banned from future competition for a period of up to 2 years (the length of ban is to be at the discretion of the IBC Board).

**2.16.03** Any competitor found to have organised gambling in relation to the outcome of competition at an IBC event, including any involvement in collusion or fixing of results, will be disqualified from current competition (with loss of any rankings points and prizemoney that might have applied) in an event and will be banned from future competition for a period of up to 5 years at the discretion of the IBC Board.

## **2.17** WATER PHOTOGRAPHERS

**2.17.01** The IBC Tour Manager will issue permits prior to the event to a limited number of photographers and/or videographers who will be permitted at certain times to enter the competition area for the purpose of documenting or recording images of the competition.

**2.17.02** Water photographers and videographers will be selected on the basis of merit and they must submit an appropriate portfolio and resume regarding their professional experience before being selected and granted a permit to film at any events.

**2.17.03** Photographers must submit their requests for water time to the Tour Manager prior to the commencement of competition on each day. The Tour Manager in consultation with the Head Judge will approve the scheduling of particular photographer's water time to shoot/film particular heats.

- 2.17.04** Unless part of the Event Licensing Agreement, works recorded will remain the exclusive property of the IBC for a period of no less than 10 years and the use of any footage or photographs will be commissioned from individual photographers or videographers on a per use basis or as per agreement with the IBC.
- 2.17.05** Apart from those granted permit by the IBC, no other water photographers are authorised to enter the competition area.
- 2.17.06** Strict guidelines will be imposed to ensure that under no circumstances do any water photographers cause any hindrance to competitors that might affect their scoring potential in the competition. This will include limiting the number of photographers at any one time that may be present in the competition area (normally a maximum of 2 water photographers will be allowed simultaneously and they must wear an assigned colour rash vest to signify that they are approved. These can be collected from the Beach Marshall who will hold a roster for water photographers).

## **2.18** **WATER PATROL / RESCUE MANAGEMENT**

- 2.18.01** Use of PWC by Water Patrol will be subject to the general conditions for use of PWC as per Section 3.
- 2.18.02** Where Water Patrol staff are commissioned for an IBC event they will be identified clearly by vests indicating “Water Patrol”.
- 2.18.03** Water Patrol staff must hold current Surf Rescue, resuscitation and First Aid qualifications in order to conduct the role, they must be suitably qualified.
- 2.18.04** Water Patrol must at all times whilst patrolling the competition area, carry and be competent in the use of a waterproof 2-way radio receiver/transmitter. An open channel must be maintained on this device in order that Water Patrol may communicate freely with both the Head Judge and Tour Manager as required.

**2.18.05** Water Patrol from time to time may be called upon to attempt to clear the competition area of free-surfers or other people who may present an impediment or affect scoring potential of competitors. In such instances the call to direct Water Patrol to take action may only be made by either the Head Judge or Tour Manager, unless the Water Patrol identifies a clear issue in this respect. Should such a call be made or decision taken by Water Patrol, they will make every effort to sternly although politely advise any persons of the rights and obligations under event permit/licence requiring such persons to vacate the competition area immediately.

**2.18.06** Where a person refuses to follow the direction of Water Patrol to clear the area, a call will be made to any Local Authorities as appropriate to effect clearance of the person/s in violation of the competition area rules. If the person refusing to leave the area is a competitor in the event who is free surfing, disqualification if still competing (with loss of any rankings points and prizemoney that might have applied), a fine and future ban from competition will be imposed.

**2.18.07** Water Patrol from time to time may be called upon or make a decision to attempt to rescue/remove from imminent danger any competitor identified by event staff (or other witness) whose safety or life is at risk. The IBC will not be held liable for any failed attempt by Water Patrol to save a competitor's life or save them from harm although every reasonable attempt will be made to do so.

### **3.0 PERSONAL WATER CRAFT (PWC)**

#### **3.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**3.1.01** PWC will only be allowed for use at IBC events where the risk associated with their use has been managed and forms a part of the IBC Licensing Agreement for the event. The event/promoter



must have the correct public liability and personal injury insurance in place regarding PWC and any applicable permits required under local laws regarding use of PWC must have been obtained.

- 3.1.02** The use of PWC (for any purpose) by Water Patrol or other qualified pilots must be approved prior to the competition on any particular day by the Head Judge, Technical Director and Tour Manager (or majority of the three).
- 3.1.03** Approval will only be granted to licensed, experienced pilots (those who have had extensive experience with tow-ins and tow-outs of bodyboarders) who also hold current first aid and surf rescue/CPR/ECC qualifications or certificates from a recognised authority.
- 3.1.04** Qualified pilots must submit their resumes with details of their experience, as well as a copy of their current licences and certificates to the IBC if they want to work as PWC Water Patrol or PWC Pilot at IBC events. Only those who apply to the IBC in this manner will be short listed for potential selection for these positions. Selection will be based on merit and applications assessed by the IBC Tour Manager.

## **3.2 RESCUE AND SAFETY ISSUES**

- 3.2.01** PWC will be used where possible to assist in the prompt transfer to shore or other safe area of any competitor whose personal safety has been seriously compromised or whose life is at risk. In such circumstances a PWC may enter any part of the competition area.
- 3.2.02** PWC Water Patrol if involved in rescue will maintain 2-way radio communication with the key event staff on the beach so that medical attention may be sought by local authorities ASAP if it is required.
- 3.2.03** Where a rescue is being undertaken with the view to returning a competitor to shore, other competitors in the heat

whilst riding any waves must avoid collision with the PWC, rescue personnel and injured or at-risk bodyboarder/person. It is likely that the heat will need to be stopped under such circumstances and restarted at a later time.

#### **3.2.04**

If any PWC collides with another PWC or competitor and injury results the Head Judge may determine that the heat be placed on hold in order that medical attention be sought/provided to the affected person/s and the heat may be resumed at a later time.

### **3.3**      **Transfer of Competitors**

#### **3.3.01**

PWC will only be approved to be used in non-tow-in events to transfer competitors to the take-off zone in the following circumstances:

- In extreme conditions (i.e., in very large, powerful waves that are either closing out and/or forcing all riders inside or into strong rips leading away from the take-off zone and/or where few clearly defined deep channels exist as safe paddling routes back to the take-off zone);
- Where the paddle back to the take-off zone is impractically long (i.e., where it would take all competitors more than 5 minutes to either reach the take-off zone from the start of pre-paddle time or to return to the take-off zone after having finished a ride).
- Where the number of PWC simultaneously operating does not create a safety concern in itself – this will be determined by the Head Judge and in most cases, the number of PWC allowed to operate in the competition area will be limited to 2.
- Where each competitor in a heat has access to their own dedicated PWC in good working order and of equally comparable performance/power and facility (unless the Head Judge approves the use of one PWC per heat).

- 3.3.02** PWC if used must not cause wake that distorts or potentially affects the quality of any waves breaking in the competition area. Hence the pilot must navigate a route in such a way as to skirt around the competition area and not directly through it when travelling between the inside pick-up and outside drop-off points.
- 3.3.03** The Head Judge will determine the drop-off and pick-up points for PWC. Buoys may be placed to mark these areas.
- 3.3.04** The outside drop-off point will be situated beyond the take-off zone but no more than 30 seconds paddle away from it.
- 3.3.05** The inside pick-up point will be determined after assessing conditions on a daily basis, however, will generally be at a point just inside where the last rideable sections of the set waves in a heat would end. The PWC Pilot must sit in deep water to the side of the competition area and may move in to the inside pick-up point once a rider finishes their wave in order to collect them and return them immediately to the outside drop-off point. If the rider fails to make (i.e., falls short of) the inside pick-up point after completing a ride the PWC Pilot is not allowed to navigate or move further into the competition area seaward of the inside pick-up point. The rider must either paddle (or catch a wave that will be scored) in to the inside pick-up area, or paddle themselves back out to the line-up. The only exception will be where rescue is required as per section 3.2.

#### **3.4** **Transfer of Caddies**

- 3.4.01** Water caddies once having transferred a board, may seek transport from a competitor's PWC (if permitted and available), either to the affiliated competitor's previously lost board or to shore. Once a competitor's functional bodyboard is either retrieved or replaced, the water caddy may then be transported by the competitor's PWC back to the caddy's marshalling area.

### **3.5**      **PRIORITY FOR PWC**

**3.5.01**      Where PWC are used in one-on-one priority heats (see Section 5.5), they will substitute for the riders themselves.

**3.5.02**      The Head Judge will be solely responsible to determine priority of PWC as they see fit, including based on any determination of advantage resulting from pilot competence, mechanical error in or breakdown of a PWC.

**3.5.03**      PWC must not overtake each other whilst picking-up or dropping off competitors.

## **4.0**      **JUDGING**

### **4.1**            **PANEL COMPOSITION AND SELECTION FOR IBC WORLD TOUR EVENTS**

- 4.1.01**      An IBC Head Judge plus a minimum of 6 scoring (panel) judges and a priority judge are required at every IBC event.
- 4.1.02**      Make up of the scoring judges depends on the star rating of the event. The composition of the International Touring Judges will increase as the event star rating increases. However for 4 star and above events 3 international judges preferably from a different IBC Region than the hosting region and preferably of different nationality to the other judges.
- 4.1.03**      International Touring Judges will be selected by the IBC Judging Coordinator and then confirmed by a judging selection committee.
- 4.1.04**      International Touring Judges must have attained their BIO Level 3 Bodyboarding Judge Accreditation or equivalent ISA Level 3 qualification and will be selected based on their performance record as judges at IBC International and national events with emphasis placed on recent performance (i.e., over the past 12-24 months).
- 4.1.05**      The IBC Judging Coordinator will maintain judge's performance records and a register of International Touring Judges from which a short list will be drawn to select judges for various events on the IBC World Tour. Those Judges ranking highest from time to time (also pursuant to 4.1.02) will be the first to be considered for panel selection as International Touring Judges.
- 4.1.06**      Judges who have never previously acted as International Touring Judges must have extensive recent experience as a panel judge at IBC Regional events.
- 4.1.07**      The IBC Judging Coordinator will confirm the selection of International Touring Judges at least 4 weeks prior to event commencement. The IBC Tour Manager will then coordinate with the Event Director and/or Promoter regarding the booking of and payment for return airfares, all necessary transfers and accommodation for the International Touring Judges in relation to the event. These must be finalized within 1 month of the commencement of

the event (with proof of ticketing) as per the IBC Event Sanctioning Requirements. All details and itineraries are then to be promptly forwarded to the International Touring Judges via their email.

- 4.1.08** The remainder of the panel will be made up of recognized Regional Judges who are selected by the IBC Judging Coordinator usually after consultation with the Host Country's IBC Region Head Judge. They will preferably have had extensive experience judging at IBC Regional level events.

## **4.2** **PAYMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR JUDGES**

- 4.2.01** Payments to judges are set by the IBC and may be revised/updated from time to time at the discretion of the IBC. They are all available in the Event Sanctioning Requirements document.

- 4.2.02** Payments will be administered to Judges via the IBC Technical Director or Tour Manager on completion of the event.

- 4.2.03** Accommodation for the Head Judge and International Touring Judges should be a minimum of 3-star. It should be fully serviced (regularly cleaned and inclusive of breakfasts, dinners and refreshments) or at least partly serviced (i.e., fresh sheets, towels and toiletries provided on a regular basis). This accommodation is to be paid for by the promoter. It should be located as close as possible to the event.

- 4.2.04** Accommodation for Local Judges may be required (unless they reside within 45 minute's travelling time of the event site) and is to be organised and paid for by the Tour Manager or Promoter. It may be separate to the accommodation for International Touring Judges and may be of a lower standard (minimum 2-star), however, must still offer clean linen and basic amenities and be located close to the event. Local Judges are responsible to gather the details of and confirm arrangements in relation to this accommodation from the Tour Manager.

- 4.2.05** At the event site, judges will be provided for as per the applicable detail in the Event Equipment and Services (found within the IBC Event Sanctioning Requirements).

**4.2.06** Judges are to be supplied with breakfast, lunch and dinner on the event days only.

**4.2.07** Judges are to ensure that they have their own personal supply of items such as hats (unless provided by the Promoter or IBC), sunscreen, suitable clothing for a variety of weather conditions, and a towel (some judges like to place this on their seat for comfort).

### **4.3 HEAD JUDGE**

**4.3.01** Reports to the Tour Manager and works with the Technical Director, Head Announcer and Beach Marshall.

**4.3.02** Assembles the group of local judges who will work with the IBC touring judges at an event.

**4.3.03** Positions the priority disc and be responsible for priority.

**4.3.04** Operates the head judge computer terminal where used.

**4.3.05** Coordinates the judging panel and assists judges to correctly apply the Judging Criteria and Interference Rules.

**4.3.06** Indicates to individual judges any unacceptable deviation from the average score so that adjustment may occur.

**4.3.07** Ensures an environment conducive to effective judging, free from noise and distraction.

**4.3.08** Assigns the scoring judge's their judge numbers and schedules the panel for judging and spotting duties. A daily roster will be made accessible to all scoring judges on commencement of competition each day.

**4.3.09** Monitors all judge's performance and records and delivers performance appraisals to judges individually or during team discussion at times as required.

**4.3.10** May overrule the judging panel's decision concerning interference only where the majority of judges did not see the incident.

#### **4.4**           **INTERNATIONAL TOURING JUDGES**

- 4.4.01**           Touring Judges report to the Head Judge.
  
- 4.4.02**           They are selected by the IBC judging Coordinator and are the highest ranked and most experienced judges in the world at any time and are the next most senior judges after the Head Judge. Their opinions, knowledge and judging expertise are highly valued in the panel and most will be Head Judges in their respective IBC regions.
  
- 4.4.03**           Interpret and correctly apply both the Interference Rules and the Judging Criteria at an event.
  
- 4.4.04**           Operate computer scoring terminals and record scores manually (i.e., on paper) as required.
  
- 4.4.05**           Provides scoring consistency in a panel and in judging outcomes in general from event to event.
  
- 4.4.06**           In the event of any rules dispute, in conjunction with the Head Judge, an appointed Touring Judge can act also as an event referee and determine the final and correct application of the rules in a particular situation.

#### **4.5**           **REGIONAL JUDGES AND SPOTTERS AND PRIORITY JUDGES**

- 4.5.01**           Regional Judges are selected by the IBC Judging Coordinator in consultation with the IBC Regional Head Judge in that region to supplement the Touring Judges at an event.
  
- 4.5.02**           Apply the interpretations of both the Interference Rules and the Judging Criteria, under close supervision and instruction from the Head Judge and are assisted greatly by the Touring Judges.
  
- 4.5.03**           On completion of the event, the highest performing Regional Judges will be selected by the Head Judge and Touring Judges as the best approved local judges. They may then be considered for inclusion on future IBC World Tour Judging Panels.
  
- 4.5.04**           A dedicated spotter should ideally be employed at all IBC World Tour Events.
  
- 4.5.05**           The spotter works closely with the Judges and performs a very specific job which is in many cases vital to the success of the panel. A spotter



constantly watches all of competitors in a heat, and advises judges, according to the colours of the competitor's competition singlets, when they are paddling, taking off, riding or holding a position in the lineup. It is up to the spotter to be aware of and inform the judges of the relative positions of all the competitors in heats.

**4.5.06** The spotter works to a roster under the direction of the Head Judge.

**4.5.07** During heats held in excessive sunlight glare or poor light, and/or where competitors by virtue of conditions are a long distance from an immobile judging area or scaffold, a spotter may be required to position themselves away from the judges and closer to the riders or at a different angle from the riders than the judges, from where they can more easily distinguish rider's singlet colours. In such cases the spotter may be required to communicate and/or confirm spotting information (as per 4.5.04 above) with the Head Judge and/or panel by means of a 2-way radio.

## **4.6** **JUDGING CRITERIA**

**4.6.01** Unless an IBC World Tour Event is a specialty event (e.g., wave pool, flow-rider, big-air, big wave or tow-in), the standard judging criteria to be used is as stated below:

- A rider must perform radical controlled maneuvers in the critical section/s of a wave with Speed, Power and Flow to maximize their scoring potential.
- Innovative/technical riding as well as variety of repertoire (maneuvers) and single major moves will be taken into account when rewarding points for waves ridden.
- Multiple-element aerial maneuvers with a high degree of difficulty will attract the highest possible scores if completed cleanly.
- The rider who meets these criteria and executes manoeuvres with the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on their waves shall be rewarded with the highest scores”.

**4.6.02** Length of ride and numbers of manoeuvres performed while not directly part of the criteria, may be aspects that influence

scoring potential. If the competition break is a very long wave that produces several critical sections of comparable size or quality over a long distance it will provide riders with the opportunity to complete more than one major maneuver that has a high degree of difficulty. No matter how many maneuvers are done on a wave, it is important to remember that only those with high degree of difficulty done in critical sections are contributing to the majority of the rider's overall score.

#### **4.6.03**

No other form of wave riding in prone division will be scored except in the prone position.

#### **4.6.04**

The following shall be applied when scoring a rider in the Drop Knee stance:

- Balance, control, displacement of water as well as the angle of attack are all indications of the rider's adherence to the judging criteria.
- Dysfunctional riding (e.g., DK rolls landed prone, multiple spins, spinning out of turns to regain balance, double-knee riding, stand-up riding) is not high scoring as it falls outside of the criteria.

#### **4.6.05**

#### **THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE APPLIED WHEN SCORING A RIDER A VINTAGE BODYBOARDING (VBC) HEAT:**

- A rider must perform a variety of traditional, controlled bodyboard manoeuvres in the critical sections of a wave with style, speed, power and flow.
- Stylish riding, as well as a variety of manoeuvres and single major moves will be taken into account when rewarding points for waves ridden.
- Traditional airs (non-inverted and must not include multiple elements) and manoeuvres performed either in the barrel, on, off or through the lip and combinations of traditional manoeuvres will attract the highest possible scores, if completed cleanly with style.
- The rider who executes traditional bodyboarding manoeuvres with full reference to the above criteria will attract the highest possible scores.

## **4.7**      **SCORING RANGE**

**4.7.01**      Individual waves are scored from 0.0 to 10.0.

**4.7.02**      Judges may within the established range use the following number of increments (where “X” = any number that applies in the range):

- X.0, X.3, X.5 and X.8
- X.0, X.2, X.5 and X.7
- X.0, X.2, X.3, X.5, X.7, and X.8

**4.7.03**      0.0 is given only awarded as a scoring ride where a wave is ridden:

- Before heat commencement (Up-Before).
- In excess of a rider’s maximum wave quota.
- After the heat has finished if the rider was still attempting take-off on the siren and has performed maneuvers with intention of being scored (Up-After).
- Prone or without having ever attained the full DK stance on the entire length of a ride in a DK Division Heat.
- Anytime that a DK stance is attempted in a prone heat will result in a zero to that rider. No DK rides will be scored in a prone heat.
- By a competitor who has been disqualified due to having committed a second interference in a heat, regardless of whether or not they would normally have had some wave quota remaining.

**4.7.04**      “10.0” as part of the range indicates a perfect score and that the rider has in the opinion of the judge fully met the judging criteria on a single wave and almost certainly in comparison to any other rides from any competitor in that heat and probably in comparison to all other rides from any competitor in that round. However on a day it is not impossible and not to be discouraged that more than one “10” is awarded by a judge, if they believe it is warranted. The use of a few “10.0’s” by a judge in a single event indicates they are correctly using the complete judging scale. Judges who never score “10” in an event are possibly restricting their scale and introducing a lower margin for error when comparing and evaluating scores.

## **4.8**            **RECORDING OF SCORES**

- 4.8.01**            Manual Judging sheets are used for all heats.
- 4.8.02**            Scoresheets are to legibly completed and all heat and judge details input are to be written as required.
- 4.8.03**            The complete score including any increments before and after the decimal point must be recorded on manual score sheets and into the computer system.
- 4.8.04**            Scores are to be placed wholly within the box or into the field that indicates the correct numbered wave to which the score relates for that competitor.
- 4.8.05**            If a mistake is made on a manual judging sheet prior to a score having been entered into the computer system (or where no computer is being used) a correction may be made by the scoring judge (in the same field) - with the initial of the judge appearing beside the change to indicate they have amended a mistake. The Head Judge must be asked for an average score for that wave and comparisons with other waves and then advised of any corrections if the judge still needs to change a manual sheet.
- 4.8.06**            If a correction is made on a manual sheet after a score has been entered into the computer system, the Head Judge must be advised immediately and is the only person who can over-ride a computer score. This will usually only be in situations where waves have been missed. Scores falling within an acceptable range once entered into the computer must not be changed. If a requested change to a score entered into the computer system is deemed acceptable by the Head Judge and changed on the computer system, the change must also be recorded on the manual judging sheet (in the same field) - with the initial of the judge appearing beside the change to indicate they have amended a mistake.
- 4.8.07**            If any correction is made on a finals sheet, and there is no room to write and initial any change on a sheet, it must be re-written by that judge before being tabulated.
- 4.8.08**            Where a judge completely or partially misses a ride, the Head Judge is to be advised immediately and will provide a score for that judge according

to their scale. This will be arrived at considering the average score for the missed ride across the remaining judges and a further comparison of that ride (where scored) with other key rides already scored by the majority of judges.

## **4.9**      **RECORDING OF INTERFERENCES**

**4.9.01**      An interference will be marked as a triangle around the offender's score or between scores (as may be the case) on each judge's score sheet with an arrow drawn from the triangle to the affected score (or between scores as may be the case) of the rider subjected to the interference.

**4.9.02**      The triangle is placed:

- Around the offending rider's score for that wave if the offender committed the interference whilst riding the wave.
- On the line between the offender's scores in the appropriate position if the offender committed the interference whilst paddling for the wave but did not gain momentum on it.

**4.9.03**      The arrow leads:

- To the score of the affected rider where that rider gained momentum on the wave (and was scored), or
- To the line between scores in the appropriate position if caused by paddling or hindrance but where the affected rider did not gain momentum on the wave.

**4.9.04**      The Head Judge may call interference if the majority of judges did not see the incident and their call will contribute towards the majority call.

**4.9.05**      Once a majority of judges have called interference on a rider that rider must be penalised and the decision is irrevocable.

**4.9.06**      The rider who received an interference call against them, if desiring an explanation of the decision should approach the Technical Director in the first instance and request an appointment be made for them with the Head Judge regarding the decision. This request must be made within 30 minutes of the heat ending and in writing. No

other judge or official may be approached about the decision or a fine will be applied.

#### **4.10**      **REPLAY SYSTEMS**

**4.10.0**      All rides from IBC World Tour heats to finals are generally filmed by a camera operator who has a good position/angle. Rides are usually televised in real time via the internet. A replay system may be available for judges whereby competitors' filmed rides are replayed (automatically or via request from the Head Judge) on a screen for the benefit of judge's further appraisal, which may occur prior to judges allocating scores and assessing interference situations. Competitors understand that the use of technology which permits the reviewing of rides or situations by judges is for the purpose of establishing a fairer and more informed outcome, as judges are able to re-appraise a ride following their initial view of the ride in real time. Judges are therefore able to fine tune the application of the judging criteria for the benefit of the judging outcome.

**4.10.02**      Judges are not to rely on the use of a replay system in order to determine scores for rides, however, and must always seek to apply the criteria based on the initial view of competitors rides in real time, as viewed from the judging tower/scaffold.

**4.10.03**      Footage used for the benefit of judges via a replay system is not to be made available for scrutiny by competitors and cannot be used by competitors as evidence to support an official protest, although it may be used by the Head Judge to support the final judgement decision regarding an official protest.

#### **4.11**      **JUDGING - MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS**

**4.11.01**      Scoring judges are to be separated by partitions so that they are not able to see the scores of other judges, are free from distractions and able to remain focused on the competition area.

**4.11.02**      Where a computer system is used, judges are to be correctly instructed on the use by the Head Judge or Computer Operator as appropriate.

- 4.11.03** Scoring Judges are to refer to the daily roster provided by the Head Judge. They are to adhere to breaks and rostered heats as scheduled.
- 4.11.04** As a courtesy measure to the rest of the panel, a judge coming off a break should return to the judging area and be ready to re-enter the panel or commence spotting duties (as may apply) at least a minute before the next scheduled judging or spotting heat commences.
- 4.11.05** Judges are to remain on the panel as rostered for the whole event and must not dismiss their duties without an appropriate reason (e.g., verified medical condition).
- 4.11.06** Scoring judges are not to discuss any scores or any competitor's chances of winning, with any person, regardless of having witnessed rides either during panel duty or whilst off duty (during heat breaks).
- 4.11.07** At no time will a judge's score be influenced by personal relationships with any competitor or competitors or by having a relationship with any sponsor of an event, competitor or judge.
- 4.11.08** At no time will a judge accept any payment or bribe from any person in relation to the performance of his official duties. A judge must only accept payment for judging at completion of an event (or at such time after having met his full judging obligations for an event), from the Technical Director or Head Judge as agreed prior to the event and at the agreed rate.
- 4.11.09** No judge will purposefully distract, by talking or by other means, another judge from performing official judging duties whilst a heat is in progress.
- 4.11.10** Contravention of conditions 4.11.05 to 4.1.09 can result in immediate expulsion from the judging panel and/or a ban from judging future IBC events as deemed appropriate by the IBC International Judging Coordinator.

## **5.0 INTERFERENCE AND PRIORITY RULES**

### **5.1 BASIC RULE**

- 5.1.01** The first rider to gain momentum from the wave shall be deemed to have unconditional wave possession. The rider must have an unimpeded path

across the face of the wave in the direction they have chosen to ride.

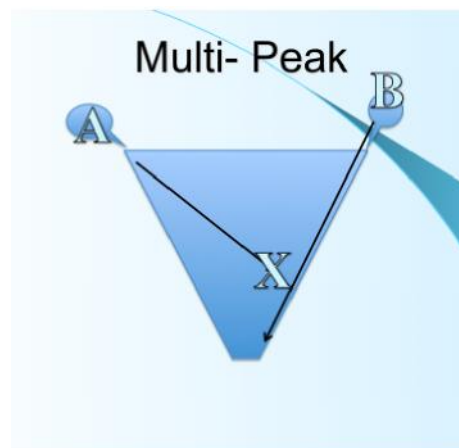
**5.1.02** If two or more riders gain momentum at the same time on the same wave and wish to ride the wave in the same direction, the rider on the inside shall have right of way.

**5.1.03** In priority heats an interference penalty will mean that the offending rider will only be scored on one wave. If a rider gets a second interference then they will be disqualified from the heat and must leave the water.

**5.1.04** In priority heats any double interferences will mean that both riders will only be scored on one wave.

**5.1.05** (The penalty deduction is repeated here from section 2.11.05) The standard deduction for interference is a loss of 50% of the offender's second scoring wave for each judge. Where the offender has committed two interferences, the penalty deduction (50%) is applied to both their counting waves. If the offender was scored for the wave on which they committed interference, that wave is to receive a zero (0) and cannot count as one of the rider's top 2 scoring rides.

## **5.2**      **RIGHT OF WAY IN AND NON-PRIORITY HEATS**



**5.2.01** It is the responsibility of the judge to determine which bodyboarder has the inside position based on whether the wave is a superior right or left hander.

**5.2.02** If, at the initial point of take-off neither right nor left can be deemed superior, then the right of way will go to the first bodyboarder with



momentum in their chosen direction.

- 5.2.03** When there is only one available direction on any given wave, the bodyboarder on the inside shall have unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that wave, unless another rider is considered to have gained momentum first.
- 5.2.04** If there is a single, well defined peak with both a left and right available at the initial point of take-off and neither the right nor the left can be deemed superior, then the right-of-way will go to the first bodyboarder who makes a definite turn or commences a maneuver in their chosen direction. A second bodyboarder may go in the opposite direction on the same wave, without incurring a penalty, providing they do not interfere with the first bodyboarder who has established right of way (they may not cross the path of the first bodyboarder in order to gain the opposite side of the peak unless doing so without hindering the bodyboarder with right of way). If two bodyboarders gain momentum simultaneously on a split peak and ride the wave in opposite directions without crossing paths or hindering the other rider, there will be no interference.
- 5.2.05** There may be cases where one swell forms two separate, defined peaks or waves that commence to break some distance apart but converge on each other and eventually meet at a single point. Although two bodyboarders may each have inside position on those respective peaks, the bodyboarder who gains 1st momentum on the wave shall be deemed to have wave possession. The second bodyboarder to catch the wave will be scored for their ride as per the normal criteria, but must give way by either cutting back, ducking out or pulling off the wave before hindering the right of way of the other bodyboarder otherwise an interference will apply against them.
- 5.2.06** Pursuant to (5.2.05), either bodyboarder may be totally unsure who has established wave possession through first momentum. Regardless of that possibility, should the second momentum rider force the first momentum rider to take evasive action or to voluntarily discontinue their ride by aggressively charging the end section, the second momentum rider will be subject to an interference penalty.

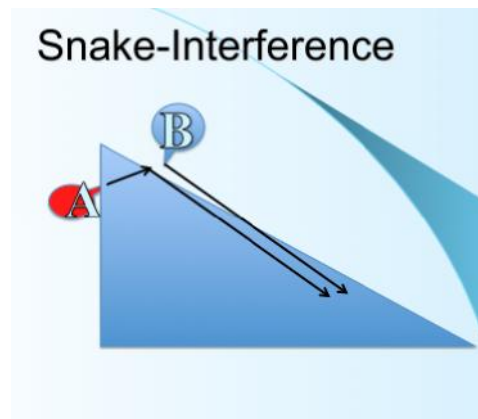
### 5.2.07

If two bodyboarders gain momentum simultaneously on a wave with two separate, converging peaks that eventually meet at one point, then:

- If both bodyboarders give way by cutting back, ducking out or pulling off the wave before hindering the right of way of the other then no interference will result.
- If one rider's scoring potential is affected by the other rider forcing them to take evasive action or to voluntarily discontinue their own ride by aggressively charging the end section, the aggressor at the point of hindrance may be subject to an interference penalty, depending on the judge's discretion.
- If neither bodyboarder gives way, by cutting back or ducking out or pulling off the wave before hindering the right of way of the other, then both share the responsibility for any confrontation or hindrance and a double interference will be called (i.e., both riders will be deemed to have interfered).

## 5.3

### SLAKING INTERFERENCE



### 5.3.01

The rider on the wave first, that is, the rider who reaches the wave first, begins paddling and gains momentum on it first, has possession of that wave, even if a rider who subsequently takes off later is closer to the breaking part of the wave or takes off in the white water behind the rider who had first momentum. The second momentum rider will receive a

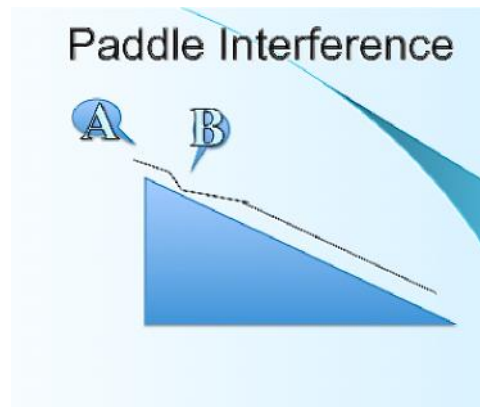
snaking interference penalty.

### 5.3.02

If a bodyboarder has possession of a wave and another bodyboarder subsequently paddles around him to attempt to gain priority and interferes with the first bodyboarder, they will also be called for a snaking interference and receive an appropriate penalty.

## 5.4

### PADDLING INTERFERENCE – NON-PRIORITY



### 5.4.01

In four person heats or non-priority 2-person heats, a bodyboarder who already has either already established first momentum, or paddling unimpeded should gain first momentum must not be excessively hindered or hassled by another bodyboarder paddling for, on or through the same wave.

### 5.4.02

A paddling interference will be called where:

- A rider paddling for a wave makes contact with or forces the inside bodyboarder who unimpeded should gain first momentum, to change their line while paddling to catch the wave (e.g., causing an overly late take-off or one where the affected rider is forced too far inside to make the initial section), resulting an obvious loss of scoring potential.
- A rider paddling for, through or on a wave, obviously causes a section to break down (which would not otherwise have occurred)

on or in front of a rider who has established momentum on that wave and the result is clear loss of scoring potential.

- A competitor without momentum continues to paddle for a wave on which another competitor has already clearly established momentum and therefore wave possession.
- A bodyboarder paddling towards the line -up or in front of another rider taking off, directly hinders the line of that rider who either already has or is about to gain first momentum, affecting their scoring potential (including where collision results and the affected rider does not gain momentum). It must be clear that the affected competitor would otherwise have used that part of the wave obstructed by the paddling competitor at the point of hindrance, in order to take-off (gain momentum), or to set up or perform a scoring maneuver unimpeded and without any loss of scoring potential.
- Where a paddling collision occurs on a split peak (where the potential for one rider to gain first momentum is in contention) and the result is that neither rider catches the wave but both prevent the other from taking-off and therefore jointly affect one another's scoring potential, a double paddling interference will be called.

## 5.5 PRIORITY SITUATIONS (ONE-ON-ONE HEATS)

**5.5.01** A Priority system must be used in scheduled one-on-one rounds, whereby riders establish priority by being beyond or to the side of the take-off zone under direction of the Head Judge and Priority Judge.

**When two surfers reach the take-off zone at the same time, priority will go to the competitor who did not have the last priority.**

**5.5.02** The Priority Judge or the Head Judge will determine who has priority in one-on-one formats and will indicate this by changing the colour of a priority sign to coincide with the colour of the competition vest worn by the rider who has priority.

- 5.5.03** The priority disc must be situated at one end of the judging area where it is clearly visible by the competitors in the heat in progress. It must be easily accessible so that it may be changed immediately as priority changes, either by or under direction of the Head Judge.
- 5.5.04** **At the start of the heat both riders will share no priority. This will mean that priority rules apply right from the start of the heat.**
- 5.5.04** Soon any rider do a paddle for a wave, the first priority will straight to the other rider.
- 5.5.06** The rider with first priority has ultimate wave possession on their chosen wave in either direction. The ride with second priority may surf the wave in the opposite direction as the first priority rider and providing the second priority rider does not hinder the first then the wave will be scored.
- 5.5.07** Where one rider holds first priority, the other rider may establish and be awarded second priority, which will revert to first priority as soon as the other rider with first priority loses it. No further priority (e.g. third or fourth etc.) may be gained in this manner.
- 5.5.08** Wave priority is lost by a competitor as soon as they gain momentum on a wave, or paddle for and miss a wave. This loss of priority is determined by the head judge and is based on watching similar paddling situations thousands of times. The loss of priority can be defined as gaining momentum on a wave by either catching or paddling for and missing, but still travelling towards the shore line. In this case priority reverts to the other competitor only if they had already established second priority. Otherwise neither rider is deemed to have priority.
- 5.5.09** If neither bodyboarder has priority, no priority discs are indicated and the normal non-priority interference rules will determine right of way, including that riders may catch the same wave in opposite directions without interference. These rules will apply until priority is reestablished as per 5.5.01.
- 5.5.10** A bodyboarder cannot lose second priority by paddling for and missing a wave (when no momentum is gained) but if the bodyboarder gains

momentum in any way, they will be scored for that wave and lose second priority.

**In the same way, the second priority NOT gonna lose the priority if in a paddle with the first priority, the first priority goes to the wave. In this case, when we have 3 or more competitors, the second priority go to the first priority, and the same rules is applied for a similar cases of multiple paddles.**

- 5.5.11** When a rider with first priority paddles for and misses a wave, the other rider will get automatic first priority if they held second priority at the time. If they then paddle for and also miss the same wave, both riders will be deemed to have lost priority, regardless of there having been insufficient time to change the priority disc.
- 5.5.12** The rider with first priority must not position themselves in front of the other rider to deliberately block them from catching a wave or they will lose priority. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.
- 5.5.13** Similarly where in the opinion of the Head Judge a rider with first priority places themselves in the takeoff zone to “sit on” the other rider and prevent them from catching a wave, that rider will also lose priority. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.
- 5.5.14** Priority interference may be called individually by the Head Judge only if the majority of the judging panel does not see the incident.
- 5.5.15** If it is impossible to establish who has priority, no priority will be given unless the bodyboarders in the heat, when asked, agree that only one has priority. If neither agrees, then no priority will be given and once the first wave from then on has been ridden, the second bodyboarder will get automatic priority for any other wave they choose.
- 5.5.16** In all cases where a dispute results from a malfunction of the priority system, the IBC Head Judge, Priority Judge and Technical Director will arbitrate.

## 5.6 PRIORITY SITUATIONS (4 AND 3 PERSON HEATS)

- 5.6.01** A priority system can be used in 4 or 3 person heats, whereby riders establish priority by being the first to reach, or go beyond, or to the side of, the main take-off zone under direction of the Head Judge.
- 5.6.02** Where riders reach the line-up at the same time, priority will go to the rider who did not have the last priority.
- 5.6.03** The Head Judge (or Priority Judge) will determine who has priority in heats and may consult with the judging panel for close calls. This priority will be indicated by changing the colours of the priority discs, lights or flags to coincide with the colours of the competition vest worn by the riders who have priority.
- 5.6.04** The priority discs, lights or flags must be situated at one end of the judging area where it is clearly visible by the competitors in the heat in progress. It must be easily accessible so that it may be changed immediately as priority changes, either by or under direction of the Head Judge (Priority Judge).
- 5.6.05** **At the start of the heat all riders will share priority. This will mean that priority rules apply right from the start of the heat.**
- 5.6.06** The rider with first priority has ultimate wave possession.
- 5.6.07** Once a ride has been caught or paddle for any wave, then all remaining riders will share equal first priority and the first rider will move to fourth priority.
- 5.6.08** Wave priority is lost by a competitor as soon as they gain momentum on a wave, or paddle for and miss a wave. This loss of priority is determined by the head judge/priority judge and is based on watching similar paddling situations thousands of times. The loss of priority can be defined as gaining momentum on a wave by either catching or paddling for and missing, but still travelling towards the shore line. In this case, priority reverts to another competitor only if they had already established second priority. Then the riders in third and fourth priority all move up one place and the rider that lost first priority automatically gets fourth priority.

- 5.6.09** If no competitors have priority, no priority discs are indicated and the normal non-priority interference rules will determine right of way. These rules will apply until priority is re-established as per 5.5.01.
- 5.6.10** A bodyboarder will lose second priority by paddling for and missing a wave (when no momentum is gained), and if the bodyboarder gains momentum in any way, they will be scored for that wave and lose second priority and automatically go to fourth priority.
- 5.6.11** When a rider with first priority paddles for and misses a wave, the other riders will get automatic first, second and third priority if they held priority at the time. If this second priority rider then paddles for and also miss the same wave, both riders (in this situation) will be deemed to have lost priority, regardless of there having been insufficient time to change the priority disc. The rider in first priority will go to third and the rider that was holding second will go to fourth pushing the original third and fourth into the new first and second priority.
- 5.6.12** The rider with first priority must not position themselves in front of the other riders to deliberately block them from catching a wave or they will lose priority. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.
- 5.6.13** Similarly where in the opinion of the Head Judge/Priority Judge a rider with first priority places himself or herself in the take off zone to “sit on” the other riders and prevent them from catching a wave, or follow with intention to mark that rider, the first priority will have a WARNING call. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.
- 5.6.14** The Head Judge may call priority interference individually only if the majority of the judging panel does not see the incident.
- 5.6.15** If it is impossible to establish who has priority, no priority will be given unless the bodyboarders in the heat, when asked,



agree that only one has priority. If none agree, then no priority will be given and once the first wave from then on has been ridden, the remaining bodyboarders will get automatic priority for any other wave they choose and the heat will continue as normal.

**5.6.16** In all cases where a dispute results from a malfunction of the priority system, the IBC Head Judge and Technical Director will arbitrate. It is always the rider responsibility to continually check the priority system at all times for verification about allocation.

**5.6.17** In no way can priority 1 can use your priority right to cause possible physical or out-of-bounds damage to the prioritized right of possession rule. If the staff interprets the misuse of priority, it will be the extreme case where priority 1 commits interference over priority 2.

## **6.0 MISCELLANEOUS**

### **6.1 DEATH/DISABLEMENT**

**6.1.01** Where a competitor or official suffers death or disablement whilst competing or working at an IBC event, the IBC will follow specific protocols to:

- Correctly inform the necessary authorities.
- Postpone the event as appropriate.
- Conduct an internal investigation into the situation.
- Communicate with and assist the immediate family of affected or deceased persons as appropriate.
- Organise counseling for competitors and IBC staff and their families as appropriate.

**6.1.02** Officials and especially competitors are reminded that circumstances surrounding travel to and from and participation in IBC events can potentially expose them to hazardous situations that may result in accidental death or disablement and it is strongly recommended

that correct insurance is obtained by the individual (see 1.10).

## **6.2 CODE OF CONDUCT - IBC EVENT STAFF**

### **IBC EVENT STAFF (INCLUDES VOLUNTEERS):**

- 6.2.01** must behave honestly and with integrity in the course of their employment at IBC events.
- 6.2.02** will maintain an appropriate duty of care and due diligence in situations involving fellow staff, competitors and members of the public during the course of their employment at IBC events.
- 6.2.03** will treat everyone involved in IBC Events, (including fellow staff, competitors and their associates, spectators and members of the general public) with respect and courtesy and without harassment, in the course of their employment at IBC Events, and whilst representing the IBC during the entire period of an IBC event.
- 6.2.04** will comply with any laws, lawful direction or regulation given or applied by any National, State, Regional or Local Authority provided the power to enforce these, as they rightfully apply in the Country, Nation or Territory in which the event staff are conducting their official duties or representing the IBC in relation to IBC events.
- 6.2.05** will comply with any reasonable direction given by key IBC event staff (e.g., Technical Director, Head Judge, Tour Manager etc) who have the authority to give the direction in the course of their employment at IBC events.
- 6.2.06** must maintain appropriate confidentiality in respect of matters the IBC decides are to remain confidential (e.g., disclosing to another person the winners of a competition prior to the official announcement, disclosing matters in relation to judging decisions and outcomes, disciplinary reports and other internal IBC matters that are not

for disclosure to competitors or members of the public).

- 6.2.07** must not use any “inside information”, their own status, power or authority as IBC event staff to gain or seek to gain a benefit or advantage for themselves or another person.
- 6.2.08** must not participate in gambling in relation to the outcome of any part of any IBC events. Such violation by competitor or IBC staff will result in 5 year ban from participation or employment with the IBC.
- 6.2.09** must acquire and/or use the resources financed within individual IBC event budgets to deliver the planned IBC event outcomes as specified (i.e., must not improperly use or take event finances, resources or sponsors products or take advantage of personal associations with sponsors for personal gain).
- 6.2.10** whilst conducting their official duties or whilst representing the IBC at IBC events, behave in a manner that upholds the good reputation of the IBC and in no way brings the IBC into disrepute.
- 6.2.11** Must not be under the influence of any narcotic drug or other banned substance whilst performing their official duties in the course of their employment at IBC events.

### **6.3**      **CODE OF CONDUCT - IBC COMPETITORS**

- 6.3.01**      must behave honestly and with integrity and in a manner befitting a professional sportsperson whilst at IBC events.
- 6.3.02**      will maintain an appropriate duty of care and due diligence towards fellow competitors, event staff, and members of the public, throughout the entire period of any IBC event in which they are or have been a competitor, whilst still being involved with an IBC event.
- 6.3.03**      must treat everyone involved in IBC Events, (including all event staff and officials, fellow competitors and their associates, spectators and members of the general public) with respect and courtesy and without harassment, throughout the entire IBC event period.
- 6.3.04**      will comply with any laws, lawful direction or regulation given or applied by

any National, State, Regional or Local Authority provided the power to enforce these, as they rightfully apply in the Country, Nation or Territory in which the competitor is participating at IBC events.

- 6.3.05** must comply with any reasonable direction given by key IBC event staff (e.g., Technical Director, Head Judge, Tour Manager, Beach Marshall, Announcer etc.) who has the authority to give such direction in the course of correctly managing the event as per the Rules stated in the Rule Book.
- 6.3.06** must maintain appropriate confidentiality in respect of matters the IBC decides are to remain confidential (e.g., disclosing to another person the winners of a competition prior to the official announcement, disclosing matters in relation to judging decisions and outcomes, disciplinary reports and other internal IBC matters that are not for disclosure to competitors or members of the public).
- 6.3.07** must not use inside information, their own status, power or authority as IBC event staff to gain or seek to gain a benefit or advantage for themselves or another person.
- 6.3.08** whilst competing in and representing the IBC at IBC events, behave in a manner that upholds the good reputation of the IBC and in no way brings the IBC into disrepute.
- 6.3.09** Must not be under the influence of any narcotic drug or other banned substance whilst competing at IBC events or whilst representing the IBC at IBC events.

## **6.4**      **DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE**

- 6.4.01**      A committee has been established by the IBC to administer the policy in relation to Rules and Discipline. The committee consists of 2 members of the IBC Board (the IBC Technical Director, IBC Tour Manager and one other person elected by the IBC Board, who will serve as the IBC Rules and Discipline Judge).

## **6.5**      **CONDUCT IN A MANNER BEFITTING A PROFESSIONAL SPORTSPERSON**

**6.5.01** IBC members, athletes competing in any IBC Event, judges, officials, and Event employees and volunteers must conduct themselves in a manner befitting a professional sportsperson, and are responsible for their actions before, during, and after competitions, while going to and from competitions, and while in geographic areas hosting competitions.

**6.5.02** All athletes, judges, officials, and IBC and Event employees and volunteers are responsible for knowing and adhering to the Rules and particularly those in Sections 6.2 and 6.3 of the rule book.

**6.5.03** Violation of IBC Rules and/or unsportsmanlike conduct may result in warnings, fines, suspension, or expulsion from the IBC or IBC Tour.

**6.5.04** Sportsperson-like conduct is defined as, but not limited to:

- respect for the IBC tours and Event sponsors, IBC staff, other competitors and members of the public;
- respect for facilities, privileges and operational procedures at Event venues;
- the use of courtesy and good manners at Event venues;
- acting responsibly and maturely at Event venues;
- refraining from the use of profane or abusive language at Event venues;
- refraining from illegal (e.g., under age) or immoderate use of alcohol at Event venues; and
- refraining from the use of illegal or banned drugs or prohibited substances during the Event period.

**6.5.05** IBC competitors and members, officials, and event staff are to conduct themselves in accordance with the best traditions of national and international sporting competition.

## **6.6 MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

- 6.6.01** IBC members, athletes competing in any IBC Event, judges, officials, and Event employees and volunteers who violate the rules set out in this rule book, particularly those in relation to the codes of conduct (6.2 and 6.3) and whose behaviour brings the IBC into disrepute will be subject to disciplinary action.
- 6.6.02** Disciplinary action may include verbal warnings, written warnings, monetary fines, automatic disqualification or expulsion from an event, loss of points and/or prizemoney, suspension from events or tours for a period of time and possible lifetime bans from IBC events/tours.
- 6.6.03** More than one form of disciplinary action may be imposed depending on the nature of the disciplinary violation committed. The IBC Tour Manager, Event Director, Technical Director, IBC Head Judge, IBC International Judging Coordinator and the IBC Rules and Discipline Judge can all impose disciplinary action and on-the-spot fines of up to US\$1000 and can also automatically disqualify/expel a competitor from an IBC event, on-the-spot. Where possible the key IBC event staff should consult with one another before a decision is reached regarding on-the-spot disqualification. Where fines above US\$1000 or future bans from any IBC competition or Tour would apply, a full investigation into the matter must be conducted by the IBC Rules and Discipline Judge – on conclusion of the investigation they will present a report and recommendation to the other members of the IBC Rules and Disciplinary Committee regarding the imposition of an appropriate penalty and if the majority agree it will be applied, unless total expulsion from the IBC (lifetime ban) applies, in which case the decision to implement same must be ratified by the IBC Board.
- 6.6.04** Monetary fines issued to competitors for infringements and other violations are sought by two means, either separately or together.
- 6.6.05** “Restitution” is the first method used and refers to payment for the offence from the benefit of prizemoney a competitor would normally have received from an event as may apply – where an infringement is issued prior to payment of any prizemoney to which the

competitor was formerly entitled.

- 6.6.06** If restitution is not an option, “compensation” will be sought (in instances where the competitor is not entitled to benefit from any prizemoney for the current event as it has already been issued, or where an amount for compensation above what would be gathered by restitution applies as a fine is in excess of any prizemoney owing).
- 6.6.07** Failure to pay any monetary fine in full before the commencement of the next event will preclude the fined rider from competing in or gaining seeding for that event (and subsequent events, until the fine is paid).
- 6.6.08** Monetary fines levied on-the-spot are to be collected by the Technical Director or Head Judge and forwarded to the IBC on event completion.
- 6.6.09** Verbal and written warnings where given to a competitor will be noted by the issuing IBC Official and made known to the IBC Rules and Discipline Judge post-event. Evidence of repeated breaches where warnings have been given to same rider over the course of one or more events may warrant further disciplinary action or a monetary fine being imposed in future where a warning might have applied. The Rules and Discipline Judge will alert IBC event staff of any competitor who has already been warned on two separate occasions (for any infringement) that a fine will apply for the next infringement irrespective of whether or not a warning would normally have applied regarding such offence.
- 6.6.10** Appendix A has a list of applicable fines for various infringements

**Appendix A: List of applicable fines and penalties**

Note: \* indicates infringements for which possible suspension/ban from future competition could result.

Infringement	Fine Payable to IBC (USD \$)
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Exceed maximum wave quota in a heat.	\$50 per wave
Riding waves in competition area during the previous of next heat.	\$50 per wave
Freesurfing in the competition area.	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *
Competitor's caddie rides a wave during a heat (fine levied on competitor).	\$250 per wave
Competitor's caddie interferes with another rider in the competition area (fine levied on competitor).	\$250
Failure to wear competition vest correctly (includes correct wearing to and from marshalling area and whilst competing – each may be separately fined).	\$100 first offence \$200 second offence \$300 third offence
Failue to return competition vest within allocated time.	\$250
Competitor commences paddle out before signal is given to do so giving unfair advantage.	\$100 first offence \$200 second offence \$300 third offence
Competitor misses heat after check-in without satisfactory reason.	\$200
Competitor willfully fails to comply with a direction of Water patrol, Head Judge, Tour Manager or Announcer.	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *
Competitor or their associate enters official's area without permission (fine levied on competitor).	\$100 first offence \$200 second offence \$300 third offence



Failure to attend IBC Media Conferences or mandatory IBC event-related functions.	\$500 first offence \$1000 second offence *
Finalist fails to attend initial presentation ceremony at the event site without satisfactory reason.	\$1000
Automatic Top 24 exceeds maximum allowable Grand Slam or other event absence without satisfactory reason.	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence + loss of seeding privileges.
Failure to attend mandatory pre-event briefing	\$250
Competitor fails to return to shore after 2 interferences are called against them.	\$250
Loud use of foul language in the official's area.	\$500 *
Verbally abusing event staff (with exception of judges or media)	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *
Verbally abusing other competitors and members of the public whilst at the event site.	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *

<b>Infringement</b>	<b>Fine Payable to IBC (USD \$)</b>
Verbally abusing/swearing/rudely gesturing at judges.	\$500 first offence \$1000 second offence \$2000 third offence *
Verbally abusing media.	\$1000 *

Entering the judge's area to complain without prior authorization.	\$500 first offence \$1000 second offence \$2000 third offence *
Writing on, damaging or removing/disposing of judging sheets.	\$750
Abuse of own equipment at the Event Site	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *
Wilfully damaging event property.	\$500 - \$5000*
Wilfully damaging other property in the event locality.	\$500 - \$5000*
Physically assaulting event staff including judges.	\$1000 - \$5000 *
Physically assaulting another competitor at the event site.	\$1000 - \$5000 *
Physically assaulting a media representative.	\$1000 - \$5000 *
Conduct in a manner not befitting a professional sportsman including where the image of the IBC and of bodyboarding in general is brought into disrepute (for the whole period of the event, regardless of whether or not the competitor is present at the event site).	\$1000 first offence \$2000 second offence \$3000 third offence *
Involvement in collusion/result fixing or betting in relation to competition outcome.	\$1000 - \$5000 *
World Champion fails to attend remaining Tour events after winning title. ----- Contracted competitor breaks riders contracts	\$5000  ----- \$500 and 12 month ban

